

Federal Republic Of Yugoslavia¹ including Kosovo

¹ Since 4 February 2003, now called Serbia and Montenegro

Main objectives

Serbia and Montenegro (SiM)

Provide basic assistance to the most vulnerable of the over 350,000 refugees; promote repatriation to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH); facilitate integration in SiM for those refugees who have opted not to return to their country of origin; ensure protection and assistance is provided to refugees from countries other than the former Yugoslavia; encourage the Government to pass the asylum legislation needed to underpin a Government-sponsored refugee status determination procedure; promote the return of the displaced to the region and advocate stability and development in South Serbia.

Kosovo

Create conditions conducive to safe and sustainable return of minorities; Meet the basic needs of refugees from Croatia and BiH, IDPs from Southern Serbia and persons of concern from FYROM, and enable them to make a free and informed choice to return; ensure that all persons of concern to UNHCR are free to exercise their rights irrespective of gender or ethnicity; ensure that the needs of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups (especially women and children) are met; maintain regional contingency planning and appropriate response mechanisms to possible population displacements; monitor political developments and instability in the region.

Impact

Serbia and Montenegro

- International protection and humanitarian assistance provided to 350,000 refugees and 231,000 IDPs (of whom 24,700 were accommodated in 328 collective centres).
- 1,500 refugees assisted with transport to Croatia, 200 families assisted with transport of household belongings. Assistance provided to 1,800 refugees returning to BiH, some 150 “go and see” visits to Croatia benefiting 6,420 persons, and 20 visits to BiH, benefiting 955 refugees.



- 775 families assisted through the housing programme; 3,400 families received micro-credit loans and 887 families received in-kind grants; 241 individuals benefited from skills training and apprenticeship programmes.
- Some 1,900 IDPs returned to Kosovo during 2002. Thirty-four “go and see” visits were organised for Kosovo Serb and Roma, Ashkalija, and Egyptian IDPs.
- Refugee Status Determination procedures were carried out for 144 asylum-seekers. Sixteen refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan and Algeria were recognised under UNHCR’s mandate. All 144 asylum-seekers received protection, assistance and accommodation, food, non-food items and medical aid.
- The adoption of the National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons was a major step towards the achievement of durable solutions.

UNHCR aided the Serbian Government extensively in formulating this strategy.

- Mainstreaming of gender issues: all UNHCR programmes in SiM contained a specific focus on women, demonstrating dedication to the five commitments set out by the High Commissioner.

Kosovo

- UNHCR Kosovo contributed to the benchmarks process ("Standards before Status") introduced in April 2002 by the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to evaluate progress towards democracy and enhanced human rights in Kosovo.
- UNHCR continued to call for clear policy guidelines and central co-ordination. In the course of 2002, UNHCR handed over to UNMIK the chairmanship of regional and municipal working groups on return.
- Following agreement between UNMIK and UNHCR, the registration/re-registration of persons fleeing conflict in FYROM was conducted in April and May. The exercise ascertained that fewer than 4,200 persons from FYROM had remained in Kosovo.

- Possible forced returns of minorities to Kosovo in 2002 continued to be monitored in Pristina's Slatina Airport by UNHCR (through an international NGO). In 2002, approximately 7,860 deportees returned to Kosovo.
- A network of eight legal aid and information centres, managed by an international NGO, provided legal assistance, mediation and counselling to 4,045 persons at risk.
- An international and a national agency promoted empowerment of Kosovar women, regardless of ethnicity, to play a full and equal role in society. In 2002, the programme focused on selection and implementation of projects designed mostly by women on increasing the number of returnee women beneficiaries, as well as on enhancing local decision-making and control.

