



Part II - UNHCR: Operations



Ugandan IDPs in Itubara camp prepare to return home by dismantling their houses.

Africa

Working environment

At the end of 2007, African nations hosted 10.5 million people of concern to UNHCR, some one million more than in 2006 and a third of those of concern worldwide. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) made up the majority of this total. Some 5.8 million of the estimated 12.7 million conflict-generated IDPs living in sub-Saharan Africa receive protection and assistance from UNHCR.

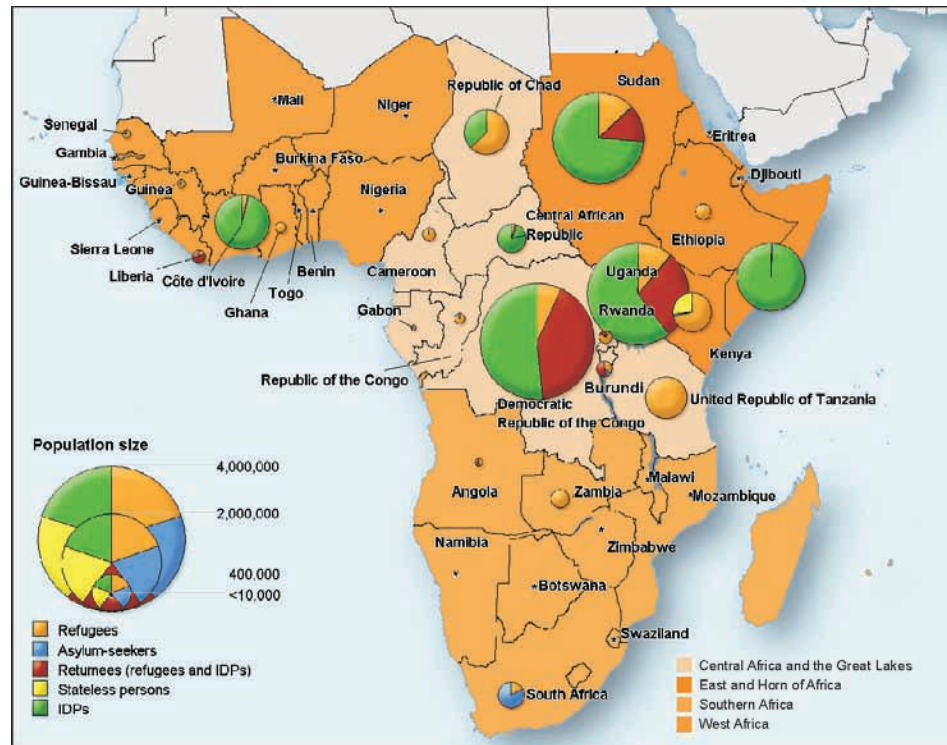
Meanwhile, the number of refugees fell to 2.3 million in 2007, continuing the downward trend begun in 2001, while the number of asylum-seekers increased to over 252,000 persons, some 13.5 per cent more than in 2006.

These numbers reflect both significant progress in achieving durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, as well as the impact of new population movements across the continent. Both 2007 and 2008 saw the development of comprehensive strategies to address protracted refugee situations. These were aided by the consolidation of peace and stability in some countries of origin, the generosity of African States that offered local integration, and the willingness of countries elsewhere in the world to provide resettlement opportunities.

In 2007, some 2 million displaced people found solutions to their plight. An estimated 300,000 refugees and 1.7 million IDPs made the decision to return home, mainly to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia and Southern Sudan.

Local integration efforts, which had faced difficulties for a considerable period, have been revitalized in Central, Southern and West Africa. UNHCR is working with States in the region to realize this durable solution for hundreds of thousands of refugees.

In West and Southern Africa, the consolidation of peace and declining refugee populations have made governments more receptive to creative solutions for the remaining refugees, including local integration. In the



United Republic of Tanzania, for instance, the local integration and naturalization of some 171,000 Burundian refugees who had fled their country in 1972 is underway.

Resettlement has served as a tangible demonstration of international burden sharing. It helped to reassure governments hosting large numbers of refugees of international solidarity, enhanced protection space and increased receptivity to other solutions for refugees. UNHCR referred approximately 19,000 refugees comprising 28 nationalities for resettlement in 2007.

