



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

LIBERIA



Returnees disembarking (Credit: S.Brownell/UNHCR)

2006 Strategies & Programmes

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UNHCR offices in Liberia

LOCATION	COUNTIES COVERED
Monrovia*	Montserrado, Margibi, Grand Bassa
Gbarnga	Bong
Harper	Maryland, River Gee, Grand Kru
Voinjama	Lofa
Saclepea	Nimba, River Cess
Tubmanburg	Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi
Zwedru	Grand Gedeh, Sinoe

*Branch Office

About UNHCR

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country.

In more than five decades, the agency has helped an estimated 50 million people restart their lives. Today, a staff of around 6,540 people in 116 countries continues to help 19.2 million persons.

UNHCR first established a full-time presence in Liberia in 1991 following an influx of Sierra Leonean refugees fleeing war in their country. Over the years, UNHCR has implemented programmes for refugees from other countries, Liberian refugees returning from asylum in other countries and internally displaced persons.

Partners

Government agency

Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC)

Implementing partners

African Concern International
 African Humanitarian Action
 African Development Aid
 American Refugee Committee
 CARITAS
 Danish Refugee Council
 Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
 International Medical Corps
 International Rescue Committee
 Liberia National Red Cross Society
 Medical Emergency Relief Cooperative International
 Norwegian Refugee Council

Peace Winds Japan

Smile Africa
 ZOA Refugee Care

Other partners

Food and Agriculture Organization
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Labor Organization
 International Organization for Migration
 UN-Habitat
 UN Development Programme
 UNICEF
 UNIFEM
 UNMIL
 World Food Programme

Foreword

Although the situation in Liberia has improved significantly in the two years since the civil war came to an end, much remains to be done to support Liberians who were displaced—estimated to be around 800,000 at the height of the conflict—to join their fellow citizens in rebuilding the nation. The demonstrated will of the international community to restore peace and mobilize the needed resources are convincing signs of its commitment to bring long-term stability to Liberia. More than 500,000 Liberians have returned home from camps and communities within and outside the country where they had sought refuge from a war which was notorious for the atrocities inflicted upon thousands of children, women and men and which brought existing social services to near total collapse.

At the time of writing, over 190,000 Liberian refugees who are registered with UNHCR are living in camps and urban centres in various countries while some 60,000 registered internally displaced persons are still in camps in and around the Monrovia area. Unknown numbers of unregistered IDPs are still occupying public buildings in Monrovia in conditions that are highly congested and sub-standard at best.

In 2006 the challenges confronting the Government and people of Liberia include



UNHCR Representative with Ivorian refugees at Saclepea refugee camp in Nimba County (Photo: C.Shankar/UNHCR)

supporting these refugees and internally displaced persons to return home. The return has to be sustainable and it will be critical to ensure that people have access to basic social services, particularly in rural communities.

As we in UNHCR Liberia usher in the new programme cycle for 2006, we undertake to strive to contribute our bit to help the incoming government fulfill its commitment to the Liberian people. We reconfirm our pledge to provide all the necessary support to the new government to enable it to meet its international obligations and provide protection to refugees and other persons of concern and seek permanent solutions to their plight. We intend to accelerate the repatriation and initial reintegration process for Liberian refugees by also taking

advantage of the dry season during the first half of 2006. Similarly, the resettlement of registered IDPs will be completed by the end of the first quarter.

The current situation in Liberia offers a unique opportunity for the United Nations, other humanitarian organizations, donors and development agencies to work collectively and in a collaborative manner to lay the groundwork for national institutions to progressively take the lead in the long path to recovery. We in UNHCR will do our bit.

Season's greetings!

Mengesha Kebede
 Representative
 UNHCR Liberia
 December 2005

Persons of concern to UNHCR in Liberia

Under UNHCR's mandate, a refugee is any person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence and is unable or unwilling to return owing to:

- A well-founded fear of persecution for one of the reasons set out in the 1951 Convention;
- Serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or even seriously disturbing public disorder.