Persons of Concern				
Main Origin / Type of Population	Total In Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
IDPs	234,800	-	50	-
Croatia (Refugees)	228,700	228,700	50	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Refugees)	121,400	121,400	-	-
Local residents-at-risk (Kosovo)	85,000	-	-	-
Returnees (from Germany)	5,290	1,810	-	-
FYR Macedonia (Refugees)	3,610	3,610	51	49
Returnees (from United Kingdom)	1,770	100	-	-
Returnees (from Switzerland)	1,440	-	-	-
Slovenia (Refugees)	650	650	-	-
Returnees (from Norway)	650	70	-	-

Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme and Supplementary Programme Budgets					
	Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
AB	47,485,243	18,385,063	20,610,756	38,995,819	38,730,058
SB	2,978,466	300,000	2,128,344	2,428,344	2,428,344
Total	50,463,709	18,685,063	22,739,100	41,424,163	41,158,402

¹ Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

Working environment

The context

Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia and Montenegro continued to host the largest number of refugees and IDPs in Europe. At the time of publication 350,000 refugees and 231,000 IDPs are living in SiM. Negotiations on the Constitutional Charter for the new State Union of Serbia and Montenegro were delayed and could not be finalised by the end of 2002 as intended. Growing international demands for improved co-operation with the Hague Tribunal also continued to place significant strains on the Government. Poverty, lack of employment opportunities, insufficient resources and the protracted nature of their situation have increased the vulnerability of the refugees and IDPs. A reformed social welfare system is still not in place. The housing sector in Serbia is still crippled by financial constraints. The health care sector continued to suffer shortages of medicine and equipment.

SiM continued to pursue its policy of rapprochement with BiH, Croatia, and UNMIK. The Government of Serbia demonstrated its determination to promote concrete solutions for all refugees and IDPs by adopting the National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in May 2002.

Under its mandate, UNHCR continued to determine the refugee status of asylum-seekers from outside the region of the former Yugoslavia. Refugees recognised under UNHCR's mandate were given basic assistance while UNHCR attempted to find a resettlement opportunity for them.

Kosovo

In accordance with the Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo, established in May 2001, the Kosovo Government was finally formed in February 2002. The new Government reserved two ministerial posts for minority representatives. Its programme included the right of return for all Kosovo IDPs and refugees, irrespective of ethnicity. In the spring of 2002, the Kosovo Assembly passed the Resolution on Returns, which committed the Assembly to create conditions conducive to the return of minorities.

UNMIK made minority returns one of its priorities. To monitor progress towards democracy and improved human rights, a system of benchmarks was introduced by the Special Representative to the UN Secretary General in April 2002, as a framework for reporting on the situation in Kosovo to the UN Security Council.

With the increased involvement of the Office for Returns and Communities in return-related matters, UNHCR began the gradual hand over of co-ordination responsibilities to UNMIK, focusing more on its supervisory role (as provided for in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244) and its field activities.

Constraints

Serbia and Montenegro

The disappointing numbers of refugees who repatriated or integrated locally were attributed to unresolved property restitution issues, a lack of job opportunities in the countries of origin, as well as insufficient resources in the country of asylum. The Amendments to the Law on Areas of Special State Concern, adopted by the Croatian Parliament in July 2002, have given greater protection to the temporary occupant, to the detriment of the rights of the legal owner of the property (potential returnees). This bias has slowed the rate of returns from SiM. In Serbia, no progress was made on a Law on Micro-Finance Institutions. Unfortunately, the new Law on Foreign Exchange, passed in 2002, caused the Serbian National Bank to halt the UNHCR micro-loan programme for over three months. At the end of 2002, the Montenegrin authorities had still not formulated a comprehensive National Strategy on refugee/IDP issues; the range of durable solutions thus remained severely limited.

Kosovo

UNHCR's main challenge in 2002 was to help create the right conditions for sustainable minority returns to Kosovo, in the face of a tense environment, characterised by persistent hostility towards minority communities (even though a recent decrease in violent crimes has been observed). This challenge led to intensive efforts to encourage inter-ethnic dialogue and tolerance-building, as part of overall preparations for spontaneous or organised returns. The return of IDPs and refugees still in FYROM was impeded by security concerns,

the limited freedom of movement of minority populations in Kosovo, widespread discrimination, poor economic prospects, and unemployment.

Funding

As a result of the global funding shortfall, the operational budget for SiM suffered reductions of 19.5 per cent (in three major cuts during the year). UNHCR Kosovo ended the year with an allocation of USD 4,512,776 for operations, some 22.5 per cent less than the ExCom approved operational budget.

