

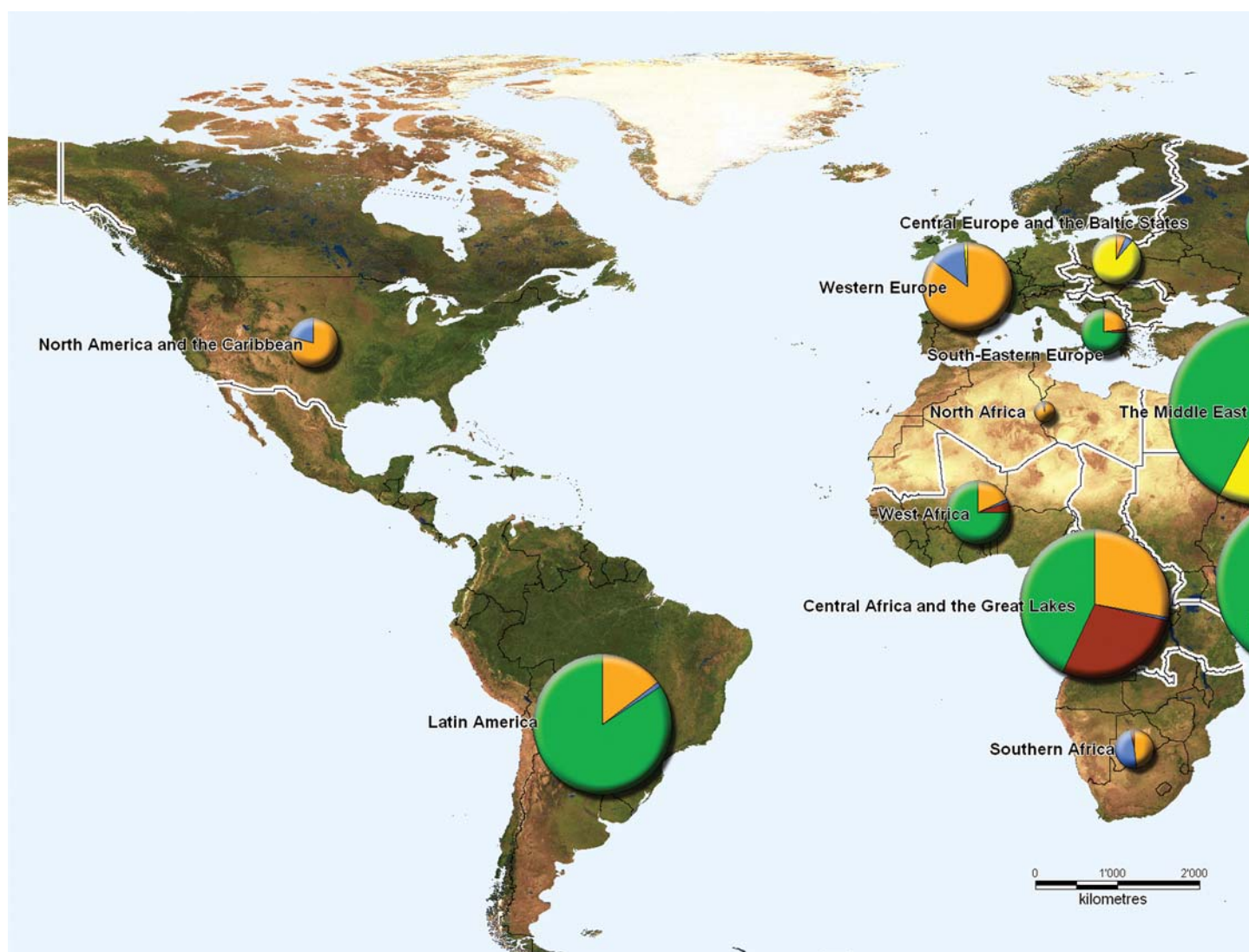
# PART I

## UNHCR: An overview



Asylum-seekers and migrants around the fishing boat that brought them across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen.

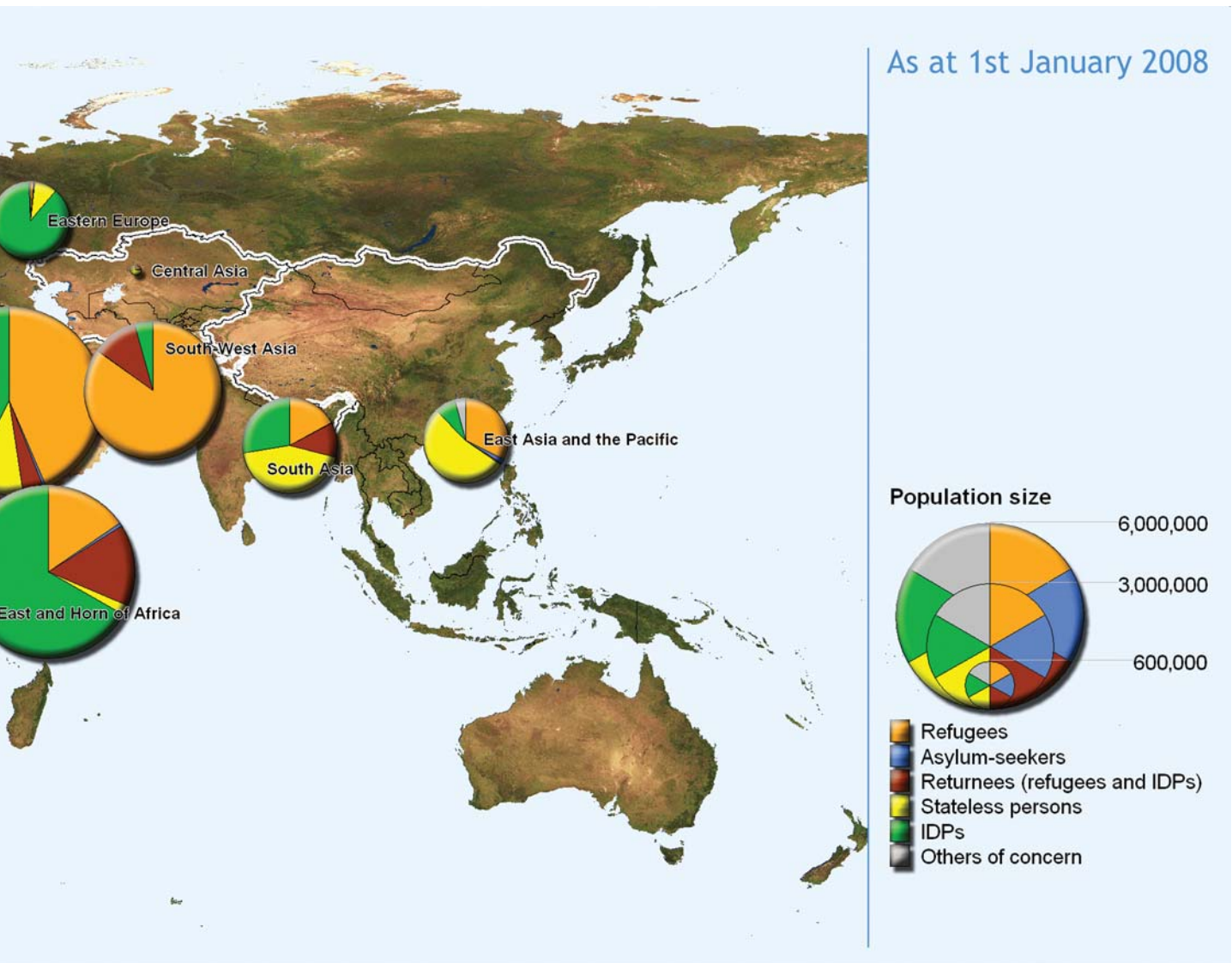
# Populations of concern to UNHCR



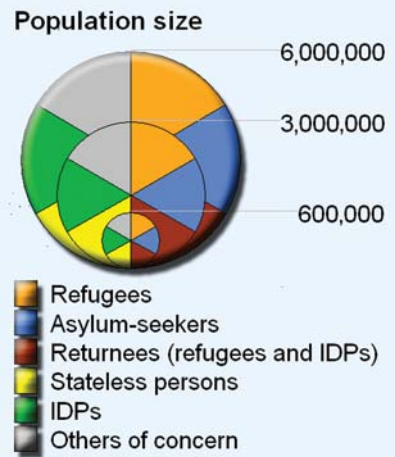
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons and others of concern to UNHCR (31 December 2007)

Subregion	Refugees	Persons in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	<i>Of whom assisted by UNHCR</i>	Asylum-seekers	Returned refugees
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	1,100,070	20	1,100,080	673,630	21,900	109,370
East and Horn of Africa	815,170	10	815,180	733,920	30,280	132,940
West Africa	174,750	10	174,760	163,640	13,360	48,260
Southern Africa	181,210	-	181,210	88,490	186,760	12,070
North Africa <sup>2</sup>	100,100	29,500	129,600	95,500	5,130	-
Middle East	2,553,870	38,070	2,591,940	408,980	31,780	45,460
South-West Asia <sup>3</sup>	1,852,560	1,145,790	2,998,350	1,852,520	4,320	373,880
Central Asia	6,970	350	7,320	3,480	950	10
South Asia	317,470	2,500	319,970	146,340	4,310	2,000
East Asia and the Pacific	498,860	420	499,280	161,460	27,690	-
Eastern Europe <sup>4</sup>	12,710	5,000	17,710	9,140	4,660	260
South-Eastern Europe	116,780	70	116,860	111,200	880	6,100
Central Europe and the Baltic States	35,990	-	35,990	17,940	28,660	160
Western Europe	1,415,460	-	1,415,460	-	225,630	-
North America and the Caribbean	456,980	-	456,980	20	121,490	-
Latin America <sup>5</sup>	42,940	487,590	530,540	35,920	41,050	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,681,890</b>	<b>1,709,330</b>	<b>11,391,230</b>	<b>4,502,180</b>	<b>748,850</b>	<b>730,540</b>



As at 1st January 2008



IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR	Returned IDPs	Stateless persons	Various <sup>1</sup>	Total population of concern
1,693,800	1,005,000	-	-	3,930,130
3,485,990	663,830	100,000	-	5,228,220
709,050	180	-	-	945,580
-	-	-	470	380,490
-	-	-	-	134,740
2,532,870	166,000	591,080	-	5,959,150
153,720	8,010	-	-	3,538,260
-	-	26,100	-	34,370
509,570	208,600	800,000	140	1,844,610
129,920	9,970	817,570	61,500	1,545,910
1,149,050	1,140	123,110	5,740	1,301,640
376,360	7,390	560	450	508,590
-	-	495,650	310	560,750
-	-	19,110	-	1,660,180
-	-	-	-	578,480
3,000,000	-	10	-	3,571,610
13,740,330	2,070,120	2,973,190	68,610	31,722,710

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection. In the absence of official refugee estimates in 24 industrialized countries, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population based on 10 years of asylum-seeker recognition. These figures exclude resettled refugees. A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

- <sup>1</sup> Persons of concern to UNHCR not included in the previous categories but to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance.
- <sup>2</sup> According to the Government of Algeria, there are some 165,000 Saharawi refugees in Tindouf camps.
- <sup>3</sup> Refugee figure for Pakistan includes recognized refugees (1,700), registered Afghans in refugee villages who are assisted by UNHCR (886,700), and registered Afghans outside refugee villages who are living in a "refugee-like" situation (1,145,800). Individuals in all categories have been issued a Proof of Registration Card by the Government of Pakistan. Following the completion of the registration in 2007, those living outside refugee villages are now in the "refugee-like" category. They do not receive direct UNHCR assistance but they benefit from advocacy and voluntary repatriation upon return. All Afghans registered in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran who avail themselves of voluntary repatriation are reflected as returnees because they receive transportation and reintegration assistance. In 2007, at the request of the Government of Pakistan, a grace period was provided to unregistered Afghans in Pakistan who wished to return and they were also assisted. The figures include 206,000 unregistered Afghans, who returned during that period and benefitted from repatriation assistance.
- <sup>4</sup> IDPs include 136,310 people in IDP-like situations.
- <sup>5</sup> According to the Constitutional Court of Colombia, there is a discrepancy between the real number of internally displaced people and the number given by the national registration system. The Court cites the Director of the Agencia Presidencial para la Acción Social y la Cooperación Internacional who acknowledged that the number of IDPs in Colombia is close to three million (Order of Compliance 218, dated 11 August 2006, related to the landmark Judgement T-025).

# The year in review

While addressing the plight of refugees and the internally displaced, UNHCR has had to adapt to insecure working environments, mixed population flows and economic and environmental challenges. Complex and protracted conflicts have destabilized entire regions, hindering the search for permanent solutions to many displacement crises. Nonetheless, more predictable funding in 2007 allowed UNHCR to find innovative approaches to the delivery of protection and assistance, and the search for durable solutions.

During the year UNHCR strengthened protection capacity; improved registration and management systems; mainstreamed age, gender and diversity considerations into its work; and enhanced operational effectiveness. Programmes on health and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were expanded. At the organizational level, the Office worked to improve performance through reform and restructuring; 2007 saw more decentralization and the relocation of some administrative functions to a central, cost-effective location.

The “Special Projects to Improve Health, Nutrition and SGBV Response,” initiated in 2007, allocated

USD 15.3 million to programmes in the 19 countries with the greatest needs. These projects have provided potable water, school uniforms, pre- and post-natal care, insecticide-treated bed nets, measles vaccinations, improved emergency obstetrical care and legal and psychosocial counselling, and have improved the lives of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

UNHCR was active in the UN’s humanitarian reform initiative, and participated in the cluster approach in situations of internal displacement. In 2007, the Office appointed a Senior Coordinator for IDP Operations to develop policy and ensure its implementation in 25 operations worldwide. The Senior Coordinator also liaised with external partners with the aim of strengthening the international community’s humanitarian emergency response capacity. The appointment signalled UNHCR’s commitment to mainstream its engagement with IDPs in 2008 and beyond.

UNHCR and its partners in the global protection, camp coordination and camp management, and emergency shelter clusters increased support to field IDP operations. UNHCR also contributed to the global water,



UNHCR/Phil Sands

Al Tanf refugee camp houses some 120 Iraqi Palestinians who fled Baghdad and are living in no-man’s land between Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.

sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, logistics, nutrition, education, early recovery and emergency telecommunications clusters.

## Progress towards solutions

The year 2007 saw some 2.8 million refugees and internally displaced persons return to their homes, many with UNHCR's assistance. The Office also made notable progress in the search for durable solutions in a number of protracted situations. Repatriation to Angola and Liberia was completed, and continued for Togolese refugees in Ghana and Benin. In northern Uganda, renewed security and development efforts allowed over one million displaced persons to begin the process of return and re-establishing their livelihoods. As the peace process took hold in Southern Sudan, some 214,000 people – Sudanese refugees from Kenya, Uganda and other surrounding countries, as well as those displaced to other parts of Sudan – returned to the region. Further south, UNHCR reached agreement with the Governments of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania on a package of solutions for long-staying Burundian refugees in the so-called Old Settlements in Tanzania. These settlements house refugees who arrived following ethnic conflict in Burundi in 1972. The processing of these refugees for repatriation or naturalization will begin in early 2008. Voluntary repatriation from Tanzanian camps, underway since 2002, continued with some 39,800 returns last year.

UNHCR continued to assist the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2007; 374,000 returned home during the course of the year. Meanwhile, many refugees in Nepal – some of whom have been in the country for almost 20 years – finally saw hopes for a solution to their plight. Following a census of the camp population in 2007, the Government of Nepal agreed to permit the resettlement of those refugees who wished to accept offers from third countries.

But despite the progress in these areas, war and repression continued to cause new displacement, increasing the number of refugees and IDPs in several countries in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

## Challenges in the Central African Republic, Chad, Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia

Insecurity in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and the Darfur region of Sudan have brought the overall

number of refugees and IDPs in these three places to almost three million people. Humanitarian access has become increasingly difficult in Darfur, where unabated violence has led to new internal displacement and refugee flows towards Chad and CAR. In Chad, cross-border raids have destroyed several villages and uprooted thousands of people. More than 20,000 Chadians fled into Darfur in 2007.

Similarly, violence in the eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) displaced an additional 435,000 people internally in the North Kivu Province alone between November 2006 and December 2007.

In South and Central Somalia, insecure conditions hampered efforts to address the dire humanitarian needs of the displaced people. Fighting between forces of the Transitional Federal Government and the Union of the Islamic Courts brought the total number of IDPs in the country to one million. It also added some 30,000 Somali refugees to some 325,000 refugees already in neighbouring countries.

## Addressing the needs of displaced Iraqis

Despite being the largest forced population movement in the region since 1948, the emerging humanitarian crisis in and around Iraq was going largely unnoticed by the international community until early 2007. Spurred by the deteriorating situation of some 2 million internally displaced persons in Iraq and 2.2 million refugees in neighbouring countries, and further to consultations with United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Iraqi authorities and interested States, High Commissioner António Guterres convened the *International Conference on Addressing the Humanitarian Needs of Refugees and Displaced Persons inside Iraq and in Neighbouring Countries* in Geneva in April 2007. Attended by more than 200 delegations from over 100 States, UN organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and some 60 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the conference discussed ways the international community could meet the most pressing needs of displaced Iraqis and ease the burden borne by neighbouring States, particularly the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

The conference agreed on the need to find solutions without delay for the particularly vulnerable, including the estimated 15,000 Palestinian refugees who had sought refuge in Iraq but were coming under attack from sectarian groups. The conference also galvanized international support for refugee-hosting countries, while encouraging them to continue to protect and assist Iraqis.

UNHCR's programmes for displaced Iraqis in 2007 thus focused on providing protection and assistance to refugees, as well as supporting the governments and communities hosting them. Reinforcement of UNHCR's presence and operational capacity allowed the Office to address the needs of the most vulnerable, particularly in the areas of education, health, food, shelter, community services, and counselling. As part of its overall protection strategy, UNHCR registered some 250,000 Iraqis and referred 20,000 for resettlement.

By the end of 2007, UNHCR had raised more than USD 151 million from over 25 donors for its programmes in Iraq and neighbouring countries, including USD 39 million for education and USD 23.4 million for health for Iraqi refugees.

## High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges

The first meeting of the High Commissioner's *Dialogue on Protection Challenges* was held in December in Geneva. The meeting, whose theme was "Refugee protection and durable solutions in the context of international migration," examined the challenges and dilemmas stemming from today's mixed movements of migrants and refugees.

The Dialogue brought together some 300 participants, comprising representatives of 80 States; 10 inter-governmental organizations, including the International Organization for Migration; 10 members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement; 23 NGOs; and 10 academic experts in refugee and migration issues. A record of the proceedings and the decisions taken during the meeting is contained in a Chairman's Summary presented by the High Commissioner at the close of the meeting. The summary can be found on UNHCR's website at [www.unhcr.org/hc-dialogue](http://www.unhcr.org/hc-dialogue).

Participants in the Dialogue encouraged the High Commissioner to establish an informal working group of States and agencies with mandates related to international migration. The working group would examine gaps in the protection of those involved in mixed movements. It would focus especially on migrants deemed by State authorities to have moved in an "irregular" way, and who fall outside the international refugee protection framework but who are, nevertheless, in need of protection.

A series of follow-up field conferences will bring together States and other stakeholders interested in specific mixed-movement situations. These would cover the Gulf of Aden region, West Africa, Southern Africa, Asia and

Latin America. The first of these regional conferences will be held in Yemen, in May 2008. The High Commissioner will convene the *Dialogue on Protection Challenges* annually to focus on new or evolving protection issues.

## Financial health and internal reform

In 2007, UNHCR received contributions totalling USD 1.27 billion and implemented 98 per cent of its budgeted programmes. Efficient financial planning and management allowed the Office to meet ambitious goals to aid, protect and find solutions for refugees and the internally displaced. Reforms aimed at reducing administrative costs translated into increased spending on operations, which was 20 per cent higher than in 2006.

UNHCR continued to strengthen the culture of results within the organization. These efforts have focused on Global Strategic Objectives and Performance Targets, improved planning and reporting formats, and the development of UNHCR's results-based management (RBM) software, *Focus*.

The *Focus* software, which was tested in eight operations during the year, is designed in line with a new budget structure which will come into effect for the 2010-2011 biennial budget. The new structure, which was devised following consultations with members of UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom), reflects the RBM Framework. This aims to provide a comprehensive description of UNHCR's achievements around the world.

Both *Focus* and the new budget structure are expected to strengthen UNHCR's ability to report its results. *Focus* will be used to prepare the 2009 Programme Budget for UNHCR in the new budget structure that will be presented to the Executive Committee in October 2008. It will also support planning for the 2010-2011 biennial budget, beginning in January 2009.

Other examples of innovation and improvement include the introduction of an accountability framework for age, gender and diversity mainstreaming. Furthermore, the introduction of a new methodology for participatory assessment has enabled UNHCR to involve populations of concern more closely in its planning. Significant work has also been done in the areas of standards and indicators. Further steps were taken to strengthen UNHCR's capacity for policy development and evaluation.

In the area of human resources, UNHCR has introduced reforms that will strengthen its management capacity,



UNHCRIP - Matteo

Sahrawi children in Tindouf camp.

staff development and performance management. These include expanded senior management training; revision of the competency framework, performance appraisal process and related software; and development of a performance-assessment model. The benefits of these efforts are expected to be felt over the next two years as the changes are introduced.

## Structural and management change

The aim of the structural and management change process launched in February 2006 has been to improve UNHCR's responsiveness to the needs of its beneficiaries by channelling more of its resources into operations, reducing expenditures on administrative and Headquarter's costs, and locating staff and services where they are most effective. This has involved reviewing and realigning structures and processes as well as workforce and implementing arrangements. The aim is to maximize flexibility, effectiveness and overall performance.

In 2007, a number of important decisions were taken and initiatives launched within the context of UNHCR's internal reforms.

## Structures

One of the goals of the reform process has been to create a more streamlined Headquarters, capable of providing overall direction and maximum support to the Field. To this end, the Office has rationalized and consolidated functions by moving support services to the Field and locating administrative functions where they are efficient and cost-effective.

## Outposting

In June 2007, UNHCR decided to outpost a number of its administrative functions to Budapest, thereby freeing up resources for field operations and beneficiaries. The move followed detailed discussions with internal and external stakeholders and a feasibility study conducted by an external partner. The Government of Hungary has generously provided furnished premises in Budapest. Following the initial investment required to establish the new administrative centre in Budapest, the yearly savings from the move are expected to be in the range of USD 10 million per year.

In parallel with the outposting, UNHCR is strengthening its Supply Management Service (SMS), both at the new centre in Budapest as well as the global supply

platforms in Beijing, Dubai and Pretoria. The improvements will yield significant savings.

The decision on outposting was taken in a transparent manner. Management held frequent meetings with UNHCR's Staff Council, the staff of affected divisions, and all other employees. The Staff Task Force on Reform prepared two comprehensive reports. These were shared with the external partner conducting the feasibility report and reviewed by the High Commissioner, and led to modifications of the proposals put forward by management.

Measures to help the 93 Geneva-based general service staff whose posts would be discontinued as a result of the outposting included a voluntary separation package, priority consideration for other vacant posts in the general service category, facilitated entry into the international professional category, enhanced career guidance and assistance in the search for new jobs. At the time of reporting, these measures had helped find solutions for almost all the staff affected by the outposting.

### **Decentralization and regionalization**

The terms of reference of the structural and management change process include a commitment to identify areas that would benefit from decentralization, and to review the configuration of UNHCR's field presence so as to determine the optimum balance between Headquarters, regional and country-level structures.

Following consultations, a High Level Task Force established to support the change process recommended that UNHCR proceed with decentralization by strengthening regional structures. In June 2007, the High Commissioner approved a framework on decentralization and regionalization. This set out models for regional structures, to be used flexibly in response to conditions on the ground, and established groups of countries that would be serviced by these structures by 2010. Key aims of regionalization are to bring decision-making and support as close as possible to the point of delivery, thereby increasing operational responsiveness; to strengthen subregional strategy formulation, situational management and solutions planning; and to enhance UNHCR's ability to engage with regionally-based partners, institutions and processes.

### **Field review**

The Field review began in July 2006 and has proceeded through a number of phases involving research and analysis by multi-stakeholder working groups. The recommendations of these groups will

feed into the second and final phase of the Field Review in 2008. By surveying a representative sample of its operations, UNHCR aims to identify characteristics shared by different types of operations. This in turn would help it propose parameters for partnerships and implementing arrangements; the staffing profile of operations, giving particular attention to the ratio between national staff, international staff and any additional workforce; and workforce deployment between capital cities and field locations.

## **Processes**

Besides working on structural reform, the Office will reduce bureaucracy, strengthen decision-making and ensure effective control and accountability.

### **Resource Allocation Framework**

In response to concerns raised in a number of internal and external reviews, a *Revised Framework for Resource Allocation and Management* was issued by the High Commissioner in July 2007. The new framework clarifies the division of responsibilities between the Department of Operations and the Division of Financial and Administrative Management. The Framework allows representatives, bureau directors and the Assistant High Commissioner (Operations) to reallocate funds and staff in response to changing operational needs.

A new Budget Internal Control Framework ensures that UNHCR implements effective budgetary controls while applying the new Resource Allocation Framework. The Management Systems Renewal Project will support the procedural changes introduced by the two frameworks – a development which is expected to yield additional workforce economies over time. To ensure that the new, more decentralized resource management has the requisite degree of monitoring and control, a consolidated Programme Budget Service has been created within the Division of Financial and Administrative Management.

### **Global staff survey**

The first annual Global Staff Survey was administered in November/December 2006, and its results shared with staff in 2007. The survey prompted the High Commissioner to call for better internal communications, more transparency in senior management, and improvements in the current system of appointments, postings and promotions. A second edition of the survey, to be administered in late 2008, will allow the Office to measure progress against the benchmarks established in 2006.



# Providing international protection

UNHCR's primary goal is to help States meet their international obligations to protect refugees and other persons of concern. To this end, the Office works in partnership with States, other UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society. However, in 2007 political and economic turbulence, as well as national security concerns in many parts of the world, presented new threats to the institution of asylum. To meet them, UNHCR had to develop innovative strategies, especially to find permanent solutions for refugees.

This chapter provides an overview of the major challenges to protection that UNHCR tackled in 2007. Three of UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives are of particular relevance and form the basis of this chapter.

## Global Strategic Objective 1: Ensure international standards of protection are met for all persons of concern to UNHCR, taking into account their age, gender, or personal background.

### Improving protection against *refoulement*

UNHCR works closely with States on the development of national asylum legislation to ensure protection principles are respected and incorporated into legal systems, with special emphasis on the interpretation by States of provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. UNHCR advises States on how best to meet legitimate national security concerns without restricting access to asylum procedures to those who are genuinely in need of international protection.

In 2007, UNHCR made submissions to the supreme courts of Spain and the United States and to the Government of the Netherlands on the interpretation of various aspects of the 1951 Convention. In support, the Office drew on current developments in human rights law related to the principle of *non-refoulement*. UNHCR emphasized that exceptions to the principle need to be restricted.

Furthermore, UNHCR provided States with updated information to enhance the quality of refugee status determination (RSD). This included position papers on international protection needs; eligibility guidelines and return advisories – including on the protection needs of asylum-seekers from Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal; and advisories on asylum in Ukraine in the context of the return of asylum-seekers. The information also covered international protection in the context of fumigations; advisory opinions on the extra-territorial application of *non-refoulement* obligations under the 1951 Convention and its 1967 protocol; and eligibility and return guidelines for Iraqi asylum-seekers.

### Improving physical security and reducing incidents of violence, particularly by preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence

UNHCR continued to confront the problems of sexual and gender-based violence among people of concern in 2007. This section focuses on UNHCR's performance in establishing standard operating procedures and raising the awareness of UNHCR and NGO staff and beneficiaries to address the problem.

UNHCR has noted improvements in establishing standard operating procedures to deal with sexual and gender-based violence in its field operations. In 2007, some 83 per cent of camps and 65 per cent of urban locations had developed such procedures, as opposed to 77 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, in 2006. However, more detailed analysis is required to determine whether this increase translates into better support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

There were improvements in training standards as well. While in 2006 some 14 per cent of camps reported that they had met the relevant standards in training refugees and asylum-seekers on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence, the rate increased in 2007 to 22 per cent.

UNHCR has set itself the target of training at least 10 per cent of its staff and those of its implementing partners in measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. In 2006, of 94 camps for



UNHCR/H. Caux

West Darfur. IDP camp. Women who venture outside the camp to collect wood or water risk being attacked, assaulted or raped. UNHCR provides training addressing the roles of men and women, attitudes and beliefs about those roles and on how to support victims of rape.

which data were available, 76 per cent met the target. In 2007, 79 per cent of the 84 camps for which data were available met the target. Overall, there was a small improvement in performance in training for UNHCR and NGO staff despite the fact that there were a reduced number of camps reporting.

## Nutrition and Food Security

In 2007, UNHCR provided significant amounts of additional funding to operations to improve nutrition and food security, especially in Bangladesh, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal and Sudan. Although there was improvement in acute malnutrition in some operations, especially in countries targeted with additional food, nutrition and related assistance, the international standard of five per cent GAM (z-score) for stable situations has not yet been achieved. Provision of complementary foods, improved infant and young child feeding practices, better management of acute malnutrition, technical capacity-strengthening, provision of non-food items such as energy-saving stoves and targeting of vulnerable refugees in feeding programmes all contributed to reported improvements in the level of acute malnutrition.

Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia, prevail in many operations. In refugee operations where

assessments have been conducted, levels of anaemia among children and women were above the WHO standard (20 per cent) reflecting a mild public health problem. In most operations, anaemia prevalence averages 80 per cent, or a serious public health problem requiring joint action.

## Reducing the prevalence and impact of HIV and AIDS

In 2007, UNHCR programmes continued to focus on the provision of comprehensive HIV and AIDS services. More than 88 per cent of the UNHCR refugee operations now have access to culturally and linguistically appropriate information, education and communications material. The Office developed new materials on HIV prevention, stigma and discrimination in Arabic for use in the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, prevention programmes focused on high-risk groups such as sex workers and their clients.

UNHCR campaigned for the inclusion of refugees and internally displaced persons in national HIV plans and policies. In Southern Africa, West Africa and Asia, refugees now have the same access as local populations to anti-retroviral treatments. Globally, 80 per cent of refugees have such access. Significant progress was made in the prevention of HIV

transmission after rape through the provision of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to rape victims. In Africa, almost 75 per cent of rape survivors had access to PEP when reported within 72 hours at the appropriate health facility. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission services were offered to 63 per cent of refugees, with 45 per cent of them receiving counselling from UNHCR partners. Statistics from five countries in Africa showed that mother-to-child transmission of HIV was prevented in 94 per cent of HIV positive deliveries, equivalent to the prevention of 131 new infant HIV infections.

## Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Strategy

By the end of 2007, UNHCR had incorporated age, gender and diversity considerations into all country programmes. Over the last four years, 109 country operations have been trained in participatory assessment methods. Training was typically followed by a workshop to analyze the findings from an age, gender and diversity perspective. These findings have been integrated into country operations plans. In 2007, UNHCR conducted 55 workshops which trained a total of 1300 UNHCR and partner staff. New staff in the Jordan and Liberia operations were given refresher training in age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM). Security considerations obliged the Pakistan programme to postpone the training until 2008.

All offices (excluding those primarily involved in advocacy) are required to undertake participatory assessments as part of the annual operations planning process. By the end of 2007, training in assessment methodologies had been conducted in all countries except one. Statistics from 128 camps show that almost two-thirds undertook participatory assessments at least once in 2007. Data available from 66 locations in urban settings indicates that two-thirds conducted at least one participatory assessment in 2007, while in the 50 returnee areas reporting, 80 per cent met this standard.

For the 2008-2009 planning cycle, in relation to the rollout of the AGDM, UNHCR reviewed 50 country operations plans and found that those which had conducted participatory assessments used the findings to target activities for the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and child protection. Nonetheless, overall age, gender and diversity analysis and the multi-functional

team approach remain weak. To address this, the Office provided coaching for multi-functional teams, and in December 2007 piloted an intensive two-week AGDM course for staff working in community activities. Continued leadership and commitment by representatives remain critical in filling this gap.

The viability of the age, gender and diversity accountability framework was evaluated in April 2007. The findings indicated that it enabled managers to focus on age, gender and diversity priorities and take stock annually to see what worked, identify constraints and reveal areas where change was required. The evaluation led to the creation of a different framework for operations focused primarily on advocacy efforts.

UNHCR had broad consultations in 2007 with staff and partners to develop a three-year AGDM action plan. The discussions showed that UNHCR's strategy had helped to refocus attention on people of concern; increased



Chad. A Peul refugee and her grandson in Amboko camp, in the south of the country. They arrived from the Central African Republic following attacks by bandits.

UNHCR/H. Caux

## Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Strategy in Morocco

In Morocco, UNHCR's age, gender and diversity mainstreaming process showed how refugees could contribute to addressing their concerns. It also demonstrated that UNHCR could assist refugees to accomplish goals set through community-based approaches. The office in Morocco reviewed refugee proposals on how to improve living conditions and implemented those which were feasible, and met the needs of the persons concerned. UNHCR Rabat also liaised with UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNDP to identify areas in which they might contribute.

With funding from UNDP and support from a local community centre, the Office developed a

programme of skills training, language classes and cultural events for refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR Morocco's experience showed the importance of refugees receiving feedback and seeing demonstrable results to ensure they contribute their skills and talents to appropriate activities. In addition, creative inter-agency efforts can help fund activities requiring additional resources. Between 2004 and 2007, some 1,300 multi-functional team members participated in AGDM workshops, and 97 facilitators were trained. As a result, the quality of participatory assessments has improved considerably.

understanding of the unique needs of diverse groups; demonstrated that equal access does not mean that everyone is enjoying the services offered by the organization; and justified maintaining services in the face of budget cuts. Six key areas were highlighted for follow-up action: attitudes, leadership and accountability, coordination and partnership, targeted action to remedy identified gaps, integration of the AGDM framework into all activities, building the organizational capacity of staff and partners; and standards of assistance.

### Ensuring civil, social and economic rights are secured, and opportunities for self-reliance maximized, with particular attention to the rights of women and children

UNHCR's Gender Equality Policy is currently in the final stage of internal review. The policy updates UNHCR's existing Policy on Refugee Women and Guidelines on their Protection (2002) and follows the two-pronged approach of gender mainstreaming – through the AGDM strategy and targeted actions for women. More precisely, the policy emphasizes the importance of women's social and political participation; economic and livelihood strategies; identification of women and girls at risk; the fight against sexual and gender-based violence; and engagement with boys and men to promote gender equality.

Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was integral to UNHCR activities in 2007. The key principles of the Resolution were incorporated in various manuals and guidelines, including the *Manual on Leadership Training for young Refugee Women*, the Heightened Risk Identification Tool and the *UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls* (finalized in December 2007). UNHCR also

provided inputs to the UN system-wide action plan for 2008-2009.

To support UNHCR's commitment to have 50 per cent of all refugee committees made up of women, training modules on women's leadership were distributed to staff. Data from more than 80 refugee camps showed that between 2005 and 2007 the number of women involved in decision-making bodies had increased. This was especially the case in Kenya, Nepal, Rwanda and Tanzania. In general, however, while women represent half of the camp populations, their participation in camp management committees remains low. Indeed, the equal participation of women in refugee camp committees has been achieved only in 38 per cent of refugee camps.

To determine how women's participation in camp management can be made more meaningful, a pilot project on leadership skills for refugee women is being implemented by an NGO partner in Cape Town, South Africa.

UNHCR's commitment to provide sanitary materials to all women and girls of concern remained a high priority. The lack of sanitary supplies has serious implications for women's dignity, security, health and access to education and is therefore considered a critical element in their protection. Data from 43 camps in 2006 and 77 camps in 2007 show an increase in the number of camps reporting that they reached the target of providing sanitary materials to all who needed it, from one-third in 2006 to half in 2007. A project to produce sanitary supplies using local materials aimed to address the cultural sensitivities of women and girls in Uganda, and to generate employment for displaced women and girls and the host community has also been initiated.

To ensure the implementation of Executive Committee Conclusion No. 105 (LVII) on Women and Girls at Risk (2006), the Office developed the Heightened Risk

Identification Tool, or HRIT. This improved the identification of refugees at risk by linking individual and community-based participatory assessment methods, thereby enabling the rapid identification of solutions in their regard.

In March 2007, UNHCR piloted the tool in Bangladesh through a series of community-based consultations and individual interviews with Rohingya refugees. Based on the outcome of the pilot, the HRIT was refined and can now be used in a variety of operational contexts, including: prior to and as follow-up to RSD; in conjunction with a participatory assessment exercise; as a stand-alone methodology involving community-based consultations and individual assessments; to survey a sample of a refugee population to estimate the level of risk within the community; as an interview format for case workers; and as a checklist for roving officers to use in refugee camps or in urban settings.

