

# FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

## AT A GLANCE

### Main Objectives and Activities

**Until 24 March 1999:** Seek durable solutions for over 500,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia (Dayton group), through repatriation, resettlement and local integration while protecting and assisting some 350,000 persons displaced within Kosovo and outside the province. This period ended with the commencement of a NATO air campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the evacuation of almost all of UNHCR's international staff, although operations for internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Montenegro continued.

**From 25 March 1999 until mid-June 1999:** Protect some 65,000 IDPs from Kosovo in Montenegro, focusing on those detained by the Yugoslav authorities. Relief activities for Dayton refugees in the remainder of Yugoslavia were curtailed, owing to limited staffing, the seizure or pilaging of stocks, and the widespread hostility towards UNHCR and the international community.

**From mid-June until year-end 1999:** Resume protection and assistance for over 500,000 Dayton refugees and commence protection and relief activities for over 200,000 newly arrived Kosovo IDPs in other parts of Yugoslavia. Simultaneously, begin protecting and assisting well over 800,000 returnees in Kosovo (especially the most vulnerable), giving priority to the distribution of shelter materials to help returnees equip their houses with at least one weather-proof room before the winter; provide access to water and basic health services and begin to empower women through the Kosovo Women's Initiative; and be actively involved in organised repatriation movements from third countries, working closely with IOM and others.



### Persons of Concern

MAIN REFUGEE ORIGIN/ TYPE OF POPULATION	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHICH: UNHCR-ASSISTED
Croatia	297,990	297,990
Bosnia and Herzegovina	198,190	198,190
Slovenia	3,170	3,170
FYR Macedonia	1,320	1,320
Other Refugees	30	30
Asylum-seekers	30	30
Others of Concern*	403,800	235,000
Returned in 1999	810,000	121,000**

\* Includes new arrivals from Kosovo during 1999 as well as returned IDPs.

\*\* Does not reflect the full range of protection and assistance provided by UNHCR inside Kosovo.

### Impact

- Until the end of March 1999, UNHCR was widely recognised to have mounted a highly effective protection and assistance operation for IDPs within Kosovo and Montenegro, working closely with ICRC and the OSCE.
- Progress was slow in finding durable solutions for the over 500,000 Dayton refugees, since many did not wish to repatriate voluntarily, often due to the political, security, legal and administrative obstacles in their countries of origin which continued to impede their return. During the year, 5,643 refugees were resettled in various countries. UNHCR continued to support the Commissioners for Refugees and Displaced Persons of Serbia and of Montenegro in meeting the needs of 50,000 of the most vulnerable refugees accommodated in some 500 collective centres. It also worked with the Serbian Commissioner on a modest local integration project for refugees who became naturalised.

### Income and Expenditure - SP Activities (USD)

WORKING BUDGET	INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS*	OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE**	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
139,055,336	45,764,564	88,657,412	134,421,976	130,569,435

\* Includes contributions earmarked for the Special Operation in South-Eastern Europe.

\*\* Includes opening balance and adjustments.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.



- During the emergency, UNHCR's relief activities in Yugoslavia centred on meeting the protection needs of some 65,000 IDPs from Kosovo in Montenegro, since material needs were largely met by others. Operations in other parts of Yugoslavia were scaled down considerably.
- As of mid-June, UNHCR co-ordinated a large-scale reintegration and shelter rehabilitation programme for returning refugees and IDPs, focusing on shelter winterisation. The shelter programme was successfully completed. No winter-related mortality owing to inadequate shelter was reported.
- UNHCR worked closely with the NATO force in Kosovo (KFOR), the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the OSCE to protect and assist the non-Albanian ethnic minorities remaining in the province and reduce further displacement. Despite these efforts, the year ended with the majority of non-Albanians having departed Kosovo, most to other parts of Yugoslavia.