At the same time, conflicts in Chad, the DRC, Kenya, Somalia, the Darfur region of Sudan, and the crisis in Zimbabwe have produced large new displacements. Sudan remains the most complex humanitarian operation in Africa, comprising both the largest IDP crisis and refugee repatriation operation. Sudan was also the biggest refugee-producing country in Africa during 2007. The humanitarian emergency in Darfur continues, with unending violence and deteriorating security.

The situation in eastern Chad worsened, despite the deployment of the European Union-led peacekeeping force. A rebel attack on the capital, N'Djamena, resulted in refugee movements to neighbouring Cameroon. In Somalia, where the number of IDPs rose from 450,000 to approximately 1.1 million between January 2007 and June 2008, displaced people have limited access to life-sustaining assistance.

In eastern DRC, fighting, attacks against IDP camps, sexual violence and other serious human rights violations displaced about half a million people, in addition to generating refugee flows towards neighbouring countries.

Even in the areas to which IDPs fled in search of safety, insecurity threatened their lives, put them at risk of further displacement and limited their access to basic rights and services such as education and food. Providing assistance and protection was challenging and frequently dangerous for humanitarian workers. UNHCR continued to work to improve conditions for refugees and IDPs, many of whom live in appalling circumstances in camps or settlements, impoverished host communities or urban settings.

Acute malnutrition rates dropped in some of the refugee operations most affected by the problem, notably Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. The establishment of standard operating procedures to address sexual and gender-based violence has brought tangible results in some countries, such as Burundi, where 96 per cent of the 300 survivors who reported incidents of such violence in returnee areas received medical, legal and psychosocial support. However, additional efforts are required to meet minimum international standards in these sectors and others, including education and HIV and AIDS.

Strategic objectives

UNHCR has established the following objectives for its operations in Africa for 2009:

Ensuring effective protection by:

- Enhancing the protection of refugees and others of concern against sexual and gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation.
- Building capacity among governments to conduct refugee status determination (RSD) and registration.

Safeguarding the social and economic well-being of persons of concern by:

- Improving living standards and reducing major risks to health, notably malnutrition, malaria, HIV and AIDS, and inadequate health services.
- Applying age, gender and diversity analysis to all operational activities.

Attaining durable solutions by:

- Promoting durable solutions, with particular attention to protracted refugee situations.

Responding effectively to emergency situations by:

- Maintaining a regional emergency response capacity.
- Promoting the safety of staff, populations of concern and organizational assets.

In pursuit of the above objectives, the Office will develop dynamic partnerships and enhance results-based management, including the efficient utilization of resources.

Thematic highlights

UNHCR will strengthen national capacities to deliver protection, provide assistance and realize solutions for refugees, taking into account the phenomenon of mixed migration, which has introduced new complexities for governments and the Office.

With regard to durable solutions, UNHCR anticipates that, conditions permitting, an estimated 196,000 refugees will repatriate voluntarily in 2009, mainly to Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Mauritania and Southern Sudan. The Office will support Governments willing to integrate refugees locally in Central, Southern and West Africa. Some 116,400 refugees will be in need of resettlement in 2009, more than four times as many as in 2008.



A young displaced girl has found refuge in a temporary site in the Central African Republic.

Strong partnerships with international and local NGOs, UN agencies and other organizations will remain vital in reinforcing the protection of forcibly displaced people and ensuring that their basic needs are met. UNHCR will continue to promote the early engagement of development actors in post-conflict situations and in areas hosting refugees and IDPs.

Fostering partnerships with African multilateral organizations in strategic areas, such as the promotion of durable solutions, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction and mixed migration will also be a priority in 2009. Some ground breaking events are foreseen for 2009 under the umbrella of the African Union, and UNHCR will strongly support these initiatives (see *box*).

Based on the current operational environment and within the framework of the regionalization process in Africa, UNHCR is restructuring its presence in Southern and West Africa by establishing regional offices in Pretoria and Dakar.

Subregional priorities

In West Africa, UNHCR's operations will focus on local integration for the majority of the refugees remaining in the region, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States and concerned governments. The organized repatriation to Mauritania is expected to continue in 2009, notwithstanding recent political developments in the country. While returns to Togo should be completed by the end of 2008, the repatriation to Liberia may be extended depending on the number of returns attained by the end of 2008. The organized repatriation of Ivorian refugees should begin in 2009.

Major activities in the East and Horn of Africa will include improving protection and assistance for refugees in camps; facilitating the return of Sudanese refugees living in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda; and assisting the return of smaller refugee groups of other nationalities. UNHCR will continue to support the cluster approach for IDPs and returned IDPs in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda.