## Education

UNHCR worked to increase the number of children attending primary school. The Office's Standards and Indicators Report for 2007, covering refugee camp settings in 30 countries, indicated that the overall enrolment rate for the primary level (6 - 11 years) was 74 per cent, of whom 70 per cent were girls. The data

for secondary education (12 - 17 years) showed an overall enrolment rate of 34 per cent, of whom only a quarter comprised girls. The drop-out rate for girls increased by grade. More than 20 per cent of those between 15 and 24 years had access to non-formal education.

The case of Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya was a remarkable example of achievements in the area of primary education in 2007. Efforts to increase girls' enrolment and retention in school resulted in a 51 per cent increase in the number of girls who passed the final examinations at primary level. Among the factors that contributed to this increase were the establishment of decentralized examination centres, enhanced community participation in education, an increase in the number of trained female teachers and the provision of solar lamps to help female students study at night. Also helping were the provision of more text books and other learning and teaching materials, the introduction of class tutoring for final year schoolgirls, the sensitization of parents and teachers to gender equality, and national and international scholarships.

To address the high number of adolescents out of school emphasis has been put on promotion of post-primary education, identified as one of the major gaps in education. Additional funding supported vocational



UNHCR/V. Tam

Refugee children in Goldhap Camp, Nepal.

training programmes in a number of countries. With funds raised under the **ninemillion.org** campaign, UNHCR implemented education and sports programmes in Azerbaijan, Chad, Liberia, Thailand and Uganda.

Other priorities in 2007 included capacity building and support for country offices as they planned and implemented education programmes. These activities included the development of tailored education strategies, technical support missions and the organization of workshops to review the impediments to progress in the education sector and develop appropriate responses.

UNHCR participatory assessments highlighted the problems of exploitation and abuse in the school environment. This phenomenon affected the enrolment of girls, and particularly their transition to the secondary level. To redress this situation, UNHCR worked with sister UN agencies and NGOs to launch a Safe Learning Environment Initiative. The Office reinforced its partnership with the International Rescue

Committee to lead this project. Members of an inter-agency working group developed a joint action plan and visited field missions in three pilot countries (Malawi, Namibia and Rwanda) to conduct assessments and provide technical and financial support.

### Increasing and improving the level and quality of registration of persons of concern

UNHCR has invested in new procedures and tools to improve registration, documentation and population data management. In 2004, the Office launched *proGres*, its registration database application. This software helps to implement the standards established by ExCom Conclusion No. 91 on the Registration of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers. By the end of 2007, UNHCR was using *proGres* in 57 country operations and 122 offices.



Afghan refugees returning from Pakistan after 23 years in exile receive HIV training at a UNHCR transit centre outside the city of Jalalabad.

## The Strengthening Protection Capacity Project

The Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) aims to improve State and community capacities to protect refugees and others of concern to UNHCR. The SPCP analyses gaps in protection and their consequences, consults with key stakeholders on how to remedy the situation, and develops action plans to improve protection in the immediate and longer term.

In 2006 the SPCP received close to USD 2.5 million in contributions to support its work in Kenya, Tanzania and Thailand. This funding supported a variety of capacity-building initiatives. They included projects to improve legislative and administrative capacities (in legal drafting, registration, RSD, documentation and training); prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence; provide access to basic services in health and education; and expand opportunities for self-reliance and durable solutions.

The SPCP also extended its focus to other countries and geographic regions. In Africa, an SPCP initiative was launched in Zambia, where key developments included the publication of a gaps analysis, the start of a comprehensive registration exercise, efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence, and national consultations to reach the agreement of all stakeholders on key areas for intervention. An SPCP initiative was also developed for Burundi.

In Europe, SPCP initiatives were launched in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. In both Azerbaijan and Georgia they aim to improve protection for refugees and IDPs. Efforts in Georgia were expanded to include a focus on stateless populations. In Latin America, an initiative in Bolivia aimed to improve access to asylum procedures and bring them in line with

international standards. In the Middle East, project submissions were made and funding approved for Egypt and Yemen.

By the end of 2007, the SPCP had received an additional USD 3.6 million for its field-based support. This enabled field operations to implement projects in needed areas and to build confidence in the efficacy of the overall methodology.

In addition to the country-specific initiatives, the SPCP also contributed to Office-wide initiatives in operational development and design: it participated in the revision of the *Protection Gaps: Framework of Analysis* for refugee situations, contributed to development of the Results Based Management Framework adopted by the Office in 2007 and the redesign of the UNHCR Annual Protection Report. The SPCP Framework was also translated into Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish for wider use by UNHCR field offices and partners.

Lessons learned from the use of the protection-gaps framework contributed to the development of a parallel tool for IDP situations, *Protection of Conflict-Induced IDPs: Assessment for Action*. This is now being field-tested by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Protection Cluster Working Group. Finally, recognition of the value of the SPCP methodology led to a decision at the end of the year to promote its wider use, including as part of the Global Needs Assessment initiative currently being carried out by UNHCR. This initiative aims to illustrate unmet needs, their protection consequences, projects necessary to remedy them and the funding needed to do so. This detailed analysis and presentation will assist in efforts to enhance advocacy, improve protection planning and expand funding to meet unmet needs.

More than 1,400 staff members have been trained to use the new registration standards, tools and procedures, and approximately 2.86 million refugees and asylum-seekers have active records in *proGres*. The *proGres* software continues to be developed to cater to the evolving needs of field operations. More features will be added to *proGres* during 2008.

The *proGres* application facilitates the day-to-day management of refugee and asylum-seeker registration data. All offices with *proGres* now produce attestations and protection letters directly from the database, and 12 offices print plastic ID cards using *proGres* data. The application has been shared with and is being used by three governments and three implementing partners.

In 2007, registration officers based at Headquarters and in the Field conducted more than 59 missions to help 32 country offices.

The profiling of IDPs gained momentum in 2007. UNHCR is working closely with partners in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Protection Cluster Working Group. The inter-agency *Guidance on Profiling of Internally Displaced Persons* was produced by OCHA and the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, with technical and substantive support from UNHCR. The manual was endorsed conditionally by the IASC and issued at its request. In the Field, UNHCR provided profiling support to humanitarian country teams in the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia and Sri Lanka.

## Global Strategic Objective 2: Advocate for and support governments in the development and maintenance of an international protection regime, including its implementation at the national level.

### Preserving asylum space

UNHCR's focus is to be a reliable partner and leading authority on legal matters in the area of forced displacement by providing governments, international organizations and the legal community with guidance on protection issues and policies. The Office performed its core function of ensuring proper interpretation of the Refugee Convention and other legal instruments through policy guidance on a wide variety of issues. These cover the extra-territorial application of *non-refoulement* obligations, the common EU asylum system, HIV and AIDS, trafficking, the humanitarian character of asylum, the protection of women and girls, voluntary repatriation, DNA testing to establish family links, and housing, land and property issues.

UNHCR assisted governments in preparing and reviewing national legislation. For instance, it advised Armenia, Chile and the Netherlands on provisions relating to exclusion, expulsion and *non-refoulement*. UNHCR also prepared and submitted a number of *amicus curiae* briefs before national and regional courts on refugee-related legal issues concerning the family as a particular social group, admission to the country of asylum, exceptions to the principle of *non-refoulement* and detention. The Office's guidelines on international protection are increasingly cited by national courts.

UNHCR's Executive Committee is a key forum for advocacy and communication with States, and the Office has been substantively engaged with its Members. In 2007 UNHCR undertook the preparation of the Conclusion on Children at Risk, and looked at ways to make ExCom Conclusions more inclusive and relevant to field operations.

UNHCR maintains a human rights liaison function that works on mainstreaming and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms to protect people of concern. In 2007, work in this area included advocacy on their behalf within the various human rights mechanisms and training staff to use human rights instruments for the protection of people of concern. UNHCR also contributed to the Office of the High Commissioner for

Human Rights' reports for the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review.

### Strengthening UNHCR's operational protection capacity

Globally, UNHCR's protection interventions range from dealing with emergency refugee influxes, RSD and advocacy to the active quest for permanent solutions. In 2007, UNHCR carried out RSD under its mandate in some 80 countries. About 90 per cent of this decision-making was concentrated in some 15 operations (Cameroon, Egypt, Hong Kong SAR, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Turkey and Yemen). While complete statistics are not yet available for 2007, initial data indicate that UNHCR received and adjudicated approximately 12 per cent of the asylum applications submitted around the world.

**Staffing:** In 2007, UNHCR decentralized part of its RSD support function to the Field, by creating a third Regional Global RSD Officer post to cover the Middle East and North Africa. (Similar posts were created in 2006 in Africa and Asia). UNHCR also managed the RSD roster, which provided critical staff support to field operations in response to short-term or emergency needs (see *Global Programmes chapter: RSD Project*). Despite these accomplishments, however, ensuring adequate and stable protection staffing in the field remains a challenge. For example, of 160 staff undertaking RSD under UNHCR's mandate on a full-time basis, approximately half are employed under short-term contracts. Such a situation has a negative impact on the sustainability of RSD training and the quality of RSD decision-making.

**Training:** UNHCR continued partnership agreements in 2007 with two government agencies, the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) and the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People (OFPRA), which enabled experienced government adjudicators to be deployed on a short-term basis to UNHCR field offices. Adjudicators from the IRB were deployed to Kenya and Ukraine, where they provided training, and one expert from the OFPRA was deployed to Cameroon to provide assistance in processing refugee claims.

**Support:** A key resource for all protection staff is information, be it related to the human rights situation in countries of origin, legal doctrine, UNHCR policy or procedural guidelines. A primary source for this information continued to be UNHCR's *Refworld*, an internet-based resource centre, which was re-designed to increase user-friendliness, accessibility, the variety of information/sources available and search facilities. The



new internet-based version was officially launched in June 2007.

UNHCR also took steps to meet the information needs of its field offices better, for example by compiling Country Briefing Folders on the largest refugee caseloads. Additional tools such as Core Sources for Country Information, a selected list of Country-Related Indices/Indicators and a compilation of map portals and websites provide quick access to country information.

### **Strengthening host country capacity to undertake RSD, provide quality asylum and offer durable solutions**

UNHCR continued to work with the International Association of Refugee Law Judges, and piloted the deployment of a judge to West Africa to build the capacity of RSD decision-makers in four countries. UNHCR also provided four months on-the-job training for a country-of-origin specialist from South Africa in an effort to support the development of the national asylum procedure.

## **Global Strategic Objective 4: Establish effective partnerships and frameworks for action to respond to the challenges of protecting and finding solutions for persons internally displaced due to conflict and abuses of human rights, protecting refugees in broader migration movements, and bridging the gap between relief and development.**

### **Improving policy and operational responses to ensure that refugees are protected within broader migration movements**

Mixed population movements across borders, often in an irregular manner and by land or sea pose enormous challenges to the international community. People smuggling and trafficking add to the complexities of such movements. UNHCR worked to raise awareness of the need for migration policies to include mechanisms to identify and make provision for those in need of international protection, as well as to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR benefit from opportunities provided by migration law and policies. The Office contributed to international efforts to combat and address the consequences of human trafficking, and to ensure that refugee, returnee

and IDP issues were adequately reflected in the migration discourse.

The 10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration that UNHCR developed in 2006 was launched in several regions in 2007. In North Africa, UNHCR began implementing a two-year project based on the 10-Point Plan framework. This supports the development of national legislative and institutional frameworks in refugee and asylum matters, including efforts to enhance the capacity of relevant governmental and non-governmental structures through training and technical assistance. Self-reliance and community-based programmes were also implemented. Appropriate durable solutions are being identified, including voluntary repatriation where conditions permit, and resettlement in cases meeting established criteria. The solutions framework includes the safe and dignified return of rejected asylum-seekers to their countries of origin.

In addition, the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Organization for Peace, Care and Relief in Libya spurred the design of a plan of action involving the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and other NGOs to address the needs of asylum-seekers and refugees in the migration context. Furthermore, a legal committee to draft national legislation on asylum procedures was set up by the Ministry of Justice of Libya. This resulted in the first draft of a refugee law that is under discussion with UNHCR.

The collaborative approach to the Plan proved valuable in strengthening partnerships and operational cooperation between UNHCR and key actors in the migration field, including IOM. UNHCR also developed implementation strategies for Southern and Eastern Europe, the Gulf of Aden and for specific areas of Asia. A handbook of best practices which includes a variety of examples on aspects of the 10-Point Plan will be issued in 2008.

UNHCR participated in the Global Forum on Migration and Development, which brought together State and civil society representatives. To foster further co-operation and highlight the impact of migration on refugee and asylum-seeker protection, UNHCR participated in the July 2007 meeting of the Forum, contributing a paper on Forced Migration and Development. Through regular participation in the Global Migration Group, the Office has helped inter-agency cooperation in this critical and fast-evolving field.

The High Commissioner selected Refugee Protection and International Migration as the first topic of his Dialogue on Protection Challenges, a new forum for the informal exchange of views with States, UN agencies and civil society representatives. The Dialogue revealed that there are extensive gaps in the protection of people in mixed movements, especially irregular migrants who fall outside the international refugee protection framework, but who nevertheless have protection needs. States also



Throughout 2007, UNHCR continued to collaborate with partners within the UN system to fight against human smuggling and trafficking of desperate migrants and ensure that those in need of protection are not forced to return to their countries of origin.

acknowledged the relevance of issues covered in the 10-Point Plan and the need to adhere to protection-sensitive management of international migration.

The maritime interception of migrants, the rescue of refugees and migrants in distress at sea and challenges in ensuring their prompt disembarkation remained prominent concerns for many States – as well as private actors such as shipmasters. In 2007, UNHCR intervened in a number of rescue-at-sea and stowaway cases to facilitate disembarkation and find appropriate solutions. The protection problems arising from rescue-at-sea have been discussed at several inter-agency meetings over the past few years, and in 2007 UNHCR issued a Note on the conclusions of those meetings. In December 2007, UNHCR organized an inter-agency meeting which developed new recommendations to be incorporated into those conclusions. A related effort was the issuance of a joint UNHCR and International Maritime Organization leaflet on rescue-at-sea which was widely distributed in several languages.

UNHCR collaborated closely with partners in the UN system to fight human trafficking and address its consequences. The Office worked to identify individuals who require protection and to prevent forced return.

## Environmental management and protection

In displacement situations, excessive damage to the environment or competition with local populations over scarce resources can be a source of conflict, which in turn could influence a State's decision to provide

asylum. As damage to the environment and the depletion of natural resources can affect displaced people, UNHCR and its partners recognize the need to adhere to sound environmental management practices.

In 2007, UNHCR worked with host governments, UN agencies, NGOs and communities to improve the areas surrounding refugee, returnee and IDP camps and settlements by preventing or limiting environmental damage. The Office supported projects to bolster environmental protection in hosting areas. These covered awareness raising and environmental education; development and implementation of environmental action plans; energy conservation; reforestation and rehabilitation; and sustainable agricultural practices. Demonstration projects integrated different environmental themes. UNHCR staff and employees of implementing partners and government counterparts were trained in environmental management.

Throughout the year, a variety of environment activities supported refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities. In Bangladesh, Chad and Nepal, the use of solar cookers and energy-efficient stoves reduced the threat to women of attacks while collecting firewood. The new stoves also gave women more time to work on income generation activities. Conflict over the use of natural resources was reduced.

In Kenya, Sudan and Uganda the establishment of community woodlots, forests and agro-forestry farms improved the livelihoods of both refugees and host communities. At the global level, in 2007 UNHCR supported a major environmental effort to plant and care for more than 10 million trees in areas of human displacement.

# Finding durable solutions



UNHCR/H. Caux

UNHCR's ninemillion.org campaign aims to provide a healthy and safe learning environment for nine million refugee children by 2010.

Searching for durable solutions for displaced populations is one of UNHCR's core mandates. In 2007, the Office achieved notable progress in all three of the traditional durable solutions: important voluntary repatriation programmes were completed; resettlement reached record numbers; and more host governments agreed to support opportunities for local integration, particularly in several protracted refugee situations. UNHCR, however, was not alone in the search for durable solutions for displaced populations. In 2007, the Office reinforced its partnership with development actors, governments and other UN agencies to increase opportunities for solutions.

## Global Strategic Objective 3.1: Promoting the creation of conditions conducive to return and to ensuring sustainable reintegration

The year 2007 saw remarkable progress in voluntary repatriation. An estimated 730,580 refugees returned to their countries of origin voluntarily – at least 87 per cent of them with UNHCR's assistance. Major repatriation

operations were concluded for Liberian and Angolan refugees, with 44,000 Liberians and 12,000 Angolans returning home. Meanwhile, other large repatriation efforts were continuing: In 2007, a total of 374,000 Afghan refugees returned home from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran; 131,000 refugees went back to Southern Sudan from six neighbouring countries, including Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda; and 60,000 Congolese refugees were repatriated from Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Furthermore, UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement with the Governments of Senegal and Mauritania which paved the way for the repatriation of Mauritanian refugees in Senegal. These individuals, numbering about 24,000, had fled their country in 1989 following ethnic and political disturbances. The first repatriation under the agreement occurred in early 2008.

At the global level, UNHCR reviewed strategies and policies to strengthen partnerships in reintegration. A workshop on this topic brought together staff from UNHCR, other UN agencies and NGOs. Their recommendations formed the basis for a new UNHCR policy on reintegration. The new policy defines

principles which guide UNHCR's involvement in reintegration activities, identifies areas for interventions, and includes best practices.

Major UNHCR reintegration operations in 2007 were implemented in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia and Southern Sudan. UNHCR assisted areas of return with community-based programmes. These included projects to rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities, health clinics and schools. Farming, cash-for-work and micro-finance schemes improved livelihoods. By benefiting both returnees and host community members, the programmes encouraged peaceful coexistence.

In Liberia's Lofa county, which absorbed 70 per cent of the returnees to the country, reintegration programmes helped to improve health services and education, increase food production and enhance security. Furthermore, community-based projects increased enrolment of girls in school and raised awareness of the risks associated with early marriage. Participatory assessments in returnee communities indicate that cases of sexual violence and mortality rates had been reduced as a result of UNHCR's three-year reintegration programme.

To ensure the sustainability of returns, returnee reintegration must be mainstreamed into national planning. In Afghanistan, reintegration needs were made part of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. UNHCR advocated that development assistance under the strategy give priority to high-return areas. The Office also completed comprehensive needs assessments for returnee reintegration; these will help donors to direct bilateral development assistance to high-return areas in 2008 and beyond.

### **Global Strategic Objective 3.2: Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies to resolve protracted situations**

A protracted refugee situation is "one in which refugees find themselves in a long-lasting and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years in exile" (Protracted refugee situations (EC/54/SC/CRP.14), June 2004). UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation as a refugee population of 25,000 persons or more who have been in exile for at least five consecutive years.

The international community's concern with the issue of protracted refugee situations dates back to the adoption of the Agenda for Protection in December 2002, which called for a concerted effort to address the situation of

people who have lived in exile for many years, "Millions of refugees around the world presently have no access to timely and durable solutions, the securing of which is one of the principal goals of international protection."

The developments in voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration had a positive impact on several protracted refugee situations. At the end of 2007, these 30 situations involved some 5 million refugees worldwide. For instance, in Thailand, where the voluntary repatriation of Myanmar refugees was not feasible, 30,352 resettlement applications were submitted for this group in 2007. By the end of the year 14,615 individuals had left for their new homes.

Another significant breakthrough involved Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. These long-staying refugees had fled their country in 1972. In 2007, the Government of Tanzania agreed to the local integration of some 172,000 of these refugees. (Another 56,000 had requested voluntary repatriation.) Those who remain in Tanzania will be considered for naturalization. Angolan and Liberian refugees remaining in the DRC and Zambia also benefited from more opportunities for local integration.

In the search for durable solutions in protracted refugee situations, UNHCR worked to strengthen protection by linking it to self-reliance and livelihood opportunities. In Thailand, UNHCR's Strengthen Protection Capacity Project addressed issues such as sexual and gender-based violence, child protection, health and psychosocial services, education and livelihoods. Under the scheme, UNHCR worked with ILO to develop a livelihood strategy for camp-based refugees.

In 2007, a new UNHCR initiative, the Women Leading for Livelihoods (WLL) project, looked at ways in which women leaders could help refugee women through livelihood activities, in the context of both return to their countries of origin, as well as achieving self-reliance in countries of asylum. UNHCR obtained support from senior executive women who contributed financially to the project. The first meeting on WLL, held in December, provided businesswomen and donors with targeted information on the initiative.

UNHCR proceeded with the pilot implementation of its provisional Guidelines on the Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child, which were released in May 2006. The Best Interests Determination (BID) process includes procedural safeguards and documentation which balance all the relevant factors in a particular case, and are notably used, among other instances, in the identification of durable solutions for minors, including those in protracted situations. It gives due weight to rights and obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments which protect children. At a workshop in October 2007, BID



UNHCR/L. Fedden

This clinic in Mayukwaykwa camp welcomes both local Zambians and Angolan refugees as part of the Zambia Initiative, aiming at easing the local integration of Angolan refugees.

experts shared best practices and revised the BID Guidelines, taking into account guidance provided in Executive Committee Conclusion 107/LVIII (2007) on Children at Risk. Tools for implementation, such as checklists, were added and shared with partner organizations and staff.

The BID procedures are now implemented in 40 operations, with child protection officers deployed in five locations. Partner agencies, such as UNICEF and the ICRC, as well as NGOs with expertise in child protection, support the process in the field; they participate in BID panels and assist UNHCR to prepare individual files. The International Rescue Committee helped to develop the BID Guidelines by publishing the lessons learned when they were used in Guinea.

UNHCR took the lead in several protracted IDP situations in 2007. In Uganda, it led the inter-agency protection cluster. The Office also led the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster, and planned the closure of 40 camps following the return of some 580,000 IDPs to their areas of origin. UNHCR worked to protect and assist the more than 1,200,000 IDPs in Uganda, and to support the reintegration of returnees in coordination with members of the early recovery cluster. The Office also helped Afghan and Sudanese IDPs return to their areas of origin.

### Global Strategic Objective 3.3: Strengthening local integration as a durable solution

A significant development in 2007 was the emergence of local integration opportunities for Burundian refugees who fled to Tanzania in 1972. The estimated 172,000 of them who have chosen to remain in Tanzania will benefit from opportunities for full social and economic integration. The Government of Tanzania agreed to grant citizenship to refugees from this group for individuals older than 18 years. UNHCR worked closely with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi on the issue.

In other countries where large repatriation operations had been completed governments stood ready to consider the local integration of remaining individuals. This was the case in the Republic of the Congo and Zambia. For their part, seven West African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) were looking into the local integration of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees, including giving them legal status.

In Europe, the Government of Armenia granted citizenship to the majority of refugees in the country. This resulted in a dramatic reduction in the size of Armenia's refugee population, from 113,000 in 2006 to 4,600 at the end of 2007. In Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, UNHCR collaborated with other international

organizations on a study of local integration of refugees in these countries. Its recommendations were endorsed by the three host governments as a framework for action that now needs to be implemented. In Asia, the Government of India considered the local integration of refugees. In Latin America, local integration was supported by regional efforts under the Mexico Plan of Action. Overall, UNHCR has developed local integration initiatives in over 40 countries worldwide.

### Global Strategic Objective 3.4: Enhance resettlement as a strategic protection tool, durable solution and burden- and responsibility-sharing mechanism

The use of resettlement as a durable solution increased dramatically in 2007. UNHCR submitted some 100,000 referrals, a significant increase compared to the 54,000 referrals in 2006. The numbers were boosted by a major resettlement operation for Iraqis, especially in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey. Resettlement figures increased through the use of group referrals in Malaysia (which saw more than 10,000 submissions), Nepal (some 7,500) and Thailand (some 30,000). The resettlement of Iraqi refugees was an important protection tool as well as a burden-sharing mechanism – the latter as it alleviated

some of the economic and social pressures on Jordan and Syria. Between them, these two countries are host to some 2 million Iraqi refugees.

The pace of resettlement departures accelerated also, with approximately 50,000 refugees leaving for resettlement countries in 2007. This was close to an increase of 70 per cent compared to 30,000 departures in 2006. As referrals of refugees in Nepal and some of the Myanmar in Malaysia occurred late in 2007, only after an agreement had been reached with some resettlement countries on group methodologies, there was a gap between the number of referrals and that of departures. Iraqi refugees encountered delays in departures as resettlement countries had to expand their capacity to process them. Prior to 2007, on average fewer than 2,000 refugees were referred annually from the Middle East region.

In 2007, UNHCR for the first time made more referrals than resettlement countries had the capacity to accept during the year. Consequently, the Office identified seven countries willing to establish new resettlement programmes. The Czech Republic, France, Portugal and Spain announced that they would become resettlement countries. Italy accepted 40 Eritrean women who had been in detention in Libya. Romania indicated its willingness to accept refugees and also commenced discussions with UNHCR about establishing an evacuation transit facility.



UNHCR/V. Tan

Nepal. Refugees from Bhutan prepare to leave Sanischare camp for resettlement in the United States.

These notable achievements came in the first full working year of the enhanced Resettlement Service. The Service, established and fully staffed by the third quarter of 2006, was a response to donor recommendations. In the field, there are three regional Hubs (Accra, Beirut and Nairobi) which coordinate and maintain quality control over referrals from the geographic areas they cover. More decentralization and regionalization will occur in 2008, with regional positions established in Bangkok and Pretoria. The Hub in Accra will be transferred to Senegal.

As part of the implementation of ExCom Conclusion 105 on women and girls at risk, the Resettlement Service set the global objective of having 10 per cent of its overall submissions worldwide related to women and girls at risk. This objective was not met in 2007, although the number of women and girls at risk submitted for resettlement by UNHCR during the year increased substantially, to more than 5,800, up 70 per cent from 2006.

The target was not met partly because some field offices did not use the women at risk standard as the primary criteria for submission, but rather, as a secondary condition. However, the overall trends are positive, and illustrated UNHCR's efforts to give a higher priority to the resettlement of this vulnerable group of refugees.

UNHCR streamlined resettlement forms and profiling methodologies in 2007, leading to more efficient processing of refugees in need of resettlement. Group methodology is a process whereby members of a specific refugee group are identified as having a common resettlement need. All members of that group are then eligible for resettlement without needing to establish individual claims.

This methodology was used in Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand, as well as for three groups in Africa. These three groups in Africa consist of survivors of the August 2004 massacre at the Gatumba refugee camp in Burundi; the "1972 Burundians" who experienced multiple flights and are presently in refugee camps in Tanzania; and a group of Eritrean refugees of Kunama ethnicity in Ethiopia. Furthermore, a profiling exercise for Somali refugees in Kenyan camps is expected to generate a significant number of resettlement submissions. Individual claims had to be processed for refugees from Iraq; however, with the agreement of resettlement countries, the submission forms were simplified to speed up the process.

UNHCR staff were trained throughout 2007 on identification and processing methods, quality assurance and compliance systems. Additionally, the Office issued a draft policy on the consequences of fraud, and conducted regional training sessions on fraud detection. Regions where fraud was prevalent were given



Iraqi refugees depart from Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

operational support to prevent, minimize and deal with crime. In this regard, cooperation with the Inspector-General's Office was strengthened.

In 2007 the Resettlement Service received special contributions from Australia, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States to support critical resettlement staffing needs at the field and regional levels. Resettlement is a labour-intensive activity, and a surge of staffing may be required to meet specific needs in a timely fashion. In 2007, 45 per cent of the resettlement positions at the national and international level were funded externally.

UNHCR also continued its partnership with the International Catholic Migration Commission through the Resettlement Deployment Scheme. This supports field operations by enhancing UNHCR's capacity to identify refugees for resettlement. During the year, the scheme supported 70 deployments. The enlarging of operations in the Middle East and Nepal absorbed a considerable proportion of these resources and illustrated the capacity of the scheme to support new operations.

The majority of deployments continued to target operations in Africa. Elsewhere, an expert coordinated the care and identification of unaccompanied and separated refugee children in Thailand, including an assessment of whether resettlement was an appropriate solution for them.

Since the June 2006 Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement, the Resettlement Service has worked to strengthen the role of NGOs in this area of UNHCR's activities. The Service has opened its regional meetings and training events to NGO participants. NGOs have participated in community outreach programmes to identify refugees with specific needs in need of protection, including resettlement.

A pilot project in Jordan explored ways to implement outreach programmes more effectively. Some of the suggested interventions include referrals for those refugees unable to obtain life-saving medical treatment in their country of asylum. Also in coordination with NGOs, UNHCR piloted the use of a Heightened Risk

Identification Tool (HRIT) in Bangladesh. The tool helped to identify refugees in need of protection or assistance.

### Global Strategic Objective 3.5: Implementing effective exit and phase-down strategies through partnership and handover arrangements with development partners and the competent authorities

UNHCR continued to build its partnerships with UN and international agencies and bilateral aid organizations in 2007. Particularly notable was inter-agency collaboration in the context of reintegration. In Liberia, following an ILO-UNHCR joint assessment on reintegration in 2006, an ILO expert conducted a survey of employment opportunities to facilitate the reintegration of returnees. In Southern Sudan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented small-scale infrastructure projects to facilitate the return of IDPs and reintegration of returnees. UNHCR in coordination with the Government of Southern Sudan, JICA, UNICEF and

WFP planned joint programmes to train and reintegrate returnee teachers.

Inter-agency collaboration progressed in the area of local integration as well. In the DRC, for instance, JICA surveyed planned community development projects in areas hosting Angolans who have chosen to remain in the country.

The cluster approach for IDP situations strengthened UNHCR's partnership with UN development actors such as FAO, ILO, UNDP and UN-Habitat. Through the early recovery cluster, UNHCR campaigned for development agencies to focus on livelihood opportunities in conflict-affected countries. This led to a joint FAO-ILO mission to assess livelihood opportunities in the DRC. UNHCR and ILO jointly facilitated a pilot workshop on micro-finance in Colombia.

Linking UNHCR's activities in reintegration with longer-term development programmes requires skills beyond those needed in UNHCR's traditional activities. To this end, UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council established a stand-by roster of livelihood and self-reliance experts to be deployed to UNHCR field offices.



UNHCR/V. Tan

Refugees from Tajikistan with their new passports, in Turkmenistan.



# Addressing situations of statelessness

Even though statelessness remains a cause of much suffering, more effective responses to it were found in 2007, with major breakthroughs in Asia.

Nationality is a legal bond between a State and an individual, and statelessness refers to the condition of a person not considered a national by any State under its law. Nationality facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, and is essential for full participation in society. It entitles an individual to political rights; to obtain and travel on a national passport; and to the unrestricted right to enter and reside in his or her country.

In some countries, stateless populations enjoy most basic human rights, but this is the exception rather than the rule. In general, stateless people are “invisible,” frequently living at the margins of society and the economy. They are often not registered at birth and do not possess personal identity documents. Even when they do have papers, their statelessness may make it difficult, if not impossible, to buy property, sign contracts or register marriages. The stateless may be detained because of their status, denied access to education and health services, or blocked from obtaining employment.

The best means of addressing the problem is prevention. Statelessness can be avoided through safeguards at the time of State succession by ensuring that women can pass on nationality to their children, and by upholding the prohibition under international law against the deprivation of nationality on discriminatory grounds.

## UNHCR’s activities and impact

Under the terms of its mandate, UNHCR both protects the rights of stateless people and focuses on preventing statelessness. Where statelessness does occur, the Office works to end it, particularly in protracted situations. In this regard, UNHCR’s Executive Committee Conclusion No. 106 on the identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness and protection of stateless people provides a blueprint for action by States, international organizations and NGOs.

A specialized unit within UNHCR’s Department of International Protection Services (DIPS) provides guidance on the Office’s mandate as it relates to



UNHCR/G.M.B. Akash

Dhaka, Bangladesh. Many Biharis still live in poverty-stricken conditions in urban settlements, 36 years after the civil war that made them stateless.

statelessness. Most activities to address statelessness are undertaken by field offices directly.

In 2007, UNHCR made significant progress in achieving greater consistency in its responses to statelessness throughout the world. Notably, activities to prevent and resolve statelessness are one of the four pillars which will support UNHCR's proposed new budget structure. Furthermore, UNHCR's responses to statelessness, as well as its accountability for implementing its mandate, will be facilitated by adoption of the new Results-Based Management Framework. This includes objectives relating to the prevention and reduction of statelessness and the protection of stateless people. These reforms, which will be fully implemented by 2010-2011, will have a significant impact in the Field.

### Global Strategic Objective 2.3: Addressing situations of statelessness more effectively

The first step towards addressing statelessness is to identify stateless populations and determine how they became stateless. UNHCR has improved its statistical analysis, with 49 countries reporting 5.8 million stateless persons at the end of 2006, as compared with 48 countries reporting 2.4 million the previous year. Figures for 2007 show a drop to just under three million stateless people in 51 countries due to achievements of Nepal and Bangladesh.

Additional work needs to be done, though. UNHCR is not yet in a position to provide definitive statistics on stateless persons in a number of countries around the world. The total number of stateless persons worldwide is likely as high as 12 million.

Common standards between States are essential to prevent new cases of statelessness from arising and to guarantee minimum standards of treatment for stateless persons. To achieve greater harmonization of procedures and regulations, UNHCR continued to promote accession to the relevant United Nations conventions. In 2007, Brazil acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, bringing the total number of States parties to the Convention to 34. The number of States parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons stood unchanged at 62.

Adequate legislation is also of crucial importance in helping to resolve existing situations of statelessness. UNHCR has long provided States with technical advice on nationality and related legislation and its application; in 2007 it did so for a range of countries including Angola, Mexico and Ukraine. Furthermore, UNHCR trained officials in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in measures to prevent and reduce statelessness. The training was supported by the European Union.

The joint UNHCR/Inter-Parliamentary Union publication, *Nationality and Statelessness: A Handbook for Parliamentarians*, remained a vital tool in UNHCR's efforts to promote legislative reform and was widely disseminated in 2007. The Handbook was also translated into Bulgarian, German, Hungarian, Nepali, Polish, Slovak and Slovene, bringing the total number of translations to 12. In Nepal, Hungary and Slovakia ceremonies were held to launch the Handbook in conjunction with the national authorities.

Statelessness frequently arises when individuals cannot avail themselves of procedures for birth registration and documentation. People who are not documented at birth or cannot obtain or replace identity documents later in life may be unable to prove their identity or links to a State and may be left *de facto* stateless. Côte d'Ivoire and Serbia are among the countries UNHCR helped to resolve this problem.

To resolve individual cases, UNHCR works with stateless persons, States, NGOs and lawyers. UNHCR has also increased its cooperation with other UN agencies on the issue of statelessness. Indeed, the involvement of additional actors in statelessness issues has improved the capacity of the international community to find concrete solutions to the problem.

UNHCR's cooperative efforts in 2007 included briefing the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and a number of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council on statelessness issues. An editorial by High Commissioner António Guterres and High Commissioner for Human Rights Louise Arbour on the challenges of addressing statelessness was published in newspapers around the world. UNHCR also provided inputs on statelessness and birth registration for UNICEF's Child Protection Strategy. A Memorandum of Understanding signed by UNHCR and the Organization of American States (OAS) includes a focus on statelessness, and the Office has supported the OAS Universal Birth Registration Programme.

Nonetheless, more coordination of activities with UN agencies at the field level, especially with UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP was needed.

UNHCR's close links with key NGOs made more effective advocacy possible. Of particular note was the work with the Campaign for Arab Women's Right to Nationality. The Campaign's coordinator participated with the High Commissioner in a Panel Discussion on Statelessness organized by the Government of the United States in New York.

Addressing statelessness depends in large measure on awareness and political will, so the Office stepped up its public information activities related to statelessness. A special edition of *Refugees Magazine* underlined the human dimension of the issue. Coverage of UNHCR's

activities in major media also helped to raise public awareness of the subject.

## Global Strategic Objective 2.2: Strengthening host country capacity to undertake refugee status determination, provide quality asylum and offer durable solutions

The regional bureaux and DIPS worked closely with field offices in all five regions to develop and implement strategies to tackle statelessness. The greatest impact was felt in relation to UNHCR's goal of resolving protracted statelessness situations. While the decision to confirm or grant nationality lies with States alone, UNHCR had a positive influence in a number of countries.

In Bangladesh, the Government confirmed that the country's Urdu-speakers are citizens. This group of 300,000 people, also known as Biharis, became stateless as a result of the separation of what is now Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971. The Government's decision, which follows years of advocacy by UNHCR and civil society groups in the country, will lead to the resolution of one of Asia's longest-running statelessness situations.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNHCR has worked since 2000 with a network of NGOs to provide free legal advice to long-term residents who lack an effective nationality as a consequence of the break-up of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. The Office also worked with the Government to address the problem through legal reform. Acquisition of nationality for these people has been facilitated by more flexible criteria included in a 2004 law. UNHCR also provides legal advice for children who were not registered at birth or who face other problems acquiring documentation and may, therefore, be at risk of statelessness. In 2007, UNHCR assisted 330 people to avail themselves of administrative and judicial procedures. In total, 836 long-term residents acquired nationality of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2007, and more than 4,600 people since the more flexible criteria were introduced in 2004.