Achievements and impact

Protection and solutions

Serbia and Montenegro

In 2002, local integration remained the most popular solution for a majority of the refugees. Those living in collective centres, or extremely sub-standard private accommodation, were assisted through the housing programme. In late 2002, UNHCR, UNDP and OCHA began funding the Social and Refugee-Related Housing Secretariat, created under the Serbian Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction.

The Self Reliance Programme, consisting of non-commercial micro-loans, in-kind grants and vocational training, aimed to increase the beneficiaries' abilities to take initiatives, develop their business ideas and improve their level of local integration. Women constituted nearly half the clients of the micro-loan and grant programme and a similar proportion of participants in the vocational training programme.

The resettlement programme for refugees from BiH and Croatia in SiM continued to follow the phasing down strategy initiated in 2001. The Resettlement Unit received a total of 2,000 applications for resettlement, as compared to 5,300 applications received in 2001. In 2002, a total of 883 refugees in SiM were resettled to third countries.

With UNHCR's support, the Government initiated the first concerted effort to close collective centres and find alternative solutions for the residents. Thirty collective centres, housing 650 residents, were closed.

A pilot in-kind assistance project was carried out during the last quarter of 2002 with a view to the closure of collective centres and alternative accommodation or durable solutions for refugee/IDP inhabitants.

Discussions were initiated with the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees to de-register refugees deemed to have found some kind of durable solution. The Commissioner agreed to apply the 1992 Refugee Law, which provided for possible termination of refugee status on the basis of certain criteria. Some 16,000 persons who returned to Croatia, 22,000 persons who were double-registered (as refugees in SiM and IDPs in BiH), and 1,800 beneficiaries of the Local Settlement Programme were de-registered.

UNHCR also advocated for access to Montenegrin citizenship for refugees residing on Montenegrin territory. In September 2002, a Seminar on Citizenship Issues in Montenegro was organised jointly by UNHCR and the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Montenegrin Commissioner for Displaced Persons.

A priority in 2002 was the drafting of a national asylum law, previously absent from the statute books. Under the regional Stability Pact, Working Table III, Migration and Asylum Initiative, a partnership agreement was concluded between the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and the corresponding Ministries in France and Hungary, together with the Federal Office for Refugees of the Federal Department of Justice and Police of Switzerland. Major constitutional changes underway in 2002 inevitably delayed the formulation of a draft Law on Asylum, and the National Action Plan for the development of the asylum system.

Kosovo

In partnership with OSCE, UNHCR produced the 9th Minorities Assessment Report, a valuable tool for agencies working within Kosovo as well as for the governments of countries hosting Kosovar refugees.

In 2002, the Office verified the return of over 2,740 members of minority communities to their places of origin in Kosovo. UNHCR was heavily involved in the organisation of several return projects during the year. "go and see" visits were organised by UNHCR to various potential return locations.



Ethnic Serb IDP families from Kosovo live in a collective centre. *UNHCR / R. Chalasani*

Some 600 persons are estimated to have returned to FYROM since the completion of the registration exercise in spring 2002. Approximately 3,500 were still accommodated in Kosovo at year's end.

An IDP survey, conducted in May 2002, indicated that around half of the 10,000 IDPs had integrated in various communities in Kosovo. Others were still interested in returning, but hesitated for various reasons, including social instability and political uncertainty. At the end of 2002, there were approx-

imately 5,000 ethnic Albanian IDPs from southern Serbia in Kosovo, still awaiting a durable solution.

As of December 2002, 443 refugees still needed durable solutions. During 2002, 15 refugees repatriated voluntarily to Croatia with UNHCR's assistance; 11 were resettled to third countries; and 11 were relocated to Serbia.

UNHCR continued to intervene whenever necessary with the representatives in Pristina of certain host



countries to address the problem of forced return of persons deemed by UNHCR to remain in need of international protection, mainly certain ethnic minorities.

Activities and assistance

Community services: Older refugees and IDPs constituted a high proportion of the community services beneficiary group. Programmes responded to the special needs of refugee and IDP women through different initiatives aimed at capacity-building, education, and income-generation, in line with the five commitments made by UNHCR to refugee women. Over 40 projects were implemented through 38 self-organised women's groups, and some 2,941 beneficiaries were indirectly assisted. In 2002, an educational programme was run by local and Roma experts with the aim of helping Roma children to integrate into the local education system. By the end of 2002, more than 500 projects had benefited Kosovar women's groups, resulting in tens of thousands of beneficiaries. In 2002, 120 projects were undertaken, half of them specific minority or multi-ethnic projects.