An asylum seeker is an individual who is seeking international protection and whose claim has not been finally decided upon by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee.

Ivorian refugees

Since the failed coup attempt in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2002, thousands of Ivorian refugees have sought safety in eastern Liberia. They originate mostly from the districts of Danane, Man and Toulepleu in the western and south-western zones of Côte d'Ivoire. In accordance with its obligations under international law, the Government of Liberia granted the Ivorian refugees asylum on a *prima facie* basis. The majority (12,455) are living in camps and communities in the Counties of Grand Gedeh, Maryland, Nimba and River Gee while a small minority (122) resides in Monrovia .

Sierra Leonean refugees

Sierra Leonean refugees have sought asylum in Liberia since the civil war in 1991. In mid-2004, UNHCR completed the voluntary repatriation operation for this population after peace was restored in their country. However, 3,478 Sierra Leonean refugees opted not to return home, citing fears that they would not be accepted in their communities, they could be at risk of revenge attacks by rival ethnic groups, or, for certain females, that they could be forced to undergo female genital mutilation prior to being accepted into their communities of origin.

Urban refugees

There are 62 urban refugees and asylum-seekers currently enjoying asylum in Liberia. They are all residing in locations in and around Monrovia. They belong to various nationalities: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Iraq, Togo, Palestine, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.



*Ivorian children in Saclepea refugee camp, Nimba County
(Photo: A.Rehr/UNHCR)*

Liberian returnees

Returnees are former refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs) who return to their country or area of origin, whether spontaneously or in an organized manner. It is crucial that they return voluntarily in safety and dignity to at least minimum conditions of physical, legal and material safety.

Since 1 October 2004, UNHCR has been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees. This involves transporting refugees who are registered in countries of asylum to their districts of origin in Liberia and providing them with repatriation packages containing food and domestic items. As of 14 December 2005, 41,911 Liberian returnees have been assisted in this manner. The majority returned from Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire to the Liberian Counties of Lofa and Maryland. In addition, an

estimated 150,000 (mostly unregistered) Liberians refugees have returned by their own means from border areas of neighboring countries.

Liberian internally displaced persons

UNHCR has been protecting and assisting IDPs in Liberia since 2003 when following the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in Accra, the Office was involved in relocating to camps those who had sought refuge in public buildings in Monrovia. At the time there were an estimated 500,000 IDPs in Liberia, 314,000 of whom opted to move to camps. Unknown numbers of IDPs opted not to relocate. They still occupy public buildings in Monrovia.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of armed conflict, internal strife or systematic violations of human rights and who are within the territory of their own country.

Collaborating with other actors under the auspices of the IDP Consultative Forum, UNHCR participated in the protection of camp-based IDPs and contributed material assistance and basic services (water, sanitation, health). Since November 2004, UNHCR has supported the resettlement of 271,890 of the registered IDPs from camps through the provision of domestic items

IDP RETURN BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN			
County of Origin	Population ^{1/} 01-Nov-04	Resettled 16-Dec-05	In camps 09-Dec-05
Bomi	88,671	88,671	-
Bong	34,884	34,884	-
Gbarpolu	15,858	15,858	-
Grand Bassa	4,961	4,961	-
Grand Cape Mount	19,679	19,679	-
Grand Gedeh	460	156	304
Grand Kru	644	184	460
Lofa	95,627	95,627	-
Margibi	1,540	1,350	190
Maryland	1,019	999	20
Montserrado	4,012	4,012	-
Nimba	5,026	3,472	1,554
River Cess	2,091	540	1,551
River Gee	150	150	-
Sinoe	3,531	1,347	2,184
Unknown ^{2/}	48,099		48,099
TOTAL	326,252	271,890	54,362

^{1/} The total initial population figures of 326,252 comprises 314,817 WFP-registered IDPs plus 11,435 UNHCR-registered Liberian refugees who returned spontaneously from Sierra Leone in late 2003/early 2004 before their Counties of origin had been declared; in the interim they were accommodated in Perry and Seigbeh IDP camps.