### WORKING ENVIRONMENT

#### The Context

UNHCR established an office in Belgrade in 1976, mainly to assist refugees from Eastern Europe who fled to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Beginning in late 1991, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia began to receive large numbers of ethnic Serb refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina: 500,000 by December 1995 when the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement) was signed. Under the Dayton Agreement, UNHCR worked closely with the authorities of Yugoslavia and other countries in the region to implement its mandated responsibility under Annex 7 to plan for the phased and orderly return of refugees to their homes.

UNHCR opened a field office in Pristina in 1993 to protect and assist the Dayton refugees and monitor the situation in Kosovo. The situation in the province became a cause of major international concern following a government offensive against an alleged terrorist stronghold in March 1998. Armed clashes between security forces and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), combined with incidents directed at the civilian population, intensified during 1998. As a result, UNHCR mounted an operation to protect and assist the internally displaced, at the request of the Yugoslav author-

ities. By the beginning of 1999, 180,000-200,000 persons displaced within the province, along with 6,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia (Dayton group) living there were of concern to UNHCR. Its work to ease tensions and promote early return of the displaced was hindered by the growing spiral of violence in Kosovo. International efforts at Rambouillet and Paris failed to find a mutually satisfactory settlement and the violence continued. By that time, some 350,000 people had been displaced.

NATO launched air strikes on Yugoslavia on 24 March 1999. On the eve of the attack, almost all UNHCR international staff were evacuated. Over the next few days and weeks, more than 850,000 refugees crossed from Kosovo into neighbouring countries or were evacuated from FYR Macedonia to other countries. A total of 69,900 IDPs arrived in Montenegro, of whom close to 40,000 moved on to Albania. The remainder was housed in collective centres and with host families. UNHCR staff returned to Montenegro on 30 March and helped to mount an effective relief effort. Following UN Security Council resolution 1244, UNHCR re-established its office in Kosovo, staff returned and activities resumed as from 13 June.

### Constraints

After years of international ostracism and crippling economic sanctions, and then the damage caused by the NATO air campaign, the Yugoslav economy is in tatters. The Yugoslav authorities are reluctantly open to envisaging forms of local integration, on condition that the international community continue to finance the care of refugees on its soil. The arrival of over 200,000 newly displaced persons from Kosovo during the year added an additional burden. Yugoslavia now hosts well over 700,000 refugees and IDPs and is the largest host country in the region. The Montenegrin authorities also maintained an open-door policy towards the IDPs. States in the region made little substantial progress on issues affecting the attainment of durable solutions for the Dayton group of refugees.

In Kosovo province, fundamental constraints were the collapsed administration, economy and infrastructure, and the absence of key elements of a functioning civil society. Bridges and roads have been destroyed. Landmines and unexploded ordnance pose grave risks. Telecommunications and electricity are erratic at best. Water, medical, and sanitation services have been disrupted. At the same time, large-scale return of the ethnic Albanian community increased

tension inside Kosovo. Some 200,000 non-Albanians had fled to Serbia by the end of 1999. The non-Albanian ethnic minorities in Kosovo, estimated to number some 100,000, faced daily harassment, isolation, violence and intimidation. The security situation remained difficult. Frequent disturbances to law and order affected everyone, especially the remaining non-Albanian population. Throughout the year, UNHCR and other humanitarian staff also faced serious risks to their safety and security. The large number of international organisations and NGOs in Kosovo (over 200 registered with UNHCR/OCHA alone) and Montenegro made co-ordination a challenge. UNHCR's co-operation with KFOR also presented challenges regarding the maintenance of the civil and impartial nature of humanitarian action.

### Funding

The Kosovo emergency operation was fully funded well before the end of the year.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

### Protection and Solutions

UNHCR's protection role was particularly challenging. In Belgrade, it continued to press the relevant authorities for information on the naturalisation of refugees, as a first step towards local integration. Dialogue with offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia was strengthened to improve the flow of information to prospective returnees about the situation in their country of origin and encourage repatriation. UNHCR appealed to the Yugoslav and Serbian authorities, as well as the KLA, to curtail arbitrary arrest and detention, mistreatment while under detention, abductions and murder. Representations were also made to the authorities regarding the use of collective centres for refugees in Kosovo as police posts or encampments, which endangered the lives of the refugees by rendering them vulnerable to attacks by the KLA. In Montenegro, UNHCR worked with the Montenegrin authorities to ensure that the border remained open to new arrivals and worked to release those detained by the Yugoslav authorities.

