

# Glossary

<b>4Rs</b>	<i>Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</i> - In post-conflict situations in countries of origin, UNHCR proposes the 4Rs concept, bringing together humanitarian and development actors and funds. It aims to ensure linkages between all four processes so as to prevent the recurrence of mass outflows, facilitate sustainable repatriation and help create good local governance.	<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal Process
<b>Acquis</b>	Used in the EU context to refer to the "acquired" or agreed set of instruments relating to cooperation on asylum matters	<b>Cartagena Declaration on Refugees</b>	This declaration complements the 1951 Convention by containing a broader refugee definition including "persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order". While the Declaration is not a treaty, its provisions are respected across Central America. Its refugee definition has been incorporated in the legislation of all but one of the Central American and Caribbean countries and several Latin American countries.
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank	<b>CASWANAME</b>	UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Central Asia, South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment
<b>Agenda for Protection</b>	A programme of action to improve the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers around the world, agreed by UNHCR and States as part of the Global Consultations process, endorsed by the Executive Committee in October 2002, and welcomed by the General Assembly.	<b>CDF</b>	Comprehensive Development Framework
<b>ARC</b>	Action for the Rights of Children	<b>CEDAW</b>	Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>Asylum</b>	The grant by a State of protection on its territory to people from another State who are fleeing persecution or serious danger. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including <i>non-refoulement</i> , permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, and humane standards of treatment.	<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>Cessation Clauses</b>	Legal provisions that indicate when refugee status comes to an end because it is no longer needed or justified.
<b>CA</b>	Consolidated Appeal	<b>Children</b>	Persons who are below the legal age of majority and are therefore not legally independent. This term includes adolescents. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a "child" is a person who is

	below the age of eighteen, unless the applicable law sets a lower age.		
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States	<b>Convention refugees</b>	Persons recognized as refugees by States under the eligibility criteria provided for in Article 1 of the 1951 Convention and entitled to the enjoyment of variety of rights under that treaty.
<b>CoE</b>	Council of Europe	<b>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention)</b>	This treaty establishes the most widely applicable framework for the protection of refugees. Article 1 of the Convention limits its scope to "events occurring before 1 January 1951" but this restriction was removed by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
<b>Community-based approach</b>	An inclusive partnership strategy that recognizes and builds on the capacities and resources of people of concern, enabling their participation throughout the programme cycle to ensure their protection and sustainable ownership.	<b>Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons</b>	A Convention that provides the definition of a stateless person and establishes a framework for the rights to be enjoyed by stateless persons in countries where they are lawfully resident.
<b>Complementary food</b>	Food items provided by UNHCR in addition to the basic food ration provided by WFP.	<b>COP</b>	Country Operations Plan
<b>Complementary protection</b>	Formal permission, under national law or practice, to reside in a country extended by that country to persons who are in need of international protection even though they do not qualify for 1951 Convention refugee status.	<b>CPA</b>	Comprehensive Plan of Action
<b>Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>	A treaty that provides for the acquisition of nationality by those who would otherwise be stateless and who have an appropriate link with the State through birth on the territory or through descent from a national. The Convention also provides for the retention of nationality by those who would become stateless if they were to lose that State's nationality. UNHCR has been mandated with specific functions under Article 11 of this Convention.	<b>CPR</b>	Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network
<b>Convention Plus</b>	An initiative presented by the High Commissioner in 2002 to improve refugee protection worldwide and to facilitate the resolution of refugee problems through multilateral special agreements on issues such as secondary movement, resettlement and the link between assistance and development.	<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee (United Nations)
		<b>DAFI</b>	Albert Einstein Academic Scholarship Programme for Refugees
		<b>DAR</b>	Development Assistance for Refugees - Additional development assistance for improved burden sharing for countries hosting large numbers of refugees; promoting better quality of life and self-reliance for refugees pending different durable solutions; and a better quality of life for host communities.
		<b>DLI</b>	Development through Local Integration - Where local integration of refugees in countries of asylum is a viable option, UNHCR's High Commissioner proposes a DLI strategy to solicit additional development assistance aimed at attaining durable