^{2/} These IDPs were registered without indicating County of return. The figure as they de-register and leave camps.

and transportation grants. WFP provides food while IOM transports vulnerable people. About 50,000 IDPs remain in camps as of mid-December 2005. ●●●

Statistical Tables

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UNHCR's protection role in Liberia's post-conflict context

The outcome statement of the IASC Principals' meeting which took place in New York on 12 September 2005 designated the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Uganda as the three countries where the cluster approach to humanitarian response would be experimented. Subsequently in Liberia, the IASC Country Team endorsed a decision that UNHCR should assume lead responsibility for the wider protection role. As a consequence, UNHCR has been assigned leadership role for three clusters, namely: protection, camp management and emergency shelter and non-food items (see table on page 7). The IDP Consultative Forum (ICF), which is chaired by the Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC), will continue to be responsible for policy issues concerning IDPs.

The restoration of national protection is equated with the ability of returning refugees and IDPs to secure the political, economic, legal and social conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity. In the Liberia context, the complexity of this undertaking becomes evident as one contemplates the humanitarian, security, political, economic and social effects of the protracted state of conflict. State and community structures and institutions that would uphold human rights, justice and the rule of law have been eroded; the capacity to dispense justice is severely constrained by lack of infrastructure, logistical, technical and professional capacity.

As cluster lead for protection, UNHCR will be the port of call for mobilisation and coordination of all efforts by the Government to address protection. The IASC Country Team has developed a plan of action which outlines the following priority areas in 2006:

- Physical and legal protection of refugees and IDPs in camps and during transit ;



Young boys at Salala IDP camp (Credit: A.Rehr/UNHCR)

- Monitoring of conditions of return and reintegration;
- Gender-based violence and sexual exploitation;
- Gender and age mainstreaming: special protection for women and children;
- Advocacy, judicial and legal reform (rule of law and justice)

Another major challenge is that of supporting war-affected populations to maintain sustainable livelihoods and fully reintegrate in an environment where the legacies of the conflict include devastated infrastructure, high unemployment and a rapidly declining life expectancy rate. In this regard, an important focus of UNHCR's interventions in 2006 will be to maintain linkages with the clusters dealing with basic services and early recovery. This will be concretised through the UNDP-UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP Joint Action Plan for Community Based Recovery which provides a framework for linking short-term sectoral interventions into programmes of longer-term development actors. These will in turn be subsumed into the priorities of the Government. The Joint Action Plan is described in detail on page 10.

The cluster approach comes into effect from January 1, 2006. ●●●

Key objectives and strategies

1. Support the Government of Liberia to maintain a positive international protection regime

Historically Liberia has been a safe haven for persons fleeing persecution from countries all over Africa. In the more recent past Liberia has hosted refugees from Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. Even through its civil strife Liberia lived up to its international obligations and granted refugees admission to its territory.

Liberia is a party to the 1951 UN Convention, and the 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention. The guarantees contained in these instruments have been enshrined in the 1993 Liberian Refugee Act, which provides that no person shall be refused entry to Liberia or be expelled if this entails his return to a country where "his life, physical or liberty would be threatened on account ofevents seriously disrupting public order in part or the whole of that country".

The Liberian Refugee Act provides adequate guarantees for asylum-seekers to enter the territory

and have access to the asylum regime; however, in the absence of a functional state mechanism asylum-seekers do not have access to the asylum procedure. In practice persons fleeing situations of civil conflict have been granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis, enabling their access to international protection and assistance in Liberia. Presently, the cases of those requiring individual status determination (asylum-seekers) are examined by UNHCR under its mandate.

