

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Republic of Macedonia Croatia

The former Yugoslav

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia



MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

Since 1991. UNHCR has co-ordinated the UN's humanitarian operations in the region; first in response to population displacements caused during the conflicts in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina; subsequently in the implementation of the 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement); and since 1998, in response to the Kosovo crisis. The ongoing ebb and flow of refugees and displaced persons in the region remained a major cause for concern among humanitarian agencies, and continued to undermine regional stability. At the end of 1999, some two million people were still uprooted from their homes in the region: 600,000 as refugees within South-Eastern Europe, principally in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, 200,000 outside the region and some 1.2 million as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Significant challenges remain with respect to solving the problem of population displacement. Although many refugees and displaced persons have returned home, others are still awaiting the opportunity to return in safety and dignity.

For the first six months of 1999, UNHCR's primary objective was to respond to the unprecedented humanitarian and political challenges presented by the Kosovo emergency. The second half of the year was largely devoted to assisting the hundreds of thousands of Kosovars who had returned home to get through the winter, and to achieving solutions for those still displaced after earlier conflicts. Since June 1999, the High Commissioner's Special Envoy, based in Pristina, has continued to head UNHCR's Kosovo-related operations. He is also the Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). At UNHCR Headquarters, the Co-ordinator for South-Eastern Europe and his team provide support to the Office of the Special Envoy in Kosovo, while at the same time co-ordinating post-Dayton operations.

Kosovo Emergency Operation

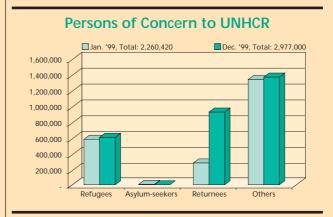
The conflict in Kosovo during 1999 led to renewed displacement and suffering on a massive scale. By the end of the first three months of the year, some 350,000 people had been displaced, of whom 260,000 were within the province. On 24 March 1999, the conflict exploded into an international crisis. NATO airstrikes were launched against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and almost one million Kosovo Albanians fled from their homes. Between March and June 1999 alone. more than 850,000 ethnic Albanians fled to other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or to neighbouring countries, mainly to Albania and to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia). The overwhelming needs for basic relief items and shelter obliged UNHCR to request on 3 April 1999 the support of NATO, particularly in the areas of logistics and camp construction. Many countries also provided bilateral support to the refugee-hosting countries. To ease the burden on FYR Macedonia, UNHCR launched the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme (HEP) and the Humanitarian Transfer Programme (HTP).

In the three months after the establishment of UNMIK under Security Council Resolution 1244 and the signing of the Military Technical Agreement on 9 June 1999, the majority of the refugees and displaced returned to Kosovo, almost as swiftly and dramatically as they had fled. UNHCR quickly transformed its programme from a major international refugee relief operation into an equally ambitious repatriation and reintegration effort. This included a major emergency shelter programme for the hundreds of thousands who returned before the onset of winter. The massive return of Kosovo Albanians regrettably led to a rise in hostility and incidents against the non-Albanian population, triggering the flight of some 200,000 by the end of the year. The overall situation for minorities who stayed in Kosovo remained precarious into the year 2000.

Dayton Group

The year 1999 was the fourth year of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Despite sustained efforts to promote return and reconciliation, the number of refugees and IDPs in and from the region remained high. Political, legal and economic factors continued to impede returns. The homes of the great majority of those still displaced were located in areas in which the prospective returnees would be part of a minority community. In many cases, authorities at all levels failed to translate into action their declared commitments to find solutions for refugees and displaced persons.

Despite the difficulties and the slowness in the return and reintegration of refugees and the displaced, progress was achieved. Minority returns in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place in much greater numbers during 1999 than 1998. Many of these returns were spontaneous and in defiance of political obstruction. During 1999, security incidents, which had been one of the main factors discouraging returns particularly to minority areas, dramatically decreased, and the general security situation improved. Another key development was the reform of property laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 1999, which removed some of the main legal obstacles to return.