A new amendment to the Constitution of Brazil, supported by UNHCR, permits a child born to a Brazilian parent abroad to receive Brazilian nationality automatically. By requiring only that a child be registered at a Brazilian consulate, the amendment paves the way for the acquisition of Brazilian nationality by the large number of children with a Brazilian parent who are estimated to be stateless. Statelessness resulted in such cases where children did not acquire the nationality of the country where they were born, but

were also unable to acquire Brazilian nationality because of the constitutional provisions previously in force.

Nepal mounted a massive campaign to issue citizenship certificates, benefiting some 2.6 million people throughout the country. This extraordinary feat of logistics stemmed from the Nepal Citizenship Act of November 2006, adopted as part of the peace process in the country. Statelessness as a result of ineffective or undocumented citizenship has been a long-standing problem in Nepal. The poorest and most marginalized communities were generally the most affected. Many people were unaware of their right to citizenship, or of the importance of possessing a certificate. Other factors resulting in a lack of documentation included discrimination against women, the perception of some groups as "non-Nepali", and insufficient State infrastructure to carry out the paperwork.

The new law includes a temporary two-year provision allowing for citizenship by birth (instead of solely by descent). Under this provision, individuals born before April 1990 who prove they have spent their entire lives in Nepal qualify for citizenship.

To document the citizenship status of as many people as possible, hundreds of mobile teams criss-crossed Nepal's 75 districts during the first few months of 2007, visiting even the remotest of mountain villages. Between February and August, UNHCR conducted a survey of the situation, including a series of field missions to monitor progress and identify populations which did not benefit from the campaign. This survey revealed that members of disadvantaged communities, the elderly and women were among those left out. The survey paved the way for follow-up measures to be undertaken together with the Government of Nepal during 2008.



Bihari refugee child in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

# Strengthening emergency response

One of the principal commitments made by the High Commissioner on taking office in 2005 was to ensure that UNHCR would be better equipped to respond to emergencies. Accordingly, UNHCR developed a plan of action to strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies affecting up to 500,000 people. The plan reflects UNHCR's new inter-agency commitments and responsibilities vis-à-vis internally displaced people. It also calls for more staff to work on emergency preparedness and response and highlights the need for improvements in early warning systems, information-technology services and logistics, as well as internal changes to make UNHCR's emergency response more flexible.

UNHCR took numerous steps to achieve those goals in 2007. The number of staff on standby was increased and the Central Emergency Stockpile augmented. Field office capacities were boosted by emergency staff deployments, staff and partner training, and the provision of relief goods and equipment. The Office also improved strategic coordination with UN agencies and other partners.

## Early warning systems and preparedness

UNHCR's Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (EPRS) made significant progress in 2007 in setting up and testing new alert mechanisms. In July, it began a crisis-scanning project, aided by the secondment of a staff member from the Danish Refugee Council. The objective was to improve UNHCR's awareness of potential crisis situations, leading to better decision making and more anticipatory and timely preparedness measures.

Work on the crisis-scanning project involved close collaboration with other UN and humanitarian agencies and the European Union. UNHCR also boosted its cooperation with WFP, UNICEF and OCHA through the Early Warning and Early Action sub-working group of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Meanwhile, simulation exercises helped regional bureaux test emergency responses.

As parts of its efforts to obtain and share information on potential crises in a timely manner, UNHCR commissioned situation reports on emergency hot spots as well as incipient or actual emergencies. The reports

were prepared by an external contractor, and made available to staff via the intranet.

The 2007 mid-year Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance exercise saw 95 per cent of all operations fulfilling requirements. Field security advisers spent more than 216 weeks on missions to field operations, where they paid special attention to security and camp procedures in situations involving internally displaced persons (IDPs).

EPRS's rapid emergency response budget makes quick action possible at the onset of an emergency. In DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, the office has used this flexible funding mechanism to deploy staff and supplies and arrange airlifts to respond to new displacement crises before standard administrative procedures or operational budgets could be activated.

In 2007, UNHCR published and distributed the third edition of the *Handbook for Emergencies*, of which a French translation is now also available.

## Staff deployment and training

In 2007, UNHCR met the staffing and supply requirements of the action plan for emergencies. The number of staff that could be called upon if the High Commissioner declared an "exceptional state of mobilization for a large-scale emergency" rose to a high of 300, of whom about 175 were UNHCR employees. UNHCR also reinforced its emergency training curriculum. In the area of IDP support, the Office participated in the cluster approach, with UNHCR staff acting as cluster leads in several internal displacement situations.

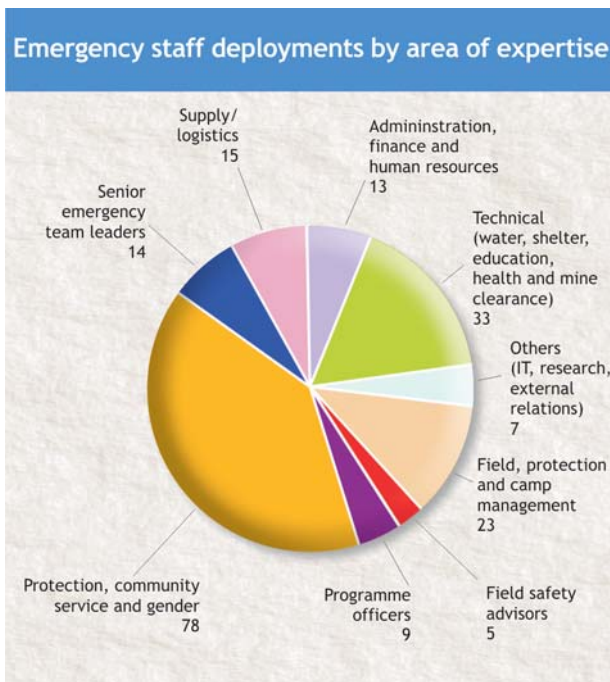
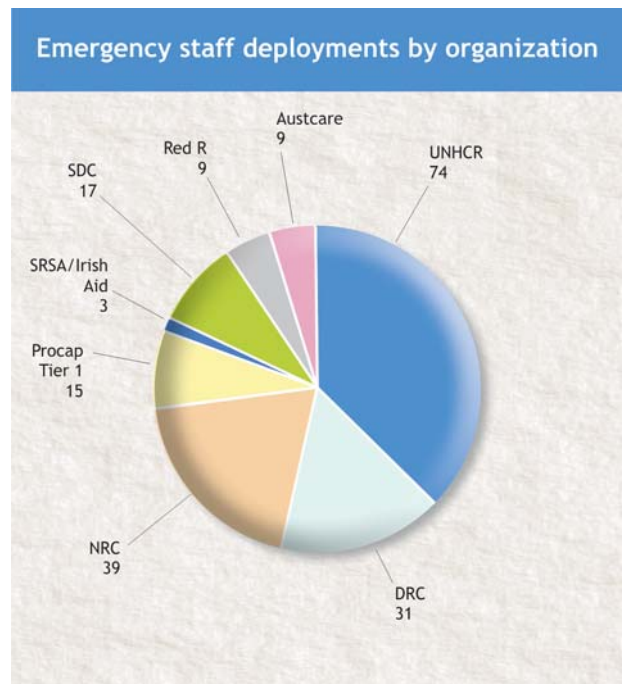
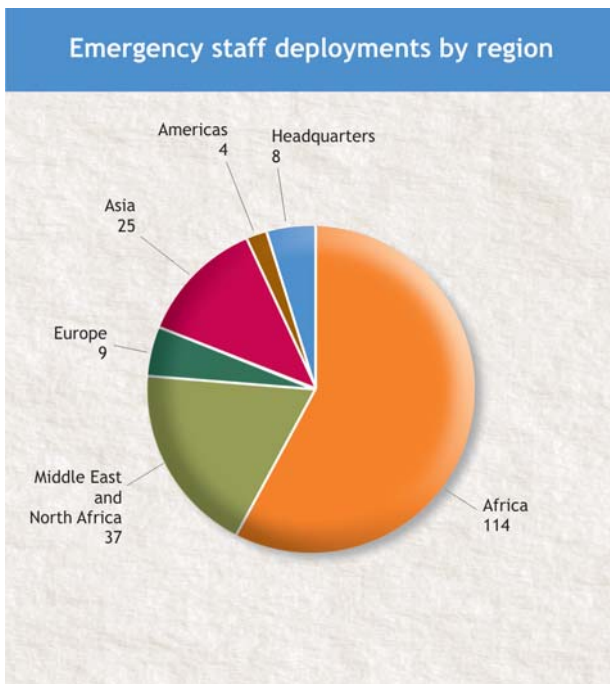
Since 2006, UNHCR has established three Emergency Response Team rosters of staff – its own as well as those of partner agencies – available for deployment within 72 hours. In 2007, EPRS organized four sessions of the Workshop on Emergency Management. Successful participants were added to the roster. UNHCR also conducted two rounds of the Emergency Team Leadership Programme in 2007, while two staff members attended a Workshop on Emergency Management organized by WFP. All these efforts have strengthened leadership in humanitarian operations, improved inter-agency coordination and fostered best practices in emergency management.

Emergency deployments in 2007 assisted operations that needed additional staff for unexpected contingencies or to help in specific areas such as protection or logistics. EPRS deployed a total of 197 staff to 30 countries affected by emergencies during the year. The charts below provide breakdowns of these staff deployments.

UNHCR's largest deployments were in Africa, covering Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Staff were also deployed in Iraq and to Israel. Asia saw deployments in Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In the Americas, staff were deployed in Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, and in Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Serbia.

To broaden its base for deployments, UNHCR signed four new agreements with partners: Irish Aid, Oxfam, the Association des Casques Rouges and Norwegian Church Aid. Existing accords with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Norway's Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning were revised and updated. Extensions of the agreements with Swedish Rescue Services Agency and the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disaster were signed in 2007. In September 2007, EPRS organized a meeting of all standby partners to discuss common concerns and coordinate a strategic plan.

As shown in the chart below, 63 per cent of deployed staff came from standby partners:



## Security management training

Training remains a mainstay of UNHCR's security-management programme, and several global workshops for field managers have helped strengthen staff and beneficiary safety. Over a three-year period ending in 2007, some 60 per cent of managers in high-risk situations had been trained to integrate security requirements into their operations.

In 2007, UNHCR conducted the following security training activities:

- Two Security Management Learning Programme workshops on staff security and risk management for a total of 44 middle- and senior-level field managers.
- A workshop for 32 Field Safety Advisers to strengthen country and regional capacities to address MOSS and other security issues.



UNHCR/S. Abdulle

A Somali refugee receives blankets, cooking utensils and tents from a UNHCR distribution centre in Lafole, 21 km south of the capital Mogadishu.

- A similar workshop for 31 Assistant Field Safety Advisers.
- Training sessions conducted by Field Safety Advisers in country operations. These benefited more than 4,500 participants, including UNHCR staff and beneficiaries, NGO workers and government personnel.

## Central emergency stockpile

In 2007, UNHCR's central emergency stockpile stood ready to respond to almost all the needs of up to 500,000 beneficiaries. Funds were mobilized and supplies procured to ensure that the stockpile was replenished in a systematic manner. The stockpile target was met with the exception of a small shortfall for lightweight emergency tents, an item which was not foreseen for all beneficiaries but only for extremely vulnerable individuals. During 2007, 13 operations were served from the central emergency stockpile. The average time lag of deployment was between five and seven days total: 24-48 hours for mobilization, loading, flight plan, administrative issues and shipment; four to five days upon arrival for customs clearance and transport to the beneficiaries.

A review of the stockpile to improve its management that was begun in 2007 should be completed in the first quarter of 2008.

## Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response

UNHCR continued to work closely with the Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response (eCentre) in Japan. It cooperated with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), ASEAN's Committee on Disaster Management, India's National Institute for Disaster Management, the Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center and OCHA to organize 12 emergency management training workshops in nine countries.

The eCentre also contributed to six events organized by its partners, including the Japanese Red Cross, RedR Australia, UNDP and UNHCR. These events covered a range of subjects related to emergency management, including the basics of humanitarian response, essentials of negotiation skills, the safety and security of humanitarian staff, contingency planning, security risk management, coordination in the field and disaster management. In total, 795 participants were trained, strengthening emergency preparedness in the region.

In addition to the work with EPRS, in 2007 the eCentre and JICA conducted two Safety in the Field Workshops for 60 participants. These workshops are designed to present the basic elements of personal security for staff working in dangerous environments. Participants came from NGOs, governments, UN agencies and other partners.

## Lives may depend on the deal you negotiate!

Source: Case study presented at an eCentre workshop

You are driving in an area affected by conflict, trying to reach people who need your assistance. But your vehicle has been turned back at a checkpoint. You have arranged a meeting with the Zone Commander to persuade him to grant you access. As you prepare for the appointment, you reflect on the fact that lives may depend on the results of your meeting.

In July 2007, the eCentre conducted a pilot workshop designed to address the needs of aid workers facing these and similar situations. The Essentials of Humanitarian Negotiation Workshop, with 29 participants from NGOs, government organizations and the UN, focused on the application of negotiation skills and techniques by humanitarian personnel. These skills could be used in negotiating with government interlocutors, non-state and irregular actors (including armed elements),

partner agencies, fellow staff members and, sometimes, beneficiaries.

The workshop emphasized techniques to aid the search for mutually beneficial solutions, such as correctly analyzing one's own and the other's negotiation position, active listening, inventing options for mutual gain and reducing anger and hostility. The workshop was highly interactive, with most of its time spent in actual practice negotiations, and used video replay to examine and critique results.

Participants in the workshop said it gave them a better understanding of the principles of effective negotiation and greater confidence in their ability to apply those principles in their work. The ultimate goal is to develop humanitarian workers who are better able to advocate and defend positions on behalf of their agencies and beneficiaries.



MONU/CM. Frechon

DRC, North Kivu. New arrivals at camp Bulengo. Logistics were provided by UNHCR.



UNHCR/Abdelkarim Ghoul

Algiers, Algeria - On 11 December 2007, UN premises in Algiers were the target of bomb attacks which killed 37 persons, including 18 UN staff members. Two UNHCR members lost their lives and three others were seriously wounded.

### Items distributed from the Central Emergency Stockpile in 2007

Country	Blankets	Plastic sheeting	Plastic rolls	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Tents	Mosquito nets	Vehicles	Generators	Rub halls	Trucks
Chad	48,310										
Djibouti				5,500		200	6,500				
DRC						190		8	1		
Ethiopia								2			
Iraq Operation	120,000	10,800		30,000	80,000	1,000			3	8	
Mauritania						500					
Nigeria								3			
Pakistan		40,000									
Serbia	27,270	500	500	200				5			4
Somalia	49,380	9,875		9,872	19,700			3	2		
Sri Lanka		19,100	900	19,992		6,000	10,000				
Sudan											10
Tanzania	100,000										
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,960</b>	<b>80,275</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>65,564</b>	<b>99,700</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>

### Central Emergency Stockpile capacity in Copenhagen and Dubai at the end of 2007

Item	Items needed per person in emergency	Target stock		Stock at end of 2007 (including pipeline)	
		Quantity of items	People covered	Quantity of Items	People covered
Armoured vehicles	0.00001	5	500,000	5	500,000
Blankets	1	500,000	500,000	559,980	559,980
Buckets	0.2	100,000	500,000	122,500	612,500
Communal tents	0.00006	30	500,000	30	500,000
Generators	0.00005	24	500,000	24	500,000
Jerry cans	0.4	200,000	500,000	254,700	636,750
Kitchen sets	0.2	100,000	500,000	119,364	596,820
Mosquito nets	0.4	200,000	500,000	244,750	611,875
Plastic rolls	0.02	10,000	500,000	10,066	503,300
Plastic sheetings	0.2	100,000	500,000	144,615	723,075
Prefabricated warehouses	0.00004	22	500,000	25	625,000
Solar torches	0.04	20,000	500,000	20,000	500,000
Tents	0.2	50,000	250,000	45,659	228,295
Trucks 4x4	0.0001	50	500,000	50	500,000
Vehicles (with security equipment)	0.0001	43	500,000	62	500,000



# Working with the internally displaced

The number of people who have been displaced within their own countries as a result of armed conflict has grown substantially over the past decade, and now stands at approximately 25 million. Many of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) face serious and persistent threats to their well-being. Many have been displaced for long periods without any prospect of a solution to their plight. Under international law, States bear primary responsibility for the rights and welfare of their citizens – including those who are internally displaced. UNHCR, with its long record of protecting and assisting the displaced, provides strong support to national and international responses to internal displacement.

## IDP operations

Currently, UNHCR is active in some 29 IDP operations. In 11 of these – in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Pakistan, Somalia and Uganda – the Office participates in the cluster approach. This approach is part of the humanitarian reform process which aims for a more predictable, effective and accountable humanitarian response. Indeed, partnerships with other agencies and NGOs are an essential component of UNHCR's work with IDPs.

## IDP policy and strategy

UNHCR consults regularly with its Executive Committee (ExCom) on its role in the UN's humanitarian reform initiative and the cluster approach. In February 2007, the Office presented its policy on *The Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and the Role of UNHCR*. In July 2007, the Office presented its *IDP Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy*. UNHCR conducted real-time evaluations of its role in IDP operations and the cluster approach in five countries: Chad, DRC, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda. These five evaluations and an analysis of their findings and recommendations were presented to UNHCR's Standing Committee in September 2007. They were also shared with OCHA to help it conduct an independent evaluation of the cluster approach.

Recognizing the importance of having skilled staff capable of leading clusters, UNHCR now incorporates more IDP and cluster-related elements in its staff training. The Office is also reinforcing its cooperation with other humanitarian actors working with IDPs. For example, UNHCR's IDP Advisory Team joined the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to organize a panel discussion on "Responding to IDP situations in non-cluster countries". The panel, which deliberated during UNHCR's 2007 annual consultations with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), aimed to strengthen partnerships in non-cluster operations.

## Mainstreaming

UNHCR will continue to mainstream its work with IDPs in 2008 and beyond. The Office is looking at ways to improve cluster coordination, address critical budget and



Somalia. Collecting water in a camp for internally displaced persons, in Galkayo. In 2007, UNHCR conducted evaluations of its role in IDP operations and the cluster approach in five countries, including Somalia.

UNHCR/B. Bamoun



UNHCR

IDP camp in Nassiriyah, Iraq.

staffing issues, and fill training and security gaps in operations. In June 2008, UNHCR will submit a report to the Standing Committee on progress made and on what remains to be done to boost its contribution to the inter-agency response to internal displacement.

## IDP Advisory Team

UNHCR's IDP Advisory Team was formed in April 2006, with a senior manager appointed in early 2007 to coordinate IDP and cluster issues and represent UNHCR both internally and externally on IDP matters. In 2007, the team facilitated consultations with ExCom members, engaged in policy development and implementation, coordinated global cluster activities and played an active role in external fora. It also ensured a more coherent and predictable UNHCR engagement in IDP operations worldwide.

Besides leading the five real-time evaluations of key IDP operations, the IDP Advisory Team contributed to the third Annual San Remo course on internal displacement, which targets senior government officials and policy makers. In June 2007, the IDP Advisory Team and the Brookings-Bern Project on internal displacement held a joint seminar at which some 20 experts on displacement issues discussed durable solutions for protracted internal displacement situations. UNHCR also welcomed the secondment of two staff members: one

from OCHA and the other from the office of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons.

## Inter-agency collaboration

In 2007, UNHCR strengthened its capacity to support field IDP operations through global clusters. The global clusters are inter-agency groups at the headquarters level that build overall capacity, set common standards and develop policies and tools to support field operations. Under the cluster approach, UNHCR leads the global protection cluster. It shares leadership of the global camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the global emergency shelter cluster with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

In a country that has suffered a natural disaster, UNHCR, OHCHR and UNICEF consult with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator to determine which agency is best positioned to lead the protection cluster based on the situation.

UNHCR also contributes to the global water, sanitation and hygiene cluster, as well as to the health, nutrition, education, early recovery, logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters.

## Main achievements of the global clusters in 2007

### Protection cluster

UNHCR leads the global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG), and coordinates the work of the cluster in setting standards and policy, building response capacity and providing operational support. The PCWG comprises more than 30 partners, including humanitarian, human rights and development actors as well as NGOs and other international organizations. Established in September 2005 as part of the UN's humanitarian reform effort, and accountable to the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the PCWG is the main forum at headquarters level for inter-agency collaboration and the coordination of protection activities.

To improve the protection of IDPs and other affected populations in complex emergencies and disaster situations, UNHCR has taken the lead in developing inter-agency tools. A major achievement in this regard was the publication in 2007 of the provisional edition of the *Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons*. The Handbook is the first comprehensive and practical field guide for both UN agencies and NGOs. It covers the assessment of protection risks, planning and response. The provisional edition of the handbook will be field-tested, updated and revised in 2008. The final edition will reflect any evolution in doctrine and practice, and will incorporate lessons learned.

UNHCR coordinated the development of an inter-agency protection assessment framework and helped the IDMC and OCHA develop IDP-profiling guidelines. Through the PCWG, the Office helps to implement the cluster approach and to set up protection coordination mechanisms and country teams in all complex emergencies and disaster situations. In addition to assisting the countries already using the cluster approach, the PCWG has advised on protection coordination and strategy in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan.

In 2007, UNHCR helped the NRC and OCHA to conduct five IDP protection workshops for humanitarian workers and national and local authorities in Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia and Uganda. UNHCR and the NRC also held two additional field workshops in late 2007 to strengthen protection leadership capacity in Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda.

Working with the CCCM cluster, the PCWG supported IDP profiling surveys in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia and Sri Lanka. Furthermore, it helped IDP operations in Iraq, Somalia and Uganda with technical support in

operational data management including geographic information systems (GIS) and profiling. The PCWG is currently developing protection monitoring and reporting guidelines to support operations.

UNHCR collaborates with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) on the Protection Surge Capacity project, which is designed to increase the numbers of protection staff in emergencies. By the end of 2007, the project had deployed 17 experienced protection officers in various complex emergencies, including in the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Liberia and Somalia. The Surge roster lists 263 individuals representing some 62 nationalities, more than 50 per cent of whom are women. UNHCR also remains an active member of the Steering Committee of the Protection Standby Capacity Project (ProCap), which in 2007 deployed 23 senior protection officers in 14 operations. More than 50 members of standby rosters from partner agencies have also been trained under the scheme.

### Camp coordination and camp management cluster

UNHCR co-leads the global CCCM cluster with IOM. At the field level, UNHCR leads the cluster in conflict situations, while IOM takes charge in the event of a natural disaster. The members of the global CCCM cluster have agreed on activities and priorities for the cluster, which are outlined in its work plan.

The CCCM cluster has been active in Chad, DRC and Uganda, and its concepts are being applied in camps in Somalia, Sri Lanka and the Sudanese region of West Darfur, as well as in collective centres in Georgia. By the end of 2007, more than 200 personnel from different UN agencies, NGOs and national and local authorities had been trained in CCCM principles. To reinforce CCCM capacity in the field, UNHCR has deployed experts in Chad, DRC, Georgia, Somalia and West Darfur. Meanwhile, CCCM global advisers support operations in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Iraq, Sudan (Darfur) and Uganda.

UNHCR has supported information-management projects in Somalia and Uganda to facilitate the systematic gathering, analysis and dissemination of data. It has provided similar assistance in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq. In Uganda, the Office provided agencies involved in camp management with GIS mapping and database support, while in Somalia it concentrated on information management and the tracking of population movements. A regional CCCM officer was deployed in Nairobi to strengthen IDP operations in Somalia and East Africa. Best practices for camp management have been compiled and issued to field operations.

The CCCM cluster has increased awareness of its role at the global and field levels, especially in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in IDP camps. The increased awareness of CCCM concepts and their part in improving the lives of IDPs in camps has prompted more field operations to request support from the global CCCM cluster. To mainstream CCCM in a sustainable manner, the cluster recommended the creation of CCCM and information-management officer posts in a number of field operations. Similar mainstreaming approaches will be encouraged in 2008.

## Emergency shelter cluster

UNHCR and the IFRC co-chair the global emergency shelter cluster. UNHCR leads the cluster in conflict-generated displacement, while the IFRC leads in natural disaster situations. The global Emergency Shelter Cluster Working Group action plan identifies priority areas where services must be improved. In addition to providing overall leadership, UNHCR implements activities directly.

The emergency shelter cluster has been activated in 10 countries: Chad (conflict), DRC (conflict/natural disaster), Kenya (post-elections violence), Lebanon (conflict), Liberia (conflict), Mozambique (natural disaster), Pakistan (natural disaster), Philippines (natural disaster), Somalia (conflict) and Indonesia (natural disaster). In 2007, it devised a toolkit to help country cluster coordinators fulfil their leadership responsibilities. The cluster is also developing a performance-management system to gauge the effectiveness of its operational response.

A number of additional tools, including the *Guidelines for Climatic Variations and Shelter Options for Response in Early Recovery*, are being developed. Furthermore, the cluster has drafted a list of standard shelter-related non-food items (NFIs) required for an emergency response. A major achievement in 2007 was the establishment of stockpiles of shelter-related NFIs to provide assistance to up to 500,000 people. UNHCR has prepared rosters of emergency shelter coordinators and technical specialists who can be mobilized in emergencies.

Since April 2007, UNHCR and the IFRC have jointly led four cluster coordinator training sessions in Bangkok, Dakar, Geneva and Panama; a technical specialist workshop in Geneva; and a training-of-trainers course in Geneva. UNHCR also organized a pilot field training workshop on emergency shelter to assist the operation in Somalia. By December 2007, the global emergency shelter cluster had trained 150 individuals, including participants in cluster coordination and technical specialists, government officials, local authorities and NGO representatives.



Central African Republic. A displaced child seeking shelter from the rain. Some 295,000 persons have been forced out of their homes since 2005, and about 197,000 were still internally displaced in 2007 while thousands fled to Chad, Cameroon or Sudan.

UNHCR/H. Cauk

## Other global clusters

In 2007, UNHCR also contributed to the achievements of the global water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition, education, early recovery, logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters. In addition to providing expertise in forced displacement issues, UNHCR helps to mainstream protection into the work of all the clusters.

In 2007, UNHCR provided substantial input for the development of standards and policies for the WASH and health clusters.

It is also the lead actor, in collaboration with WHO, WFP and Save the Children Norway, in the nutrition cluster's revision of the *Selective Feeding Guidelines in Emergencies*, which will be finalised in 2008. Moreover, UNHCR contributed to capacity building by developing training modules, and by participating in the thematic working groups of the nutrition cluster. It also participated in two nutrition-cluster projects.

As a member of the education cluster, UNHCR offers its experience in education in emergencies.

UNHCR contributes to the early recovery cluster with interventions on return, sustainable reintegration and livelihood issues; it also promotes the inclusion of NGOs in early recovery activities. UNHCR has encouraged the early recovery cluster to pay more attention to post-conflict situations and contributed to a framework for assessing protection capacities and identifying protection gaps, titled *Protection of Conflict-induced IDPs: Assessment for Action*.

UNHCR is also an active member of the global emergency telecommunications cluster. In Chad, where UNHCR is the local cluster lead, it provides telecommunication services both for security and operational purposes.

UNHCR has assumed the lead coordinating role for HIV and AIDS and displacement. The move is part of a UNAIDS initiative to assign responsibility to various agencies to address gaps and overlap in work related to HIV and AIDS. The Office seeks to ensure that HIV is considered a cross-cutting issue in all cluster responses. UNHCR is also an active member of the IASC Task Force on HIV, and in this capacity it organized the first global consultation on HIV and IDPs in April 2007. The consultation targeted governments, NGO's, academics and UN agencies. One result of the meeting was the development of HIV and IDP assessment tools. In 2007 UNHCR also organized multi-sectoral and multi-agency assessment missions in Africa and Asia.

## IDP activities in practice

In Uganda, UNHCR has worked through the protection cluster to develop a comprehensive Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team protection strategy. Focused on the right of Ugandan citizens to freedom of movement, the cluster's activities aim to promote the physical, material and psychological welfare of the IDP population. The activities include returnee monitoring, the opening of access roads to new settlements and home-site areas, demining, rehabilitation of water sources, the clearing of huts and filling of latrines in abandoned camps, and the provision of bicycles and communications equipment to the police. Furthermore, the CCCM cluster participated in an information and data-sharing project by providing GIS maps and database assistance to agencies involved in camp management. The CCCM cluster also trained 60 inter-agency field personnel in CCCM concepts.

In Colombia, IDPs often need legal advice on how to benefit from programmes to which they are entitled. One UNHCR programme focuses on the issue of legal aid by engaging final-year law students to provide IDPs with free legal advice. These clinics meet the needs of the displaced population and provide a mechanism to hold public institutions accountable. The nine universities that have established the legal clinics handle thousands of cases every year. Four of the participating universities offer psychological care in addition to their legal advice.

In Georgia, UNHCR focuses on advocacy, durable solutions for displaced communities and small-scale humanitarian interventions. On the recommendation of the Representative of the Secretary-General for the human rights of

internally displaced persons, UNHCR helped the Government of Georgia draft a national IDP strategy, which was adopted in February 2007. The CCCM cluster also supported the deployment of an expert to assist in the management of IDP collective centres.

In Nepal, UNHCR identified information sharing and protection, in the areas of return, as critical to finding solutions for IDPs. Cooperation and dialogue between local authorities, IDPs and communities were considered vital to mutual understanding, reconciliation and a better sense of security, and UNHCR facilitated a series of workshops on these issues. The workshops, conducted in 15 districts covering 20 per cent of the country, were instrumental in promoting reconciliation and dialogue among district-level stakeholders on IDP issues. Task forces established in each of the districts have facilitated the return of IDPs.

In Liberia, where UNHCR leads the protection cluster, the Office chaired the national Protection Core Group (PCG), which included UN agencies, NGOs and government representatives. Five new PCGs were established raising the total number of county PCGs to eleven. The national PCG developed a protection framework focusing on return monitoring, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence, advocacy and legal reform. Crucial to the effectiveness of the protection cluster was a UNHCR-funded network of more than 400 protection monitors. The PCG follows up on the information provided by the monitoring network with appropriate interventions.

# Working in partnership

One of UNHCR's priorities is to strengthen its partnerships and cooperation with all stakeholders. Whether in delivering protection and assistance to refugees and others of concern, developing long-term communications strategies, raising funds or making policy, the Office works assiduously to establish cooperative frameworks for action with a variety of partners. This includes working to protect and find solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), safeguarding the rights of refugees within broader migration movements, and bridging the gap between relief and development. UN reform and humanitarian reform initiatives, as well as the evolution of the partnership concept, have created both challenges and opportunities for UNHCR.

This chapter provides a summary and some examples of UNHCR's efforts to establish, reinforce and nurture global partnerships. More examples as well as details of cooperation with regional organizations and institutions can be found throughout the Global Report.

## UNHCR's collaboration with the UN System and inter-agency forums

In 2007, UNHCR continued to support the UN's reform agenda and efforts to improve the effectiveness of international humanitarian action at large. Primarily through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, UNHCR has helped develop policy and guidance on the humanitarian reform process; major elements include the cluster approach, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and the Humanitarian Coordinator system.

The cluster approach has enhanced cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF, OHCHR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It has also strengthened collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

UNHCR is committed to the Global Humanitarian Platform, which brings together NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UN and other international organizations to strengthen humanitarian partnerships at the global and field levels (see *more under the NGO section*).

The Office is also engaged in key UN coordination bodies such as the Chief Executives' Board for Coordination (CEB); the United Nations Development Group (UNDG); the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS).

In 2007, UNHCR intensified its cooperation with UNDG on a number of policy and operational issues, particularly in relation to the "Delivering as One" initiative. This included participation in UN Country Teams in six pilot countries: Albania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uruguay. At the global level, UNHCR contributed to the development of system-wide policies and operational guidelines and instruments. In both contexts, the Office's priority was to support solutions for refugees and others of concern.

Through ECHA, the Office addressed operational challenges facing the humanitarian community in Afghanistan, Chad/Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, as well as engaging in thematic discussions.

In the ECPS, the Office participated in working groups that covered the rule of law; integrated standards on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dependents; mine action; and small arms. As part of a joint UN-NGO task force UNHCR helped to develop policy, and training and awareness material on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

UNHCR continued to support the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office at the New York and country levels, and to fund the secondment of a staff member to the Peacebuilding Support Office. In Burundi, UNHCR led the UN discussions on land rights issues which are critical for the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs.

UNHCR continued to play a role in supporting the establishment of UN integrated missions, such as the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), which was mandated to ensure the security and protection of refugees, IDPs and host communities in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic.



MONUC/M. Fréchet

WFP food distribution at Camp Mugunga, North Kivu, DRC.

UNHCR took part in inter-agency efforts on a broad range of issues including mine action, housing and property restitution, information management, environmental management and education. For instance, partnerships in education remained a priority in 2007, with a focus on technical capacity and the promotion of common standards. UNHCR played an active role in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies to ensure that refugee issues were included in events and tools. Another example is UNHCR's work with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action and supporting field activities in Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Sudan and Uganda.

UNHCR worked closely with its partners to prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS among refugees and other populations of concern. Under the division of labour among UNAIDS co-sponsors, UNHCR, as the lead organization for displaced people, worked with government and humanitarian partners to expand HIV and AIDS programmes in IDP situations. In July 2007, the Office assumed the chair of the UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations.

UNHCR participated in the Global Migration Group, made up of UN organizations, the World Bank and IOM, which is preparing the second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in October 2008.

The Office is part of an information management working group on humanitarian affairs led by OCHA, and also co-chairs with OCHA a working group of geographic-information specialists.

## Bilateral partnerships within the United Nations system

Bilateral collaboration is a key feature in the implementation of UNHCR's mandate. UNHCR works closely with WFP in more than 30 field operations as well as at the headquarters level on issues ranging from food assistance, joint assessments and nutrition surveys, to special nutrition projects and joint appeals (see *box*). UNHCR is also part of the Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative led by UNICEF and WFP. The Office works in partnership with UNICEF on a range of issues, especially in the protection cluster.



UNHCR Damascus/B. Auger

Food distribution centre in the Syrian Arab Republic.

UNHCR maintains longstanding partnerships with development organizations such as FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat and the World Bank. In light of the importance of bridging the gap between relief and development, efforts to partner with UN organizations and government agencies were strengthened in 2007. In view of increasing challenges in the environmental management of climate change, partnerships with UNEP and related inter-agency working groups were strengthened.

ILO and UNHCR work together to design livelihood projects for refugees in protracted situations, such as in Thailand and Yemen. The two organizations jointly organized training workshops in Colombia and Iraq on micro-finance and economic recovery. Collaboration on livelihood issues within the early recovery cluster has given new impetus to UNHCR's partnership with FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA and UN-Habitat (see chapter on *Working with the Internally Displaced*).

UNFPA, UNHCR and WHO work together to address health issues, with a focus on the reproductive health needs of people of concern.

In 2007, 945 UN Volunteers (UNVs) were deployed. UNHCR and UNV Bonn collaborated to implement local integration and self-reliance projects in West Africa.

In recognition of the complementarities between refugee law and international human rights law, UNHCR cooperated with the OHCHR and contributed to the work of the Human Rights Council. A high-level meeting between OHCHR and UNHCR in September 2007 was held to strengthen the ties between the two organizations.

To ensure that the integrity of asylum is preserved amid growing security concerns, UNHCR collaborated with the UN's efforts to counter terrorism. In this context, UNHCR strengthened its cooperation with the relevant UN bodies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

UNHCR works with organizations such as the ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNODC, the OSCE and NGOs on anti-trafficking initiatives with the goal of ensuring that legislation and law enforcement measures are protection-sensitive, and that victims of trafficking receive international protection.

UNHCR and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) worked together, notably in relation to the provision of protection of and assistance to Palestinians living in Iraq.



The Office cooperated with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the UN Secretariat in areas where refugees and migrants are part of maritime migration. A high-level meeting between the IMO and UNHCR in June 2007 aimed to strengthen inter-agency cooperation.

## Cooperation with other international organizations

IOM is a key partner of UNHCR in operations around the globe, and co-leads the camp coordination and camp management cluster. The annual meeting between the heads of the two organizations, held in May in 2007, clarified and strengthened mutual cooperation.

In 2007, UNHCR also continued working with the International Parliamentary Union, particularly to address the issue of statelessness (see the chapter on *Statelessness*).

## Working with government agencies

Partnership with government agencies is an important part of UNHCR's strategic collaboration with development organizations. Cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), for example, was instrumental in integrating issues related to refugees, IDPs and returnees into national development plans. For instance, JICA's project with the Government of Ecuador on vocational training was designed to benefit Colombian refugees as well as Ecuadorian citizens. In Colombia, JICA implemented livelihood projects with its Colombian counterparts that helped both IDPs and local populations. In Southern Sudan, JICA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and the Government of Southern Sudan are working together on an education project.