In 2006 one of UNHCR's main priorities will be to support the Government of Liberia to revive the mechanisms established by the Refugee Act for individual status determination of asylum-seekers: the Asylum Committee, which is charged with receiving and considering asylum applications, and the Appeal Committee, which is invested with the authority to review at second instance decisions of the Asylum Committee. UNHCR will support the Government in this endeavour by providing Committee members with training in refugee status determination as well as

(Continued on page 8)

Cluster	Lead Agency	Other Member Agencies
Protection <u>Focal point themes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of law • GBV prevention and response • Child protection • Human rights monitoring • Land, property, housing rights • Return/resettlement of IDPs 	UNHCR UNDP/UNMIL RRR UNHCR/UNICEF/UNFPA UNICEF UNMIL Human Rights/UNDP UNHCR/UNMIL Civil Affairs UNHCR	UNICEF, UNDP, UNMIL/HCS, UN Habitat, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNMIL Human Rights, INGOs
Camp management	UNHCR	UNICEF, UNMIL/HCS, INGOs
Water and sanitation	UNICEF	UNHCR, WHO, INGOs
Nutrition	UNICEF	FAO, UNDP, WFP, INGOs
Food security	WFP/FAO	UNICEF, UNHCR, INGOs
Health	WHO (with support from UNICEF)	UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNIFEM, INGOs
Primary education	UNICEF	UNESCO, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP/UNOPs, INGOs
Early recovery	UNDP	UNHCR, WFP, UNIFEM, UNMIL RRR, World Bank, INGOs
Emergency shelter and non food items	UNHCR	UNICEF, UNDP, UNHABITAT, WFP, INGOs
Emergency telcoms	WFP/UNICEF/UNMIL	
Logistics	WFP	UNOPS, UNMIL, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM

(Continued from page 7)

support in the form of computers, internet access, country-of-origin information and other resources to facilitate the work.

The Asylum Committee is the legitimate interlocutor for UNHCR to hand over the residual population of Sierra Leonean refugees. In the event of the declaration of the Cessation Clause the Asylum Committee shall determine the cases of those who have not opted to return home. A functional Asylum Committee will make it possible for the Government of Liberia to fully assume its obligations vis-à-vis Ivorian and urban refugees already in the country and others who may follow.

In 2006, UNHCR will continue to support the Government in providing protection to Ivorian, Sierra Leonean and urban refugees residing in Liberia. Material assistance and basic services in sectors of water, sanitation, health and education will be provided in camps. Moreover, as long as the political climate in neighboring countries remains unpredictable and the potential for population flows into Liberia exists, contingency planning and will continue to be high on the agenda. Existing contingency plans and will be reviewed and updated and preparedness measures initiated accordingly.

2. Support the voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration of Liberian refugees and IDPs

Repatriation

In 2006 UNHCR offices in the West Africa region will accelerate the voluntary repatriation process, taking advantage of the dry season and improved ground conditions to increase convoy movements from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Planning figures for repatriation have been set at 100,000 (*see table on page 14*) with a 70% target for the first half of the year. In order to maximize the use of transport capacity, returnees and their belongings will be transported from countries to asylum to their final drop-off points. Holders of *bona fide* refugee documentation who return by their own means will re-register inside Liberia and receive reintegration packages. Mass information activity will be stepped up in countries of asylum. Surveys in refugee settlements have revealed that they have an appreciable knowledge about the political and security situation. They would like to be informed about peace building reconciliation initiatives among rival ethnic groups and the availability of basic services. GIS technology is being utilized to produce district and village maps showing schools, clinics and water and sanitation facilities at village and district level.