CHALLENGES AND CONCERNS

Kosovo Emergency Operation

Managing such a large crisis in such a highly politicised context was a major challenge, which initially overwhelmed the response capacity of the host governments. The humanitarian challenges also temporarily exceeded the capacities of UNHCR and its partners. Only days before, key governments had been banking on peace and urging preparation for the early implementation of the failed Rambouillet accords. In the initial response to the exodus, UNHCR and humanitarian agencies were faced with serious protection problems. Among these were political difficulties in securing admission to safety; the practical problems of setting up enough camps rapidly; and physical security problems.

Major challenges also resulted from the collaboration between humanitarian and military actors in responding to the crisis, especially with respect to maintaining the civilian and impartial nature of humanitarian action. It is now widely recognised that the multiplicity of bilateral, independent responses to the crisis also undermined multilateral co-ordination of assistance. Finally, despite the best efforts of UNMIK and the NATO military force in Kosovo (KFOR), without which the situation would certainly have been far worse, there continued to be a climate of violence and impunity, as well as widespread discrimination,

harassment and intimidation directed against non-Albanians. The large-scale departure of non-Albanians from Kosovo remains a major concern for all humanitarian agencies in Kosovo, and is the focus for humanitarian programmes in 2000.

Dayton Group

On 10 June 1999, the creation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe galvanised international support for the Dayton peace process, and established a broader, comprehensive and regional framework tasked with "achieving lasting peace, prosperity and stability" in the region. The Pact concentrates on three main areas: democratisation and human rights; economic reconstruction, development and co-operation; and security. Combined progress in each of these three areas is necessary to create the environment for the return of the displaced and remains a formidable challenge.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SOLUTIONS

Kosovo Emergency Operation

The mass exodus from Kosovo was one of the most complex and intensely political refugee emergencies in history. Despite the difficulties of the situation, the humanitarian operation achieved its initial overriding objective, namely to ensure the security and meet the immediate life-sustaining needs of hundreds of thousands of refugees. In addition to the large-scale relief effort of civilian agencies, NATO's effective logistical support proved vital to ensure refugee admission and to bring the humanitarian crisis under control. Other important factors included Albania's liberal asylum policy; the generous hospitality extended by host families in Albania, FYR Macedonia and Montenegro; and international burden sharing through the HEP. Under this programme, implemented by UNHCR and IOM, some 96,000 refugees were assisted to move from FYR Macedonia to third countries on a temporary basis. Another 1,382 refugees were transferred to Albania under the HTP.

The large-scale repatriation movement beginning in June posed equally daunting challenges. Successful implementation of the emergency shelter programme enabled returnees to survive their first winter back home, while the relief effort avoided undue material handship. However, despite strong co-operation among UNHCR, KFOR, UNMIK and the OSCE to protect and assist the non-Albanian ethnic minorities remaining in the province, the year ended with the majority of non-Albanians having departed Kosovo.

Dayton Group

During the year, UNHCR's strategies in the region were reviewed in two meetings of the Humanitarian Issues Working Group (HIWG) of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC). In April 1999, the HIWG focussed on the international response to the Kosovo refugee emergency. The HIWG met again in December 1999 to review the regional strategy needed after the Kosovo crisis. The latter meeting focused on two main issues: firstly, progress on the humanitarian challenges six months after the re-establishment of the international presence in Kosovo; and secondly, the need for renewed efforts to find solutions to displacement under the Dayton Agreement. The meeting took stock of achievements and remaining challenges in finding solutions for the displaced during 1999, and updated the 1998 regional strategy which had previously been endorsed by the PIC Steering Board and the HIWG.