Crop production: Agricultural inputs, such as fertiliser and seeds, were provided to 25

refugee families (125 beneficiaries) who benefited from the housing programme.

Domestic needs/household support: Some 150,000 women and girl beneficiaries were provided with sanitary materials during 2002. Kitchen sets, stoves, beds and other household items were provided to over 25,000 refugees and IDPs. 1,494 refugees who returned to Croatia received cash grants. In addition, 9,336 refugees returning to Croatia were provided with accommodation prior to departure.

As part of the Kosovar winterisation programme, a total of 4,185 cubic meters of firewood were distributed to 1,395 families. Multi-purpose stoves were also distributed, upon return, to 365 minority and vulnerable majority families.

Education: Vocational training was provided to 241 refugees with 587 dependant family members. UNHCR covered the costs for 13 mandate refugee/asylum-seeker children attending elementary school, including costs for books and student supplies.

Food: Through the Office of the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees and the Montenegrin Commissioner for Displaced Persons, UNHCR contributed towards the provision of cooked meals in collective centres in SiM. During the course of 2002 some 27,000 beneficiaries (15,800 refugees and 11,200 IDPs) in over 350 collective centres were assisted. Upon completion of WFP operations in Kosovo in July 2002, and following successful negotiations, UNHCR ensured the distribution of 60 metric tons of food commodities from WFP Kosovo stock to FYROM refugees, minority returnees, and vulnerable returnees in July and August. From September onward, three-month food rations were distributed to returnees (regardless of the circumstance of their return, organised or spontaneous).

Health: Medical staff visited some 213 collective centres. During the year some 26,260 beneficiaries received medication, while the medical staff conducted some 148,770 medical visits for refugees and IDPs. 1,380 beneficiaries were assisted with life-saving medicines, orthopaedic devices or eyeglasses. Health care workers ensured access for over 1,140 Roma IDPs to local community health centres. UNHCR funded a Serbian HIV/AIDS Strategic Planning Workshop.

Income generation: Some 3,427 micro loans were issued to both first-time borrowers and previous clients, benefiting 12,907 dependants; and 887 grants benefited 1,974 dependants. The average size of each loan was USD 1,389, while the average size of each grant was USD 582. Vocational training was also provided to 241 refugees with 587 dependant family members.

Legal assistance: Through its implementing partner, UNHCR continued to run a network of five Legal

Aid and Information Centres, providing free legal aid to 3,663 persons/minorities-at-risk, IDPs and refugees, of whom 71 per cent were members of ethnic minority groups. Some 1,585 voluntary applications for return to Croatia were submitted and some 2,000 property repossession applications were forwarded to the Croatian Ministry for Public Works. With respect to property repossession in BiH, 3,625 claims were filed. Significant monitoring was applied in Montenegro in an attempt to identify refugees falling victim to human trafficking.

Operational support (to agencies): A number of international NGOs were provided with support for overhead costs. Throughout the reporting period there were press conferences, press releases, and formal and informal contacts with the media to strengthen and advance UNHCR's country objectives. Weekly television programmes dealt with issues such as conditions for return, repossession and reconstruction of property, education, health care and other issues pertinent to all those contemplating repatriation. A photo book "Kosovo Women: A Collection of Images" was printed and distributed throughout Kosovo.

Sanitation: UNHCR's implementing partner ensured the overall management of the Konik I camp as well as adequate conditions of the basic infrastructure of the camp (hosting 1,387 Roma IDPs) in Montenegro. The camp residents were provided with support to enable them to be responsible of the basic maintenance of the camp infrastructure.

Shelter/other infrastructure: At the end of 2002, there were 328 recognised collective centres. Basic maintenance and emergency repairs of collective centres were carried out throughout the year. In order to provide adequate accommodation for older refugees residing in collective centres, an MOU was signed between the Serbian Ministry of Social Welfare, UNHCR and six NGOs. In Kosovo, UNHCR provided shelter assistance to the most vulnerable minorities and supported the rehabilitation of partially damaged houses.