Rehabilitation of the 79km Saclepea-Bahn-Loguatu road in Nimba County commenced on 1st December 2005. This is a major repatriation route for returnees for Côte d'Ivoire. During the rainy season, repatriation convoys had to be diverted, prolonging the arduous journey by up to three days, with a stop over at the UNHCR transit centre in Toe Town in Grand Gedeh. The works are scheduled for full completion by February 2006. (Photo: A.Rehr/UNHCR)

The resettlement of IDPs from camps will reach completion before the end of the first quarter of 2006. Some IDPs may opt to remain in the areas where they have been living and may require support to do so, including negotiations with local authorities and community leaders. Thereafter, it will be necessary to clear camps and rehabilitate the sites. It is expected that the Government will pronounce itself on the fate of the unregistered IDPs occupying public buildings in Monrovia. The most vulnerable among this population will require assistance to relocate elsewhere.

Reintegration

Returnees will benefit from community-based projects in the areas of return. The objective is to support the reintegration process and boost the capacity of war-affected communities to receive returnees by providing water, health and education facilities. UNHCR and partners will continue to implement projects to rehabilitate infrastructure and restore services. Through its Skilled Labor Programme, incentives will be offered to trained teachers and health workers who are living as refugees to return home. Reintegration projects will be implemented to fill gaps in services being provided by other actors as follows:

- Education: rehabilitate and provide schools with furniture and basic equipment (blackboards, etc)
- Construction of latrines and water wells (which best serve the needs of rural communities), provide training in water management, constitute and train community sanitation committees
- Health: support the rehabilitation and running of clinics/health centres; expansion of services including outreach capacity in isolated areas; HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities
- Food security/crop production: tool and seed distribution
- Shelter: distribute shelter kits containing nails, zinc sheets, hinges to vulnerable groups
- Income generation: vocational training and micro-credit schemes

UNDP, UNICEF and WFP will implement complementary interventions in the above sectors within the framework of the Joint Action Plan for Community Based Recovery.

3. Promote the highest standards of protection for persons of concern to UNHCR

The introduction of ProGress registration software in Liberia 2005 facilitated the the verification, registration and issuance of ID cards to refugees (*see demographic data on page 14*). Registration will now be carried out on an ongoing basis as an integral component of UNHCR's programme. Child protection activities including family tracing and reunification will continue alongside direct services and support for persons with special needs (such as the chronically ill, physically handicapped, mentally challenged, pregnant or lactating mothers).

Interventions in the health sector will seek to improve key health indicators through immunisation, communicable diseases control (cholera, meningitis, malaria, measles, etc), management of STI's and HIV/AIDS, care for chronically ill, and screening and treatment for the malnourished. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS has been on the increase in Liberia and is currently estimated to be 12% nationally. The burden of disease is contributing spiralling losses to an already devastated economy. Conflict, displacement, food insecurity and poverty have contributed to making the population more vulnerable to infections. UNHCR efforts will continue to focus on awareness and prevention, with extra emphasis on community outreach activities targeting the youth on prevention.

It is well known that women, girls and boys have endured many forms of violence and exploitation including at the hands of fighting forces. Moreover, women are inclined to face gender-specific economic and social disadvantage. Therefore, agreements with partners will make provision for women's empowerment, gender mainstreaming and prevention of SGBV and sexual exploitation. Agencies with specialization in these areas will be engaged to provide training for UNHCR and implementing partner staff as well as community members. Projects will target adolescents and youth focusing on SGBV and reproductive health education. UNHCR will continue to participate actively in advocacy campaigns by sectoral working groups (eg. Child Protection Working Group, SGBV Task Force, Education coordination meetings, etc).●●●

Joint Action Plan for Community Based Recovery

Pending the full development of the Common Country Assessment/UN Development Framework (CCA/UNDAF), which is in progress, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP have established a Joint Action Plan for Community Based Recovery (2006-2007). It provides the framework for a collaborative response to the reintegration of displaced populations in Liberia, and supporting national institutions to progressively take the lead in directing the recovery process.

Each of the agencies has undertaken to implement a range of activities in the areas listed below, based on mandate, presence and capacity.