Operational and security conditions will remain challenging in many areas of Chad and Sudan. In Chad and the Darfur region of Sudan, UNHCR will focus on improving standards of assistance and protection for refugees and IDPs. In Southern Sudan, the Office will facilitate the repatriation of refugees and support the reintegration of returned refugees and IDPs. In eastern Sudan, UNHCR will redouble its efforts to find comprehensive durable solutions for the long-staying refugee community in the area.

In Central Africa and the Great Lakes region, operations will focus on improving protection and assistance for refugees living mainly in camps in Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Rwanda and Tanzania. UNHCR will also seek to implement comprehensive durable solutions for refugees, including facilitating the return and reintegration of refugees to Angola, Burundi and the DRC and the local integration of some of the 1972 Burundian refugees in Tanzania. UNHCR will continue to lead the protection response to IDP situations in CAR and the DRC.

Improving the asylum regime will remain a special feature of the operations in Southern Africa. UNHCR will continue to organize repatriation to the DRC and support individual voluntary repatriation for refugees of other nationalities, while encouraging governments to integrate remaining refugee groups locally. UNHCR will be ready to respond effectively to developments in Zimbabwe, whether they result in increased refugee flows or opportunities for the return and reintegration of refugees and other displaced populations.

Challenges

Political instability and insecurity persist in some areas, which could lead to new displacements and prevent the voluntary return of tens of thousands of people. In addition to risks to the lives of beneficiaries and humanitarian workers, insecurity restricts humanitarian access and has enormous implications on operations, notably in CAR, eastern Chad, eastern DRC, Somalia and Sudan's Darfur region.

UNHCR operates in difficult conditions in many parts of Africa. Logistical problems are a daily reality, with many operations affected by heavy rains, floods and the lack of transport infrastructure.

Obtaining lasting durable solutions through repatriation and local integration are perhaps the greatest challenges for ending the cycle of forced displacement. The lack of economic opportunities in countries of asylum decreases prospects for self-reliance among refugees and reduces possibilities for their sustainable local integration. Similarly, a dearth of reintegration activities and livelihood prospects in countries of origin hampers the consolidation of peace and the sustainability of returns.

Mixed population movements towards other continents and within Africa will continue to pose challenges for humanitarian action and protection, particularly in ensuring that people in need of international protection have access to asylum procedures.

The global food crisis has a significant impact on refugees, as two-thirds of the refugee population in Africa depends on international food aid. In this context, expanding self-reliance opportunities is of the utmost importance.

Operations in Africa account for more than a third of UNHCR's 2009 budget. Predictable and adequate funding will be crucial if UNHCR is to identify durable solutions and help people of concern enjoy basic rights.

Financial information

In addition to the ongoing activities planned for in last year's 2008-2009 Global Appeal, the 2009 annual budget provides for a number of new displacement situations as well as increased needs in ongoing operations.

Policy priorities, such as projects for health and nutrition, have been mainstreamed into country programmes. Revised budgets also include adjustments for the ongoing regionalization process in Southern and West Africa, variations in salary scales and higher fuel and food costs, as well as the need to ensure Minimum Operational Safety Standards (MOSS) in all locations.

The number of supplementary budgets has increased for 2009. If fully funded, they will enable UNHCR to:

- Realize durable solutions for refugees from Angola; Burundi (living in Tanzania); Eritrea and Ethiopia (living in eastern Sudan); Liberia, Sierra Leone and Southern Sudan.

- Address assistance and protection needs related to the unfolding situations in Zimbabwe, Sudan's Darfur region and Somalia.
- Address post repatriation, rehabilitation and livelihoods requirements associated with the impact of long presence of Sudanese refugees who are gradually vacating camps in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.
- Address the protection and assistance needs of IDPs and returned IDPs in CAR, Chad, the DRC, Kenya and Uganda.

African Union initiatives on forced displacement

In 2009, the African Union (AU) will hold its first Special Summit of Heads of State and Governments on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. The summit will provide a unique opportunity for Heads of State and governments to adopt new approaches to resolve situations of forced displacement in Africa. UNHCR will be working closely with the AU Commission to ensure the success of the event.

UNHCR will also provide technical advice to the AU in connection with the development of a Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa. Once adopted, this Convention will be a groundbreaking achievement; it will be the first international treaty on IDPs.

(Please refer to the East and Horn of Africa chapter for details on UNHCR's work with the AU.)