After June 1999, well over 800,000 refugees and IDPs returned to Kosovo (including 430,000 from Albania and 223,000 from FYR Macedonia). Close field-level monitoring and interventions in Kosovo assisted the protection of non-Albanian ethnic minorities (such as Serbs and Roma). This involved comprehensive joint

OSCE/UNHCR minority reports, which analysed significant trends and made recommendations for further action. UNHCR also worked to ensure freedom of movement, freedom of communication for those in isolated minority enclaves, safe alternative accommodation, and accurate legal and protection information. Other protection concerns included access to basic services, including health, food and education, as well as enjoyment of other basic civil rights. In collaboration with KFOR and UNMIK, UNHCR was obliged to arrange evacuations of citizens-at-risk in a limited number of cases. Women's needs were addressed through the activities of three umbrella organisations working inside Kosovo. Resettlement activities continued, but were scaled down during the NATO campaign. During the year, 5,643 refugees were resettled in various countries.

### Activities and Assistance

The activities described below were implemented in Kosovo or in other parts of Yugoslavia (FRY).

#### **Community Services:**

**FRY:** Activities focused on the social and cultural integration of refugees of all ages. Various activities were implemented in 60 collective centres for both refugees and IDPs in 25 municipalities in Serbia. Owing to the NATO airstrikes, regular activities and visits to collective centres were significantly curtailed. Many of the programmes for children continued, however, in an effort to prevent anxiety and fear, and to help overcome the trauma induced by bombing.

**KOSOVO:** Three Roma IDP communities received special protection, including KFOR security, and accommodation. To meet women's needs and address the psychosocial needs of people in collective centres, a referral and direct support mechanism was created in each UNHCR office in Kosovo as well as at the three Kosovo Women's Initiative umbrella agencies. A children's psychosocial programme was funded in Orahovac, where ethnic tensions ran high. Temporary community shelters were funded by this sector. To facilitate the final distribution of relief items at community level, funds were provided to a local partner to reinforce technical and other capacities.

#### **Crop Production:**

**FRY:** Three partners were funded to implement food security programmes. The objective was to make refugee and IDP families living in selected collective centres more self-reliant by increasing their food security and therefore gradually decrease dependence on external

food assistance. Greenhouses were set up in collective centres throughout the country in rural areas where sufficient land was available. Families in centres were selected to implement agricultural activities. They received technical training whenever necessary. Some of the produce was kept by people who grew it and a percentage was sent to the centres' kitchens for communal cooking and distribution. A total of 8,240 people housed in 92 collective centres benefited. Relevant agencies also provided spare parts and additional seeds to those families already working in greenhouses built in earlier years. One partner implemented a food security programme in selected rural areas.

**KOSOVO:** In early 1999, plastic sheeting was procured to build greenhouses in western Kosovo.

#### **Domestic Needs/Household Support:**

**FRY:** In 1999, a partner organisation provided basic household items for 108 collective centres, accommodating 11,000 refugees and IDPs. Another partner provided basic furniture for 58 housing units. Some 1,200 refugees repatriating to Croatia were provided with food and board prior to being taken home. Room and board was also provided for vulnerable refugees and IDPs from remote areas who approached UNHCR's office in Belgrade asking for advice, or medical or legal aid.

**KOSOVO:** By year's end, 800,000 blankets, 435,000 mattresses, 274,000 pieces of plastic sheeting, 650,000 hygienic kits, 26,000 multi-purpose stoves, 28,000 children's coats, 28,000 children's boots and over 90,000 children's underwear sets had been distributed. Firewood was provided for some 16,000 families (three cubic metres each). Diesel fuel was also purchased for operational purposes.