- Protection, human rights, rule of law
- Restoration of basic services (education, health, water and sanitation)
- Community structures and livelihood
- Food security and crop production
- Shelter and community infrastructure
- HIV/AIDS, gender mainstreaming, environment

Objectives

- Develop a collective response to community based recovery that ensures sustainable solutions for rebuilding micro-economies and restoration of basic services.
- Support the leadership and capacity building of authorities at national, county and district level through their involvement in the planning process.
- Establish a centralized information management system to facilitate needs assessment and gap analysis.
- Establish linkages with medium- to long-term programmes by the World Bank, UN agencies and bilateral donors.
- Engage in joint resource mobilization efforts.

Methodology

Resource mapping level and sectoral interventions will be carried out jointly. For UNHCR, the focus will be on districts of high refugee or IDP return (see *Statistics on pages 11-12*). Further refinement of this partnership, including quantification of jointly identified gaps, will remain a collective focus.

Each agency has nominated focal points to constitute a Joint Technical Team (JTT) in Monrovia that reports to the heads of agency. The JTT will develop a calendar of field missions to assess and map sectoral interventions jointly with local actors in each of the counties. The agencies will endeavor to utilize common implementing partners and service providers to optimize the use of resources. The agency heads will meet on a quarterly progress to review progress and recommendations put forward by the JTT.

Gap analysis

One of the challenges for the implementation of the Joint Action Plan will be to quantify gaps in social services given the widespread under-development and disrepair of infrastructure and the absence of trained and experienced human resource capacity.

The **Gap Analysis Matrix** has been developed in an endeavor to apply standards and indicators in identifying needs and gaps in the sectors of health, water, sanitation, crop production, shelter, income generation and roads. At the present preliminary phase, basic standards are established by attributing a population ratio to the facilities that are available under each sector (eg. schools, clinics, water pumps). Indicators for the respective district are in turn determined by pro-rating the standards against population figures. Needs are thus determined where indicators fall short of the established standard, while gaps are identified where there are insufficient planned interventions in the respective sector. Criteria for prioritizing districts for UNHCR intervention include return statistics. Population estimates have been provided by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. Other data is drawn from assessments conducted by UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, FAO and other actors.

The Gap Analysis Matrix provides a basis for measuring operational progress towards targets of delivery. It is to be refined and upgraded progressively into an integrated data management system incorporating qualitative information. ●●●

PLACE OF ORIGIN		ASSISTED REFUGEE RETURNS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM						Total Returned Registered Refugees	Registered IDPS (OCHA/ UNHCR survey)	GRAND TOTAL
County	District	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Guinea	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Other			
Bomi	Klay					118		118	69,323	69,441
	Mecca					25		25	13,256	13,281
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	143	-	143	82,579	82,722
Bong	Fuamah					65		65	4,917	4,982
	Jorquelleh			204				204	2,768	2,972
	Kokoya							-	1,184	1,184
	Panta-Kpa			587				587	754	1,341
	Salala			24				24	1,624	1,648
	Sanayea			44				44	5,466	5,510
	Suakoko			128		4		132	5,045	5,177
	Zota			1,576				1,576	1,252	2,828
	Sub-total	-	-	2,563	-	69	-	2,632	23,010	25,642
Gbarpolu	Belleh					55		55	3,565	3,620
	Bokomu					32		32	5,727	5,759
	Bopolu					19		19	9,248	9,267
	Gbarma					150		150	9,948	10,098
	Kongba					149		149	1,640	1,789
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	405	-	405	30,128	30,533
Grand Bassa	District #1							-	1,471	1,471
	District #2							-	695	695
	District #3		1	4		1		6	981	987
	District #4							-	575	575
	Owensgrove							-	630	630
	St. John River							-	164	164
	Sub-total	-	1	4	-	1	-	6	4,516	4,522
Grand Cape Mount	Commonwealth						1	1	140	141
	Garwula			1		260		261	3,239	3,500
	Gola Konneh					1,049		1,049	8,485	9,534
	Porkpa					823		823	1,752	2,575
	Tewor			4		297		301	1,697	1,998
	Sub-total	1	-	5	-	2,429	1	2,435	15,313	17,748
Grand Gedeh	Gbarzon	499	3			1		503	75	578
	Konobo	146				5		151	40	191
	Tchien	692						692	47	739
	Sub-total	1,337	3	-		1	5	1,346	162	1,508
Grand Kru	Buah							-	62	62
	Lower Kru Coast							-	50	50
	Sasstown						1	1	25	26
	Upper Kru Coast							-	18	18
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	155	156