	solutions for refugees through local integration.		
<b>DPA</b>	United Nations Department of Political Affairs	<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator (United Nations)
<b>DPKO</b>	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>Dublin II</b>	Effective from 1 September 2003, this European Council regulation provides the legal basis for establishing the criteria and mechanism for determining the State responsible for examining an asylum application in one of the Member States of the EU (excluding Denmark, but including non-EU members Iceland and Norway) by a third country national.	<b>ExCom</b>	Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme
<b>Durable solutions</b>	Means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to live normal lives. The three durable solutions are voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement.	<b>Facilitated voluntary repatriation</b>	Even when conditions in the country of origin are not fully conducive for most refugees to return, UNHCR can assist ("facilitate") the repatriation of some refugees if they have specifically requested it based on a fully informed decision to return.
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>EC</b>	European Commission	<b>FDP</b>	Formerly Deported Person. Refers to people who were deported from their historic homeland during the Soviet period. Some of the people belonging to this category may be stateless. (Applies to situations in CIS countries. The definition does not carry a universal or binding character).
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)	<b>Gender-based persecution</b>	Persecution that targets or disproportionately affects a particular gender. Under certain factual circumstances, gender-related persecution may come within the refugee definition.
<b>ECHA</b>	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)	<b>Good Humanitarian Donorship</b>	An initiative launched by donors in 2003 with the aim to improve their response to humanitarian crises.
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Humanitarian Office	<b>Group-based protection responses</b>	Approaches whereby the protection and assistance needs of refugees are met without previously determining their status on an individual basis. Appropriate where asylum-seekers arrive <i>en masse</i> and individualized procedures are neither feasible nor necessary (the cause of flight often being self-evident). The two main approaches are recognition of refugee status on a <i>prima facie</i> basis and temporary protection.
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)		
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West Africa States		
<b>ECRE</b>	European Council on Refugees and Exiles		
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund		
<b>ELENA</b>	European Legal Network on Asylum		

<b>Groups with specific needs</b>	Individuals, families or groups requiring additional support to enable them overcome the challenges they face in accessing and enjoying their rights.	<b>International protection</b>	All actions aimed at ensuring the equal access to and enjoyment of the rights of women, men, girls and boys of concern to UNHCR, in accordance with the relevant bodies of law (including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law). It includes interventions by States or UNHCR on behalf of asylum-seekers and refugees to ensure that their rights, security, and welfare are recognized and safeguarded in accordance with international standards. Such interventions include ensuring respect for the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> ; admission to safety; access to fair procedures for the determination of refugee status; humane standards of treatment; and the implementation of durable solutions. UNHCR is the only United Nations agency with a mandate for the protection of refugees at the global level.
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome		
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee		
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross		
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person. A person who is forced or obliged to flee from their homes, "...in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border" (according to the <i>Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</i> ).		
<b>IFA</b>	Internal flight or relocation alternative - A factual determination that a person fleeing persecution in one part of his or her country of origin could find protection in another part of the same country. The idea that refugees should first try to find a place within the country of origin where they would be safe, before seeking asylum outside the country - rests on understandings which are basically at odds with fundamental refugee protection principles.	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
		<b>IRPs</b>	Involuntarily Relocating Persons - People who are forced to relocate to the country of their citizenship as a result of circumstances threatening their lives such as armed conflict, internal disorder, inter-ethnic tension or systematic violations of human rights and who are in need of assistance to resettle in their countries of citizenship. (Applies to situations in CIS countries. The definition does not carry a universal or binding character).
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	<b>JPO</b>	Junior Professional Officer – Government-sponsored young qualified professionals working for UNHCR.
<b>ILC</b>	International Law Commission	<b>Local integration</b>	A durable solution to the plight of refugees that involves their permanent settlement in the
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization		
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund		

	country in which they sought asylum.		
<b>LOU</b>	Letter of Understanding	<b>OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa.</b>	This regional Convention provides for a broader refugee definition. Adopted in 1969, the Organization of African Unity Refugee Convention provides that the term "refugee" also "applies to those fleeing from external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or whole of the country of origin".
<b>Mandate Refugees</b>	Persons who are recognised as refugees by UNHCR acting under the authority of its Statute and relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. Mandate status is especially significant in States that are not parties of the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol.	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	<i>Mercado Común del Sur</i> - Common Market of the Southern Cone	<b>OECD</b>	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>Mexico Plan of Action</b>	The Mexico Plan of Action, launched in 2004, aims to enhance international refugee protection in Latin America by further developing international refugee law, consolidating protection networks and improving the ability of States to provide effective protection to all persons in need of it. It focuses on durable solutions for urban refugees and the special needs of refugee women, the Colombian conflict, impact and solutions at border areas, and the use of resettlement opportunities in the region.	<b>OHR</b>	Office of the High Representative (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
<b>MINURSO</b>	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	<b>OHCHR</b>	(UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>MONUC</b>	United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>OIOS</b>	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding	<b>OMS</b>	Operations Management System
<b>MSRP</b>	Management Systems Renewal Project – the new UNHCR's computer systems for finance, supply chain, human resources and payroll.	<b>ONUB</b>	United Nations Operation in Burundi
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	<b>ONUCI</b>	United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>NEPAD</b>	The New Partnership for Africa's Development	<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
		<b>PARinAC</b>	Partnership in Action
		<b>PHARE</b>	EU-Community programme for assistance for economic restructuring in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe
		<b><i>Prima facie</i> refugee</b>	Refers to a practice by which all persons forming part of a large-scale influx are regarded as refugees.