## Working with NGOs

A fifth of UNHCR's 2007 budget was channelled to NGOs, who make up the largest group of partners for the Office. UNHCR signed 629 agreements with international NGOs and 467 with national NGOs. These organizations implemented projects in the following

sectors: legal assistance and protection, operational support, health and nutrition, education, community services, shelter and other infrastructure, and domestic needs and household support.

UNHCR continues to seek ways to improve collaboration with partners. To respond better to refugee and IDP situations, UNHCR increased its strategic partnership with NGOs and signed MOUs with four organizations, namely the Danish Refugee Council for livelihoods and reintegration; the International Rescue Committee for protection, capacity-building, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health and nutrition; the International Medical Corps for health and nutrition; and the European Council on Refugees and Exiles for advocacy and training. UNHCR also signed an MOU with Norwegian Church Aid to enhance the organization's response to emergency situations in the water and sanitation sector.

Partnership was the theme of the 2007 Annual NGO Consultations. The event brought together 162 NGOs and UN and international organizations to discuss refugee protection. The topics included partnership and accountability, durable solutions, and challenges and opportunities in protection, including how to create safe learning environments. National NGOs, who brought country-specific perspectives to the debate, were able to network with larger international counterparts and meet senior UNHCR staff to discuss their concerns. The International Council of Voluntary Agencies played a major role in coordinating NGO contributions to the development of UNHCR policy and to the debates in the Executive Committee (ExCom) meetings.

UNHCR endorsed the Global Humanitarian Platform's Principles of Partnership – equality, transparency, a results-oriented approach, responsibility and complementarity – in July 2007 and has disseminated them to staff in programming instructions.

Within the context of the Iraq Conference in April, a special NGO session discussed the protection issues in the region and the difficulties of remote management. The third Global UNHCR-NGO Retreat on International Protection, slated for early 2008, will look into protection concerns and develop a plan of action.

The High Commissioner's *Dialogue on Protection Challenges* in December was attended by a wide range of experts on migration including national NGOs from around the world. The informal set-up of the conference meant that NGOs and States participated as equal partners. This was particularly welcomed by the NGOs.

## Advocacy and raising awareness

In 2007, UNHCR targeted key audiences through events, campaigns, participation in selected conferences and an improved Goodwill Ambassadors strategy. Strategic partners with shared values, such as the University of Lugano and the marketing and communications groups Gallup International, WPP and Media Tenor have begun to assist UNHCR on a *pro-bono* basis.

UNHCR's participation in the Clinton Global Initiative and the World Economic Forum developed new channels for delivering the asylum message to target audiences, especially decision-makers and users of new media outlets.

UNHCR's Goodwill Ambassadors were strong advocates for refugees and IDPs. In 2007, Angelina Jolie visited UNHCR beneficiaries in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

World Refugee Day was mentioned in more than 2,000 news stories. The 2007 Nansen Refugee Award winner was Katrine Camilleri, a lawyer working for the Jesuit Refugee Service in Malta. The Nansen Award Ceremony was held at UNHCR headquarters in Geneva on the first day of the 58<sup>th</sup> session of ExCom. Some 400 guests, including donors, diplomats and international media attended the event.

## Private sector partnerships

UNHCR is privileged to have support from the private sector in bringing the refugee cause to a new level of public awareness and action. Strong public-private partnerships help the Office establish, implement and expand projects in priority areas and sectors. Furthermore, important partnerships were initiated in the environment and energy sectors, and expanded in support of gender and women's livelihoods, through the Women Leading for Livelihoods Programme (WLL).



UNHCR Free handout/M. Bernard

UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Angelina Jolie with a Palestinian refugee in Al Waleed camp, Iraq home to some 1,300 Palestinians unable to leave the country.

## List of corporate and foundation donations (over 100 000 USD, cash and/or in-kind)

Donor	Amount in USD
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USA)	4,000,000
Dutch Postcode Lottery (Netherlands)	3,433,670
Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands)	1,142,266
TOTAL/CARPA (France)	843,176
United Nations Foundation (USA)	837,110
Nike Foundation (USA)	313,570
Nike Inc. (USA)	263,508
Hennes & Mauritz (Austria, in-kind)	240,306
Statoil (Azerbaijan)	200,000
Manpower (USA, in-kind and cash)	191,587
Fuji Optical Co. Ltd (Japan, in-kind)	150,193
Microsoft (USA)	100,000
Shinnyo-en Foundation (Japan)	100,000

The year 2007 saw consolidation of UNHCR's private sector partnerships. Current partnerships were strengthened and new ones developed. Partners such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Netherlands' Postcode Lottery and *Stichting Vluchteling* provided significant cash donations.

## New partnerships

The most significant corporate partnership which UNHCR developed in 2007 was with WPP, one of the world's most important global marketing and communications groups. WPP member companies, with core competencies in public relations, branding and communications, agreed to give UNHCR *pro-bono* access to their services.

Another important partnership forged in 2007 was with the GSMA, a trade group that represents mobile network operators that use the GSM standard. The GSMA Development Fund, with support from Ericsson and MTN Uganda, launched a refugee connectivity project at the Clinton Global Initiative summit in New York in September 2007. The objective is to provide refugee settlements in northern Uganda with affordable voice and data services using GSM technology.

## Council of Business Leaders

Launched in January 2005, UNHCR's Council of Business Leaders consists of high-level representatives from Manpower, Merck, Microsoft, Nike, PricewaterhouseCoopers and WPP. These companies, which form the core of UNHCR's corporate partners,

have been supporting refugee programmes in education and sport, health and access to technology. They are also helping to create job opportunities in countries of resettlement and to boost economic activity. Council members provide UNHCR with strategic advice in their specific areas of expertise.

In May 2007, Council members conducted a field mission to refugee camps in Thailand, visiting recently inaugurated computer centres funded by **ninemillion.org**, a campaign to provide access to education, technology and sport to refugee children. This mission helped Council members understand the region's complex refugee situation, and led to the development of creative solutions based on each company's core business competence. Another result was the creation of a Council of Business Leaders in Thailand, where UNHCR and the local representatives of the member companies helped to improve refugees' living conditions through local employment. Member companies also promoted UNHCR and the refugee cause throughout the year in important visibility events, such as the Clinton Global Initiative and the World Economic Forum.

## Gaining visibility, setting the agenda

UNHCR has been working hard to place forced displacement high on the agenda of international decision makers. At the 2007 World Economic Forum in Davos, UNHCR and the **ninemillion.org** campaign were featured at an opening luncheon, where the High Commissioner addressed international media executives on the current challenges facing UNHCR, particularly with regard to refugee children.

## Let's play!

War and the flight from it, internal displacement or life as a refugee can pose problems for children and their development. Refugee children often have to endure great suffering and may be traumatized. Sport can be a healthy outlet.

Sports programmes can help counteract psychosocial problems and environmental and health issues, as well as stress and loneliness, providing a safe forum in which a child can develop physically, emotionally and mentally, besides developing the trusting relationships that help them become valued parts of a community.

In situations where formal education is limited or unavailable, sport can act as a vehicle for learning. This is extremely important for refugee girls, who may be deprived of other avenues for holistic growth because of cultural beliefs or time-consuming chores. Children with disabilities, when

provided with the proper facilities, can excel at sports despite the odds, raising their self-esteem.

Sports can aid sustainable development by providing employment, creating livelihood opportunities, teaching core values and life skills, and stimulating environmental awareness.

UNHCR recognizes the power of sport, and works with implementing partners and corporate sponsors to ensure that sports programmes are integrated into refugee programmes.



At the annual summit of the Clinton Global Initiative in New York, UNHCR hosted a luncheon for business executives to highlight the importance of education in refugee settings. During the meeting's plenary session on education, former US President, Bill Clinton, called on the High Commissioner and UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Angelina Jolie to talk about UNHCR's education initiatives, including the **ninemillion.org** campaign.

UNHCR has made rapid progress in its private sector partnership programme. At the Global Compact Leaders Summit in July 2007, the Dalberg Global Development Advisors study ranked UNHCR 16th in terms of the extent and value of business partnerships with NGOs and UN bodies. The worldwide study looked at 20,000 companies and 550 NGOs, UN agencies, foundations and other social actors with which companies had partnered.

## UNHCR sport partnerships

An agreement signed by the High Commissioner and the President of FC Barcelona will help refugee children build necessary life skills through sport. The objective of the new partnership is to raise public awareness of the needs of refugees and other uprooted people and to promote education and sport among refugees,

particularly children. As a first step, UNHCR and FC Barcelona will design projects to enhance education and life-skills through sport to benefit refugees in Ecuador, Nepal and Rwanda.

Since 1994, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has worked with UNHCR in refugee camps and resettlement areas around the world. Projects include those that offer structured sport and recreational activities for refugee children affected by conflict. In 2007, UNHCR and the IOC reaffirmed their long-standing cooperation and agreed to work together to engage young men and women in sports projects that address sexual and gender-based violence. Initial projects will be implemented in Kenya, Panama, Uganda and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Former refugee Luol Deng is proud to be a **ninemillion.org** champion. The Chicago Bulls basketball star has promised to donate USD 50 to **ninemillion.org** for every basket he scores this season. His donation will help provide educational and sports facilities for refugee children from his homeland in Southern Sudan.

**Ninemillion.org** has implemented sports and education programmes for refugee adolescents in Liberia, Uganda and Chad. As a result, UNHCR is integrating sports into its education guidelines.

## Working with the World Food Programme

On the basis of an agreement signed in 2002, UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) are committed to jointly providing protection, food and non-food items, health and education assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Building on their respective competencies, the two organizations collaborate on ending child hunger and improving the nutritional status of people around the world in need of protection and assistance.

Joint assessment missions to determine the food, nutritional and related needs of refugees and IDPs have been an integral part of this partnership. In 2007, UNHCR and WFP gave food aid to more than three million refugees and approximately five million IDPs.

By combining operational knowledge and sharing best practices, UNHCR and WFP develop guidelines for joint humanitarian relief projects in the following areas: responding to emergencies (a large influx of refugees or IDPs); studies to improve self-reliance; preparing for repatriation and reintegration; and monitoring of the nutritional needs of vulnerable individuals.

A Joint Plan of Action for 2007 was agreed upon and assessment missions were conducted in Algeria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the

United Republic of Tanzania, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, and Zambia. As a result, WFP and UNHCR collaborated to combat hunger and malnutrition in numerous refugee situations, including Bangladesh, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Nepal. Joint complementary feeding programmes were implemented in refugee camps in Bangladesh, Kenya and Nepal. These provided fresh food, complementary rations and therapeutic foods, besides making refugees aware of the nutritional needs of infants and young children. Malnutrition rates decreased as a result; however, anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies continue to pose a challenge.

In 2007, WFP assisted UNHCR in many IDP operations. These included returning IDPs in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sudan and Togo. WFP provided returnees with food rations for up to six months. Due to a funding shortfall and high food prices, rations have been reduced. However, those most in need of assistance have been identified and continue to receive help in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Sudan and Zambia.

In addition to their collaboration in the food and nutrition sector, UNHCR and WFP work closely on emergency preparedness programmes aimed at preventing Avian and Human Influenza.

# Funding UNHCR's programmes

## Introduction

2007 was both a challenging and rewarding year for UNHCR in terms of fund raising. The year started with a smaller budget approved by the Executive Committee (USD 1,043 million) but ended with higher requirements than ever before (USD 1,461 million). This was mostly explained by the large number of supplementary programmes and the Office's increased involvement in the

Iraq Situation. UNHCR responded successfully to this challenge with the help of its donors. At the end of the year, it had surpassed its highest ever contributions level by over USD 70 million. In 2007, the Office was able to implement USD 241 million more in activities compared to the previous year. The Office ended the year with a healthy balance.

## Consolidated Appeals Process

Meeting humanitarian needs in complex emergencies goes beyond the capacity of any single agency. The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) is a tool developed by aid organizations to raise funds for humanitarian action as well as to plan, implement and monitor their activities together. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator leads the process of developing common humanitarian action plans at the country level for a country or region affected by a crisis. This process specifies the

roles of each participating agency and usually leads to the issuing of a consolidated appeal, which sets out the overall approach to address the most urgent needs. In 2007, UNHCR participated in 20 out of 34 CAPs, Flash Appeals and other common strategic tools, excluding mostly emergencies dealing with natural disasters. The table below shows an overview of the 2007 inter-agency appeals in which UNHCR participated.

2007 Consolidated Appeals				
Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals in which UNHCR participated	Total Appeal	UNHCR's requirements <sup>1</sup>	Earmarked contributions against UNHCR's programmes	Percentage of earmarked contributions against UNHCR's requirements
Building Global Humanitarian Response Capacity	62,789,970	13,731,744	6,053,755	44%
Burundi	143,753,337	25,726,992	26,865,045	104%
Central African Republic	91,824,912	4,910,921	4,285,022	87%
Chad	274,215,892	84,138,338	68,976,556	82%
Côte d'Ivoire	55,297,744	9,882,356	3,734,402	38%
DRC - Humanitarian Action Plan	686,591,107	64,056,071	54,696,359	85%
Great Lakes Region	94,251,525	13,822,218	1,657,786	12%
Liberia - Common Humanitarian Action Plan	109,677,989	44,109,919	20,773,922	47%
North Caucasus	58,643,737	6,001,663	6,725,181	112%
Pakistan - Cyclone and Floods Flash Appeal	42,922,297	2,727,000	1,678,463	62%
Republic of the Congo	22,006,300	7,326,142	1,374,603	19%
Somalia	383,208,782	18,660,248	21,480,305	115%
Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian action component)	1,333,440,796	82,247,863	70,300,473	85%
Sri Lanka	132,740,403	20,841,958	20,514,798	98%
Timor-Leste	36,346,541	995,784	1,349	0%
Nepal	102,154,952	9,459,349	5,340,420	56%
Uganda	349,570,726	35,148,005	17,520,585	50%
Uganda - Floods Flash Appeal	41,469,801	877,800	287,945	33%
West Africa	361,026,890	42,369,479	18,843,737	44%
Zimbabwe	395,551,054	2,126,276	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,777,484,755</b>	<b>489,160,126</b>	<b>351,110,706</b>	<b>72%</b>

<sup>1</sup> As per the final figures submitted to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service.

Note: Supplementary programme requirements and contributions include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

## Requirements

In October 2006, the Executive Committee approved programmed activities under the 2007 Annual Programme Budget of USD 1,043 million, including the Operational Reserve, the “New or additional activities – mandated-related”(NAM) Reserve, the UN Regular Budget and the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) scheme. During the year, the Executive Committee approved an increase of the NAM Reserve by USD 25 million to enable the acceptance of additional NAM contributions. The UN Regular Budget allocation was also increased by USD 2.6 million, thereby bringing the total requirements under the Annual Programme Budget to USD 1,071 million. Since the approval of the Annual Programme Budget, 19 supplementary programmes were established for an amount of USD 416.5 million. The total requirements for all budgeted activities in 2007 were thus USD 1,487 million, which is slightly more than in the previous year. Table 1 at the end of this chapter provides a breakdown of requirements and expenditure in 2007 by subregion.

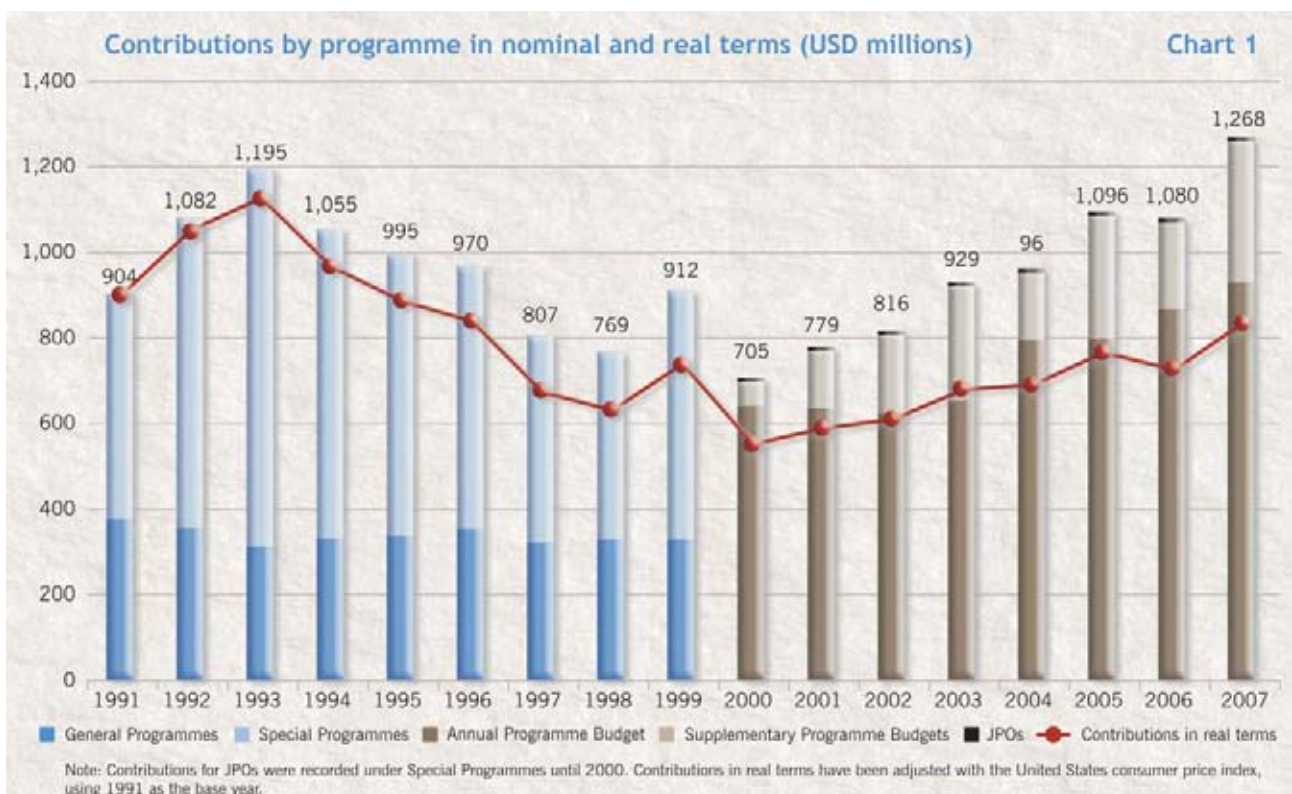
Nevertheless, the final figure for the 2007 Annual Programme Budget, including the UN Regular Budget, JPOs and the reserves, was USD 76.3 million less than in the previous year. The decrease was the result of austerity measures introduced in 2006.

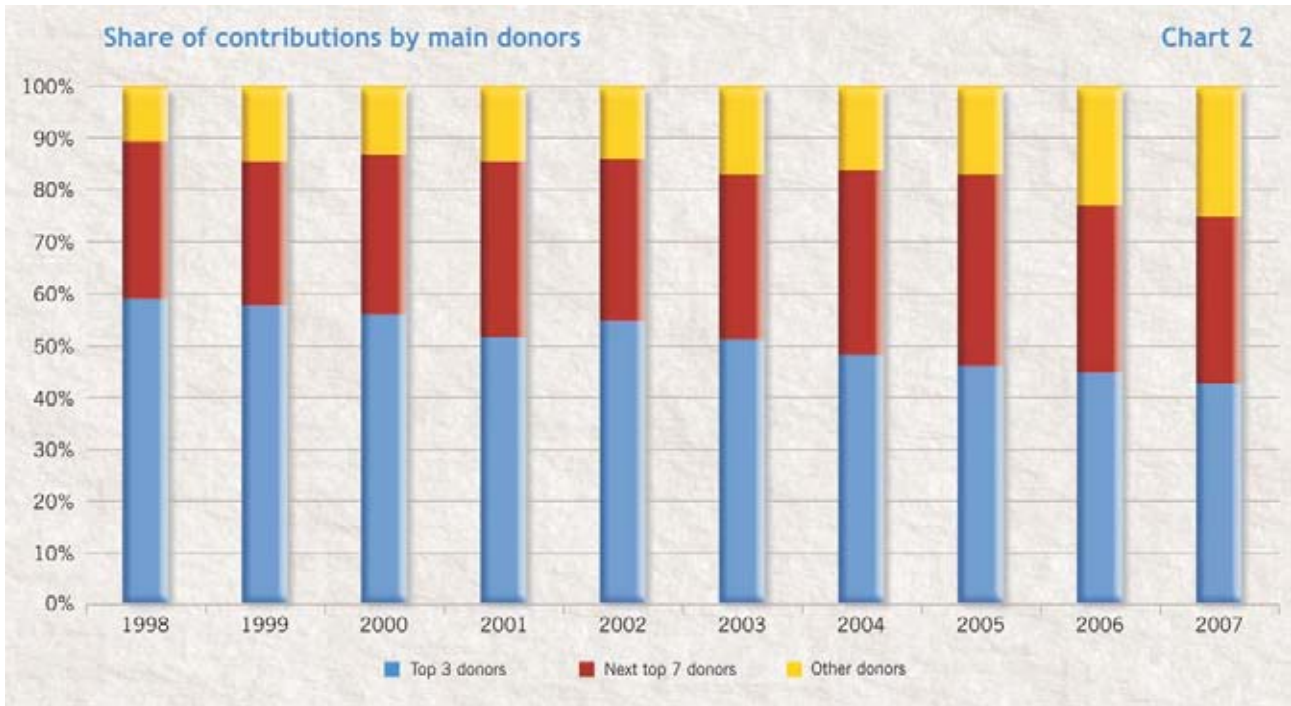
The number of supplementary programmes was high in 2007. The large number is mostly related to the Office’s engagement with internally displaced persons (IDPs). Out of the 19 supplementary programmes, 12 included components for IDPs. The financial requirements for all

supplementary programmes increased by 28 per cent compared to the previous year, which is mostly related to UNHCR’s enhanced engagement in the Iraq Situation. Apart from the Iraq Situation, the largest supplementary programmes were for the return and reintegration operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Southern Sudan. These programmes accounted for 64 per cent of the total supplementary programme requirements. Table 2 at the end of this chapter provides financial information for all supplementary programmes in 2007.

## Income

In 2007, UNHCR received voluntary contributions for an amount of USD 1,268 million, which is USD 188 million or 17 per cent more than in the previous year. The large increase is mostly explained by the Iraq Situation. Donors contributed USD 152 million for the two supplementary programmes in the Middle East, compared to USD 15 million in 2006. The increase under the Annual Programme Budget, excluding JPOs, was USD 57.6 million. Chart 1 shows how contributions to UNHCR have evolved since 1991. It shows a completely different evolution of contributions when inflation is taken into account. Similarly, exchange rate fluctuations have had a significant impact on the overall contributions for UNHCR because more than 50 per cent of contributions are denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. This also contributed to the large increase in contributions in 2007. Table 3 at the end of the chapter provides a breakdown of all contributions in 2007 by donor.

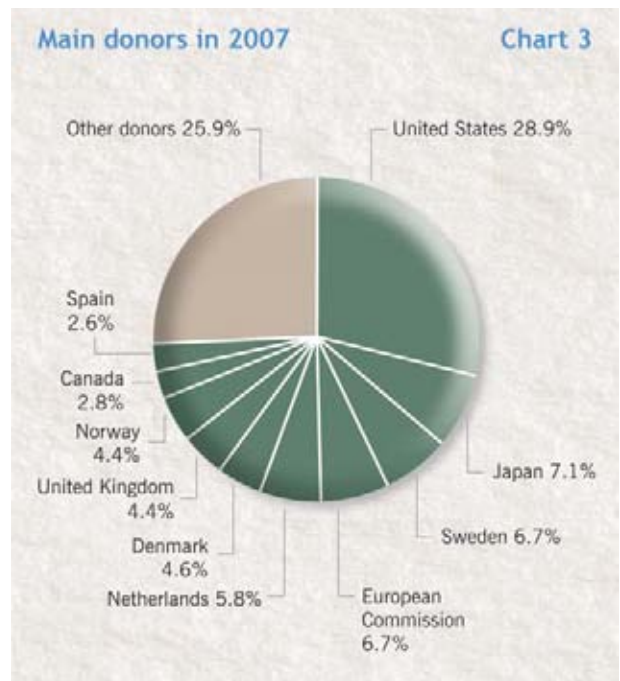




In 2007 the Office noted a continuous trend of increased support from new donors and additional sources of funding. Contributions through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) increased considerably. It was among UNHCR's ten largest sources of income. Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates became the first non-OECD major donors to the Office with contributions of USD 6 million and USD 10 million respectively. Some traditional major donors also increased their contributions significantly. Fifteen governmental donors contributed more than USD 20 million, compared to 13 donors in 2006 and 11 donors in 2005. The Office hopes to see a further increase in this number in 2008.

The need to broaden its funding base continued to be a key objective for the Office. It continued to engage in dialogue with emerging donors, particularly in the Middle East, Europe and Asia. These efforts have begun to bring some results. Chart 2 shows a clear trend towards a broader funding base by comparing the main donors' relative share of the total contributions in the past ten years. The relative share of the ten largest donors has decreased from almost 90 to less than 75 per cent. Similarly, the relative share of contributions by the three largest donors has decreased from 59 to 43 per cent. In spite of this positive development, UNHCR still relied on the support of a limited number of donors.

The United States remained UNHCR's largest donor in 2007, followed by Japan and Sweden. UNHCR's ten largest governmental donors and their share of the total contributions are shown in chart 3. Luxembourg was again the largest donor in contributions per capita and as a share of a country's gross domestic product. Donor rankings and detailed donor profiles for all major governmental, intergovernmental and UN sources are provided in the *Donor profiles* chapter.



In 2007, contributions towards the **Annual Programme Budget**, including the Operational Reserve and the NAM Reserve, increased from USD 866 million to USD 924 million (an increase of 6.6 per cent). The Annual Programme Budget, excluding the UN Regular Budget and JPOs, was 90 per cent funded from voluntary contributions compared to 78 per cent in the previous year. In 2005 and 2004, voluntary contributions accounted for 84 and 86 per cent of the annual programme requirements respectively. This positive development demonstrates sustained commitment of traditional donors and increased trust and interest in UNHCR's programmes by emerging donors.

Voluntary contributions for **supplementary programmes** amounted to USD 332.8 million compared to USD



203.5 million in the previous year. Total available funds for supplementary programmes, including balance at the beginning of the year, reached USD 397.4 million. This represents an average funding level of 95 per cent against the total Supplementary Programme Budget. Healthy funding levels for most IDP operations continued to indicate strong donor support for UNHCR's role in situations of internal displacement. Donors also showed strong commitment to UNHCR's major supplementary programmes in Iraq and Sudan. Donor support was more limited for the global IDP cluster (63 per cent) and for the avian and human influenza appeal (59 per cent).

Transfers from the **Operational Reserve** were much higher than in previous years amounting to USD 87.4 million. Allocations from the Reserve were mostly transferred towards emergency operations, particularly in Kenya and Sri Lanka; voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan; and activities related to health, nutrition and sexual and gender-based violence around the world. Donors also demonstrated their interest in the **NAM**

**Reserve.** Transfers from the Reserve amounted to USD 53.2 million. Resettlement activities, prevention and response to HIV and AIDS, and various other protection-related activities received most transfers under the NAM category. Tables 4 and 5 at the end of the chapter provide detailed breakdowns of transfers from both reserves. Contributions against the Operational Reserve are shown in table 6.

Since 1974, the **Junior Professional Officer (JPO)** scheme has been a key element in UNHCR's operations. Thanks to generous contributions by donor governments, a significant number of young professionals have provided an important input in UNHCR's operations worldwide. At the end of the year, 106 JPOs were employed by UNHCR around the world. The majority of them were based in Africa (40), followed by Headquarters (25) and Asia (14). Table 7 at the end of this chapter shows contributions for the JPO scheme in 2007. Table 8 shows newly recruited JPOs by donor over the past ten years.

## Central Emergency Response Fund

In 2007, UNHCR continued to benefit from the upgraded Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which was launched by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in March 2006. In 2007, UNHCR recorded more than USD 43 million from CERF (including allocations from the previous year). UNHCR remained the third largest recipient agency since the new launch.

USD 18.4 million was received for chronically under-funded operations and USD 24.9 million for new emergencies. The majority of funds were provided for emergencies in Africa. The year 2007 saw more CERF allocations for natural disasters in which UNHCR usually did not participate. Despite this, support to complex man-made emergencies was maintained. CERF provided, a regional rapid-response allocation to UNHCR's project for the return of Sudanese refugees.

As a key element of the Humanitarian Reform, CERF supports Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators in their efforts to lead and coordinate priority

activities identified and agreed by UN country teams. UNHCR continued to be engaged in the Consolidated Appeals/Flash Appeal Process and other inter-agency common planning frameworks, through which allocations were made by CERF.

UNHCR is a member of the headquarters-level CERF inter-agency network group, and contributes to policy discussions on the management and administration of the Fund. It benefited from training by CERF Secretariat in 2007. As a result, UNHCR staff are gaining better understanding of the Fund. On the technical side, initial problems are being resolved with amendments to key documents and processes. In 2007, UNHCR participated in the inter-agency discussions to develop life-saving criteria and sectoral guidelines. These guidelines provided a better definition of activities that would be eligible for life-saving allocations. Advocating for protection as one of the vital life-saving elements in emergency response remains an ongoing challenge for UNHCR. Discussions at the inter-agency level on the partnership with NGOs and

their access to CERF allocations also continued.

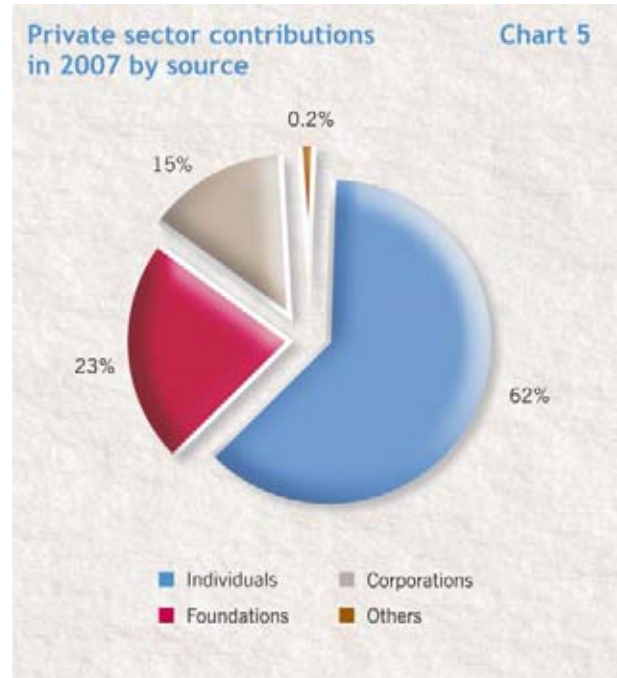
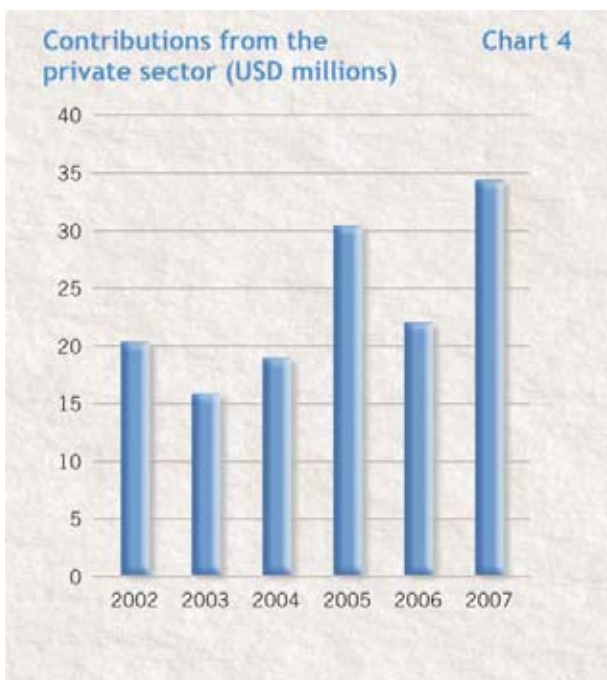
Examples of successful CERF interventions range from protection of and assistance to IDPs in Colombia, Darfur and the Central African Republic, to emergency health assistance in Myanmar, and assistance to new refugee arrivals in Kenya.

In Angola, CERF allocations helped to improve water distribution in remote border areas, as well as hygiene and sanitary conditions. More than one thousand latrines and some 800 rubbish pits were built. Access to clean water, latrines and rubbish bins increased to 80 per cent in target areas. In Sri Lanka, UNHCR ensured effective protection monitoring and provided shelter and non-food items to displaced populations. Through protection activities, some 8,000 people received documents and 60 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were addressed. Almost 6,000 houses were repaired or built and over 600,000 non-food relief items distributed.

UNHCR also received a variety of **in-kind contributions**, ranging from non-food items and transportation services to deployments of technical experts and office premises provided by governments. The monetary value of these donations was recorded as regular contributions to UNHCR if the donations were made against budgeted activities. On a case-by-case basis, the Office also accepted goods and services that were complementary to its budgeted activities. These were recorded as extra-budgetary in-kind contributions and their monetary value does not form part of the overall contributions to the Office. In 2007, the value of extra-budgetary in-kind contributions was estimated at USD 15.2 million. Table 9 at the end of the chapter lists all extra-budgetary in-kind contributions.

In 2007, the **United Nations Regular Budget** allocation amounted to USD 37 million compared to USD 31.5 million in the previous year. The allocation went towards covering administrative costs at Headquarters.

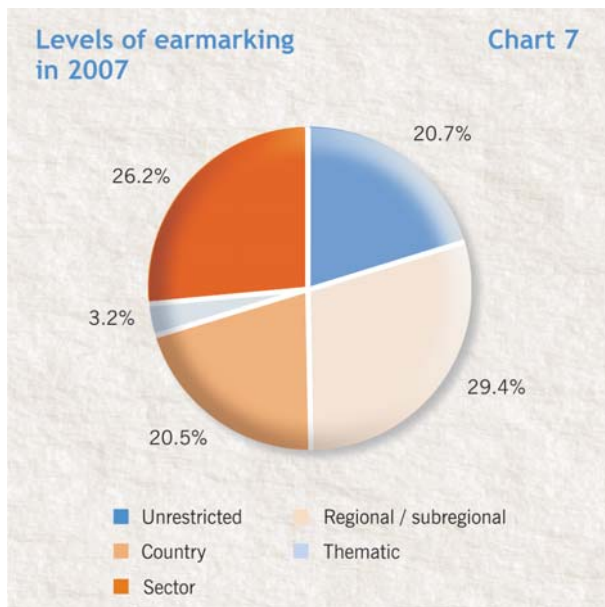
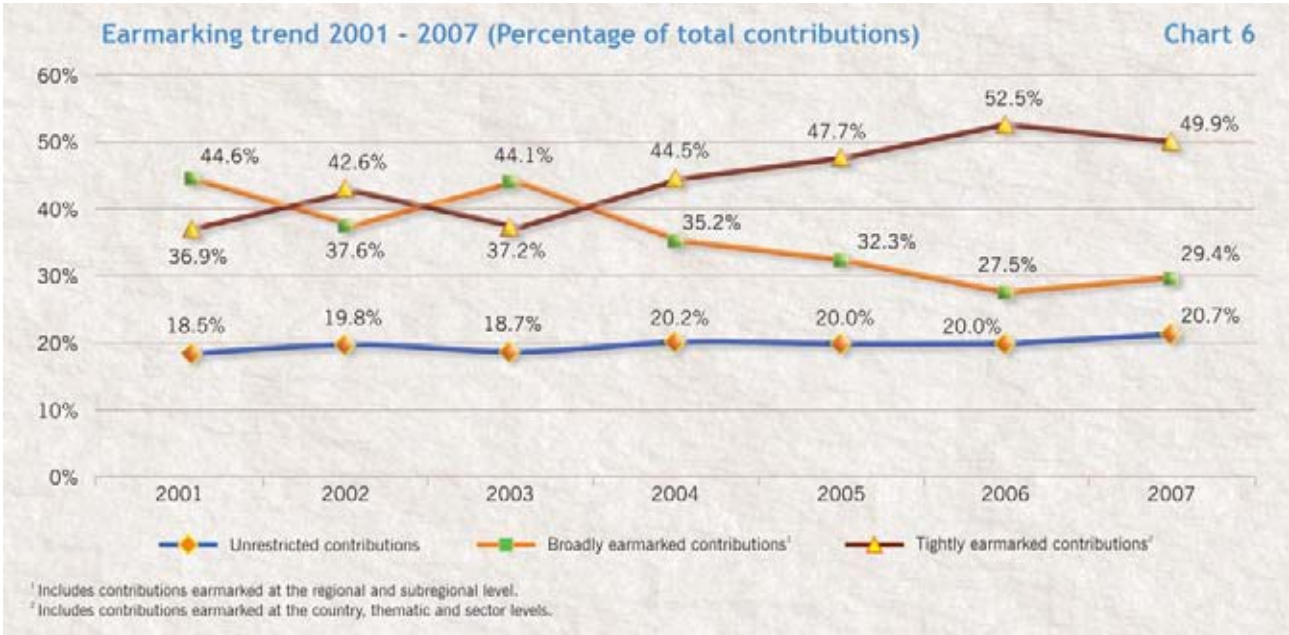
Contributions from the **private sector** amounted to USD 34.1 million, compared to USD 21.7 million in the previous year. 2007 marked the first year of a five-year investment plan for private sector fund raising, which has an annual income target of USD 100 million by 2012. Main markets for private sector fund raising continued to be Australia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States. Individual donors continued to be the largest source of private sector income. Individuals who contributed through regular monthly giving schemes were particularly important. Individuals accounted for some 62 per cent of the total private sector income, followed by foundations (23 per cent) and corporations (15 per cent). Charts 4 and 5 show how private sector contributions have developed since 2003, as well as a breakdown of income by funding source in 2007.