continued on next page

NOTE. The refugee statistics are drawn from the UNHCR database. Those of IDPs are based on the finding of the IDP Return Survey conducted by OCHA and UNHCR in May 2004 for a total of 261,886 IDPs. Subsequently, based on WFP-registration data, the IDP population figure was revised upwards to 314,817.

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PLACE OF ORIGIN		ASSISTED REFUGEE RETURNS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM						Total Returned Registered Refugees	Registered IDPS (OCHA/ UNHCR survey)	GRAND TOTAL
County	District	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Guinea	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Other			
Lofa	Foya			2,885		1,107		3,992	9,536	13,528
	Kolahun			4,433		1,284		5,717	5,296	11,013
	Salayea			60		1		61	24,462	24,523
	Vahun					5		5	246	251
	Voinjama			4,259		55	1	4,315	28,676	32,991
	Zorzor			4,943				4,943	27,286	32,229
	Sub-total			-	16,580	-	2,452	1	19,033	95,502
Margibi	Firestone	7	2	1				10	109	119
	Gibi							-	297	297
	Kakata	2	23	6	29	10	1	70	1,238	1,308
	Mamba-Kaba							-	67	67
	Sub-total	9	25	6	29	10	1	80	1,711	1,791
Maryland	Barrobo							-	229	229
	Harper	3,252						3,252	-	3,252
	Karluway	165						165	-	165
	Pleebo/Sodeken	3,196						3,196	521	3,717
	Sub-total	6,613	-	-	-	-	-	6,613	750	7,363
Montserrado	Careysburg			3				3	452	455
	Greater Monrovia	573	2,489	215	947	121	113	4,458	507	4,965
	St. Paul River		16					16	1,461	1,477
	Todee							-	701	701
	Sub-total	565	2,486	209	947	121	112	4,441	3,121	7,526
Nimba	Gbehlageh	556		69				625	171	796
	Saclepea	77		188	1			266	502	768
	Sanniquellie-Mahn	112		36				148	465	613
	Tappita	1,453						1,453	1,061	2,514
	Yarwein-Mehnsohnneh							-	123	123
	Zoegeh	2,759		6				2,765	285	3,050
	Sub-total	4,957	-	299	1	-	-	5,257	2,607	7,864
River Cess	Moweh					4		4	283	287
	Timbo							-	302	302
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	4	-	-4	585	589
River Gee	Gbeapo	1		4				5	168	173
	Webbo	26						26	112	138
	Sub-total	27	-	4	-	-	-	31	280	311
Sinoe	Butaw							-	293	293
	Dugbe River							-	20	20
	Greenville	2			1		3	6	750	756
	Jaedae Jaedepo							-	38	38
	Juarzen							-	268	268
	Kpayan							-	67	67
	Pyneston							-	31	31
	Sub-total	2	-	-	1	-	3	6	1,467	1,473
GRAND TOTAL		13,518	2,534	19,679	979	5,639	120	42,469	261,886	304,355

Financial requirements

Financial requirements for UNHCR's programme in Liberia in 2006 have been computed at USD52.8 million.