UNHCR's budget 2000 - 2009



Budget (USD)						
Countries	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Burundi	21,833,225	5,742,263	27,575,488	24,127,058	2,733,304	26,860,362
Cameroon	3,150,673	500,000	3,650,673	11,244,567	0	11,244,567
Central African Republic	2,133,674	2,804,057	4,937,731	3,730,862	2,998,080	6,728,942
Chad	73,766,150	15,082,897	88,849,047	80,626,842	11,698,498	92,325,340
Congo, Republic of the	5,970,813	0	5,970,813	5,977,632	0	5,977,632
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40,922,027	28,507,764	69,429,791	53,587,722	21,447,738	75,035,460
Gabon	1,994,337	0	1,994,337	2,179,825	0	2,179,825
Rwanda	5,450,315	141,000	5,591,315	10,389,742	0	10,389,742
United Republic of Tanzania	24,671,621	14,537,812	39,209,433	26,563,840	9,176,211	35,740,051
Regional activities ¹	8,415,000	0	8,415,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000
Subtotal Central Africa and the Great Lakes	188,307,835	67,315,793	255,623,628	226,428,090	48,053,831	274,481,921
Djibouti	3,141,379	1,074,000	4,215,379	4,949,658	2,382,974	7,332,632
Eritrea	3,952,118	0	3,952,118	4,135,357	0	4,135,357
Ethiopia	18,393,089	12,547,634	30,940,723	23,141,071	11,403,062	34,544,133
Kenya ²	41,480,297	27,223,314	68,703,611	45,116,023	9,122,718	54,238,741
Somalia	6,948,071	18,711,698	25,659,769	9,662,358	21,339,682	31,002,040
Sudan	18,618,769	87,523,168	106,141,937	22,335,095	80,804,715	103,139,810
Uganda	16,851,084	17,637,554	34,488,638	16,655,702	13,376,813	30,032,515
Regional activities ³	2,350,000	0	2,350,000	3,700,000	0	3,700,000
Subtotal East and Horn of Africa	111,734,807	164,717,368	276,452,175	129,695,264	138,429,964	268,125,228
Benin	1,452,423	0	1,452,423	1,325,238	0	1,325,238
Côte d'Ivoire	7,241,611	2,336,449	9,578,060	6,493,798	1,882,587	8,376,385
Gambia	71,237	0	71,237	91,477	548,492	639,969
Ghana	6,137,528	0	6,137,528	5,543,193	2,354,878	7,898,071
Guinea	7,009,896	0	7,009,896	5,559,416	1,454,130	7,013,546
Liberia	20,627,460	3,049,920	23,677,380	9,953,213	0	9,953,213
Mali	96,253	0	96,253	108,215	0	108,215
Nigeria	2,866,236	0	2,866,236	3,220,330	0	3,220,330
Senegal ⁴	6,504,729	158,066	6,662,795	6,965,772	1,903,401	8,869,173
Sierra Leone	6,575,657	150,000	6,725,657	4,008,743	0	4,008,743
Togo	461,138	0	461,138	1,076,957	0	1,076,957
Regional activities ⁵	6,452,060	0	6,452,060	4,550,800	0	4,550,800
Subtotal West Africa	65,496,228	5,694,435	71,190,663	48,897,152	8,143,488	57,040,640
Angola	4,632,000	0	4,632,000	4,305,132	0	4,305,132
Botswana	2,469,909	1,401,869	3,871,778	2,159,097	389,408	2,548,505
Malawi	2,693,492	0	2,693,492	2,358,012	0	2,358,012
Mozambique	2,521,686	1,635,514	4,157,200	2,275,240	420,561	2,695,801
Namibia	2,556,195	0	2,556,195	2,663,690	0	2,663,690
South Africa	7,127,158	5,373,832	12,500,990	7,865,927	2,230,529	10,096,456
Zambia	8,835,503	1,134,579	9,970,082	13,486,725	230,529	13,717,254
Zimbabwe	2,109,371	0	2,109,371	2,439,226	4,604,802	7,044,028
Regional activities ⁶	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	3,362,000	0	3,362,000
Subtotal Southern Africa	34,945,314	9,545,794	44,491,108	40,915,049	7,875,830	48,790,879
Total	400,484,184	247,273,390	647,757,574	445,935,555	202,503,113	648,438,668

¹ Includes activities for resettlement, repatriation and care and maintenance, as well as light aircraft charters.

² Includes the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.

³ Includes activities for individual voluntary repatriation, malnutrition and malaria.