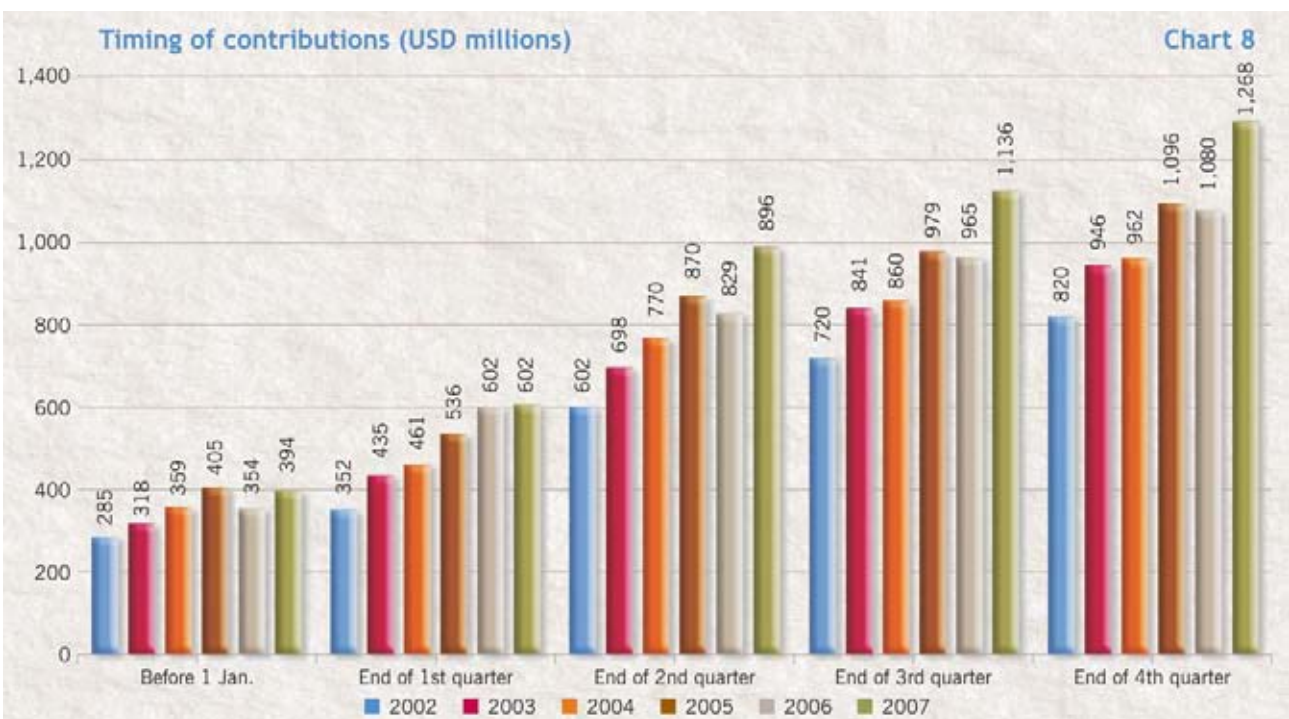
### Quality of contributions

UNHCR continued to advocate for flexible and timely funding throughout the year. Unrestricted and broadly earmarked contributions are of major importance to the Office. They enable the Office to allocate funds where they are needed most. Such contributions are vital for those programmes that do not receive sufficient funding through earmarked contributions. In 2007, UNHCR's country operations in for example Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey received more than 90 per cent funding from broadly earmarked and unrestricted contributions. Similarly, country operations in Ghana, Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Serbia, Sierra Leone and South Africa received more than 75 per cent of their income from broadly earmarked and unrestricted contributions. Chart 6 shows how the ratio between unrestricted, broadly earmarked and tightly earmarked contributions has evolved since 2001. It shows that the share of tightly earmarked contributions remained high at about 50 per cent of all contributions.

About half of the total contributions in 2007 were unrestricted or earmarked at the subregional or regional levels, as shown in chart 7. This is a slight improvement from the previous year. UNHCR received USD 262.4 million in unrestricted contributions, which is 46.7 million more than in 2006. The Netherlands was again the largest provider of unrestricted contributions, followed by the United Kingdom and Norway. These three donors provided almost 46 per cent of the total unrestricted contributions. Table 10 at the end of the chapter gives a breakdown of all unrestricted contributions by donor. Similarly, the United States and Sweden provided almost 78 per cent of all broadly earmarked contributions to the Office.



Timely and predictable contributions are also of extreme importance to UNHCR. Contributions given before the start of the year enable the Office to implement its programmes without interruption and allows for the smooth planning of operations. For 2007, the Office received USD 394 million before the year started, compared to USD 354 million in 2006, thanks to positive results at the pledging conference. Chart 8 shows, however, that the Office received proportionally less early contributions than in the previous years.



## Other income

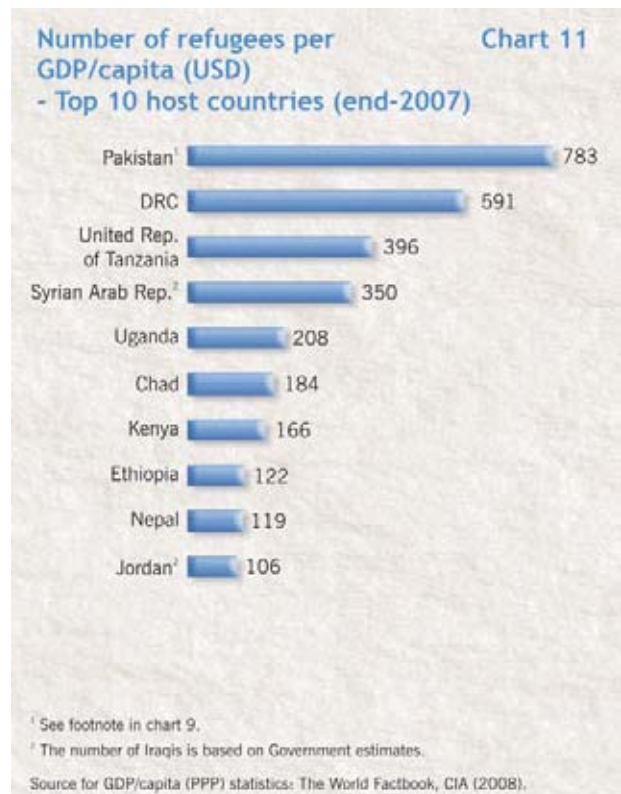
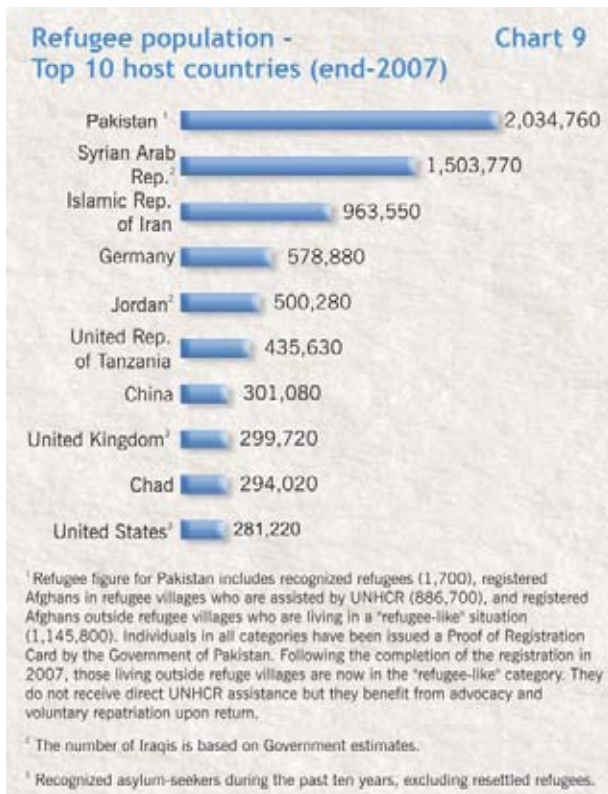
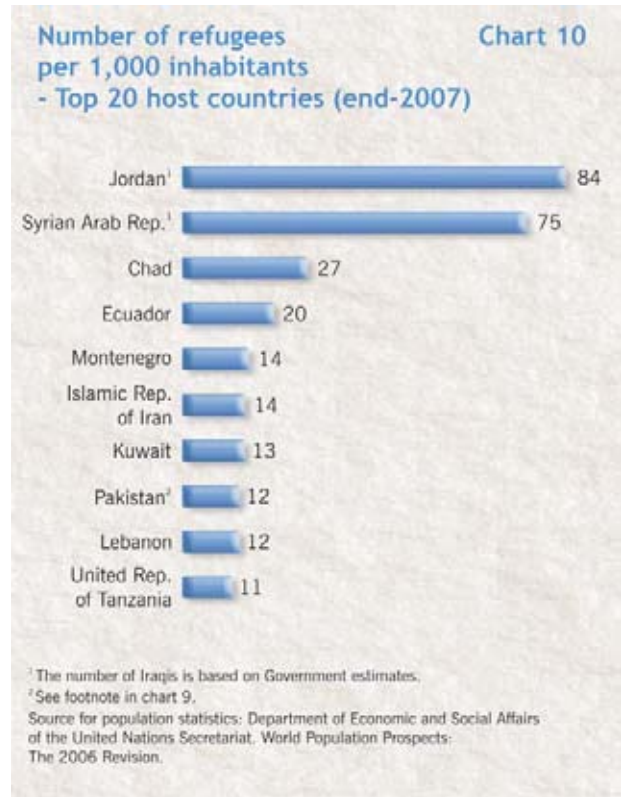
UNHCR started the year with a balance of USD 121 million, including USD 30 million in unrestricted funds. The carry-over included USD 58.8 million under the Annual Programme Budget, USD 55.4 million under the Supplementary Programme Budget, and USD 6.8 million under the JPO scheme.

In 2007, currency exchange adjustments resulted in a net gain of USD 6.1 million, compared to a net gain of USD 23.7 million in 2006. In 2007, UNHCR earned interest income of USD 10.6 million, compared to 4.2 million in 2006.

## Contributions of host countries

Hosting displaced people is a big burden for many countries, especially those that have few financial resources. Chart 9 shows that Pakistan was the largest refugee-hosting country in 2007, followed by the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran hosted mostly Afghan refugees, whereas Iraqis were the main refugee population in the Syrian Arab Republic. The burden of refugees can be expressed by comparing the number of refugees with the local population size or GDP per capita of the host country. Chart 10 shows that Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic hosted by far the largest number of refugees in relation to their population size,

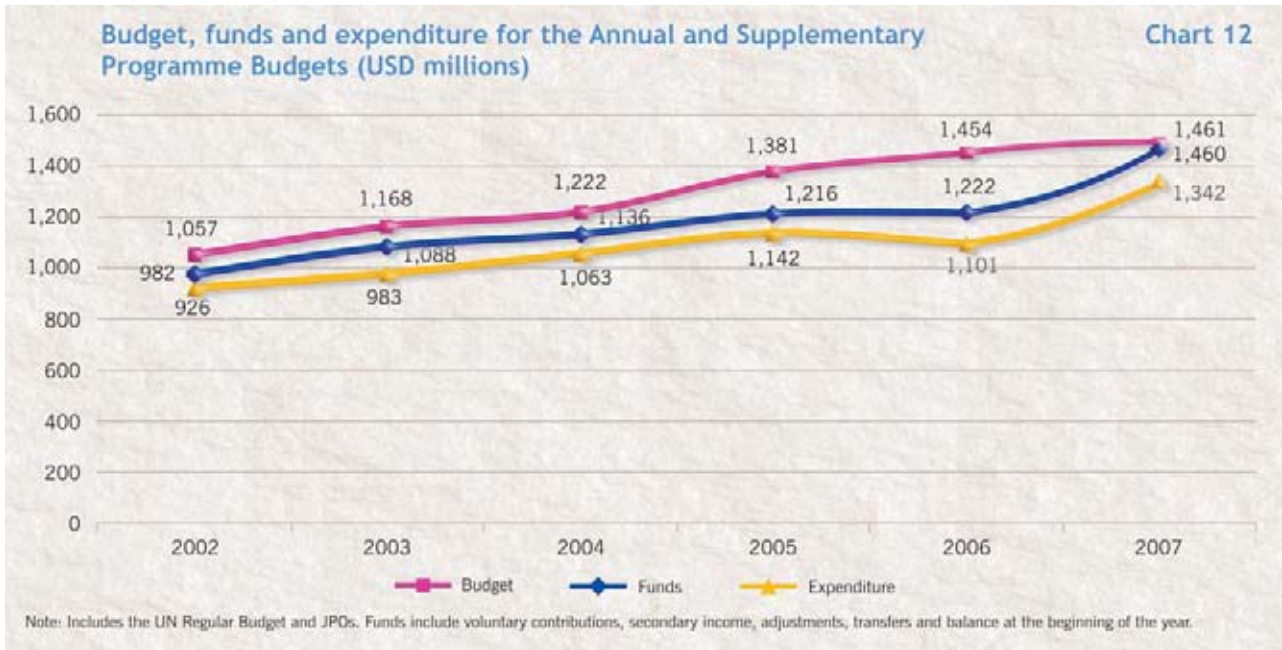
followed by Chad. Similarly, chart 11 shows that Pakistan, DRC and the United Republic of Tanzania had the largest number of refugees in relation to a country's GDP per capita, indicating a big burden on local economies.



## Management of funds

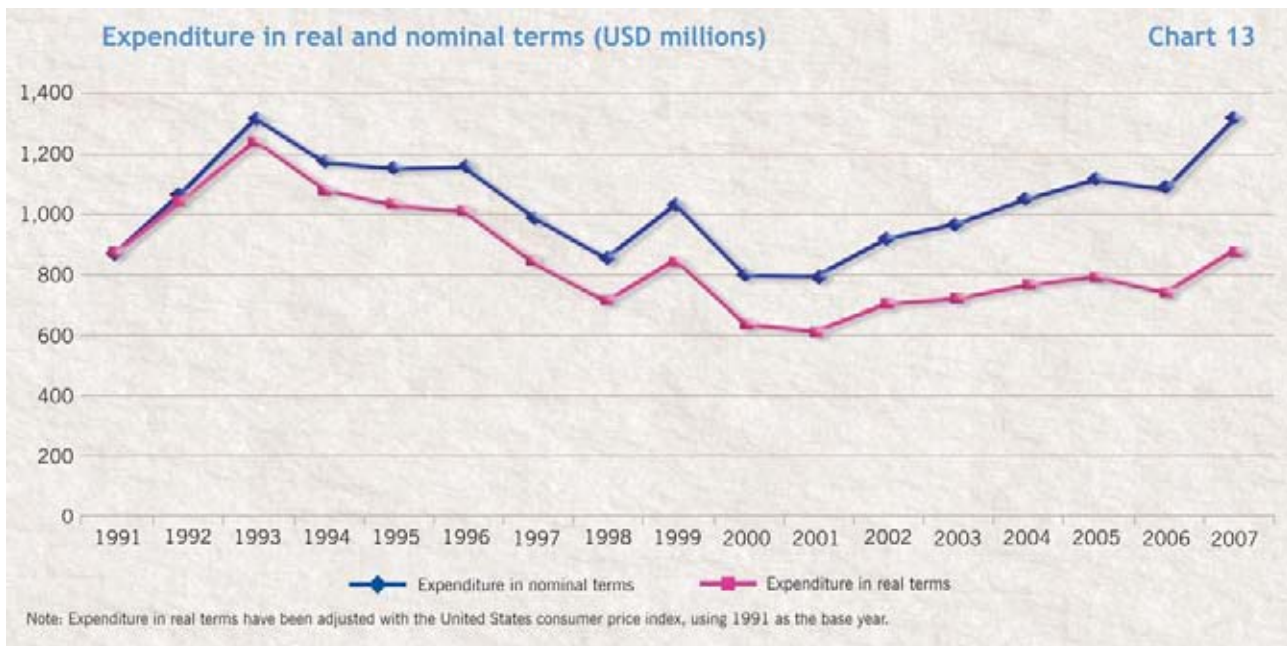
In previous years, the Office faced recurrent problems in funding its programmes. The gap between financial requirements and available funds reached particularly high levels in 2005 and 2006. Chart 12 shows that this trend was successfully reversed in 2007. At the end of

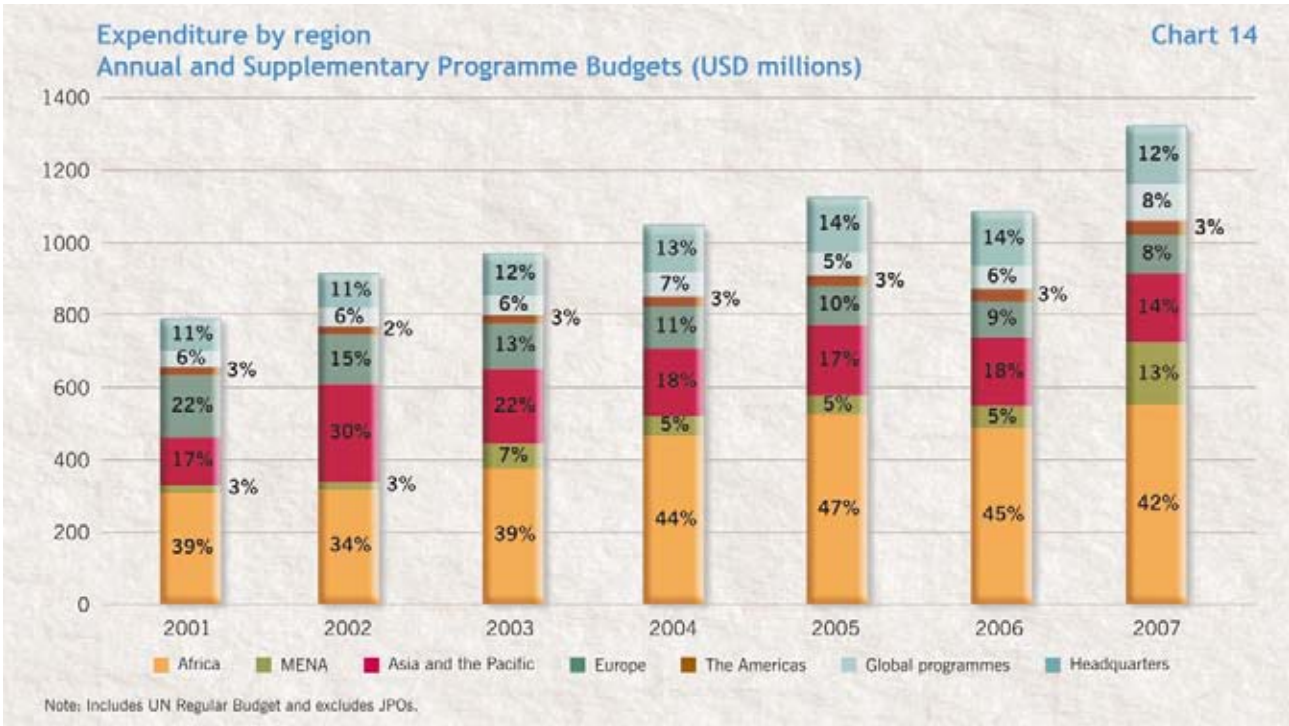
the year, funds available reached a level that was almost equal to the financial requirements. Tight financial management allowed the Office to implement activities for over USD 241 million more than in the previous year. Most importantly, the Office spent USD 111 million more under the Annual Programme Budget, out of which USD 81 million for operational activities.



Although UNHCR's expenditure, denominated in US dollars, has increased significantly since 2000, the

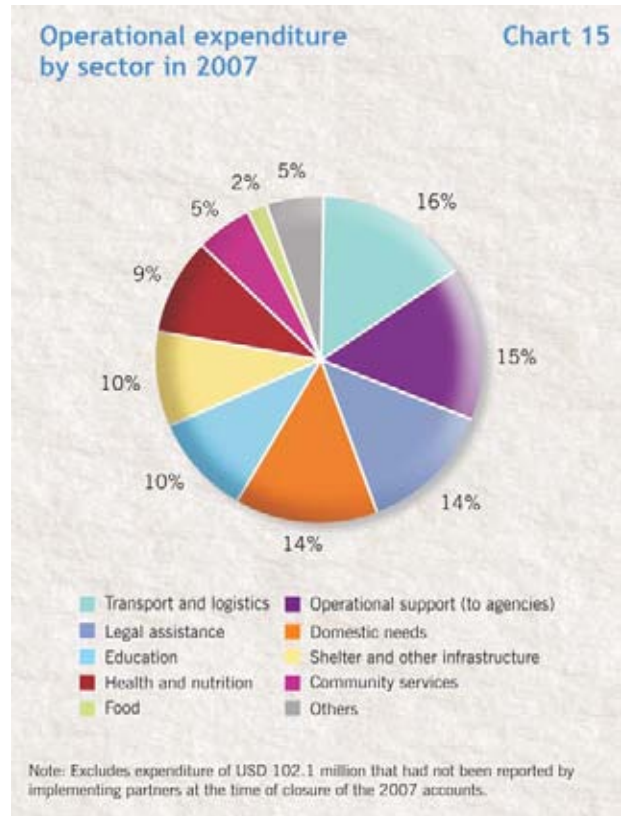
increase is much less significant if the inflation rate is taken into consideration, which is shown in chart 13.





Total expenditure during the year amounted to USD 1,342 million, including USD 1,006 million under the annual programme, USD 326 million under supplementary programmes and USD 9.6 million under the JPO scheme. UNHCR's operations in Africa accounted for 42 per cent of expenditures, followed by Asia and the Pacific (14 per cent) and the Middle East and North Africa (13 per cent). The share of Headquarters decreased from 14 to 12 per cent. A breakdown of expenditures by region since 2000 is shown in chart 14.

Chart 15 shows a breakdown of operational expenditure by sector in 2007. UNHCR had most expenditure in the transport and logistics sector (15.6 per cent), followed by operational support to agencies (15 per cent), legal assistance (14 per cent) and domestic needs and household support (14 per cent). It is important to note that 16 per cent of the operational expenditures had not been reported by implementing partners at the time of closure of the 2007 accounts and are not reflected in the chart.



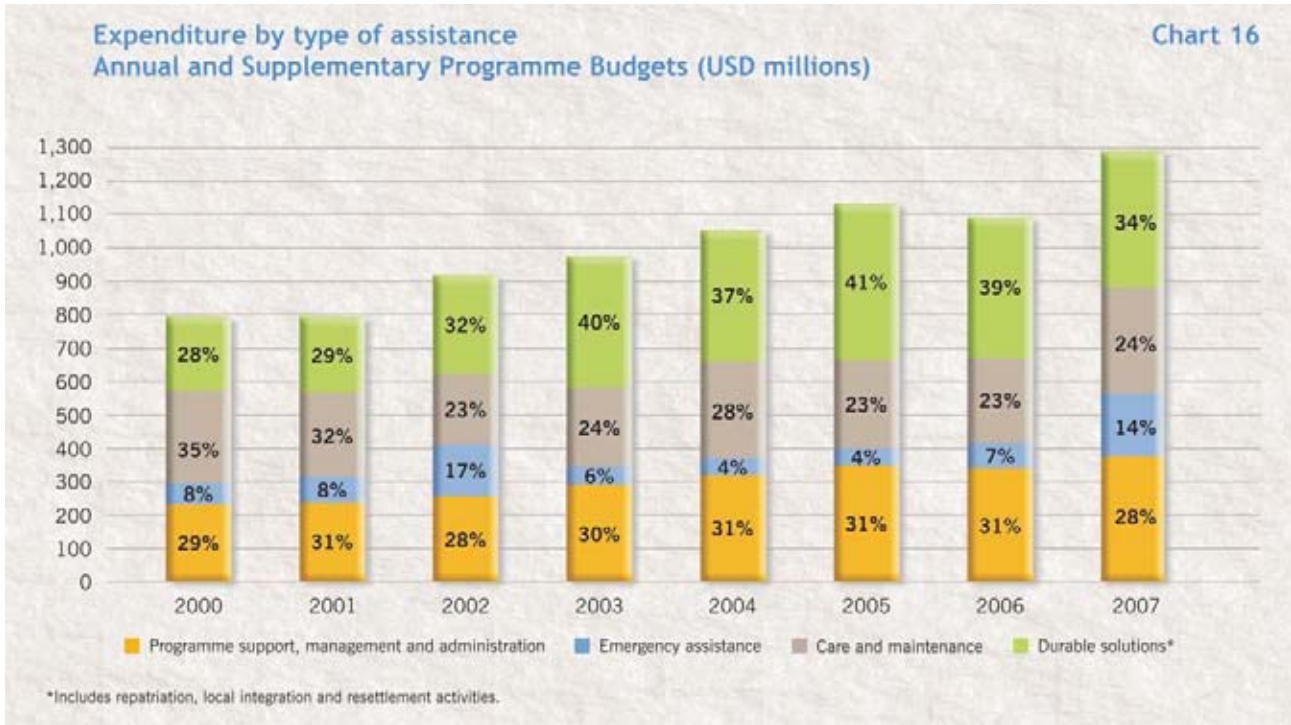


Chart 16 shows a breakdown of expenditure by type of assistance. The largest expenditures were incurred against durable solutions (34 per cent), followed by programme support, management and administration (28 per cent) and care and maintenance (24 per cent). The share of emergency assistance doubled to 14 per cent.

UNHCR was able to end the year in a favourable financial position. The year ended with an unspent balance of USD 62.1 million under the Annual Programme Budget, compared to USD 58.8 million in 2006. Another USD 48.6 million was carried over under supplementary programmes and USD 7.3 million under the JPO scheme.

Table 1: Budget and expenditure (USD)

Region	ExCom-approved budget	Final budget			Expenditure		
		Annual budget	Supplementary budget <sup>1</sup>	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	154,014,745	166,036,544	71,284,914	237,321,459	161,130,700	55,383,976	216,514,676
East and Horn of Africa	97,834,712	120,992,335	98,831,079	219,823,415	117,675,531	88,913,284	206,588,816
West Africa	83,940,426	82,052,799	13,757,663	95,810,462	79,020,398	11,028,732	90,049,130
Southern Africa	45,384,821	44,504,439	1,139,097	45,643,536	41,972,058	905,430	42,877,488
North Africa	7,480,107	9,037,276	6,981,415	16,018,692	8,968,645	5,704,550	14,673,195
The Middle East	20,776,210	25,787,139	149,665,348	175,452,488	25,104,846	134,341,553	159,446,399
South-West Asia	84,448,951	104,653,322	3,433,380	108,086,702	102,932,772	2,101,174	105,033,945
Central Asia	5,003,019	6,182,843	0	6,182,843	5,803,838	0	5,803,838
South Asia	20,635,718	38,389,893	0	38,389,893	37,531,783	0	37,531,783
East Asia and the Pacific	31,734,018	41,028,976	0	41,028,976	39,122,321	0	39,122,321
Eastern Europe	27,082,013	31,623,134	0	31,623,134	30,462,253	0	30,462,253
South-Eastern Europe	36,833,522	42,421,362	0	42,421,362	41,561,322	0	41,561,322
Central Europe and the Baltic States	13,472,798	14,407,528	1,489,621	15,897,149	13,849,691	1,234,221	15,083,912
Western Europe	18,103,139	21,504,496	0	21,504,496	20,736,467	0	20,736,467
North America and the Caribbean <sup>2</sup>	8,643,913	5,496,991	0	5,496,991	5,454,928	0	5,454,928
Latin America	17,556,384	20,430,460	17,212,707	37,643,166	20,327,546	13,427,267	33,754,813
Global programmes	66,336,786	98,048,246	21,138,287	119,186,533	94,685,329	9,554,235	104,239,564
Headquarters <sup>3</sup>	154,288,089	164,173,522	5,044,851	169,218,373	159,970,216	3,543,298	163,513,514
<b>Total programmed activities</b>	<b>893,569,371</b>	<b>1,036,771,306</b>	<b>389,978,363</b>	<b>1,426,749,669</b>	<b>1,006,310,642</b>	<b>326,137,721</b>	<b>1,332,448,363</b>
Operational Reserve	89,356,929	1,995,428	0	1,995,428	0	0	0
Junior Professional Officers	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	9,565,970	0	9,565,970
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>992,926,300</b>	<b>1,048,766,734</b>	<b>389,978,363</b>	<b>1,438,745,098</b>	<b>1,015,876,612</b>	<b>326,137,721</b>	<b>1,342,014,333</b>
New or additional activities - mandate-related	50,000,000	21,771,126	0	21,771,126	0	0	0
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1,042,926,300</b>	<b>1,070,537,860</b>	<b>389,978,363</b>	<b>1,460,516,223</b>	<b>1,015,876,612</b>	<b>326,137,721</b>	<b>1,342,014,333</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes seven per cent support costs (USD 26,490,181) that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

<sup>2</sup> The ExCom-approved budget includes Cuba and UNHCR's office in New York. During the year, the budget for Cuba was moved to Latin America and the office in New York to Headquarters.

<sup>3</sup> Includes UN Regular Budget as follows: ExCom-approved budget USD 34,431,685; final budget USD 37,043,249; and expenditure USD 37,043,249. Final budget and expenditure include UNHCR's office in New York.



**Table 2: Supplementary programmes  
Budget, income and expenditure (USD)**

Supplementary programme <sup>1</sup>	Budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available <sup>2</sup>	Total funds available	Expenditure
Avian and human influenza	10,000,000	5,862,069	0	5,862,069	4,503,656
Darfur - Protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs in Darfur	20,236,496	17,444,959	6,886,962	24,331,921	18,211,287
DRC - Return and reintegration of Congolese Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	47,218,724	32,039,892	8,158,199	40,198,091	32,687,699
Iraq Joint Appeal- Providing education opportunities to Iraqi children in host countries	39,590,000	39,881,138	3,940,902	43,822,040	33,386,676
Iraq Situation - Protection and assistance to Iraqi refugees in neighbouring States and to IDPs and non-Iraqi refugees in Iraq	123,689,141	112,234,775	0	112,234,775	103,098,013
Mauritania - Return and reintegration of Mauritanian refugees	2,792,676	3,693,421	0	3,693,421	2,038,579
North Africa - Improvement of refugee protection within broader migratory movements	2,205,305	2,205,307	0	2,205,307	1,401,661
Pakistan - Cyclone and floods emergency	2,727,000	1,678,463	499,157	2,177,620	1,468,933
Somalia Situation - Protection and assistance to Somali IDPs and refugees in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti	21,726,543	15,854,118	6,230,898	22,085,016	13,112,109
Southern Sudan - Return and reintegration of Sudanese refugees and IDPs	56,137,724	42,774,249	15,786,471	58,560,720	51,994,999
Western Sahara Operation - UNHCR/MINURSO - Confidence building measures	3,459,779	3,165,221	1,466,740	4,631,961	2,633,999
IDPs - Central African Republic	2,183,627	1,837,670	54,229	1,891,899	1,465,923
IDPs - Chad	9,867,336	8,494,197	1,311,860	9,806,057	8,149,618
IDPs - Colombia	17,783,893	16,063,796	302,658	16,366,454	12,874,740
IDPs - Côte d'Ivoire	2,514,219	1,207,711	1,952,514	3,160,225	1,781,399
IDPs - Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,560,582	13,942,536	2,678,612	16,621,148	13,406,297
IDPs - Liberia	11,794,737	1,629,218	8,018,397	9,647,615	9,077,064
IDPs - Uganda	12,184,844	8,322,930	3,703,153	12,026,083	9,585,883
IDPs - UNHCR's contribution to the inter-agency response to IDP needs (global cluster)	12,795,918	4,420,125	3,626,847	8,046,972	5,259,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>416,468,545</b>	<b>332,751,792</b>	<b>64,617,599</b>	<b>397,369,391</b>	<b>326,137,721</b>

<sup>1</sup> Budget and income include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

<sup>2</sup> Includes balance at the beginning of the year, transfers, refunds, and cancellations against previous years' projects

**Table 2 A: Supplementary programme for the avian and human influenza**

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Global programmes	Other activities	9,300,000	4,503,656
Sub-total		9,300,000	4,503,656
7 % support costs		700,000	
Total of the Appeal		10,000,000	4,503,656

**Table 2 B: Supplementary programme for the protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs in Darfur**

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
East and Horn of Africa	Sudan	18,101,968	17,601,426
Headquarters	Bureau for Africa	609,861	609,861
Sub-total		18,711,829	18,211,287
7 % support costs		1,524,667	
Total of the Appeal		20,236,496	18,211,287

**Table 2 C: Supplementary programme for the return and reintegration of Congolese Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Democratic Republic of the Congo	31,949,078	23,971,651
	Republic of the Congo	2,648,370	2,282,216
	United Republic of Tanzania	5,501,993	4,746,646
	Regional activities	2,697,109	550,863
East and Horn of Africa	Uganda	17,891	17,891
Southern Africa	Zambia	1,139,097	905,430
Headquarters	Resident auditor	245,897	213,002
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>44,199,435</b>	<b>32,687,699</b>
<b>7 % support costs</b>		<b>3,019,289</b>	
<b>Total of the Appeal</b>		<b>47,218,724</b>	<b>32,687,699</b>

**Table 2 D: Supplementary programme for the joint education appeal for Iraqi children**

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Middle East	Egypt	50,000	0
	Jordan	11,625,001	11,202,066
	Lebanon	850,000	679,955
	Syrian Arab Republic	24,349,999	21,502,600
Headquarters	Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa	125,000	2,055
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>37,000,000</b>	<b>33,386,676</b>
<b>7 % support costs</b>		<b>2,590,000</b>	
<b>Total of the Appeal</b>		<b>39,590,000</b>	<b>33,386,676</b>

**Table 2 E: Supplementary programme for the Iraq Situation response**

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Middle East	Egypt	2,721,493	2,303,510
	Iraq	36,774,268	29,391,876
	Jordan	28,121,047	27,768,535
	Lebanon	4,166,513	3,207,112
	Saudi Arabia	120,344	108,139
	Syrian Arab Republic	32,781,698	32,043,516
	Regional activities	6,614,357	4,946,788
Asia and the Pacific	Islamic Republic of Iran	884,782	632,240
Europe	Turkey	1,489,621	1,234,222
Americas	Argentina	18,000	3,633
	Brazil	533,011	499,581
	Regional activities	62,482	49,313
Headquarters	Resident auditor	50,000	14,011
	Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa	1,676,217	895,536
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>116,013,832</b>	<b>103,098,013</b>
<b>7 % support costs</b>		<b>7,675,309</b>	
<b>Total of the Appeal</b>		<b>123,689,141</b>	<b>103,098,013</b>

**Table 2 F: Supplementary programme for the return and reintegration of Mauritanian refugees**

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
North Africa	Mauritania	2,175,171	1,853,832
West Africa	Senegal	384,807	170,269
Headquarters	Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa	50,000	14,478
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2,609,978</b>	<b>2,038,579</b>
<b>7 % support costs</b>		<b>182,698</b>	
<b>Total of the Appeal</b>		<b>2,792,676</b>	<b>2,038,579</b>

Table 2 G: Supplementary programme for improvement of refugee protection within broader migratory movements in North Africa

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
North Africa	Algeria	114,151	114,151
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	89,945	42,841
	Morocco	481,365	415,614
	Tunisia	22,038	19,141
	Regional activities	823,625	624,972
Headquarters	Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa	529,909	184,942
Sub-total		2,061,033	1,401,661
7 % support costs		144,272	
Total of the Appeal		2,205,305	1,401,661

Table 2 H: Supplementary programme for the Pakistan cyclone and floods emergency

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
South-West Asia	Pakistan	2,548,598	1,468,933
Sub-total		2,548,598	1,468,933
7 % support costs		178,402	
Total of the Appeal		2,727,000	1,468,933