The updated regional plan of action took into consideration both changes in the environment necessary for durable solutions and the creation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. It presented UNHCR's return-related projects and the related reconstruction needs, and it highlighted the need for the viability of return to be strengthened through socio-economic development activities targeting job creation and self-sufficiency. Employment opportunities were stressed as being key to the ability of individuals and communities to start rebuilding their lives and to the promotion of reconciliation. One of the major objectives of the strategy was to formulate action plans to secure solutions for identified groups, within an agreed and precise time frame.

During the second half of the year, while many political, legal, administrative and economic obstacles remained in place, some encouraging progress on returns was achieved. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the development of property and refugee legislation, some judicial reform and the training of a multi-ethnic police force were accompanied by a steady increase of minority returns to areas considered to be particularly difficult. This indicated that concerns for physical security have diminished over time in many parts of the region. Since January 1996, some 350,000 refugees have repatriated to Bosnia and Herzegovina, while 296,000 IDPs returned within the country. During 1999 alone, some 31,650 refugees repatriated and some 43,385 IDPs returned to their homes. Of total returns during the year, some 41,000 are considered to have been "minority return" movements. The Office of the High Representative played a key role in facilitating this

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

progress. Returns to and within Croatia numbered some 100,000, out of which there were over 30,000 registered returns in 1999 alone (20,000 Croatians to the Danube region, 8,000 Croatian Serb refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and some 3,000 Croatian Serb IDPs).

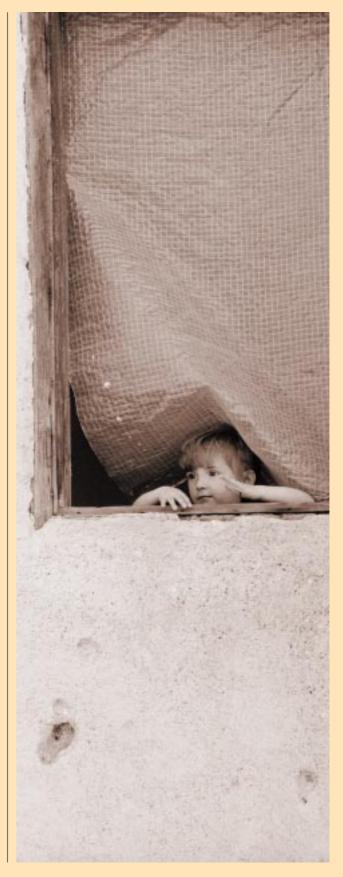
Given the links between socio-economic sustainability and returns, UNHCR also played a catalytic role in the early elaboration of special return projects for Bosnia and Herzegovina and for Croatia within the Stability Pact framework.

OPERATIONS

Please see separate country chapters on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

FUNDING

The South-Eastern Europe region witnessed a relative decline in donor support to Dayton-related programmes, due to delays in political solutions and returns, and an unprecedented response to the Kosovo emergency. The latter posed major operational challenges since contributions to UNHCR were often linked to bilateral initiatives and in-kind support. The response to the Kosovo emergency was unique in terms of the number of government contributors – ranging from the poorest to the wealthiest nations – and the groundbreaking support received from the private sector. When the large-scale humanitarian relief programme was obliged to shift gears in response to massive return movements, donors responded generously and flexibly to meet shelter and other needs inside Kosovo.



Voluntary Contributions - Earmarked (USD)