These requirements are incorporated in the Liberia Humanitarian Appeal for 2006 which was launched in Monrovia by Mr. Alan Doss, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Liberia on 6 December 2005. The requirements are made up of two components:

- The **Annual Programme Budget** was approved by the Executive Committee of UNHCR at its annual session in October 2005. It makes provision for the repatriation and reintegration of Liberian refugees as well as protection and assistance to Ivorian, Sierra Leonean and urban refugees in Liberia. A description of the Annual Programme is contained in UNHCR's 2006 Global Appeal.
- The **Supplementary Programme Budget** was established subsequently, to enhance UNHCR's capacity to assume the cluster lead countrywide for protection, camp management and emergency shelter/non-food items. It also makes provision for the implementation of community-based reintegration projects in districts of high IDP return that do not overlap with refugee return areas in the Counties of Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount and Lofa. A description of the Supplementary Programme is available from UNHCR. ●●●

SECTOR	Annual Programme	Supplementary Programme	TOTAL
Protection, monitoring and co-ordination	12,247,955	1,981,413	14,229,368
Community services (including Community Empowerment Projects)	2,120,000	2,382,265	4,502,265
Crop production	450,000		450,000
Domestic needs	1,920,000		1,920,000
Education	910,000		910,000
Health	1,720,000	1,000,000	2,720,000
Income generation	80,000		80,000
Legal assistance	2,890,000		2,890,000
Livestock	205,000		205,000
Operational support to agencies	2,845,000		2,845,000
Sanitation	440,000		440,000
Shelter and other infrastructure	3,155,000	3,726,000	6,881,000
Transport/logistics	4,325,000	3,312,000	7,637,000
Water	440,000		440,000
Sub-total (Operations)	33,747,955	12,401,678	39,268,333
Support costs (7%)	-	868,118	868,118
Programme Support	5,337,035	484,864	5,821,899
GRAND TOTAL	39,084,990	13,754,660	52,839,650



Homecoming (Credit: UNHCR)

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Assisted voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees

Country of asylum	Total Repatriated 01-Oct-04 to 20-Dec-05	Remaining registered population 20-Dec-05	Planning figures for 2006
Congo Brazzaville	41		
Côte d'Ivoire	13,518	40,404	22,000
Gambia	39	761	
Ghana	2,534	38,916	12,750
Guinea	19,679	53,436	38,000
Libya	39	261	
Nigeria	979	5,900	3,100
Sierra Leone	5,639	50,251	25,000
Jganda	1	7	
Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal		900	
Others (incl. Gambia, Guinea B, Senegal)			600
GRAND TOTAL	42,469	190,836	101,450

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On 20 June 2006 countries around the world will observe the sixth World Refugee Day. The theme will be:

**REFUGEES: VICTIMS OF
INTOLERANCE**

Refugees and asylum seekers in Liberia (Source: UNHCR ProGress database (November 2005))

LOCATION	FEMALE					MALE					GRAND TOTAL
	0-4	5-17	18-50	60+	Total	0-4	5-17	18-50	60+	Total	
IVORIAN REFUGEES											
Nimba County	243	1,966	3,585	28	5,822	286	1,983	3,979	36	6,284	12,106
Maryland County	42	23	102	4	171	11	31	134	2	178	349
Montserrado County: Urban	7	26	17	-	50	6	19	47	-	72	122
Total Ivorian refugees	292	2,015	3,704	32	6,043	303	2,033	4,160	38	6,534	12,577
SIERRA LEONEAN REFUGEES											
Montserrado County: Banjor Camp	13	165	190	1	369	31	163	153	3	350	719
Montserrado County: Samukai Camp	70	155	179	8	412	92	127	292	7	518	930
Montserrado County: VOA Camp	83	294	362	26	765	113	405	487	28	1,033	1,798
Nimba County: Saclepea Camp	2	1	5	5	13	3	2	9	4	18	31
Total Sierra Leonean refugees	168	615	736	40	1,559	239	697	941	42	1,919	3,478
URBAN REFUGEES	1	3	4	-	8	-	3	20	-	23	31
ASYLUM SEEKERS			1		1			30		30	31
GRAND TOTAL	461	2,633	4,445	72	7,611	542	2,733	5,151	80	8,506	16,117