Table 2 I: Supplementary programme for the Somalia Situation

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
East and Horn of Africa	Djibouti	350,000	16,151
	Ethiopia	4,258,496	3,705,126
	Kenya	3,470,000	2,246,387
	Somalia	10,934,895	6,209,385
Middle East	Yemen	1,238,217	935,060
Headquarters	Bureau for Africa	143,357	0
Sub-total		20,394,965	13,112,109
7 % support costs		1,331,578	
Total of the Appeal		21,726,543	

Table 2 J: Supplementary programme for the return and reintegration of Sudanese refugees and IDPs to Southern Sudan

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Central African Republic	436,239	435,508
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	375,263	375,252
East and Horn of Africa	Ethiopia	2,525,133	2,525,037
	Kenya	2,027,554	2,025,863
	Sudan	43,402,481	42,641,941
	Uganda	2,338,486	2,338,194
Middle East	Egypt	252,412	252,394
Headquarters	Sudan/Chad Situation Unit	1,253,034	1,253,034
	Resident auditor	147,777	147,776
Sub-total		52,758,379	51,994,999
7 % support costs		3,379,345	
Total of the Appeal		56,137,724	51,994,999

Table 2 K: Supplementary programme for the Western Sahara Operation - Confidence building measures

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
North Africa	Algeria	607,863	282,103
	Western Sahara	2,667,257	2,351,896
Sub-total		3,275,120	2,633,999
7 % support costs		184,659	
Total of the Appeal		3,459,779	2,633,999

Table 2 L: Supplementary programmes for IDP operations

Region	Country / location	Working budget	7 % support costs	Total appeal budget	Expenditure
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Central African Republic	2,043,294	140,333	2,183,627	1,465,923
	Chad	9,221,809	645,527	9,867,336	8,149,618
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,411,759	1,148,823	17,560,582	13,406,297
East and Horn of Africa	Uganda	11,404,176	780,668	12,184,844	9,585,883
West Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	2,349,737	164,482	2,514,219	1,781,399
	Liberia	11,023,119	771,618	11,794,737	9,077,064
Latin America	Colombia	16,599,215	1,184,679	17,783,894	12,874,740
Global programmes	Global cluster	12,052,086	743,832	12,795,918	5,259,184
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>81,105,195</b>	<b>5,579,962</b>	<b>86,685,157</b>	<b>61,600,108</b>

Table 3: Total contributions in 2007 (USD)

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	JPOs	Total
Governmental donors and the European Commission				
United States	252,326,583	112,809,390	1,980,000	367,115,973
Japan	59,466,306	29,739,205	498,276	89,703,788
Sweden	75,843,920	8,602,045	720,503	85,166,468
European Commission	65,704,025	18,945,311	0	84,649,337
Netherlands	66,986,409	5,130,620	2,053,333	74,170,363
Denmark	40,661,475	16,313,273	970,927	57,945,675
United Kingdom	47,672,725	8,540,154	0	56,212,879
Norway	42,344,963	11,987,425	922,571	55,254,959
Canada	25,795,842	9,642,789	224,138	35,662,770
Spain <sup>1</sup>	24,252,199	8,361,537	936,170	33,549,906
Germany	26,437,238	6,446,334	402,305	33,285,877
Ireland	23,886,894	3,539,870	137,496	27,564,260
Finland	22,665,559	1,093,831	602,052	24,361,441
Switzerland	18,156,826	2,749,418	381,894	21,288,138
France	18,333,978	1,897,968	907,909	21,139,854
Italy	12,442,371	6,632,505	0	19,074,876
Australia	14,308,157	2,380,952	0	16,689,110
Belgium	8,316,895	3,334,471	300,846	11,952,212
Luxembourg	10,042,006	1,416,861	120,754	11,579,620
United Arab Emirates	53,263	10,000,000	0	10,053,263
Pakistan	6,028,856	0	0	6,028,856
New Zealand	3,308,700	1,939,258	0	5,247,958
Turkey	200,000	3,000,000	0	3,200,000
Austria	2,132,493	294,985	122,552	2,550,031
Republic of Korea	2,002,234	0	195,803	2,198,037
Russian Federation	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
Portugal	1,774,926	0	0	1,774,926
Greece	1,480,110	270,270	0	1,750,381
Hungary	814,635	0	0	814,635
Kuwait	700,000	0	0	700,000
Colombia	525,000	0	0	525,000
Saudi Arabia	414,049	0	0	414,049
Czech Republic	257,580	139,315	0	396,895
Iceland	200,000	178,616	0	378,616
Liechtenstein	132,514	77,381	138,882	348,776
Angola	317,175	0	0	317,175
Poland	300,480	0	0	300,480
South Africa	268,033	0	0	268,033
China	250,000	0	0	250,000
Holy See	96,364	103,636	0	200,000
Estonia	80,815	78,077	0	158,892
Romania	154,493	0	0	154,493
Cyprus	129,069	0	0	129,069
Monaco	0	116,225	0	116,225
Mexico	103,479	0	0	103,479

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	JPOs	Total
Oman	100,000	0	0	100,000
Chile	80,000	0	0	80,000
Morocco	75,000	0	0	75,000
Algeria	60,000	0	0	60,000
Latvia	31,479	0	0	31,479
Brazil	30,000	0	0	30,000
Croatia	25,000	5,000	0	30,000
Slovenia	30,000	0	0	30,000
Argentina	20,000	0	0	20,000
Thailand	20,000	0	0	20,000
Costa Rica	16,194	0	0	16,194
Slovakia	13,158	0	0	13,158
Philippines	12,604	0	0	12,604
Singapore	10,000	0	0	10,000
India	9,799	0	0	9,799
Mauritania	0	7,865	0	7,865
Benin	5,000	0	0	5,000
Bermuda	5,000	0	0	5,000
Bulgaria	5,000	0	0	5,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5,000	0	0	5,000
Jamaica	3,000	0	0	3,000
Yemen	2,158	0	0	2,158
Burundi	1,086	0	0	1,086
Sub-total	879,928,115	275,774,589	11,616,411	1,167,319,115
Intergovernmental donors				
Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	1,209,656	0	0	1,209,656
OPEC Fund for International Development	1,193,441	0	0	1,193,441
<i>Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le SIDA</i>	481,500	0	0	481,500
Islamic, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	42,000	0	0	42,000
Council of Europe Development Bank	7,390	0	0	7,390
Sub-total	2,933,987	0	0	2,933,987
UN donors				
CERF	12,831,002	30,427,215	0	43,258,217
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	52,000	10,040,063	0	10,092,063
UNDG Iraq Trust Fund	0	3,334,491	0	3,334,491
DRC Pooled Fund	0	3,072,868	0	3,072,868
UNAIDS	2,595,330	85,600	0	2,680,930
UN Trust Fund for Human Security <sup>2</sup>	789,827	0	0	789,827
UN Peacebuilding Fund	700,000	0	0	700,000
UNICEF	59,730	0	0	59,730
UNDP	30,000	0	0	30,000
UN Mission in Sudan	0	10,970	0	10,970
UNIFEM	2,000	0	0	2,000
WFP	1,000	0	0	1,000
Sub-total	17,060,889	46,971,207	0	64,032,097
Private donors				
Private donors in Italy <sup>3</sup>	4,429,743	780,365	0	5,210,109
<i>España con ACNUR</i> <sup>4</sup>	3,793,054	1,110,232	0	4,903,286
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USA)	0	4,000,000	0	4,000,000
Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL)	2,100,336	1,333,333	0	3,433,670
Australia for UNHCR <sup>3</sup>	2,718,789	48,186	0	2,766,975
Japan Association for UNHCR <sup>3</sup>	2,149,322	219,457	0	2,368,779
USA for UNHCR <sup>3</sup>	1,684,803	385,544	0	2,070,347
<i>Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe E.V.</i>	889,740	806,878	0	1,696,619
Private donors in Canada	1,040,519	110,288	0	1,150,806
<i>Stichting Vluchteling</i> (Netherlands)	906,992	235,274	0	1,142,266
TOTAL / CARPA (France)	843,176	0	0	843,176
UN Fund for International Partnerships	745,696	0	0	745,696
Private donors in Greece	465,085	38,166	0	503,251
United Nations Foundation	0	405,000	0	405,000
Private donors in the United States	58,387	301,000	0	359,387
Private donors in Sweden	291,005	0	0	291,005

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	JPOs	Total
<i>Association Francaise de soutien à l'UNHCR</i>	281,543	0	0	281,543
Statoil (Azerbaijan)	200,000	0	0	200,000
Nike Inc. (USA)	197,000	0	0	197,000
Online donations (Headquarters)	189,160	5,261	0	194,420
Private donors in Switzerland	105,529	0	0	105,529
<i>Shinryo-en</i> Foundation (Japan)	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
Florindon Foundation (Switzerland)	0	98,684	0	98,684
Private donors in Hong Kong SAR, China	64,099	0	0	64,099
Private donors in the United Kingdom	56,413	2,068	0	58,481
<i>Amitié sans Frontières</i> (Monaco)	56,738	0	0	56,738
Private donors in Angola	50,050	0	0	50,050
ES Bank S.A. (Panama)	50,000	0	0	50,000
Merck and Co., Inc. (USA)	50,000	0	0	50,000
UK for UNHCR	48,643	0	0	48,643
World Vision (Kenya)	47,587	0	0	47,587
International Olympic Committee	45,500	0	0	45,500
Red Crescent Society (Saudi Arabia)	44,968	0	0	44,968
Panamerican Development Foundation	0	41,542	0	41,542
PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd (Switzerland)	41,322	0	0	41,322
International Women's Tribune Centre	31,997	0	0	31,997
<i>Comité Belge pour l'UNHCR ASBL</i>	0	31,119	0	31,119
Sunmoon Peace Football Foundation (Republic of the Korea)	30,000	0	0	30,000
Private donors in Cyprus	26,781	0	0	26,781
TOTAL (France)	26,733	0	0	26,733
Manpower (Netherlands)	26,639	0	0	26,639
Private donors in Germany	23,177	2,950	0	26,126
Popli Khalatbari Charitable Found (UK)	25,000	0	0	25,000
Private donors in Côte d'Ivoire	20,900	0	0	20,900
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	20,686	0	0	20,686
Nike NEON BV (Netherlands)	16,802	0	0	16,802
Private donors in Japan	16,046	0	0	16,046
Red Crescent Society (United Arab Emirates)	15,985	0	0	15,985
Nepal Investment Bank	13,709	0	0	13,709
<i>Gemeente Den Haag, Bestuursdienst</i> (Netherlands)	13,514	0	0	13,514
Nike (Italy)	13,364	0	0	13,364
Private donors in Portugal	6,812	0	0	6,812
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	6,755	0	0	6,755
Private donors in France	6,727	0	0	6,727
Private donors in San Marino	6,673	0	0	6,673
Private donors in the Netherlands	5,644	0	0	5,644
Private donors in the Islamic Republic of Iran	5,465	0	0	5,465
Private donors in Turkey	5,362	0	0	5,362
Private donors in Finland	4,502	0	0	4,502
Private donors in China	4,309	0	0	4,309
Private donors in Kenya	2,985	0	0	2,985
Private donors in Malaysia	2,421	297	0	2,718
Private donors in Norway	2,558	0	0	2,558
Private donors in Belgium	2,555	0	0	2,555
Private donors in Austria	1,234	0	0	1,234
Private donors in Luxembourg	352	352	0	705
Private donors in Spain	427	0	0	427
Private donors in Jordan	250	0	0	250
Private donors in Rwanda	200	0	0	200
Private donors in the Czech Republic	49	0	0	49
Private donors in Slovakia	46	0	0	46
Sub-total	24,081,858	10,005,996	0	34,087,854
Total contributions	924,004,849	332,751,792	11,616,411	1,268,373,052

<sup>1</sup> See the donor profile for Spain for a breakdown of contributions between the Central Government and other public sources.

<sup>2</sup> A United Nations trust fund established by the Government of Japan.

<sup>3</sup> See the donor profiles for a breakdown of major donors.

<sup>4</sup> The total contribution channelled through España con ACNUR (including public sources) amounts to USD 11,565,275. Please see the donor profiles for Spain and España con ACNUR for a breakdown of major donors.

Table 4: Transfers from the 2007 Operational Reserve (USD)

Operational Reserve approved by the Executive Committee in October 2006		89,356,928
AFRICA		
Angola	Basic potable water and sanitation systems	200,946
Burundi	Cash-grant scheme for Burundian refugees	2,200,000
Cameroon	Care and maintenance for 30,000 Bororo refugees from the Central African Republic	1,115,915
Central African Republic	Assistance and protection of IDPs in the northern region of the country	155,873
Central African Republic	Emergency programme for Sudanese Refugees in Sam Ouandja	416,000
Chad	Strengthening the security capacity in eastern Chad	641,144
Djibouti	Action to improve health, nutrition and SGBV response	850,000
Ethiopia	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	2,442,500
Ethiopia	Refund for the sale of aged assets (vehicles)	133,279
Guinea	Refund for the sale of aged assets	33,843
Kenya	Emergency assistance to Somali Refugees	6,548,128
Kenya	Emergency assistance to Somali Refugees	3,451,872
Kenya	Canadian Consultant Management Fund (CCMF)	111,000
Kenya	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	4,286,100
Namibia	Protection and care and maintenance of refugees	308,407
Rwanda	Emergency programme for the victims of flooding	166,385
Sudan	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	1,112,226
United Rep. of Tanzania	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	543,353
Uganda	New refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,500,000
Sub-total		26,216,971
AMERICAS		
Caribbean	Earmarked funds from the previous year	40,000
Costa Rica	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	82,500
Ecuador	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	190,000
Ecuador	Strengthening rapid response for mass influxes from Colombia	99,625
Panama	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	85,000
Peru and Venezuela	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	100,000
Venezuela	Sale of assets	29,143
Sub-total		626,268
ASIA		
Afghanistan	Voluntary repatriation of an additional 100,000 persons	10,319,920
Afghanistan	Voluntary repatriation of an additional 38,000 persons	3,900,000
Bangladesh	Upgrading individual shelters for Rohingya refugees in two camps	594,341
Bangladesh	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	880,600
Indonesia	Contribution to the Government for unprecedented floods	25,000
Malaysia	Health and education needs of refugees from Myanmar	247,452
Myanmar	Unmet health needs in east Myanmar	499,818
Myanmar	Unmet protection and education needs in the Northern Rakhine State	569,000
Myanmar	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	1,000,044
Myanmar	Rehabilitation for repatriation and reintegration in south-eastern Myanmar	37,874
Myanmar	Unmet health and nutrition needs in Northern Rakhine State	155,000
Nepal	Census of Bhutanese refugees in camps	120,340
Nepal	Assistance to IDPs	357,505
Nepal	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	1,004,952
Nepal	New and unmet resettlement needs	329,679
Pakistan	Emergency response to the South Asia Earthquake	1,982,943
Pakistan	Voluntary repatriation of an additional 38,000 persons to Afghanistan	100,000
Republic of Korea	Incentive-based fund-raising scheme for the World Refugee Day	2,904
Sri Lanka	Emergency response to the unfolding humanitarian crisis	10,668,221
Sri Lanka	Newly identified and unmet requirements of the IDP operation	4,508,698
Timor-Leste	Continuation of UNHCR's operation in Timor-Leste	612,128
Timor-Leste	Peaceful co-existence projects for creating return conditions at the community level	164,000
Thailand	Unmet protection needs in the refugee camps	350,053
Thailand	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	691,410
Sub-total		39,121,882

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Algeria	Administrative requirements subsequent to destruction of office premises	300,000
Jordan	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	217,500
Jordan	DAFI scholarships to support newly arrived Iraqi refugees	93,943
Lebanon	Coordination of protection and assistance to returnees and IDPs	1,863,342
Lebanon	Creation of an emergency stockpile	727,775
Lebanon	Activities benefiting IDPs	1,665,782
Lebanon	Coordination of protection and assistance to returnees and IDPs	160,000
Yemen	Increased needs of the voluntary repatriation programme	90,000
Syrian Arab Republic	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	217,500
United Arab Emirates	UNHCR global operations and emergencies - global posts	548,583
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>5,884,425</b>
EUROPE		
Armenia	Immediate basic needs of 700 Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	199,000
Azerbaijan	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	100,000
Belgium	High-level forum on migration and development	66,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	150,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sale of aged assets	45,035
Cyprus	Translation costs for the educational project "Against All Odds"	977
Germany	Additional needs for Nuremberg administrative activities	45,895
Georgia	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	70,000
Georgia	Capacity building, housing and education in Abkhazia	116,872
Georgia	Rehabilitation of collective centres to improve IDP living conditions	150,578
Georgia	Winterization assistance for 480 IDPs in collective centres in South Ossetia	86,420
Italy	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	80,000
Macedonia (former Yugoslav Rep. of)	Pre-positioning non-food items and other essential relief items for Kosovo	18,000
Macedonia	Emergency preparedness in Kosovo	139,143
Montenegro	Pre-positioning non-food items and other essential relief items for Kosovo	78,000
Montenegro	Emergency preparedness in Kosovo	173,000
Russian Federation	Durable housing solutions for IDPs in the North Caucasus	334,931
Serbia	Pre-positioning non-food items and other essential relief items for Kosovo	205,525
Serbia	Sale of assets	5,704
Serbia	Replenishment of foreign exchange rate losses	650,000
Serbia	Legal concerns and risk of statelessness in the Kosovo context	44,365
Serbia	Emergency preparedness in Kosovo	441,156
Serbia (Kosovo)	Sale of assets	48,713
Serbia (Kosovo)	Emergency preparedness in Kosovo	507,889
Switzerland	"EU Study" project	32,956
Switzerland	Production of a DVD for youth "Chercher Refuge"	10,211
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>3,800,370</b>
GLOBAL PROGRAMMES		
	Ninemillion.org campaign	1,000,000
	Revolving fund for the stockpiling of vehicles in Dubai	1,500,000
	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	1,060,000
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>3,560,000</b>
HEADQUARTERS		
	Feasibility study on the consolidated outposting proposal	554,467
	Avian flu contingency plan	478,000
	Canadian Consultant Management Fund (CCMF)	207,930
	Improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV response	50,000
	Start-up costs for the Budapest Service Centre	1,996,100
	Accountability framework for regional structures	210,248
	Termination indemnities and costs related to outposting	1,201,800
	Expansion of the Health Information System (HIS)	300,000
	Budgetary needs and position requirements for the Budapest Service Centre	1,403,718
	High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges	120,820
	Stockpile of prefabricated staff accommodation kits in Dubai	1,600,000
	Water supply services in eastern Sudan	28,500
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>8,151,583</b>
<b>Total transferred</b>		<b>87,361,499</b>
<b>Balance</b>		<b>1,995,429</b>



Table 5: Transfers from the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve (USD)

NAM Reserve approved by the Executive Committee <sup>1</sup>		75,000,000
AFRICA		
Angola	Protection and protection-related activities	126,749
Benin	Resettlement needs	11,734
Benin	Resettlement needs	16,736
Botswana	HIV and AIDS programmes for refugees	162,750
Botswana	HIV and AIDS activities	186,000
Botswana	Protection and protection-related activities	30,717
Burundi	Settlement of land conflicts related to Burundian returnees and IDPs	651,000
Burundi	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	126,383
Burundi	Resettlement needs	78,195
Burundi	Protection and protection-related activities	139,990
Cameroon	Resettlement needs	108,944
Cameroon	Resettlement needs	77,824
Central African Republic	Refugee children schools for peace	25,628
Chad	HIV and AIDS and health activities	56,127
Chad	Fighting micronutrient deficiencies in protracted refugee situations	93,000
Chad	HIV and AIDS in Central Africa	25,000
Côte d'Ivoire	HIV and AIDS programme for IDPs and returnees	175,000
Côte d'Ivoire	Scaling-up HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings	165,000
Democratic Rep. of Congo	HIV and AIDS activities	926,905
Democratic Rep. of Congo	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	162,400
Democratic Rep. of Congo	Protection and protection-related activities	306,170
Djibouti	Resettlement needs	13,246
Eritrea	Resettlement needs	6,111
Ethiopia	Security project at the Somali border	128,250
Ethiopia	Fighting micronutrient deficiencies in protracted refugee situations	40,000
Ethiopia	HIV and AIDS activities	912,981
Ethiopia	Protection and protection-related activities	142,995
Ethiopia	Resettlement needs	443,155
Gabon	Resettlement needs	233,001
Ghana	HIV and AIDS education and prevention for refugees	14,550
Ghana	Resettlement needs	23,172
Ghana	Protection and protection-related activities	83,648
Ghana	Resettlement needs	9,792
Ghana Hub	Resettlement needs	70,000
Ghana Hub	Resettlement needs	96,070
Kenya	Strengthening protection capacity project	562,877
Kenya	"Together for Girls" project	125,327
Kenya	Resettlement needs	116,641
Kenya	Resettlement needs	53,138
Kenya	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	104,291
Kenya	HIV and AIDS activities	372,000
Kenya	Scaling-up HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings	65,000
Kenya	Fighting micronutrient deficiencies in protracted refugee situations	30,000
Kenya	Resettlement needs	33,877
Kenya	Resettlement needs	79,012
Kenya	Radio project and nutrition project (provision of stoves) in Dadaab	121,815
Kenya	Radio project for Dadaab	71,505
Kenya Hub	Resettlement needs	131,276
Kenya Hub	Resettlement needs	322,380
Liberia	Scaling-up HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings	70,000
Liberia	Protection and protection-related activities	102,011
Liberia	HIV and AIDS programmes for IDPs and returnees	325,000
Malawi	Resettlement needs	7,299
Mozambique	Resettlement needs	31,999
Nigeria	Protection and protection-related activities	77,531
Nigeria	Resettlement needs	25,512
Republic of the Congo	HIV and AIDS in Central Africa	43,441
Rwanda	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	223,270
Rwanda	HIV and AIDS activities	267,301
Rwanda	Resettlement needs	55,761
Rwanda	Protection and protection-related activities	139,338

Rwanda	Education programme for refugees	263,655
Rwanda	Support of ARV services in Gihembe camp	18,600
Rwanda	HIV and AIDS in Central Africa	100,000
Senegal	Resettlement needs	10,545
Somalia	Protection and protection-related activities	151,065
Somalia	Resettlement needs	12,479
Somalia	Resettlement needs	24,750
South Africa	Assistance to third countries in migration and asylum	467,016
South Africa	Resettlement needs	48,122
South Africa	Resettlement needs	39,257
Sudan	Resettlement needs	27,120
Sudan	Protection and protection-related activities	127,491
Sudan	Resettlement needs	141,675
United Rep. of Tanzania	Strengthening protection capacity and securing solutions for refugees	875,524
United Rep. of Tanzania	Strengthening protection capacity and improving water and sanitation activities	525,858
United Rep. of Tanzania	Building protection capacity for refugees and the local community	338,609
United Rep. of Tanzania	Building protection capacity for refugees	471,361
United Rep. of Tanzania	Resettlement needs	81,810
United Rep. of Tanzania	Resettlement needs	101,810
United Rep. of Tanzania	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	168,340
United Rep. of Tanzania	Resettlement needs	967,003
United Rep. of Tanzania	Protection and protection-related activities	145,489
United Rep. of Tanzania	Resettlement needs	28,330
United Rep. of Tanzania	HIV and AIDS in Central Africa	100,000
Uganda	Bridge and access roads to a refugee settlement	810,396
Uganda	"Africa education initiative"	199,253
Uganda	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	264,242
Uganda	Resettlement needs	47,390
Uganda	Protection and protection-related activities	134,479
Uganda	Resettlement needs	8,924
Uganda	HIV and AIDS in Central Africa	150,000
Zambia	HIV and AIDS programmes for refugees	165,210
Zambia	Resettlement needs	95,127
Zambia	HIV and AIDS activities	232,500
Zambia	Strengthening protection capacity project	688,760
Zambia	Resettlement needs	29,106
Sub-total		17,488,121
AMERICAS		
Brazil	Resettlement in Solidarity programme	181,134
Brazil	Resettlement needs	3,000
Canada	Resettlement needs	3,000
Caribbean	Protection activities and conference on mixed migratory flows	37,200
Chile and Argentina	Reinforcing resettlement programmes	139,334
Colombia	Assistance to IDPs in the Soacha area	15,000
Colombia	Scaling-up HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings	100,000
Colombia	Study on indigenous populations in need of international protection	49,731
Colombia	Protection and protection-related activities	82,781
Colombia	Strengthening SGBV response and prevention mechanisms	34,909
Costa Rica	Strengthening SGBV response and prevention mechanisms	33,713
Costa Rica	Resettlement needs	2,000
Costa Rica	Micro-credit activities for Colombian refugees	47,248
Ecuador	Assistance to Colombian refugees in Sucumbios and Ibarra	15,500
Ecuador	Registration and survey of unregistered Colombians of concern	427,151
Ecuador	Projects at the northern border	100,000
Ecuador	Strengthening SGBV response and prevention mechanisms	11,270
Ecuador	Resettlement needs	1,500
Mexico	Resettlement needs	2,000
Panama	Protection and protection-related activities	57,437
Panama	Resettlement needs	1,500
Southern Latin America	Resettlement in Solidarity programme	186,094
United States	Resettlement needs	3,000
Venezuela	Resettlement needs	1,500
Regional projects	Conflict prevention and humanitarian at the Venezuelan borders with Colombia	208,773
Regional projects	Survey of unregistered Colombians of concern	208,602
Regional projects	Conflict prevention and management on the Peruvian-Colombian border	96,009
Sub-total		2,049,386

ASIA		
Afghanistan	Enhanced repatriation package for Afghan refugees	4,680,080
Afghanistan	Solutions for Afghans in neighbouring countries	13,500
Afghanistan	Protection and protection-related activities	105,894
Afghanistan	Shelter and income-generating activities in western Afghanistan	481,275
Bangladesh	Resettlement needs	9,638
Central Asia	Institutional and capacity-building activities to strengthen asylum systems	894,815
Central Asia	Institutional and capacity-building activities to strengthen asylum systems	43,887
China	Activities for refugees and asylum-seekers	221,890
China	Assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in Hong Kong SAR	58,225
China	Assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees	20,000
East Asia	2007 Refugee Film Festival public information activities	17,920
East Asia	2007 Refugee Film Festival public information activities	6,955
Hong Kong SAR, China	Protection and protection-related activities	138,690
India	Resettlement needs	10,182
India	Resettlement needs	58,280
India	Supplement resettlement activities	33,029
India	Resettlement needs	120,111
Indonesia	Strengthening protection capacity to deal with asylum-seekers	180,028
Indonesia	Long-term strategy for protection capacity building	126,739
Islamic Rep. of Iran	Protection and protection-related activities	144,627
Malaysia	Resettlement needs	572,816
Malaysia	Resettlement needs	40,000
Mongolia	Activities for refugees and asylum-seekers	150,000
Myanmar	Reproductive health	83,916
Myanmar	Reproductive health	24,708
Myanmar	Sanitary packages and transport	7,250
Nepal	Assistance programmes for Bhutanese refugee children	15,000
Nepal	Scaling-up HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings	150,000
Nepal	Fighting micronutrient deficiencies in protracted refugee situations	27,000
Nepal	Resettlement needs	182,746
Nepal	Resettlement needs	132,601
Pakistan	Ambulance for Afghan refugees	46,352
Pakistan	Unmet needs for Afghans opting for voluntary repatriation	926,756
Pakistan	Resettlement needs	29,359
South-West Asia	Afghan Comprehensive Solutions Unit (ACSU)	569,129
South-West Asia	Solutions for Afghans in neighbouring countries	1,550,871
Sri Lanka	Contribution to the "Refugee and Rehabilitation Organisation"	8,698
Thailand	Strengthening protection capacity project	309,200
Thailand	Legal assistance in refugee camps	171,599
Thailand	Multi-sectoral interventions to cover unmet needs in refugee camps	1,708,529
Thailand	Resettlement needs	44,313
Thailand	Resettlement needs	1,062,501
Thailand	Resettlement needs	48,989
Thailand	Protection and protection-related activities	145,886
Thailand	Resettlement needs	99,947
Turkmenistan	Reproductive health and social services for refugees and host communities	238,840
Sub-total		15,712,770
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Algeria	Transport, education and water supply for Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf	1,259,171
Algeria	Care and maintenance of Sahrawi refugees near Tindouf	178,319
Egypt	Strengthen the capacity of local NGOs and refugee community associations for assisting and protecting asylum-seekers	128,117
Egypt	Protection and durable solutions for asylum-seekers and refugees	176,819
Egypt	Resettlement needs	11,341
Jordan	Resettlement needs	41,989
Jordan	Resettlement needs	71,715
Lebanon	Resettlement needs	130,814
Lebanon	Resettlement needs	368,138
Lebanon	Resettlement needs	57,577
Mauritania	Strengthening local capacity of asylum and migration management	365,735
Mauritania	Reinforcement of national capacities to respond to humanitarian urgencies within migratory movements	85,974
Morocco	Support for operational activities and a UNV	52,080
Syrian Arab Republic	Resettlement needs	30,220
Yemen	HIV and AIDS activities	47,880

Yemen	Income generation and assistance for Somali refugees in Kharaz camp	14,866
Yemen	Resettlement needs	28,948
Yemen	Strengthening the care and maintenance program	666,667
Yemen	Howard G. Buffet Foundation tertiary scholarships for 55 children in Kharaz camp	72,290
Sub-total		3,788,659
EUROPE		
Armenia	Strengthening protection capacity project in Southern Caucasus	35,860
Azerbaijan	Subsistence allowance to vulnerable Chechen refugee families	317,623
Azerbaijan	Strengthening protection capacity project in Southern Caucasus	45,766
Belarus	Strengthening protection capacity	390,016
Belgium	Incentive-based fund-raising scheme	13,158
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3x3 Initiative	98,379
Croatia	3x3 Initiative	192,907
Cyprus	Strengthening protection capacity of a local NGO	28,192
Cyprus	Translation costs for the education project "Against All Odds"	15,905
France	Administrative costs for the security and well-being of staff in Paris	19,763
France	Refugee course for individuals who cannot afford to pay their participation	62,186
France	Improvement to UNHCR office premises in Paris	20,161
Georgia	Winterization assistance to vulnerable IDPs in Georgia and South Ossetia	70,248
Georgia	Confidence-building activities in Abkhazia	451,747
Georgia	Strengthening protection capacity project in South Caucasus	91,696
Georgia	Protection of asylum-seekers and awareness information for IDPs	93,458
Georgia	Identification of the causes, reduction and prevention of statelessness	46,500
Georgia	Income-generating projects and protection capacity building	23,346
Georgia	Winterization assistance to vulnerable IDPs and school returnees in Georgia	124,554
Ireland	Training to the Naturalisation and Immigration Service	49,719
Ireland	Necessary security improvements and increased utility charges	13,441
Italy	Strengthening reception capacity on the island of Lampedusa	126,661
Italy	Territorial eligibility commission project	657,895
Italy	Information, guidelines and legal assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees	193,333
Italy	Praesidium II-ARGO project in Lampedusa and other locations in Sicily	254,820
Montenegro	Legal assistance to IDPs in/from Kosovo	59,026
Serbia	Legal assistance to IDPs in/from Kosovo	406,714
Serbia	Legal assistance to IDPs in/from Kosovo	524,000
Serbia	Protection-related activities in Pristina, Kosovo	55,240
Serbia	Socio-economic needs assessment of IDPs	163,960
Serbia	3x3 Initiative	173,387
Spain	Legal assistance, publication, translations and other PI activities	486,805
Sweden	Translation costs for the educational project "Against the Odds"	38,272
Sweden	Translation into Finnish of an online game "Against the Odds"	13,191
Switzerland	Swiss airport asylum procedure	75,000
Turkey	Development of the asylum system	60,712
Turkey	Assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers for gender sensitive activities	273,370
Turkey	Institutional and administrative capacity building for RSD and reception facilities	304,738
Turkey	Education for refugees and asylum-seekers	46,500
Ukraine	Cross-border cooperation process/strengthening protection capacity	1,044,273
United Kingdom	"The Quality Initiative" durable solutions/gateway protection programme	449,902
Sub-total		7,612,424
GLOBAL PROGRAMMES		
	"Refworld" 2007 activities	25,445
	Standardization of the health information system	115,000
	Technical expertise	881,745
	Technical expertise (second portion)	369,255
	Scaling-up HIV and AIDS interventions in emergency settings	177,574
	Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	87,305
	Scaling-up of HIV programmes in Namibia, Zambia and South Africa	46,500
	Resettlement needs (UNHCR-ICMC Deployment Scheme)	80,000
	Resettlement needs (UNHCR-ICMC Deployment Scheme)	355,692
	Resettlement needs	500,000
Sub-total		2,638,516

HEADQUARTERS		
	Afghan Comprehensive Solutions Unit (ACSU)	20,000
	Resettlement needs	197,884
	Mexico Plan of Action activities	22,500
	Resettlement needs	7,500
	Solutions for Afghans in neighbouring countries	33,902
	Solutions for Afghans in neighbouring countries	5,632
	Resettlement needs	38,747
	Resettlement needs	20,000
	Resettlement needs	55,000
	Resettlement needs	25,000
	Resettlement needs	1,150,000
	Workshop on partnering skills for engagement in transition situations	94,935
	Recruitment of a CCO Liaison Officer	50,000
	Evaluation of UNHCR's response to sexual and gender-based violence	87,736
	Resettlement needs	60,000
	2007 Nansen Refugee Award	100,000
Sub-total		1,968,836
Total transferred to operations		51,258,714
7 per cent support costs		1,970,137
Total transferred		53,228,851
Balance		21,771,149

<sup>1</sup> The NAM Reserve was originally approved by the Executive Committee in October 2006 for an amount of USD 50 million. In October 2007, the Executive Committee approved an increase of USD 25 million

Table 6: Voluntary contributions restricted to the Operational Reserve

Donor	USD
United States	8,030,000
Sweden	2,183,406
Norway	485,075
Total	10,698,481

Table 7: Voluntary contributions to the JPO scheme in 2007

Donor	USD
Netherlands	2,053,333
United States	1,980,000
Denmark	970,927
Spain	936,170
Norway	922,571
France	907,909
Sweden	720,503
Finland	602,052
Japan	498,276
Germany	402,305
Switzerland	381,894
Belgium	300,846
Canada	224,138
Republic of Korea	195,803
Liechtenstein	138,882
Ireland	137,496
Austria	122,552
Luxembourg	120,754
Total	11,616,411

Table 8: Junior Professional Officers recruited between 1998 and 2007

Sponsoring government	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
United States	6	3	1	12	5	5	6	3	6	9	56
France	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	39
Japan	9	2	3	2	6	4	5	4	1	3	39
Denmark	1	12	0	2	6	0	5	4	3	0	33
Netherlands	5	1	5	5	0	2	3	7	3	2	33
Sweden	3	9	1	0	5	2	7	0	3	1	31
Italy	1	5	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	24
Norway	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	4	24
Finland	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	16
Germany	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	14
Canada	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	12
Spain	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	4	12
Developing countries sponsored by the Netherlands	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	11
Switzerland	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	10
Belgium	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	2	8
Austria	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	5
Developing countries sponsored by Belgium	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Nigeria	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Developing countries sponsored by Japan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Developing countries sponsored by Finland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>392</b>

Table 9: Extra-budgetary in-kind contributions to UNHCR

Donor	Description	Value (USD)
African Union	Education and sports materials for refugee children in camps	10,000
Australia	RedR secondments in 2006 to Bangladesh, Chad, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Timor-Leste	736,950
Egypt	Medicines for Somali refugees in Dadaab, Kenya	34,000
Germany	From BMZ channelled through GTZ for partnership operations in Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, DRC, Liberia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda	3,601,775
Hungary	UNHCR office premises in Budapest	174,419
Italy	Non-food items and transport to Mogadishu, Somalia	174,255
Japan	1,000 tents for the Iraq Operation	385,321
Japan	Blankets (10,000), sleeping mats (10,000), jerry cans (10,000) and plastic sheets (4,000) for Darfur	276,275
Norway	12 prefabricated warehouses to enhance storage capacity in Kenya	160,928
Norway	A mission to Chad by a technician to make a technical evaluation of damaged warehouses	18,341
Norway	Deployment of technical experts to Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Central African Republic, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen	2,583,500
Spain	UNHCR office premises and communication costs in Madrid	485,186
Sweden	A service module consisting of a truck fleet, including staff and a mobile workshop, aimed at transporting returnees and non-food items in southern Sudan	2,628,711
United States	Plastic sheeting, blankets, hygiene cans and jerry cans for IDPs in Chad	375,279
Church of Latter-day Saints (USA)	Blankets, medical items, school and hygiene kits, clothes, wheelchairs, books and other items for Sudan (USD 837,885) and Uganda (USD 744,952)	1,582,837
Fuji Optical Co. Ltd (Japan)	Eyeglasses, frames, hearing aids and other accessories for refugees (USD 127,113), and mission expenses (USD 23,081)	150,193
Hennes & Mauritz (Austria)	Clothes for Serbia	240,306
Lutheran World Relief (USA)	School and health kits, clothes, household furnishings, blankets and layettes for Georgia (USD 151,000) and Azerbaijan (USD 1,276,339)	1,427,339
Manpower Inc. (UK)	Staff survey	164,948
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,210,563</b>

Table 10: Unrestricted voluntary contributions in 2007

Donor	USD
Netherlands	53,815,789
United Kingdom	38,539,554
Norway	27,113,238
Denmark	22,927,690
Ireland	17,000,000
France	14,310,357
Spain	13,844,086
Canada	12,068,966
Finland	9,562,842
Switzerland	9,016,393
Japan	7,132,448
Australia	5,826,772
Germany	5,639,018
Italy	2,735,978
New Zealand	2,484,000
<i>España con ACNUR</i>	2,158,404
Private donors in Italy	2,124,945
Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL)	2,100,336
Republic of Korea	2,000,000
Portugal	1,774,926
Luxembourg	1,710,526
Japan Association for UNHCR	1,439,723
Belgium	1,220,405
Greece	1,120,938
Russian Federation	1,000,000
Austria	793,718
China	250,000
Private donors in Greece	241,390
Poland	200,480
Iceland	200,000
Kuwait	200,000
Turkey	200,000
Cyprus	118,866
Mexico	100,000
Oman	100,000
Saudi Arabia	100,000
Online donations (Headquarters)	90,498
Chile	80,000
Morocco	75,000
Private donors in Switzerland	73,789
Algeria	60,000
Australia for UNHCR	59,189
United Arab Emirates	53,263
Liechtenstein	49,180
UK for UNHCR	48,643
World Vision (Kenya)	47,587
Hungary	39,474
Estonia	33,682
Latvia	31,479
Slovenia	30,000
Czech Republic	29,156
Private donors in Canada	27,670
Colombia	25,000
Croatia	25,000
Private donors in Germany	23,177
Private donors in Côte d'Ivoire	20,900
Argentina	20,000
Thailand	20,000
Private donors in the United Kingdom	19,094
Costa Rica	16,194
Private donors in the United States	14,642
<i>Gemeente Den Haag, Bestuursdienst (Netherlands)</i>	13,514

Donor	USD
Slovakia	13,158
Philippines	11,816
Holy See	10,000
Singapore	10,000
India	9,799
Private donors in Japan	8,568
Private donors in Sweden	7,505
Romania	7,000
Private donors in Portugal	6,812
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	6,755
Private donors in San Marino	6,673
Private donors in the Netherlands	5,644
Private donors in Turkey	5,362
Benin	5,000
Bermuda	5,000
Bulgaria	5,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5,000
Private donors in France	4,882
Private donors in Finland	4,502
Jamaica	3,000
Private donors in Kenya	2,985
Private donors in China	2,900
Private donors in Norway	2,558
Private donors in Belgium	2,555
Yemen	2,158
Private donors in Malaysia	1,541
Private donors in Austria	1,234
Burundi	839
Private donors in Spain	427
Private donors in Jordan	250
Private donors in Rwanda	200
Private donors in Luxembourg	184
Private donors in the Czech Republic	49
Private donors in Slovakia	46
Total	262,357,321



# Donor profiles

This chapter gives an overview of UNHCR's major donors. The chapter is divided between: 1) governmental donors and the European Commission; 2) intergovernmental donors; 3) United Nations donors; 4) and private sector fund-raising programmes and national associations. All governmental, intergovernmental and UN donors that contributed USD 100,000 or more are included. UNHCR's national associations and private sector fund-raising programmes are included at the end of the chapter. The donor profiles for private sector fund-raising programmes and national associations include a list of donors that contributed USD 10,000 or more.