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes Income Contribution		General Programmes/OTF Income Contribution	
ANDORRA	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	100,000	100,000
AUSTRALIA	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	2,201,258	2,201,258
AUSTRIA	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,834,565	1,834,564
BANGLADESH	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	50,000	50,000
BELGIUM	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	100,000	100,000
CANADA	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	10,113,979	10,113,979
CZECH REPUBLIC	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	86,900	86,900
DENMARK	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	8,938,611	8,938,611
FINLAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	2,620,713	2,620,713
FRANCE	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	2,666,722	2,666,722
GERMANY	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	5,828,748	5,828,748
ICELAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	74,405	74,405
IRELAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,216,304	1,216,304
ITALY	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,457,437	2,235,561
JAPAN	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	20,000	20,000	0	0
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	62,210,000	62,210,000
LIECHTENSTEIN	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	167,785	167,785
LUXEMBOURG	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,528,579	1,528,579
MONACO	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	81,801	81,801
MOROCCO	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	50,050	50,050
THE NETHERLANDS	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	14,228,480	14,228,480
NEW ZEALAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	195,650	195,650
NORWAY	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	20,571,836	20,571,836
THE PHILIPPINES	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	48,587	48,587
POLAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	30,000	30,000
PORTUGAL	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	300,000	300,000
SINGAPORE	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	50,000	50,000
SPAIN	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,263,207	1,263,207

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Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes Income Contribution		General Programmes/OTF Income Contribution	
SWEDEN	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	7,656,677	7,656,677
SWITZERLAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	6,742,471	6,711,410
THAILAND	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	93,512	93,512
UNITED KINGDOM	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	7,107,250	7,107,250
UNITED STATES OF AME		0	0	103,500,000	103,500,000
EUROPEAN COMMISSIO		0	0	75,177,879	75,360,268
COUNCIL OF EUROPE			-		
STICHTING VLUCHTELIN		0	0	918,351	918,351
DEUTSCHE STIFTUNG (G		0	0	500,000	500,000
ESPAÑA CON ACNUR (SI	South-East. Europe Op. PA)	0	0	806,029	806,029
UK FOR UNHCR (GBR)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,051,603	1,121,444
UNF/UNFIP -TED TURNEI	South-East. Europe Op. R (USA)	0	0	690,994	690,993
USA FOR UNHCR (USA)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	950,000	950,000
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	2,085,000	2,085,000
AGFUND (IGO)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	50,000	50,000
ACTION RÉFUGIÉS (FRA)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	407,359	407,359
AUSTCARE (AUL)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	284,810	284,810
DENRYOKU SOREN (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	8,308	8,308
EGAWA UNSO CO. (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	13,009	13,009
FINNISH REFUGEE COUN	ICIL (FIN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	179,458	179,458
INTERNATIONAL OLYMP	COMMITTEE (SWI) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	10,000	10,000
ISLAMIC BANK OF BANG	GLADESH LIMITED (BANGLADESH) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	20,678	20,678
JAPAN TIMES (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	14,955	14,955
JINRUI AIZEN-KAI (JPN)		0	0		24,590
JODOSHINSHU HONGAR				24,590	· ·
JUSCO CO. (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	42,017	42,017
JYODOSHU (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	95,787	95,787
KANTO GOLF ASS. (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	58,123	58,123
KOMEITO FUKUOKA HO	South-East. Europe Op. 2S (JPN)	0	0	8,403	8,403
	South-East. Europe Op. CIAL WELFARE FOUND. (JPN)	0	0	8,696	8,696
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	17,391	17,391