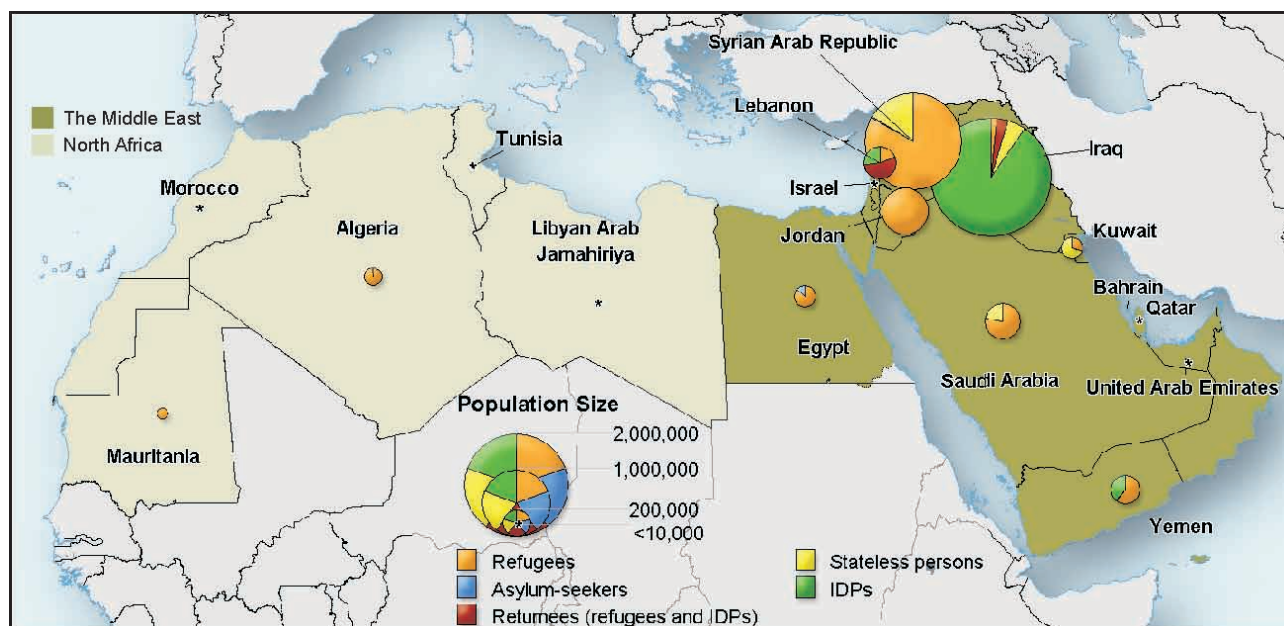
⁴ Includes the Regional Support Hub in Dakar.

⁵ Includes care and maintenance, voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement assistance for urban refugees managed by the regional office in Senegal.

⁶ Includes strengthening registration, documentation and refugee status determination systems in Southern Africa, repatriation of individual refugees, resettlement, and external relations.

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Middle East and North Africa



Working environment

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region produces, and hosts, a large number of refugees and other displaced people. It is prey to social and political turmoil, and security concerns dominate government policies and practices. Nonetheless, change in the region may also create opportunities to improve the situation of the displaced.

Developments in Mauritania are particularly encouraging in this regard. Mauritanian refugees are repatriating voluntarily to their country, while the Government has adopted a national refugee law and established national asylum procedures.

The continuing displacement of Iraqis is having a serious impact on Iraq and other countries in the region. No solutions are in sight for the protracted Palestinian refugee situation either. The asylum systems and socio-economic fabrics of the region's main refugee-hosting countries are feeling the strain.

The dire situation of more than two million internally displaced Iraqis and a large number of Iraqi refugees in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic is of great concern to UNHCR. Numerous women and children within this displaced population are victims of sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation, including trafficking, survival sex and child labour.

The countries hosting Iraqi refugees have shown considerable hospitality and respect for the right to asylum. The international community's support in dealing with the crisis has also had a positive impact on the protection climate for Iraqi refugees.

However, the burden on the main Iraqi-receiving countries, Syria and Jordan in particular, is immense. The presence of massive numbers of Iraqi refugees—in addition to hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees—is placing a heavy burden on the economies and social services of these countries.

Although the conditions prevailing in Iraq are not yet conducive to massive organized voluntary repatriation, many Iraqis are repatriating spontaneously. This has prompted the Office to adopt a new individual case management policy that enables it to provide basic assistance to those returning. Slow but steady improvements in security in Iraq and the growing frustration among Iraqi displaced over their deteriorating humanitarian situation are likely to propel higher rates of returns in 2009.