The profiles for government donors include rankings based on the total contribution, unrestricted contribution

and contribution in relation to the country's population and GDP. The rankings include only government donors and the European Commission. The profiles for governmental, intergovernmental and UN donors also show the level of earmarking in 2007. Definitions for the different earmarking levels are described in the glossary. The donor profiles for private sector fund-raising programmes and national associations include a breakdown by funding source.

Only contributions that have been recorded against UNHCR's 2007 budgets are included. Contributions that were received in 2007, but recorded for activities in another year will be shown in the Global Report of that year.

## Governmental donors

Main governmental donors - Total contributions	
Donor	USD
United States	367,115,973
Japan	89,703,788
Sweden	85,166,468
European Commission	84,649,337
Netherlands	74,170,363
Denmark	57,945,675
United Kingdom	56,212,879
Norway	55,254,959
Canada	35,662,770
Spain	33,549,906
Germany	33,285,877
Ireland	27,564,260
Finland	24,361,441
Switzerland	21,288,138
France	21,139,854
Italy	19,074,876
Australia	16,689,110
Belgium	11,952,212
Luxembourg	11,579,620
United Arab Emirates	10,053,263

Main governmental donors - Unrestricted contributions	
Donor	USD
Netherlands	53,815,789
United Kingdom	38,539,554
Norway	27,113,238
Denmark	22,927,690
Ireland	17,000,000
France	14,310,357
Spain	13,844,086
Canada	12,068,966
Finland	9,562,842
Switzerland	9,016,393
Japan	7,132,448
Australia	5,826,772
Germany	5,639,018
Italy	2,735,978
New Zealand	2,484,000
Republic of Korea	2,000,000
Portugal	1,774,926
Luxembourg	1,710,526
Belgium	1,220,405
Greece	1,120,938

### Main donors: Contributions per capita (USD)



Note: Only donors that contributed USD 100,000 or more are included.  
Source for population statistics: National Accounts Main Aggregates Database 2006 - United Nations Statistics Division

### Main donors: Contributions per GDP



Note: Only donors that contributed USD 100,000 or more are included.  
Source for GDP data: National Accounts Main Aggregates Database 2006 - United Nations Statistics Division



## Angola

### Total contribution in USD:

317,175 (rank: 36)

### Total contribution in currency:

25,374,022 (AOA)

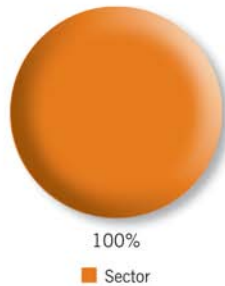
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

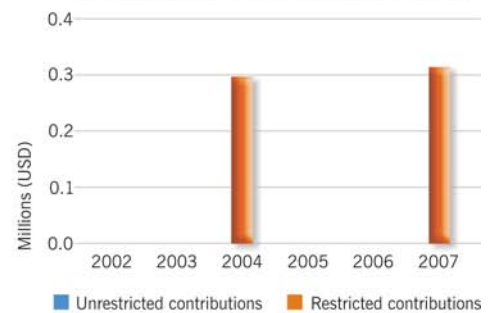
Donor ranking per GDP: 32

Donor ranking per capita: 36

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Australia

### Total contribution in USD:

16,689,110 (rank: 17)

### Total contribution in currency:

20,670,267 (AUD); 426,552 (USD)

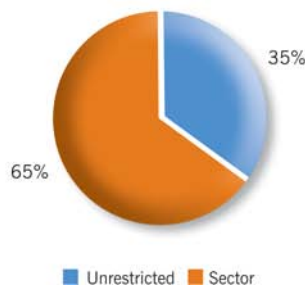
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

5,826,772 (rank: 12)

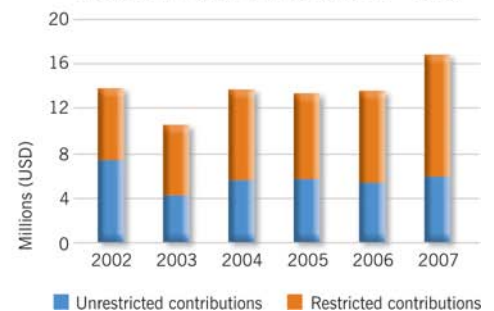
Donor ranking per GDP: 20

Donor ranking per capita: 18

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## Austria

### Total contribution in USD:

2,550,031 (rank: 24)

### Total contribution in currency:

1,756,927 (EUR); 122,552 (USD)

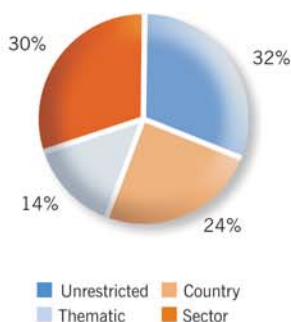
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

793,718 (rank: 22)

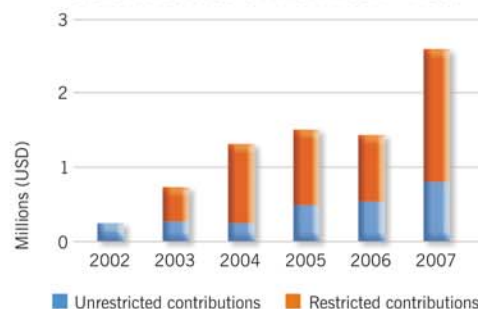
Donor ranking per GDP: 28

Donor ranking per capita: 24

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Belgium

### Total contribution in USD:

11,952,212 <sup>1</sup>(rank: 18)

### Total contribution in currency:

8,494,600 (EUR); 350,846 (USD)

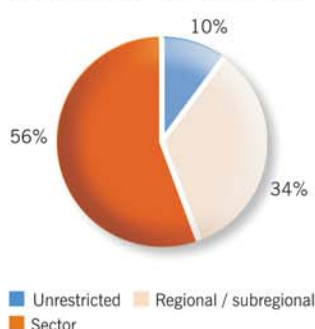
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,220,405 (rank: 19)

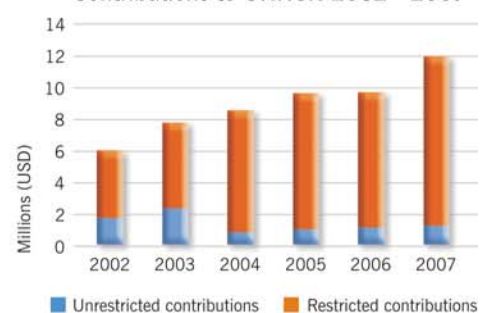
Donor ranking per GDP: 14

Donor ranking per capita: 15

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



<sup>1</sup> Includes USD 341,159 from the Regional Government of Flanders.



## Canada

### Total contribution in USD:

35,662,770 (rank: 9)

### Total contribution in currency:

40,699,136 (CAD)

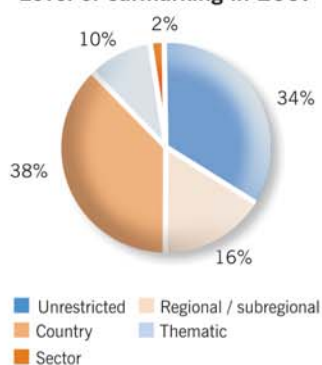
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

12,068,966 (rank: 8)

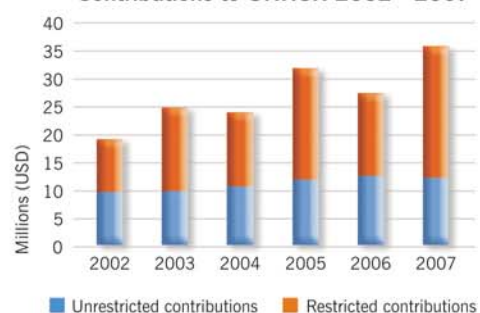
Donor ranking per GDP: 15

Donor ranking per capita: 16

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## China

### Total contribution in USD:

250,000 (rank: 39)

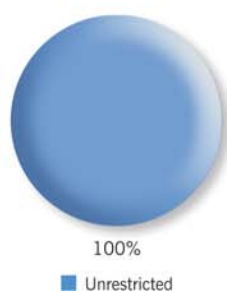
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

250,000 (rank: 23)

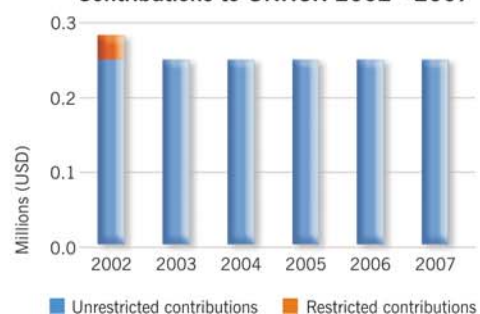
Donor ranking per GDP: 44

Donor ranking per capita: 44

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## Colombia

**Total contribution in USD:**

525,000 (rank: 31)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

25,000 (rank: 42)

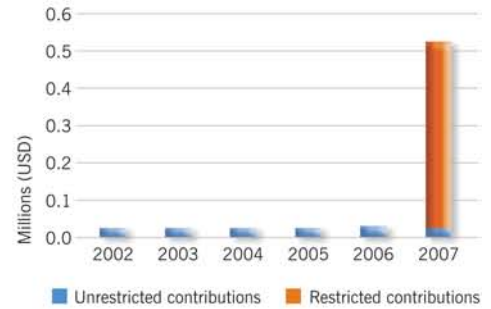
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 34

**Donor ranking per capita:** 39

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Cyprus

**Total contribution in USD:**

129,069 (rank: 43)

**Total contribution in currency:**

83,400 (CHF); 24,418 (CYP)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

118,866 (rank: 28)

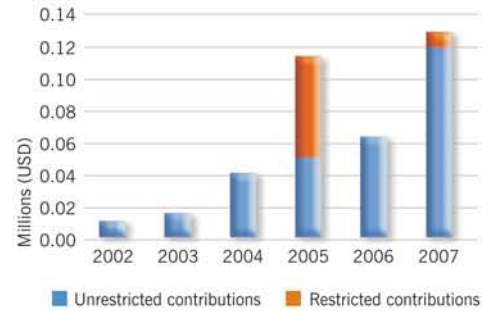
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 30

**Donor ranking per capita:** 26

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Czech Republic

**Total contribution in USD:**

396,895 (rank: 33)

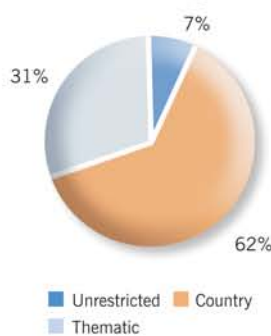
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

29,156 (rank: 41)

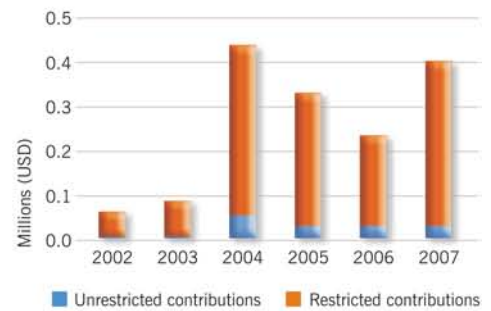
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 35

**Donor ranking per capita:** 34

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Denmark

**Total contribution in USD:**

57,945,675 (rank: 6)

**Total contribution in currency:**

301,611,000 (DKK); 510,195 (EUR);

3,029,311 (USD)

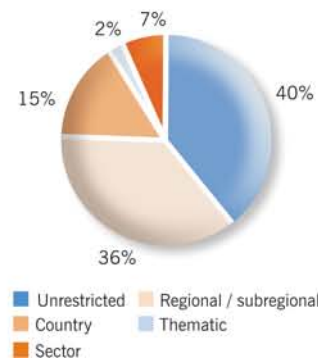
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

22,927,690 (rank: 4)

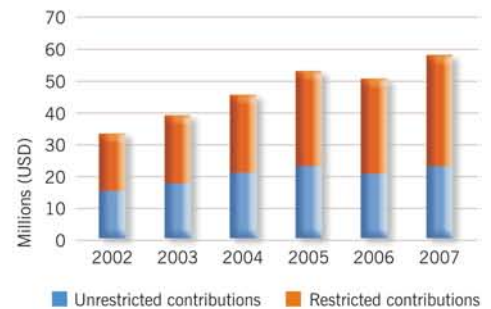
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 3

**Donor ranking per capita:** 3

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**





## Estonia

### Total contribution in USD:

158,892 (rank: 41)

### Total contribution in currency:

115,042 (EUR)

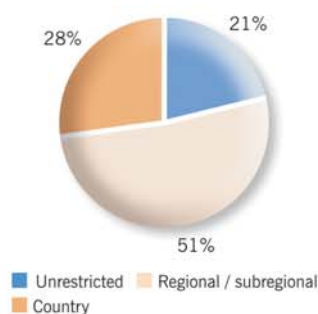
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

33,682 (rank: 38)

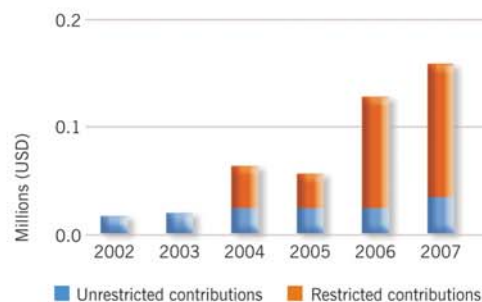
Donor ranking per GDP: 24

Donor ranking per capita: 29

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## European Commission

### Total contribution in USD:

84,649,337 (rank: 4)

### Total contribution in currency:

63,147,443 (EUR)

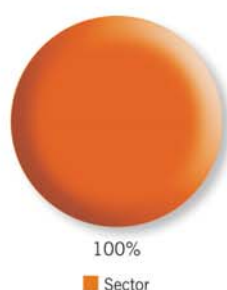
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

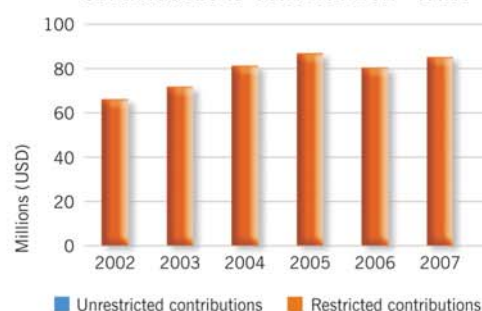
Donor ranking per GDP: -

Donor ranking per capita: -

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Finland

### Total contribution in USD:

24,361,441 (rank: 13)

### Total contribution in currency:

16,810,000 (EUR); 602,052 (USD)

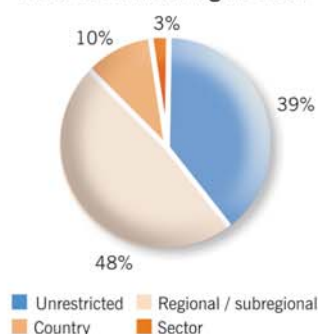
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

9,562,842 (rank: 9)

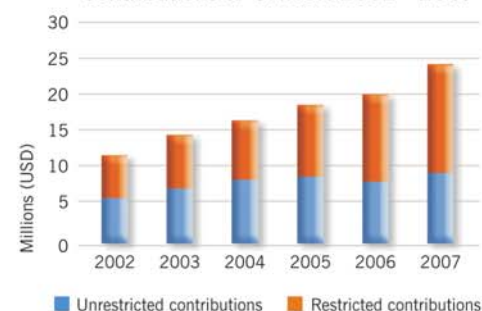
Donor ranking per GDP: 6

Donor ranking per capita: 7

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## France

### Total contribution in USD:

21,139,854 (rank: 15)

### Total contribution in currency:

15,565,000 (EUR); 907,909 (USD)

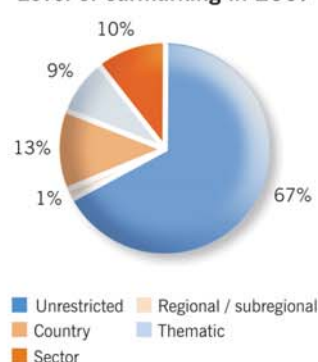
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

14,310,357 (rank: 6)

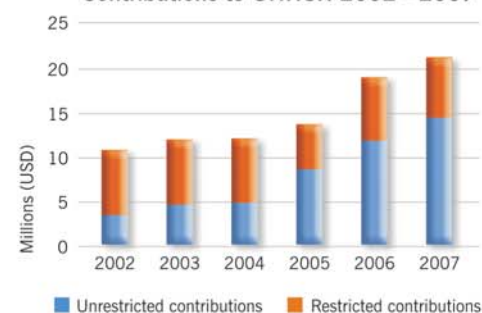
Donor ranking per GDP: 25

Donor ranking per capita: 22

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## Germany

**Total contribution in USD:**  
33,285,877 (rank: 11)

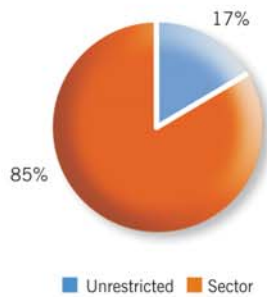
**Total contribution in currency:**  
20,643,236 (EUR); 3,213,811 (USD);  
614,760,960 (BIF); 73,736,240 (KES);  
53,470,000 (RWF); 113,131,400 (TZS);  
526,829,239 (UGX)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
5,639,018 (rank: 13)

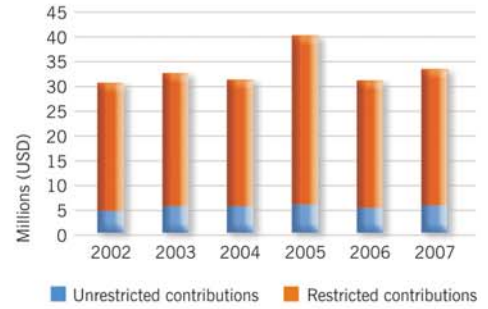
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 22

**Donor ranking per capita:** 21

Level of earmarking in 2007



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Greece

**Total contribution in USD:**  
1,750,381 (rank: 28)

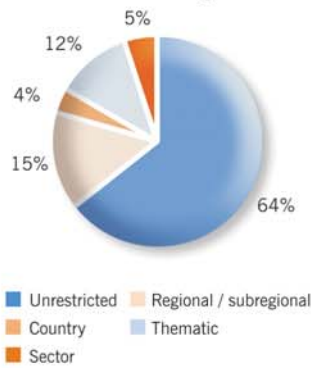
**Total contribution in currency:**  
1,313,500 (EUR)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
1,120,938 (rank: 20)

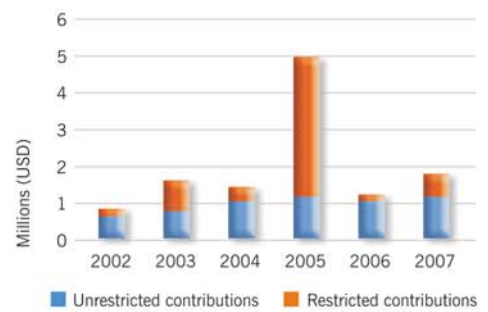
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 33

**Donor ranking per capita:** 28

Level of earmarking in 2007



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Holy See

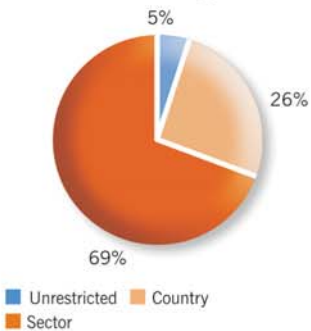
**Total contribution in USD:**  
200,000 (rank: 40)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
10,000 (rank: 49)

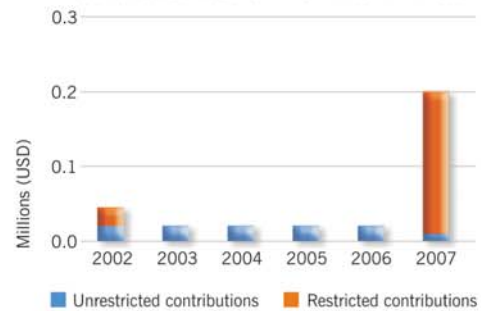
**Donor ranking per GDP:** -

**Donor ranking per capita:** -

Level of earmarking in 2007



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Hungary

**Total contribution in USD:**  
814,635 (rank: 29)

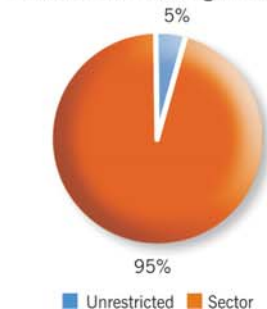
**Total contribution in currency:**  
347,700 (EUR); 348,145 (USD)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
39,474 (rank: 37)

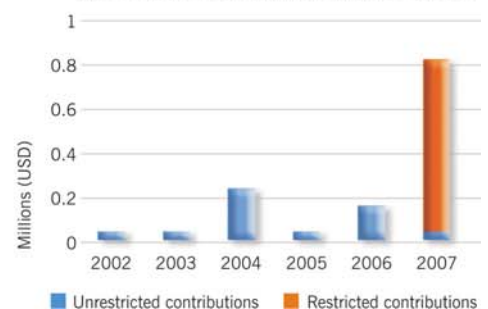
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 29

**Donor ranking per capita:** 30

Level of earmarking in 2007



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## Iceland

### Total contribution in USD:

378,616 (rank: 34)

### Total contribution in currency:

5,000,000 (ISK); 300,000 (USD)

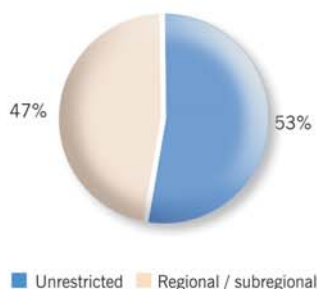
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

200,000 (rank: 25)

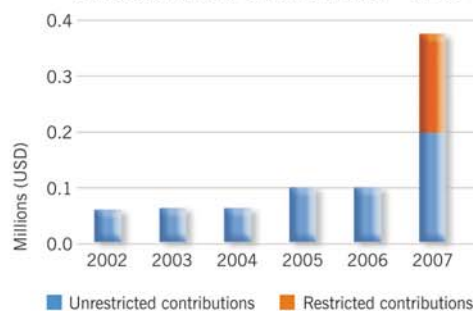
Donor ranking per GDP: 18

Donor ranking per capita: 12

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Ireland

### Total contribution in USD:

27,564,260 (rank: 12)

### Total contribution in currency:

20,442,874 (EUR); 137,496 (USD)

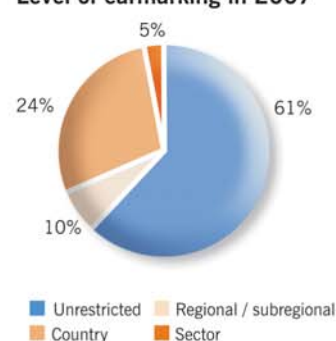
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

17,000,000 (rank: 5)

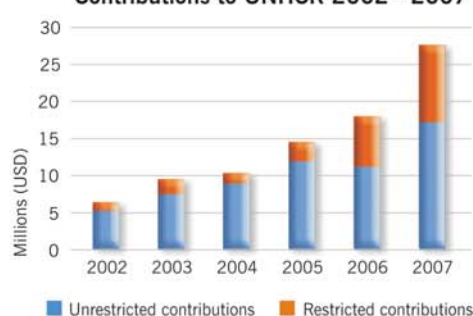
Donor ranking per GDP: 5

Donor ranking per capita: 6

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Italy

### Total contribution in USD:

19,074,876 <sup>1</sup> (rank: 16)

### Total contribution in currency:

13,907,485 (EUR)

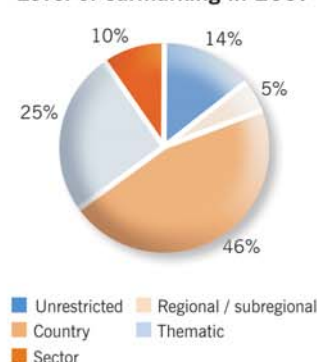
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,735,978 (rank: 14)

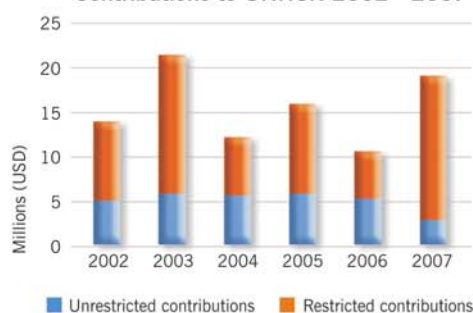
Donor ranking per GDP: 23

Donor ranking per capita: 23

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



<sup>1</sup> Includes USD 186,966 from Regione Veneto and USD 25,628 from the Municipality of Rome.



## Japan

### Total contribution in USD:

89,703,788 <sup>1</sup> (rank: 2)

### Total contribution in currency:

2,009,356,146 (JPY);

71,888,570 (USD)

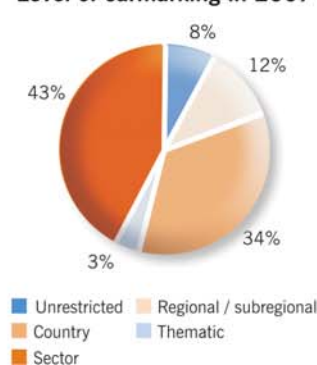
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

7,132,448 (rank: 11)

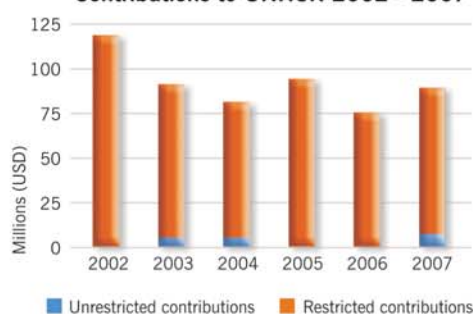
Donor ranking per GDP: 21

Donor ranking per capita: 20

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



<sup>1</sup> Includes USD 132,955 from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



## Kuwait

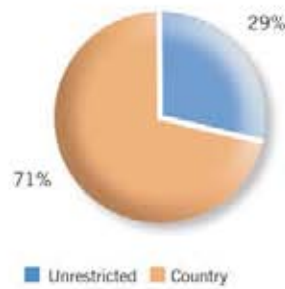
**Total contribution in USD:**  
700,000 (rank: 30)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
200,000 (rank: 25)

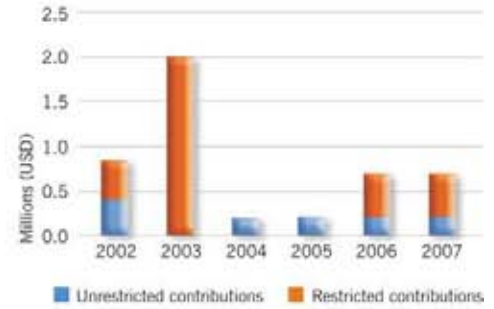
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 31

**Donor ranking per capita:** 25

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Liechtenstein

**Total contribution in USD:**  
348,776 (rank: 35)

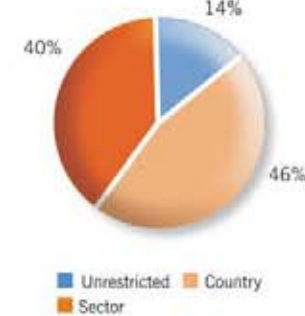
**Total contribution in currency:**  
250,000 (CHF); 138,882 (USD)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
49,180 (rank: 36)

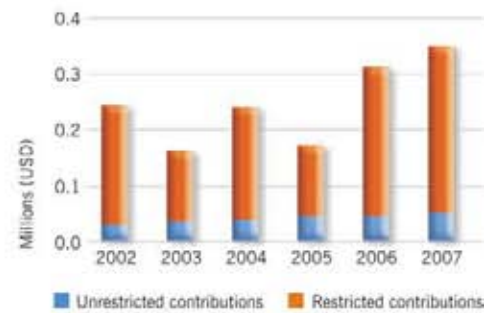
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 9

**Donor ranking per capita:** 4

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Luxembourg

**Total contribution in USD:**  
11,579,620 (rank: 19)

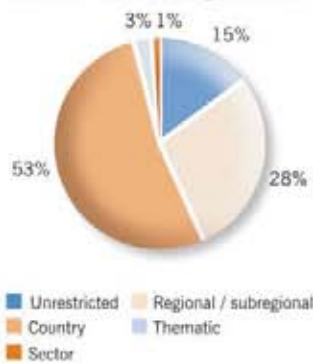
**Total contribution in currency:**  
8,300,000 (EUR); 120,754 (USD)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
1,710,526 (rank: 18)

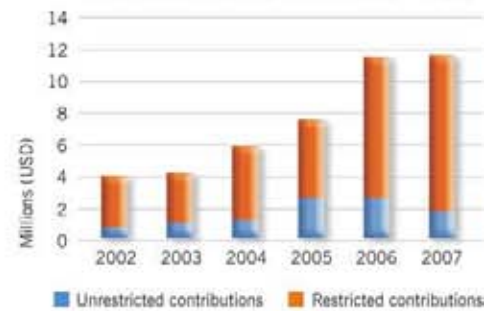
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 1

**Donor ranking per capita:** 1

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Mexico

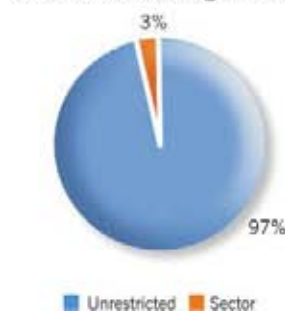
**Total contribution in USD:**  
103,479 (rank: 45)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**  
100,000 (rank: 29)

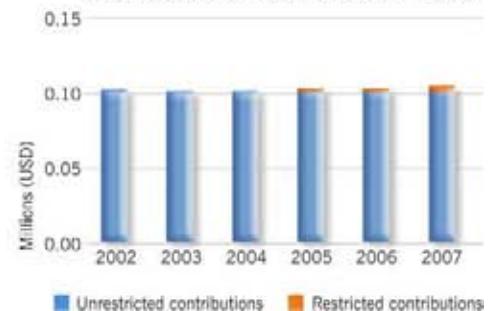
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 43

**Donor ranking per capita:** 43

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**







## Monaco

### Total contribution in USD:

116,225 (rank: 44)

### Total contribution in currency:

50,000 (EUR); 50,000 (USD)

### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

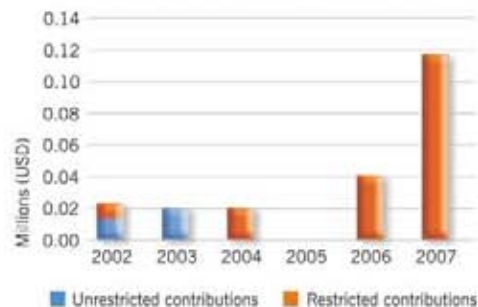
Donor ranking per GDP: 8

Donor ranking per capita: 9

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Netherlands

### Total contribution in USD:

74,170,363 (rank: 5)

### Total contribution in currency:

42,763,400 (EUR); 17,824,333 (USD)

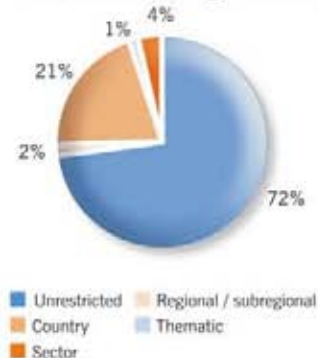
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

53,815,789 (rank: 1)

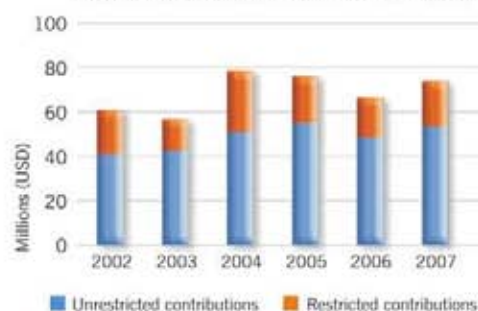
Donor ranking per GDP: 7

Donor ranking per capita: 8

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## New Zealand

### Total contribution in USD:

5,247,958 (rank: 22)

### Total contribution in currency:

4,113,675 (USD); 897,700 (CHF);

386,200 (NZD)

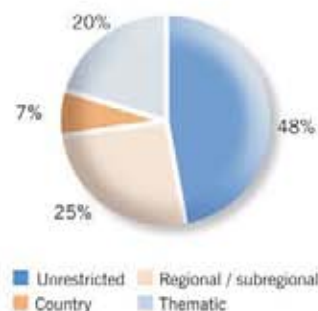
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,484,000 (rank: 15)

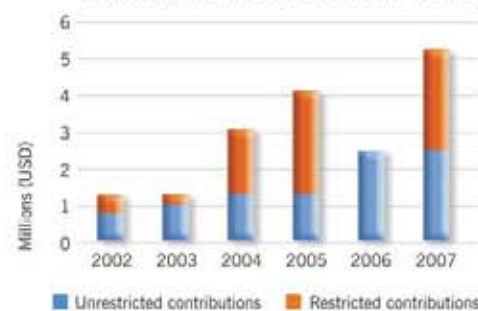
Donor ranking per GDP: 12

Donor ranking per capita: 13

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Norway

### Total contribution in USD:

55,254,959 (rank: 8)

### Total contribution in currency:

325,170,921 (NOK); 994,805 (USD)