Donor	Earmarking*	General Progra		General Prog	rammes/OTF Contribution
MS. OGASAWARA	HIROKO (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	12,510	12,510
RÉFUGIÉS DU MON	DE (FRA)				·
SAUDI JOINT RELIEI	South-East. Europe Op. F COMMITTEE	0	0	14,412	14,412
SEICHO-NO-IE (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	600,000	600,000
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	50,741	50,741
SHIN-NYO-EN FOUN	NDATION (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	117,522	117,522
SOKA GAKKAI (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	41,542	41,542
SOROPTIMIST INTE	RNATIONAL (JPN)			·	
TOKYO MASONIC A	South-East. Europe Op. ASS. (JPN)	0	0	59,628	59,628
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	10,084	10,084
ZENKOKU TOMO-N	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	4,167	4,167
WOMEN CULTURAL	. & SOCIAL SOCIETY (KUW) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	160,000	200,000
WAR CHILD ITALIA	(ITA)				
PRIVATE DONORS A	South-East. Europe Op. ARGENTINA	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
PRIVATE DONORS A	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	37,622	37,622
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	5,079	5,079
PRIVATE DONORS A	AUSTRIA South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	3,932	3,932
PRIVATE DONORS B	SAHRAIN South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	1,868	1,868
PRIVATE DONORS B	ANGLADESH	-		·	· ·
PRIVATE DONORS O	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	9,833	9,833
DDII/ATE DONODE	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	6,313	6,312
PRIVATE DONORS C	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	15,706	15,706
PRIVATE DONORS C	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	70	70
PRIVATE DONORS	ZECH REPUBLIC	0	0	2/7	2/7
PRIVATE DONORS E	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	367	367
PRIVATE DONORS F	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	7,357	7,357
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	895	895
PRIVATE DONORS G	GERMANY South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	16,291	16,291
PRIVATE DONORS O	GREECE South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	10,261	10,261
PRIVATE DONORS H	IUNGARY				
PRIVATE DONORS II	South-East. Europe Op. NDONESIA	0	0	400	400
PRIVATE DONORS II	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	225	225
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	34	34
PRIVATE DONORS I	TALY South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	12,879,541	12,879,541
PRIVATE DONORS J		0	0	500,887	500,885
	зоит-газт. сигоре Ор.	U	U	500,887	300,885

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Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes Income Contribution		General Programmes/OTF Income Contribution	
PRIVATE DONORS K					
PRIVATE DONORS FY	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	15,444	15,442
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	412	412
PRIVATE DONORS M	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	3,196	3,196
PRIVATE DONORS M		- U	- U	3,170	3,170
DDIVATE DONORS DI	South-East. Europe Op. USSIAN FEDERATION	0	0	1,603	1,603
PRIVATE DONORS RI	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	100	100
PRIVATE DONORS SE		0	0	10,013	10.012
PRIVATE DONORS SV	South-East. Europe Op. WEDEN	U	U	10,013	10,013
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	9,437	9,437
PRIVATE DONORS S	WITZERLAND South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	66,637	66,636
PRIVATE DONORS TI	HAILAND	_	_		
PRIVATE DONORS U	South-East. Europe Op. NITED KINGDOM	0	0	7,242	7,242
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	2,063	2,063
PRIVATE DONORS U	SOuth-East. Europe Op.	0	0	45,978	45,978
AMERICAN JEWISH		0	- U	43,770	45,776
DENISTRONI (ITA)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	200,000	200,000
BENETTON (ITA)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	27,125	27,125
CARTASI SERVIZI IN		0	0	E4 041	E4 041
COMUNE DI PAESE I	South-East. Europe Op. PROV. DI TREVISO (ITA)	0	0	56,941	56,941
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	11,215	11,215
EARTH ACCESS COM	MMITTEE (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	8,264	8,264
INTERNATIONAL LA	DIES BENEV. SOCIETY (JPN)	_			
JOMAS (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	24,590	24,590
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	83,084	83,084
JTUC-RENGO (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	140,187	140,187
KPN TELECOM B.V. (<u> </u>	0	<u> </u>	110,107	110,107
LIBERAL DEMOCRAT	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	47,500	47,500
LIBERAL DEIVIOCRAT	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	174,197	174,197
MICROSOFT CORPO	RATION (USA) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	600,000	600,000
MYOCHI-KAI (JPN)	South-East. Europe Op.	O	0	800,000	800,000
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	24,925	24,925
PROCTER & GAMBLE	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	78,014	78,014
SACRED HEART WO	MEN'S UNIVERSITY (JPN)	_	_		
SHANKEI SHIMBUN	South-East. Europe Op. & NIPPON (JPN)	0	0	12,794	12,794
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	122,264	122,264
TOKYO AMERICAN CLUB (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.		0	0	30,468	30,468
WILLIAM GATES FOR		J	Ŭ	55,700	30,100
WOMEN'S ECDEDAT	South-East, Europe Op.	0	0	605,443	605,443
WOIVIEW 3 FEDERAL	ION FOR WORLD PEACE (JPN) South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	6,865	6,865