#### **Education:**

**FRY:** Five partners were funded to implement skills development and vocational training programmes. Refugees enrolled in a variety of classes aimed at improving their skills and chances of employment. Particular attention was paid to vulnerable individuals, especially women. Links were established with local employment offices in order to prepare courses tailored to the needs of the job market. Training included classes in accounting, computer skills, hand-crafts, and foreign languages.

**KOSOVO:** A total of 97 schools were rehabilitated, benefiting all age groups. Fifty thousand school bags were procured internationally and distributed, in co-ordination with UNICEF, to schoolchildren (both returnees and minority groups) in northern Kosovo.

**Food:**

**FRY:** The provision of fresh food, initially planned for the first four months of 1999, was extended for six weeks (until mid-June) to improve the nutritional status of the refugees accommodated in collective centres throughout Serbia and Montenegro. An initial food basket containing vegetables, fruit and eggs was augmented with canned meat, milk powder and pasta in May and June, and during the last three months of the year. In that period, the project was expanded to IDPs accommodated in existing or newly opened collective centres.

**KOSOVO:** Complementary and fresh food was provided, primarily for protection reasons, for up to 50,000 beneficiaries (mostly ethnic minorities) without access to food (owing to lack of resources, lack of access to markets and, above all security concerns). Fifteen hospitals and social institutions received fresh and complementary food. One-off purchases of food were made to assist extremely vulnerable destitute people. From June to September, a monthly distribution of bulk food was provided. From October to December, some 900,000 people (some 53 per cent of the population) received monthly bulk food rations.

**Health/Nutrition:**

**FRY:** Medical assistance was provided for refugees in collective centres and private accommodation unable to use State facilities. Special drugs and medical supplies were distributed to particularly vulnerable people, including the chronically ill, children under 18 and adults over 60. Whenever possible, refugees were referred to public health structures. In the second half of 1999, the Special Medical Programme was extended to cover Kosovo IDPs living alongside the refugee population. During the last quarter, UNHCR asked the implementing partner to cover particularly remote collective centres in Northern Vojvodina, where elderly refugees needed urgent medical attention.

**KOSOVO:** UNHCR's Health Co-ordinator worked closely with UN agencies, UNMIK and WHO, as well as a large number of health-related NGOs. Through the Kosovo Women's Initiative, normal health providers and women-oriented centres received information on reproductive health. A local clinic in Vucitrn was helped with a children's health programme. Initial efforts were made to focus on assisting official health institutions. Because minorities had limited access to these institutions, a system of mobile and separate clinics was created (not funded by UNHCR – but supported and co-ordinated by the UNHCR health consultant and protection unit).

**Income Generation:**

**FRY:** Six partners helped refugees wishing to integrate in the country to become more autonomous through small-scale economic activities. Two types of assistance were provided. Loans were given to extremely vulnerable refugees with entrepreneurial ideas, but no access to local credit schemes or grants in kind. A total of 1,580 loans were disbursed. Vulnerable refugees ineligible to apply for loans received grants in-kind to start small-scale businesses. Grants in-kind benefited 1,554 persons. Plans to set up a viable countrywide micro-credit scheme had to be shelved until the summer of 1999.

**KOSOVO:** Funds were provided for up to 100 micro-credit loans in south-western Kosovo, with the stipulation that 50 per cent go to qualified female applicants and that up to five per cent be allocated to local residents classified as persons at-risk (ethnic minorities).

**Legal Assistance:**

**FRY:** A nation-wide network of legal advice centres for refugees was expanded to cover IDPs. One international and two local organisations implemented these activities. One local partner represented refugees in courts of law. Refugees received help on a wide variety of issues, including their status in Yugoslavia, and the possibility of obtaining legal documentation from their countries of origin.