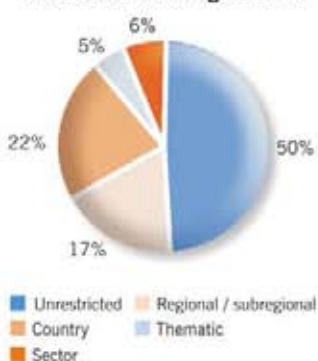
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

27,113,238 (rank: 3)

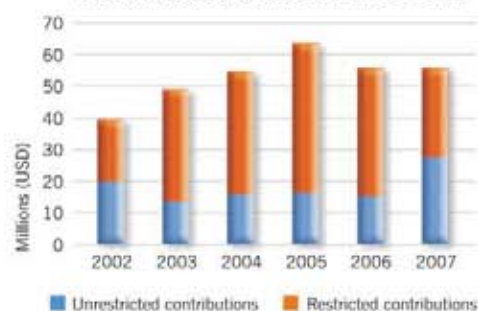
Donor ranking per GDP: 4

Donor ranking per capita: 2

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## Oman

**Total contribution in USD:**

100,000 (rank: 46)

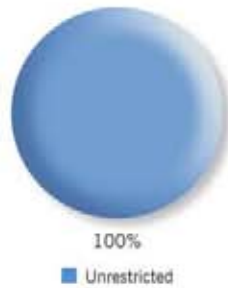
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

100,000 (rank: 29)

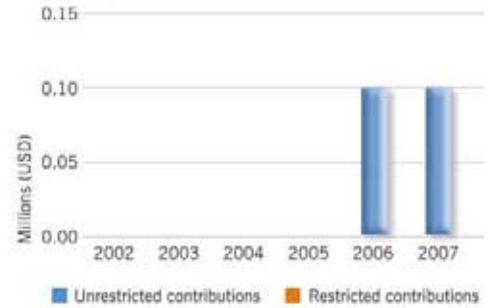
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 36

**Donor ranking per capita:** 33

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Pakistan

**Total contribution in USD:**

6,028,856 (rank: 21)

**Total contribution in currency:**

363,400,000 (PKR)

**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

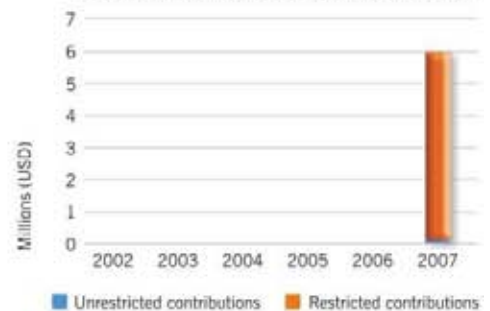
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 13

**Donor ranking per capita:** 35

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Poland

**Total contribution in USD:**

300,480 (rank: 37)

**Total contribution in currency:**

240,576 (CHF); 100,000 (USD)

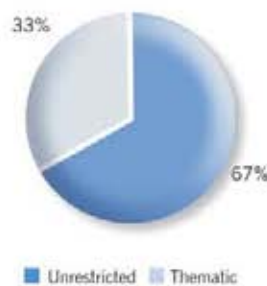
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

200,480 (rank: 24)

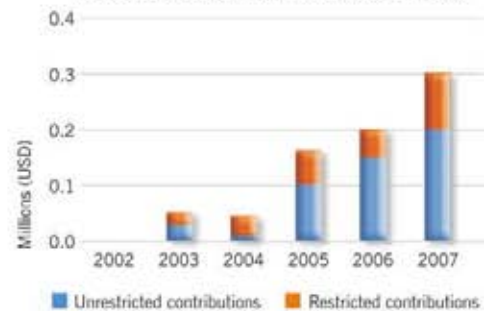
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 42

**Donor ranking per capita:** 40

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Portugal

**Total contribution in USD:**

1,774,926 (rank: 27)

**Total contribution in currency:**

1,000,000 (EUR); 300,000 (USD)

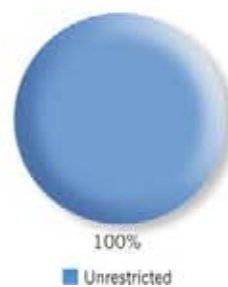
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

1,774,926 (rank: 17)

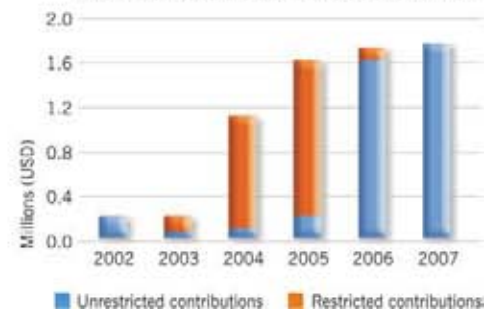
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 26

**Donor ranking per capita:** 27

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**





## Republic of Korea

### Total contribution in USD:

2,198,037 (rank: 25)

### Total contribution in currency:

2,195,803 (USD); 2,068,640 (KRW)

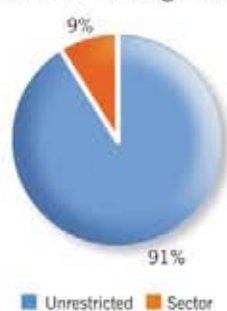
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,000,000 (rank: 16)

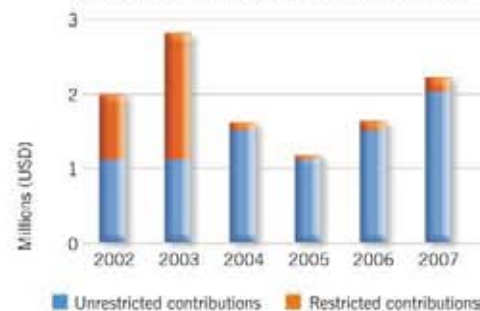
Donor ranking per GDP: 37

Donor ranking per capita: 31

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Romania

### Total contribution in USD:

154,493 (rank: 42)

### Total contribution in currency:

100,000 (EUR); 7,000 (USD)

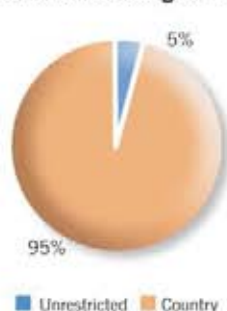
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

7,000 (rank: 52)

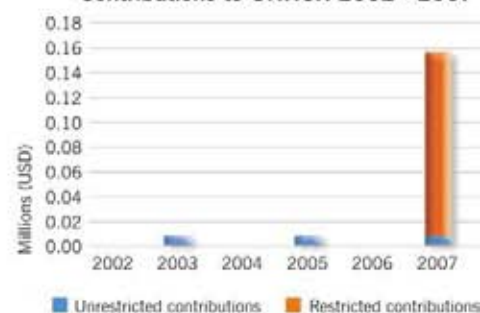
Donor ranking per GDP: 39

Donor ranking per capita: 41

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Russian Federation

### Total contribution in USD:

2,000,000 (rank: 26)

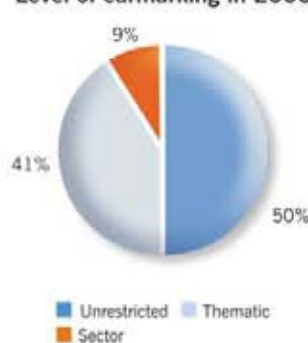
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,000,000 (rank: 21)

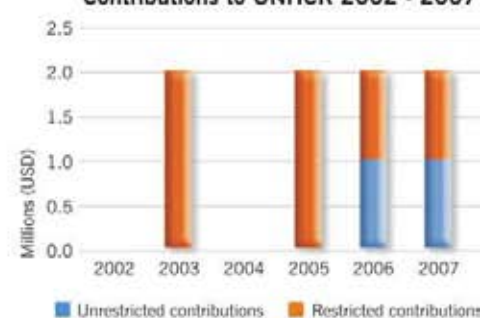
Donor ranking per GDP: 38

Donor ranking per capita: 38

### Level of earmarking in 2006



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Saudi Arabia

### Total contribution in USD:

414,049 (rank: 32)

### Total contribution in currency:

1,177,683 (SAR); 100,000 (USD)

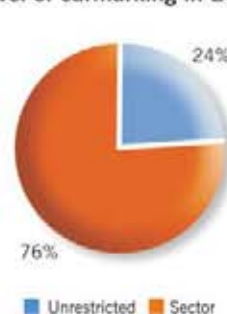
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 29)

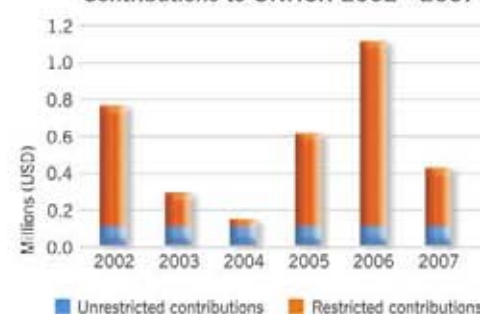
Donor ranking per GDP: 40

Donor ranking per capita: 37

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## South Africa

### Total contribution in USD:

268,033 (rank: 38)

### Total contribution in currency:

327,000 (CHF)

### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

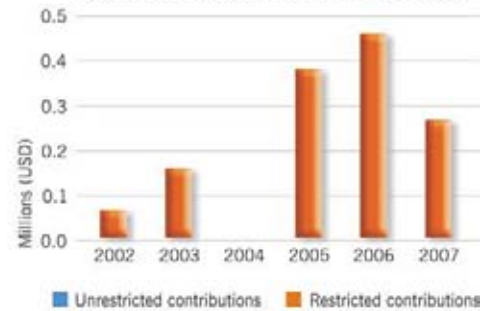
Donor ranking per GDP: 41

Donor ranking per capita: 42

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Spain

### Total contribution in USD:

33,549,906 <sup>1</sup> (rank: 10)

### Total contribution in currency:

24,299,055 (EUR)

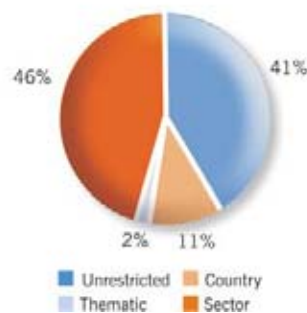
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

13,844,086 (rank: 7)

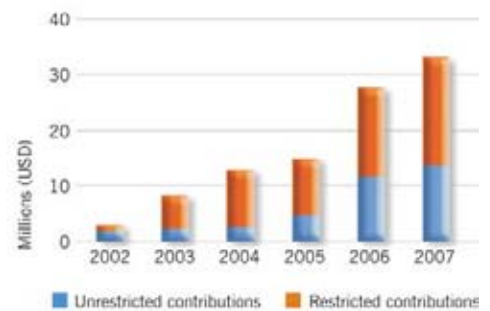
Donor ranking per GDP: 17

Donor ranking per capita: 19

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



### Contributions from regional and local public sources

Autonomous Community of Catalonia	958,702
Autonomous Community of Valencia	864,553
Autonomous Community of Andalusia	784,813
Autonomous Community of the Basque Country	648,415
Autonomous Community of Castilla-La Mancha	523,590
Autonomous Community of Navarra	510,638
Diputación Foral of Bizkaia	487,376
Autonomous Community of Asturias	414,324
Diputación Foral of Guipuzkoa	292,015
City Council of Zaragoza	134,409
City Council of Bilbao	157,827
Other public sources	885,328

<sup>1</sup> Contributions from Spain are divided between the Central Government (USD 26,887,917) and decentralized public sources (USD 6,661,989). The latter are channelled through España con ACNUR.



## Sweden

### Total contribution in USD:

85,166,468 (rank: 3)

### Total contribution in currency:

573,439,610 (SEK); 1,455,253 (USD)

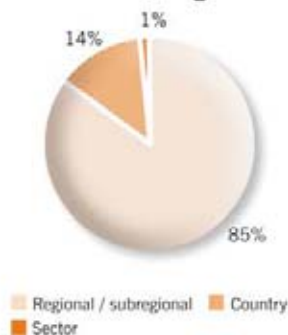
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

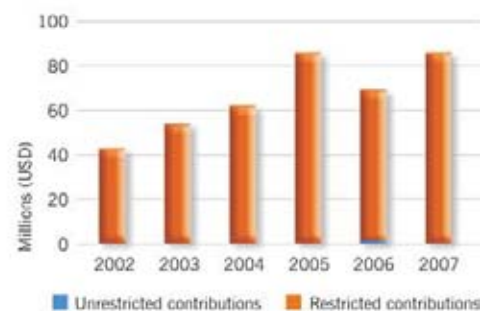
Donor ranking per GDP: 2

Donor ranking per capita: 5

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## Switzerland

### Total contribution in USD:

21,288,138 (rank: 14)

### Total contribution in currency:

23,470,331 (CHF); 1,918,894 (USD)

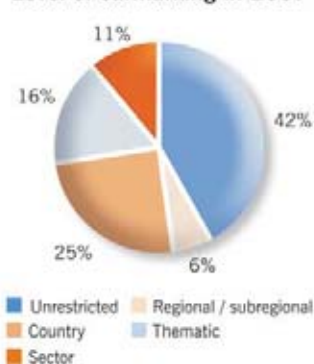
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

9,016,393 (rank: 10)

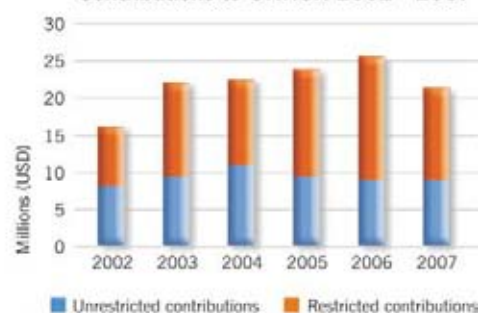
Donor ranking per GDP: 10

Donor ranking per capita: 10

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## Turkey

### Total contribution in USD:

3,200,000 (rank: 23)

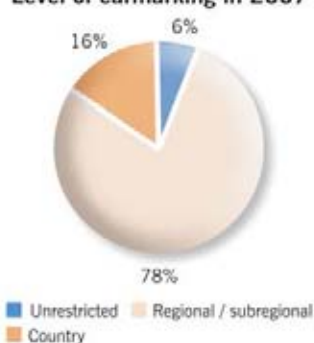
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

200,000 (rank: 25)

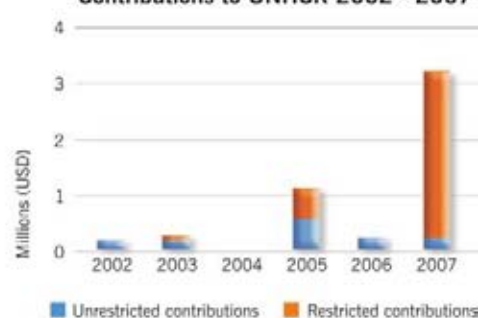
Donor ranking per GDP: 27

Donor ranking per capita: 32

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## United Arab Emirates

### Total contribution in USD:

10,053,263 (rank: 20)

### Total contribution in currency:

10,000,000 (USD); 63,916 (CHF)

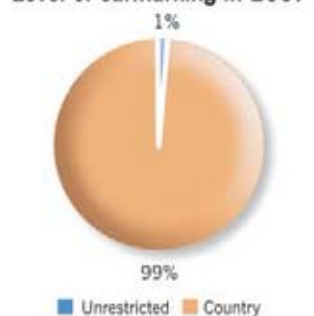
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

53,263 (rank: 35)

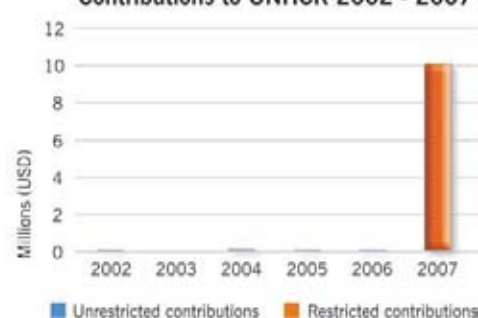
Donor ranking per GDP: 11

Donor ranking per capita: 11

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



## United Kingdom

### Total contribution in USD:

56,212,879 (rank: 7)

### Total contribution in currency:

27,682,579 (GBP); 80,406 (EUR);

163,363 (USD); 52,776,960 (COP)

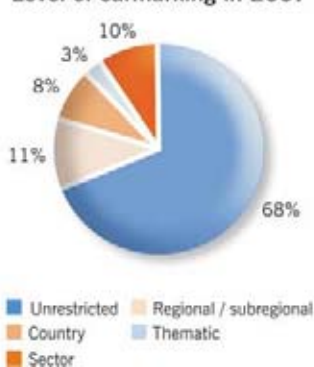
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

38,539,554 (rank: 2)

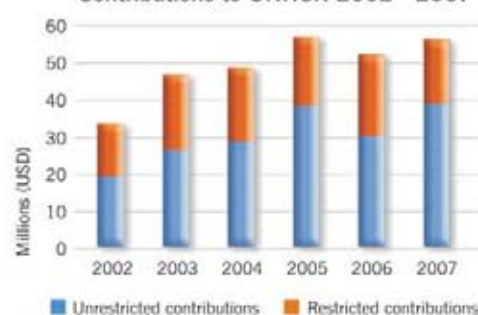
Donor ranking per GDP: 19

Donor ranking per capita: 17

### Level of earmarking in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007





## United States of America

**Total contribution in USD:**

367,115,973 (rank: 1)

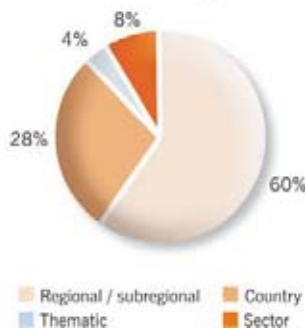
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

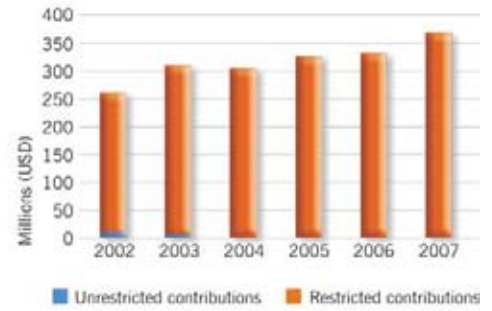
**Donor ranking per GDP:** 16

**Donor ranking per capita:** 14

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Intergovernmental donors

### Great Lakes Initiative on HIV / AIDS

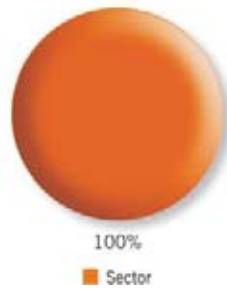
**Total contribution in USD:**

1,209,656

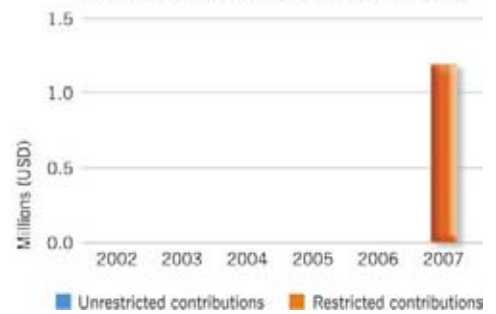
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



### OPEC Fund for International Development

**Total contribution in USD:**

1,193,441

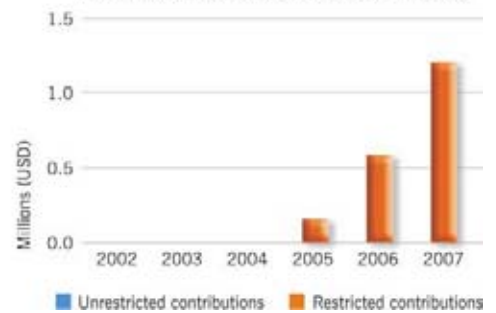
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



### Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le SIDA

**Total contribution in USD:**

481,500

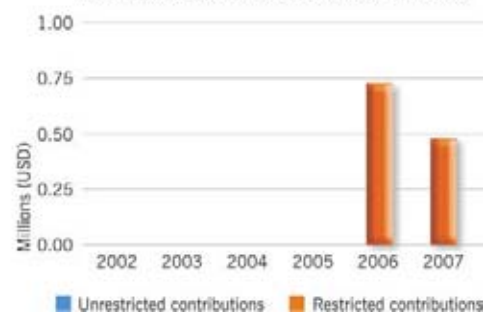
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## United Nations donors

### Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

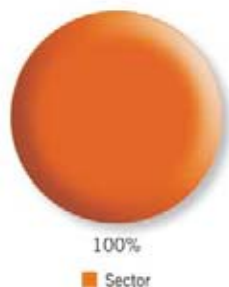
**Total contribution in USD:**

43,258,217

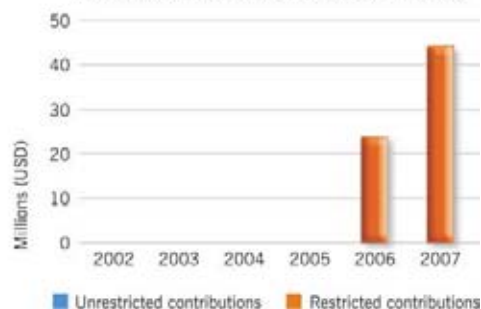
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



### Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan

**Total contribution in USD:**

10,092,063

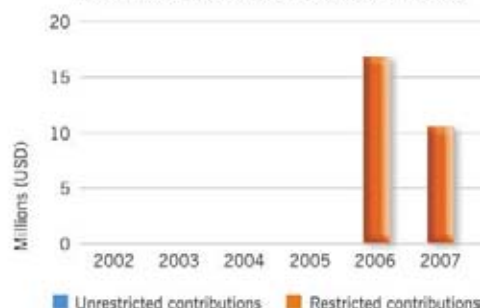
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



### DRC Pooled Fund

**Total contribution in USD:**

3,072,868

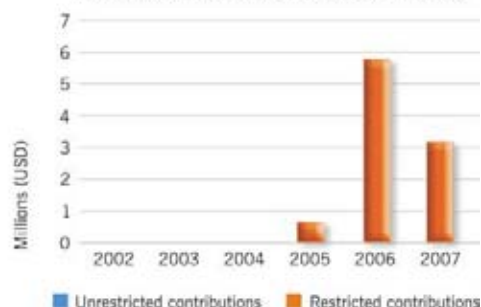
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



### United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Iraq Trust Fund

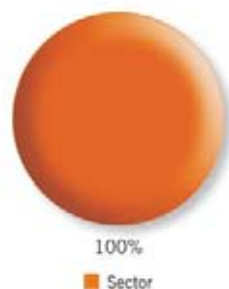
**Total contribution in USD:**

3,334,491

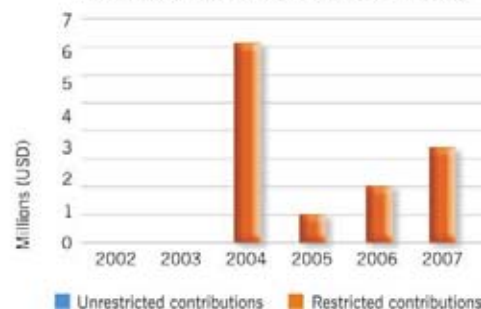
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

**Total contribution in USD:**

700,000

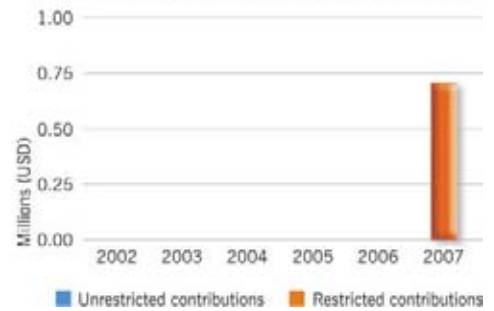
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

**Total contribution in USD:**

2,680,930

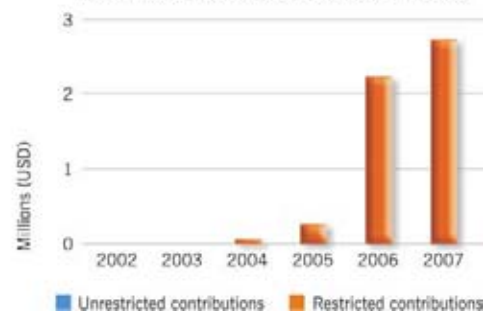
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

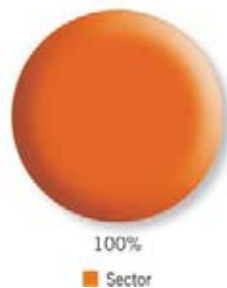
**Total contribution in USD:**

789,827

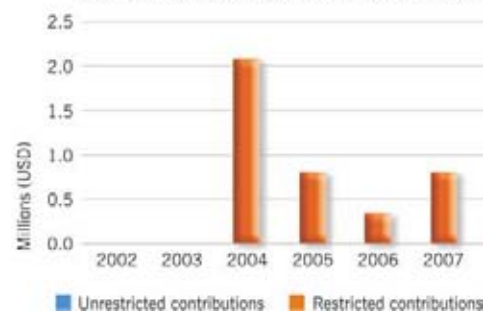
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Level of earmarking in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Private sector fund-raising programmes and national associations

### Association Française de soutien à l'UNHCR

**Total contribution in USD:**

281,543

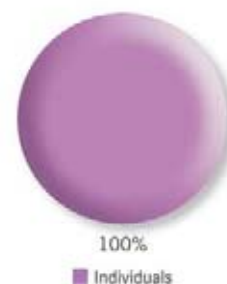
**Total contribution in currency:**

208,341 (EUR)

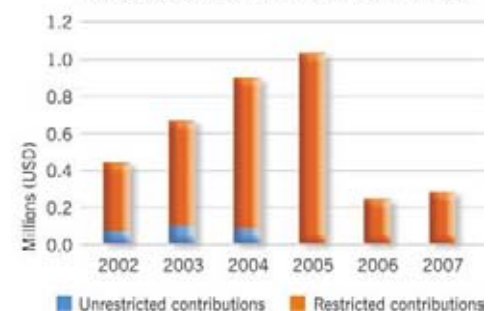
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

-

**Funding source in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**





## Australia for UNHCR

### Total contribution in USD:

2,766,975

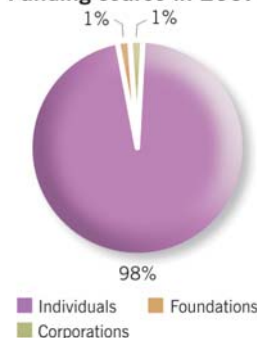
### Total contribution in currency:

3,254,386 (AUD)

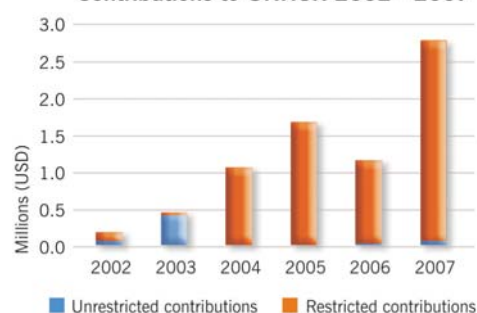
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

59,189

### Funding source in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



### Major donors

Colonial First State Wealth Management  
Pace Foundation  
Corrs Chambers Westgarth Lawyers

### USD

23,305  
16,949  
10,317

## España con ACNUR

### Total contribution in USD:

11,565,275 <sup>1</sup>

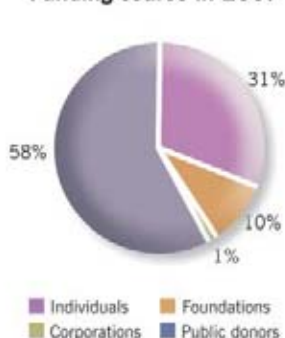
### Total contribution in currency:

8,240,737 (EUR)

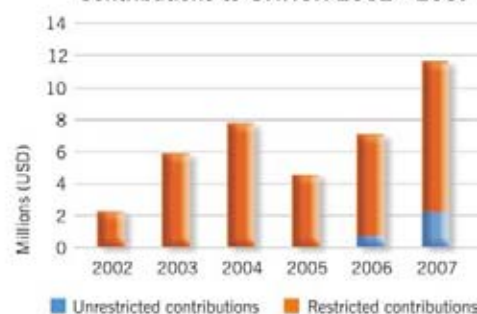
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,158,404

### Funding source in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



### Major private donors

Fundación la Caixa  
Caja de Ahorros del Mediterráneo  
My Alert (Jesús Vázquez campaign)  
Sando Foundation (Jesús Vázquez campaign)  
Bancaja  
Hugo Boss (Jesús Vázquez campaign)  
Gredos San Diego Foundation  
Jesús Vázquez (Jesús Vázquez campaign)  
Fundación Caja Navarra

### USD

992,908  
182,197  
151,511  
70,922  
27,248  
25,094  
20,270  
16,621  
12,562

<sup>1</sup> Contributions from España con ACNUR are divided between private donors (USD 4,903,286) and public donors (USD 6,661,989). Contributions from public donors are recorded under the Government of Spain. The donor profile for Spain includes a list of major public donors that contributed through España con ACNUR.

## Japan Association for UNHCR

### Total contribution in USD:

2,368,779

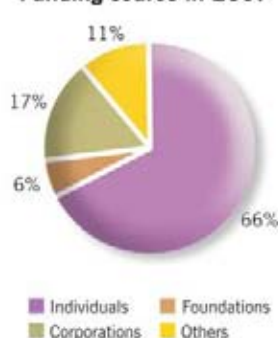
### Total contribution in currency:

274,411,870 (JPY)

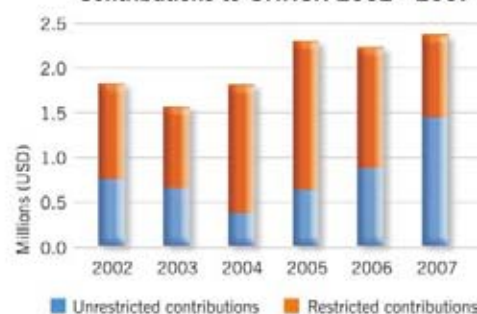
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,439,723

### Funding source in 2007



### Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



**Major donors**

	<b>USD</b>
Mitsubishi Diamond Cup Golf 2007	93,974
Rissho Kosei-Kai Donate-A-Meal Fund for Peace	62,306
Jagaimo-no-Kai	59,322
Jodo-Shu Namuchan Aid	43,181
Canon Inc.	36,134
ABC Cooking Studio Co., Ltd.	35,045
Rengo (Japanese Trade Union Confederation)	34,783
Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd.	31,736
KI & Company, Ltd.	34,609
Earth Access Committee	34,440
Credit Saison Co., Ltd.	33,082
People Focus Consulting	26,473
Takami Corporation (Nippon-to-asobo Committee)	25,688
J.S. Foundation	25,641
Hita-Tenryosui Co., Ltd.	24,793
Soroptimist International of Americas, Inc., Japan Higashi Region	24,116
Soroptimist International of Americas, Inc., Japan Nishi Region	21,141
Soroptimist International of Americas, Inc., Japan Kita Region	20,958
Asahi Charity Concert	20,106
Soroptimist International of Americas, Inc., Japan Minami Region	16,529
Mainichi Newspaper Group	15,385
Richemont Japan Limited	12,821
JCB Co., Ltd.	11,919
Japan Council of Local Authorities for Realization of World Federation	11,404
United Nations Association of Japan	11,153
Taihei Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,087

**Private sector fund-raising programme in Canada**

**Total contribution in USD:**

1,150,806

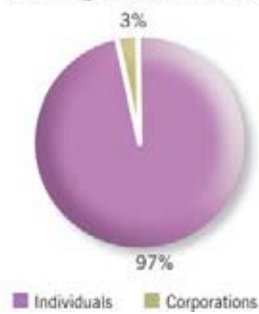
**Total contribution in currency:**

1,226,652 (CAD)

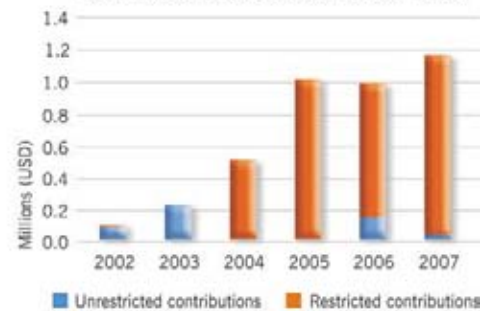
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

27,670

**Funding source in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



**Major donors**

Earth Water International

**USD**

38,445

**Private sector fund-raising programme in Greece**

**Total contribution in USD:**

503,251

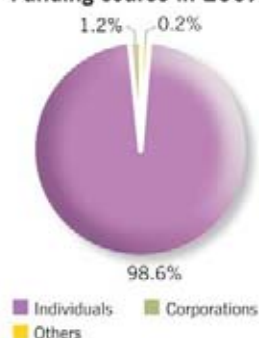
**Total contribution in currency:**

374,689 (EUR)

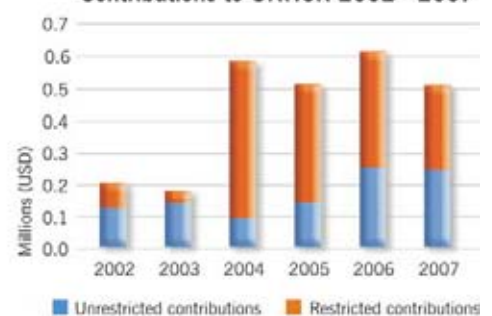
**Unrestricted contribution (USD):**

241,390

**Funding source in 2007**



**Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007**



## Private sector fund-raising programme in Italy

### Total contribution in USD:

5,210,109

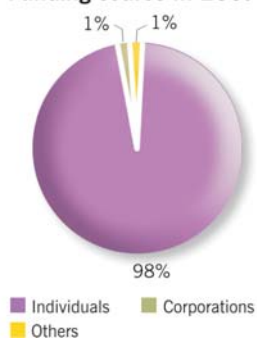
### Total contribution in currency:

3,755,137 (EUR)

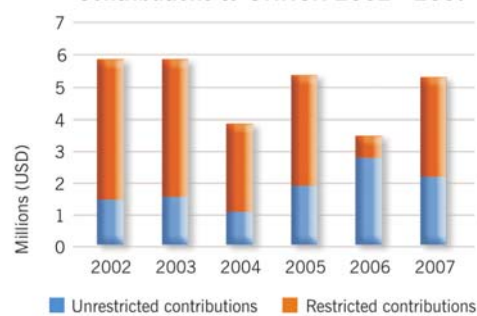
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,124,945

Funding source in 2007



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



### Major donors

Donor	USD
Mr. Igor Mitoraj	73,746
Santa Famiglia di Bordeaux	64,518
Ms. Maria Edmea Balbo Bertone Di Sambuy	41,041
Mr. Claudio Poleschi	35,668
Mr. Stefano Cortesi	21,614
Fine Art	19,174
Edi Cer Spa	17,699
Technip Italy Spa	17,219
Ms. Anna Orofino	15,850
Ms. Veronica Bova Pesci	15,051
Mr. Giorgio Martinato	11,799
Ms. Giuliana Lagetto	10,172

## USA for UNHCR

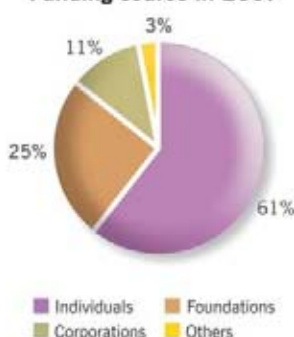
### Total contribution in USD:

2,070,347

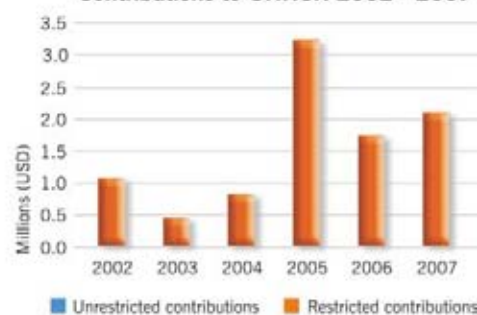
### Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Funding source in 2007



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2007



### Major donors

Donor	USD
Jolie-Pitt Foundation	343,000
The Howard G. Buffett Foundation	122,290
Microsoft	90,000
Dr. Kolude Doherty Africa Fund	51,188
Katherine Ruttenberg	48,576
Charity Folks Inc.	38,047
Nike Inc. & Affiliates	34,933
Paris Foods Corporation	30,000
Friends of Omaha Yoga School	25,858
Newman's Own Foundation	25,000
Help Darfur Now Inc.	25,000
The Marshall Mathers Foundation	21,301
Budget Bolt, Inc.	20,000
Marcia Dam	15,000
KRL Foundation	13,500
The National Italian American Foundation	10,000
Richard Marks	10,000
Dallas Women's Foundation	10,000