Transport/logistics: Some 1,400 metric tons of non-food items, 2,262 tons of heating oil and 3,765 tons of coal were distributed to some 253 collective centres and specialised institutions. Over 52 return movements to Croatia were organised. 1,819

returnees to BiH were assisted in transporting their household belongings, including 15 tractors. Some 150 "go and see" visits were organised to Croatia and 20 "go and see" visits to BiH were organised. Thirty-four "go and see" visits took place in Kosovo. A contingency stockpile for up to 50,000 persons was maintained in Kosovo.

Organisation and implementation

Management

Serbia and Montenegro

In 2002, UNHCR was represented by a branch office in Belgrade, field offices in Novi Sad and Kraljevo, a sub-office in Podgorica and two satellite offices in Bar and Berane. Staff included 22 international and 111 national officers. UNHCR's presence in South Serbia ended on 31 December 2002, and the programme was handed over to UNDP. In Kosovo the office structure in 2002 consisted of one main office in Pristina and five field offices (Gnjilane, Mitrovica, Pec, Pristina and Prizren) with 107 members of staff (31 international and 76 national) and an additional 12 UNVs.

Working with others

Serbia and Montenegro

UNHCR's activities were mainly implemented through the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees, the Ministry for Social Affairs in Serbia and the Montenegrin Commissioner for Displaced Persons, two international organisations (IOM and UNV), and 14 international and five national NGO partners. In addition, 22 NGOs closely co-ordinated their activities with UNHCR under the framework of the Operational Partnership agreement. Co-ordination was ensured through the UN inter-agency co-ordination mechanism in SiM. UNHCR assisted in important initiatives in 2002, especially in the Government of Serbia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and provided support to the national response to HIV/AIDS through the UN Theme Working Group. In addition, UNHCR conducted various unilateral and joint donor briefings and a donor mission in October 2002.

Kosovo

In 2002, 11 international and three local NGO partners implemented UNHCR's programme. UNHCR actively collaborated at all levels with KFOR, CIVPOL, OSCE, IOM, with UN organisations such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and UNIFEM, and with central and municipal UNMIK governmental structures including Pillars I, II, III and IV, the newly formed Provisional Institutions of Self-Government at local and central level, and other local institutions.

Overall assessment

Serbia and Montenegro

With three major budget cuts during the course of 2002, funds were dispersed to the most needy with maximum efficiency. The Government of Serbia demonstrated its firm determination to promote concrete solutions for all refugees and IDPs by adopting the National Strategy for Resolving the Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. However, there was less than optimal donor support for the Strategy in 2002.

UNHCR continued to lobby for the successful resolution of the issue of former tenancy rights of refugees from Croatia. Financial and Operational support to the Refugee-Related and Social Housing Secretariat in the Ministry of Urban Construction and Development, was an important initiative to ensure that refugees in SiM are provided with affordable housing in the future. UNHCR was a part of the Serbian Micro-credit Policy Working Group, which is in the process of drafting the legislation for Micro-Finance Institutions in Serbia. Hand over of the loan programme to local or international micro-finance institutions largely depends on the adoption of this law. A concerted and comprehensive effort to close collective centres and find alternative solutions for the residents was initiated together with the Government. With regard to de-registration of refugees, the Office of the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees made a start by de-registering nearly 40,000 refugees who had attained some form of durable solution.

UNHCR will not be able to phase down support to IDPs in Serbia and Montenegro before there is more substantive progress on return. The opening

of Housing Property Directorate offices in Serbia and the restructuring of the UNMIK/ORC office, proved helpful to many of the activities to assist IDPs on issues concerning property rights and repossession. UNHCR also continued to assist the authorities in Serbia and Montenegro, through legal and technical support, in the formulation of a national asylum law. The closure of the UNHCR Office in South Serbia at the end of 2002 reflected success in UNHCR's efforts to assist ethnic Albanian IDPs to return to the region.