**KOSOVO:** UNHCR opened five legal advice offices, with mobile clinics, to provide information, documentation and referral information on legal/protection issues. A local NGO was provided with funds to conduct a standardised monthly survey, using UNHCR's locally developed "returnee monitoring format", to track trends and common returnee concerns. In addition, the partner agreed to document human rights abuses suffered by minorities throughout Kosovo. Confidence-building bus services were launched to provide freedom of movement for some 25,000 residents considered to be at risk in volatile areas characterised by ethnic tensions. Satellite telephone calls were provided free of charge to local people classified as residents-at-risk to enable them to communicate with friends and relatives. Material and financial support was provided to KFOR to reinforce the doors, windows and locks of residents-at-risk. De-mining activities were funded.

**Livestock:**

**FRY:** Poultry was purchased and distributed to some 70 collective centres. Refugees residing in the centres began to produce eggs and poultry, as a means to

become more self-reliant. Some 4,500 refugees benefited from this activity.

**Operational Support (to Agencies):**

**FRY:** Partners received funding to cover staff costs and other administrative expenses. UNHCR supported two refugee magazines (Odgovor and Povratak), and one radio programme (Putokaz on Radio B92, later B2-92) disseminating information on the refugee situation, refugee status and prospects in Yugoslavia as well as in the countries of origin.

**KOSOVO:** Up to 15 UNVs strengthened the country operation. Staff seconded from the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) implemented public and mass information campaigns, and some of their international overhead costs were also covered.

**Sanitation:**

**FRY:** The high occupancy rate of some collective centres made it necessary to carry out the urgent maintenance or repair of sanitation facilities. The work was arranged by NGOs working in the centres in co-ordination with the collective centre management. Some 15,000 refugees benefited from this activity.

**Shelter/Other Infrastructure:**

**FRY:** The shelter project for refugees in Serbia (extended for three months) completed construction of 50 housing units (280 beneficiaries) and the building of 178 units (1,000 beneficiaries) within the self-help programme. A second partner implemented a housing project for 60 refugee families. This effort aimed to support the most vulnerable refugees with no prospects of return to their homes. To ensure compliance with local construction norms and standards, UNHCR employed the services of a local engineering firm. UNHCR funded the repair of 108 collective centres, and improved basic living conditions for approximately 11,000 refugees.

**KOSOVO:** Accommodation was rehabilitated to serve as temporary community shelters throughout Kosovo for up to 10,000 IDPs. Shelter kits were also purchased and distributed: 13,000 Type A kits (for light repairs and protection against winter weather) and 2,700 Type B kits (for larger-scale repairs). Twenty-three generators were purchased and installed. Five hundred pre-fabricated houses were erected in the most heavily damaged areas of Kosovo.

**Transport/Logistics:**

**FRY:** The transport of tractors and trailers belonging

to refugees repatriating to Croatia (216 tractors, 191 trailers) started only during the last quarter of the year, while transportation to Bosnia and Herzegovina (30 tractors, one trailer, one truck) was effected throughout the year. IOM provided medical escorts to returnees throughout 1999, although one of their stretcher vehicles was stolen. IOM staff escorted all 61 return movements to Croatia; 106 home visits/medical examinations were carried out; and 16 refugees were transported by stretcher vehicle.

**KOSOVO:** Up to June, UNHCR covered the transport costs of secondary distribution of food to local distribution points. After June, UNHCR developed a Kosovo-wide distribution system, in co-ordination with bilateral donors, to address the needs of returnees. The system included transport, warehousing and distribution points (ultimately through local partners), extensive monitoring teams and reporting. Logistics support was given (primarily by road and rail) to transport and store non-food and shelter items en route to 11 primary warehouses. UNHCR also financed: a workshop to service 70 water and sanitation vehicles; vehicles and fuel; the installation of a generator for a temporary community shelter; and international and local transport and warehousing of 500 pre-fabricated housing units contributed by one donor.

**Water:**

**KOSOVO:** Local residents and returnees throughout Kosovo benefited from a project, co-ordinated by a water/sanitation consultant, to assist in the cleaning of wells, particularly those contaminated by corpses and debris.

## ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

### Management

The operation in Serbia was managed from offices in Belgrade, Kraljevo, Novi Sad and Podgorica, manned by 21 international staff (apart from the period when they were evacuated) and 139 national staff. UNHCR co-operated closely with the Commissioner for Refugees of Serbia, the Commissioner for Displaced Persons of the Republic of Montenegro and the Yugoslav Red Cross. In Kosovo, at the beginning of 1999, UNHCR's head office was located in Pristina, with three field offices in Pec, Prizren and Mitrovica, run by 12 international and 42 national staff. By the end of the year, another three field offices had been opened in Gnjilane, Uroševac and Djakovica. On 31 December, the Kosovo

operation was run by a total of 237 staff (of whom 66 were internationals, including 14 UNVs, 12 officers seconded from NRC and DRC, and one JPO). UNHCR also administered nine OCHA staff who were working at UNHCR's Pristina office. Offices in Kosovo liaised closely with those in Albania and FYR Macedonia. Since August 1999, the UNHCR office in Pristina has hosted a Resident Auditor (from the UN Office of Internal Oversight) to review the operation on an ongoing basis. A preliminary security evacuation plan was drawn up in December. Contingency plans were updated and a small stockpile of basic supplies was established for up to 30,000 new arrivals.

### Working with Others

For projects implemented in Serbia and Montenegro, UNHCR concluded implementing agreements with 32 partners. UNHCR also worked closely with WFP, UNICEF, UNMIK, WHO, UNEP, OCHA, KFOR and other bodies. For projects implemented in Kosovo, UNHCR concluded agreements with 51 partners. Prior to the Kosovo emergency, UNHCR worked closely with the Serbian and local authorities, as well as with the OSCE and the Kosovo Verification Mission (successor to the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission). In Kosovo, UNHCR's Special Envoy served as the Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretary-General and headed the humanitarian pillar of UNMIK, charged with the co-ordination of UN humanitarian assistance in Kosovo. Three OCHA staff worked with UNHCR to assist in co-ordination and information sharing with NGOs. More than 200 NGOs were registered with the UNHCR/OCHA Humanitarian Information Centre.

### OVERALL ASSESSMENT

UNHCR believes that it met its objectives in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, despite the highly charged political environment and the shifts in focus triggered by the failed political negotiations, the NATO air strikes, and the rapid return of refugees to Kosovo. UNHCR's ability to adapt accordingly was severely tested, as was its emergency preparedness and response capacity. UNHCR's greatest challenge is to bring about durable solutions for the 500,000 Dayton group of refugees and for the 200,000 newly displaced from Kosovo. The dire economic situation encouraged refugees to look to voluntary repatriation as a solution.

### Offices

<u>Belgrade</u>	Podgorica
Djakovica	Pristina
Gnjilane	Prizren
Kraljevo	Rozaje
Mitrovica	Ulcinj
Novi Sad	Urosevac
Pec	

### Partners

#### Serbia and Montenegro: Government Agencies

Montenegrin Commissioner for Displaced Persons  
Refugee Commissioner of Serbia

#### NGOs

American Refugee Committee  
*Action contre la Faim*  
Care International  
Commission for Real Property Claims  
Catholic Relief Services  
Danish Refugee Council  
*Emercom*  
Handicap International  
Hi Neighbour  
Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Tolerance  
Humanitarian Law Center  
Institute for Mental Health  
International Council of Voluntary Agencies  
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
International Orthodox Christian Charities  
International Rescue Committee  
Italian Consortium of Solidarity  
Japan Emergency NGOs  
Norwegian Refugee Council  
*Odgovor*  
Oxfam  
Radio B292  
*Sunce*  
Swiss Disaster Relief  
World Vision