<b>Promoted voluntary repatriation</b>	Voluntary repatriation actively organized by UNHCR when conditions are considered conducive to return in safety and with dignity.	<b>Safe third country concept</b>	Where asylum is refused on technical grounds because of the geographical route taken by the applicant - via one or more countries which are considered to pose no problems to the applicant's safety.
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
<b>QIPs</b>	Quick Impact Projects	<b>Sphere Project</b>	A project set up by several NGO consortia to develop a set of universal minimum standards in core areas of humanitarian assistance. Its aim is to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters and to enhance the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response.
<b>RBM</b>	Results-Based Management – A management philosophy and approach that emphasizes the achievement of results as the essential task of management.	<b>SRI</b>	Sustainable Reintegration Initiative in Angola
<b>Refoulement</b>	The removal of a person to a territory where she/he would be at risk of being persecuted, or of being moved to another territory where she/he would face persecution.	<b>SRS</b>	Self-Reliance Strategy
<b>Reintegration</b>	A process which enables returnees to regain their physical, social, legal and material security needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and which eventually leads to the disappearance of any observable distinctions vis-à-vis their compatriots.	<b>SRS</b>	Self-Reliance Strategy
<b>Resettlement</b>	The transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought asylum to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized citizens. For this reason, resettlement is a durable solution as well as a tool for the protection of refugees. It is also a practical example of international burden and responsibility sharing.	<b>SRS</b>	Self-Reliance Strategy
<b>RSD</b>	Refugee Status Determination – Legal and administrative procedures undertaken by States and/or UNHCR to determine whether an individual should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.	<b>SRS</b>	Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General
		<b>Surge Project</b>	The Surge Protection Capacity Project is UNHCR's response to increased and sudden temporary protection staffing needs in circumstances where the Office's own protection staffing capacity is insufficient. The project's main feature is a roster of external candidates available for immediate deployment.
		<b>Söderköping Process</b>	An initiative launched by UNHCR and the Swedish Migration Board to promote dialogue on asylum and irregular migration issues among the countries situated along the eastern border of the European Union.
		<b>THAP</b>	Temporary Humanitarian Assisted Persons
		<b>Trafficking (human)</b>	The organized movement of persons for profit. The critical additional factor that distinguishes trafficking from migrant smuggling is the presence of force, coercion and/or

	deception throughout or at some stage in the process - such deception, force or coercion being used for the purpose of exploitation. While the additional elements that distinguish trafficking from migrant smuggling may sometimes be obvious, in many cases they are difficult to prove without active investigation.	
<u>UNAIDS</u>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	
<u>UNAMA</u>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan	
<u>UNAMSIL</u>	United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in Sierra Leone	
<u>UNCT</u>	United Nations Country Team	
<u>UNCTAD</u>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
<u>UNDAF</u>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	
<u>UNDCP</u>	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	
<u>UNDG</u>	United Nations Development Group	
<u>UNDP</u>	United Nations Development Programme	
<u>UNDSS</u>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security	
<u>UNEP</u>	United Nations Environment Programme	
<u>UNESCO</u>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
<u>UNFPA</u>	United Nations Population Fund	
<u>UN-HABITAT</u>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	
<u>UNHCHR</u>	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	
<u>UNICEF</u>	United Nations Children's Fund	
<u>UNIDO</u>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	
<u>UNIFEM</u>	United Nations Development Fund for Women	
<u>UN-IP</u>	United Nations Integrated Development Programme	
<u>UNJLS</u>	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre	
<u>UNMEE</u>	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	
<u>UNMIBH</u>	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	
<u>UNMIK</u>	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	
<u>UNMIL</u>	United Nations Mission for Liberia	
<u>UNMIS</u>	United Nations Mission in Sudan	
<u>UNODC</u>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	
<u>UNOMIG</u>	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	
<u>UNOPS</u>	United Nations Office for Project Services	
<u>United Nations Security Phases</u>	The security plan is country-specific and takes into consideration the particular political, geographical and other circumstances of the duty station concerned. The United Nations utilizes a worldwide five-phase security management system. The five phases are:  Phase one – Precautionary: Warn staff that the security situation in the country or a portion of the country is such that caution should be exercised. Travel to the duty station requires advance clearance from the Designated Official.  Phase two – Restricted movement: All staff members and their families will be required to remain at home unless otherwise instructed. No travel, incoming or within the country, will occur	

unless specifically authorized by the Designated Official as essential travel.

Phase three – Relocation: Indicates a substantial deterioration in the security situation, which may result in the relocation of staff members or their eligible dependants.

Phase four – Programme suspension: All internationally recruited staff will be evacuated apart from staff directly concerned with security matters, emergency or humanitarian relief operations.

Phase five – Evacuation: Signifies that the situation has deteriorated to such a point that all remaining internationally recruited staff members are required to leave. Phase five can only be declared following approval by the Secretary-General.

## UNV

United Nations Volunteer - The volunteer arm of the United Nations was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member states. It mobilizes qualified UN Volunteers to different UN organizations.

## Voluntary repatriation

Return to the country of origin based on the refugees' free and informed decision. Voluntary repatriation is one of the three durable solutions and may be organized (when it takes place under the auspices of the concerned governments and UNHCR), or spontaneous (the refugees return by their own means with little involvement of UNHCR and governments).

## WFP

World Food Programme

## WHO

World Health Organization