Kosovo

UNHCR's activities in 2002 focused on the provision of protection and targeted assistance to minority returnees and to extremely vulnerable minority communities throughout Kosovo, to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees and prevent further displacement. UNHCR promoted the right of return for minorities, explaining the existing obstacles to a safe and sustainable return and measures required to address these obstacles. On a limited scale and after careful assessments, UNHCR facilitated the return of a number of Serb, Roma/Ashkalija IDPs and refugees from FYROM, Montenegro and BiH. UNMIK's awareness of the specific needs and rights of minority communities in Kosovo increased over the course of the year, both at the central and regional/local levels. Another positive development was the successful transformation of the Kosovo Women's Initiative from a programme dependent on UNHCR funding to a locally-registered NGO able to raise funds and implement programmes independently.

Offices
Serbia
Belgrade
Krajlevo
Nis
Novi Sad
Podgorica
Kosovo
Pristina
Gnjiliane
Mitrovica
Pec
Prizren

Partners: Serbia and Montenegro
Government Agencies
Ministry of Social Affairs (Serbia)
Commissioner for Refugees (Serbia)
Commissioner for Displaced Persons (Montenegro)
NGOs
<i>Alter Modus</i>
American Refugee Committee
CARE Australia
Commission for Real Property Claims
Danish Refugee Council
Hi Neighbour
Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Tolerance
Humanitarian Law Centre
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Orthodox Christian Charities
International Rescue Committee
INTERSOS
Japanese Emergency NGOs
Norwegian Refugee Council
OXFAM
Serbian Democratic Forum
Others
IFRC
IOM
Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation
UNVs

Partners: Kosovo
NGOs
<i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement</i>
CARE International
Children Aid Direct
Council for Defence of Human Rights and Freedom
Danish Refugee Council
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Consortium of Solidarity
International Rescue Committee
Norma Lawyers Association
Norwegian Refugee Council
Others
UNMIK
UNVs

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects			Notes	Prior Years' Projects	
	Annual Programme Budget	Supplementary Programme Budget	Total		Annual Programme Budget and Supplementary Programme Budget	Notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	8,226,862	540,845	8,767,706		179,588	
Community Services	1,228,819	0	1,228,819		1,812,365	
Crop Production	11,900	0	11,900		80,464	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	1,086,896	418,243	1,505,139		1,887,007	
Education	52,006	0	52,006		15,956	
Food	3,741,487	226,357	3,967,844		1,516,139	
Health / Nutrition	1,360,708	0	1,360,708		310,494	
Income Generation	1,460,389	0	1,460,389		707,750	
Legal Assistance	2,610,183	21,997	2,632,179		838,750	
Livestock	0	0	0		73,804	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	1,243,242	93,589	1,336,831		587,551	
Sanitation	8,469	0	8,469		62,818	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	5,997,283	22,145	6,019,428		3,148,160	
Transport / Logistics	3,074,003	460,708	3,534,711		1,858,794	
Transit Accounts	0	0	0		(56,003)	
Water	0	6,360	6,360		8,549	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	4,506,192	137,171	4,643,363		(9,193,234)	
Sub-total Operational	34,608,439	1,927,414	36,535,853		3,838,955	
Programme Support	2,564,134	0	2,564,134		5,018	
Sub-total Disbursements / Deliveries	37,172,573	1,927,414	39,099,987	(3)	3,843,972	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	1,557,485	500,930	2,058,415	(3)	0	(5)
Total	38,730,058	2,428,344	41,158,402	(1) (3)	3,843,972	
Instalments with Implementing Partners						
Payments Made	27,101,596	1,161,050	28,262,646		2,485,217	
Reporting Received	22,595,405	1,023,879	23,619,283		11,678,451	
Balance	4,506,192	137,171	4,643,363		(9,193,234)	
Outstanding 1st January	0	0	0		9,790,205	
Refunded to UNHCR	0	0	0		597,817	
Currency Adjustment	0	0	0		846	
Outstanding 31 December	4,506,192	137,171	4,643,363		0	
Unliquidated Obligations						
Outstanding 1st January	0	0	0		4,238,792	(5)
New Obligations	38,730,058	2,428,344	41,158,402	(1)	0	
Disbursements	37,172,573	1,927,414	39,099,987	(3)	3,843,972	(5)
Cancellations	0	0	0		394,820	(5)
Outstanding 31 December	1,557,485	500,930	2,058,415	(3)	(0)	(5)

Figures which cross-reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5