#### Other

International Organisation for Migration

#### Kosovo:

#### NGOs

*Acteurs de Solidarité*  
Action Against Hunger  
Action by Churches Together  
Adventist Development and Relief Agency  
*Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement*  
CARE  
CARE International  
Caritas Spain  
Catholic Relief Services  
*Centro Regionale d'Intervento per la Cooperazione*  
CESVI  
Children's Aid Direct  
Concern Worldwide  
Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms  
Danish Refugee Council  
European Perspective  
GOAL  
HELP

International Catholic Migration Commission International Rescue Committee Islamic Relief Italian Consortium of Solidarity Japan Emergency NGO'S Kinderberg Malteser Hilfsdienst Médecins Sans Frontières Media Action International Mercy International (USA/Kosovo) Norwegian Refugee Council OXFAM	Peace Winds, Japan People in Need Foundation <i>Première Urgence</i> Relief International Samaritan's Purse <i>Solidarités</i> <i>Technische Hilfswerk</i> <i>Telecom Sans Frontières</i> <i>Triangle</i> World Vision  <b>Other</b> United Nations Volunteers
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### Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects			Prior Years' Projects		
	General Programmes	Special Programmes	Total	General Programmes	Special Programmes	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	0	14,172,403	14,172,403	0	287,608	287,608
Community Services	0	4,555,554	4,555,554	0	844,462	844,462
Crop Production	0	236,115	236,115	0	123,878	123,878
Domestic Needs / Household Support	93,642	8,085,596	8,179,238	9,377	3,680,502	3,689,879
Education	0	677,935	677,935	2,969	59,091	62,060
Food	0	2,495,108	2,495,108	0	477,667	477,667
Health / Nutrition	1,973	2,264,357	2,266,330	4,075	870,222	874,297
Income Generation	0	1,251,269	1,251,269	0	941,541	941,541
Legal Assistance	2,352	3,005,032	3,007,384	0	265,825	265,825
Livestock	0	140,932	140,932	0	40,747	40,747
Operational Support (to Agencies)	0	3,111,754	3,111,754	1,031	797,251	798,282
Sanitation	0	179,990	179,990	0	12,469	12,469
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	0	17,132,842	17,132,842	0	4,909,535	4,909,535
Transport / Logistics	1,377	13,106,965	13,108,342	0	1,373,348	1,373,348
Water	0	279,454	279,454	0	45,749	45,749
Instalments with Implementing Partners	5,167	25,661,733	25,666,900	(10,069)	(2,359,450)	(2,369,519)
<b>Sub - total Operational</b>	<b>104,510</b>	<b>96,357,038</b>	<b>96,461,549</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>12,370,445</b>	<b>12,377,828</b>
Administrative Support	0	1,061,738	1,061,738	0	1,276	1,276
<b>Sub - total Disbursements/Deliveries</b>	<b>104,510</b>	<b>97,418,777</b>	<b>97,523,287</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>12,371,721</b>	<b>12,379,104</b>
Unliquidated Obligations	15,490	33,150,658	33,166,148	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>130,569,435</b>	<b>130,689,435</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>12,371,721</b>	<b>12,379,104</b>
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>						
Payments Made	7,000	70,083,278	70,090,278	3,050	22,928,793	22,931,843
Reporting Received	1,833	44,421,545	44,423,378	13,119	25,288,243	25,301,362
Balance	5,167	25,661,733	25,666,900	(10,069)	(2,359,450)	(2,369,519)
Outstanding 1 January	0	0	0	10,468	7,250,152	7,260,620
Refunded to UNHCR	0	0	0	399	1,144,551	1,144,950
Currency Adjustment	0	0	0	0	(750)	(750)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>25,661,733</b>	<b>25,666,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,745,400</b>	<b>3,745,400</b>
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>						
Outstanding 1 January	0	0	0	7,383	15,559,946	15,567,329
New Obligations	120,000	130,569,435	130,689,435	0	0	0
Disbursements	104,510	97,418,777	97,523,287	7,383	12,371,721	12,379,104
Cancellations	0	0	0	0	3,135,704	3,135,704
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>15,490</b>	<b>33,150,658</b>	<b>33,166,148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,521</b>	<b>52,521</b>