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes		General Pro	General Programmes/OTF	
		Income Contribution		Income	Contribution	
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (SWI)						
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	990,119	990,119	
MR. AL-KHORAFI CO. (KUW)						
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	10,084	10,084	
MR. KOZAR M. (HRV)						
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	22,669	22,669	
MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT (GFR)						
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	52,820	52,820	
MR. SEIJI USAMI (JPN)						
	South-East. Europe Op.	0	0	8,916	8,916	
TOTAL**		20,000	20,000	366,606,863	367,646,148	

^{*} For more information on the various earmarkings, please refer to the Donor Profiles.

Budget and Expenditure (USD)

	Working	Working Budget*		diture*
Country	General Programmes	Special Programmes	General Programmes	Special Programmes
Albania	455,060	70,025,728	328,272	63,741,388
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	62,852,416	0	56,279,894
Croatia	0	17,635,645	0	17,632,799
The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	190,000	139,055,336	120,000	130,569,435
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	727,661	67,509,004	448,843	41,680,307
Other Countries **	141,929	58,788,737	41,704	50,885,532
TOTAL	1,514,650	415,866,866	938,818	360,789,355

^{**} Total funds available for obligation in the region also included unearmarked voluntary contributions, lightly earmarked contributions, opening balances and adjustments.

^{*} Figures do not include costs at Headquarters.
**Includes costs in Austria, Germany, Italy and Romania.

Financial Report - Special Programme (USD)

Programme Overview	Current Year's Projects	notes		
Opening Balance Income from Contributions Other Funds Available	27,380,392 366,606,863 7,629,596	(1) (1)		
Total Funds Available Expenditure Closing Balance	401,616,851 381,608,594 20,008,257	(5) (1) (5) (1) (5)		
Expenditure Breakdown	, .	() ()	Prior Years' Projects	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination* Community Services Crop Production Domestic Needs / Household Support Education Food Health / Nutrition Income Generation Legal Assistance Livestock Operational Support (to Agencies) Sanitation Shelter / Other Infrastructure Transport / Logistics Water Instalments with Implementing Partners Transit Account Sub - total Operational Administrative Support* Sub - total Disbursements/Deliveries Unliquidated Obligations TOTAL	49,117,112 9,744,185 292,887 48,059,779 1,083,837 10,073,990 4,010,833 7,256,334 9,383,198 140,932 14,049,213 4,784,612 47,900,032 28,011,056 5,776,059 62,441,082 0 302,125,141 16,185,375 318,310,516 63,298,078 381,608,594	(5) (5) (1) (5)	1,146,718 2,563,342 123,878 5,368,478 799,378 741,902 1,461,135 3,216,609 1,278,946 40,747 1,789,360 120,327 13,459,491 1,902,967 312,569 (10,495,314) (7,042) 23,823,491 284,096 24,107,587	(6) (6)
Instalments with Implementing Partners	301,000,374	(1) (3)	24,107,307	
Payments Made Reporting Received Balance Outstanding 1 January Refunded to UNHCR Currency Adjustment Outstanding 31 December Unliquidated Obligations	175,751,774 113,310,692 62,441,082 0 0 3 62,441,085		33,288,883 43,784,197 (10,495,314) 20,474,539 2,461,631 (424,938) 7,092,656	
Outstanding 1 January New Obligations Disbursements Cancellations Outstanding 31 December	0 381,608,594 318,310,516 0 63,298,078	(1) (5) (5) (5)	30,016,650 0 24,107,587 5,856,542 52,521	(6) (6) (6)

^{*} Includes costs at Headquarters.

Figures which cross reference to accounts (1) Annex 1 to Statement 1 (5) Schedule 5 (6) Schedule 6