Egypt is host to refugees and asylum-seekers from Iraq, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and other sub-Saharan countries. Asylum-seekers from African countries continue to cross from Egypt into Israel in search of protection and better economic opportunities. This is affecting the protection climate in Egypt, where in June 2008 the authorities detained or *refouled* a significant number of Eritrean asylum-seekers.

In Yemen, UNHCR cares for some 100,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly from Somalia. The Government of Yemen has traditionally maintained an open-door policy towards Somalis, granting them refugee recognition on a *prima-facie* basis. However, the situation is complicated by the increase in mixed migration movements to Yemen. In addition, the internal conflict that broke out in northern Yemen in 2004 has left some 77,000 people displaced or directly affected within the country, posing additional challenges for the Government and aid agencies.

The mixed migration of people originating mostly from sub-Saharan African countries continues to be a major feature in North Africa. Although many of those within mixed movements may be in need of international protection, the majority are believed to be in search of better economic opportunities. The absence of national and regional strategies to deal with the issue makes it difficult to ensure protection for those who need it.

The lack of a political solution in Western Sahara poses persisting challenges in the way of durable solutions to this protracted refugee situation. UNHCR continues to provide basic assistance for Western Sahara refugees in the Tindouf camps in Algeria. In cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and the Moroccan and Algerian authorities, UNHCR implements the Confidence Building Measures project. This facilitates personal contact between the Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps and their family members in Western Sahara.

Strategic objectives

- **Taking steps to bridge existing protection gaps, thereby ensuring that people in need of international protection moving in mixed migration flows are protected according to international law and standards**

UNHCR intends to foster partnerships in the region to build national capacities to address migratory movements in line with international standards. The aim is to balance refugee protection with States' security and migration management interests. UNHCR's 10-Point Plan of Action, which was piloted in North Africa and envisages activities elsewhere, including in sub-Saharan countries, is a strategic framework for refugee protection in the context of mixed migration movements.

Enhancing the capacities of governments in the region, thus promoting the establishment of an international protection regime, including responsive asylum systems consistent with international standards

The Office is implementing an asylum capacity and institution-building strategy targeting government structures, civil society institutions and regional organizations, such as the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Organization of Islamic Conference. This strategy aims to create awareness on refugee matters, promote institutional engagement with



Displaced Iranian Kurds have been living in temporary shelters in Iraq for many years.

refugees and asylum-seekers, and expand asylum space in the Arab world. The strategy includes the provision of technical support, advice and training.

- **Ensuring that the basic needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen, as well as refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR in North Africa, are met**

UNHCR's strategy aims at providing basic humanitarian assistance, including care and maintenance and self-reliance opportunities, to refugees and IDPs while searching for durable solutions for them. The Office is also working to strengthen legal frameworks, protection and assistance by enhancing partnerships with the relevant governments and civil society institutions.

In Yemen, UNHCR is working with WFP and other partners to assist IDPs. However, the country's worsening socio-economic situation and growing population of refugees and migrants could weaken its protection climate and threaten its open door policy towards refugees.

- **Ensuring that the basic needs of refugees and IDPs inside Iraq as well as Iraqi refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR in the Middle East are met through the provision of material, medical and other assistance as well as support to the refugees' host governments**

Continuing instability in Iraq has prompted the Office to focus on the provision of protection and assistance to refugees outside Iraq. The Office will also search for durable solutions for refugees in Iraq and Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries. UNHCR is trying to persuade the international community to share more of the burden, and is soliciting more support for the States hosting Iraqi refugees, particularly Syria and Jordan. In addition, in the expectation of increased returns of refugees and IDPs during 2009, UNHCR has put in place mechanisms to deal with the reception and reintegration of returnees.

- **Strengthen external relations with Gulf States for fundraising purposes—directly or through State sponsored NGOs and associations—and with regional intergovernmental organizations and civil society to promote the rights of refugees and stateless people in the Arab world**

UNHCR has embarked on a strategy of comprehensive partnership with the Gulf States aimed at securing their

political and humanitarian support as well as financial contributions. Partnership agreements with prominent NGOs, civil society institutions and societies such as the Saudi Red Crescent and the *Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani Foundation* are being established. Additionally, UNHCR is building on partnerships for advocacy and protection with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

- **Design and implement a situational approach to monitor developments related to statelessness, identify protection gaps affecting stateless people, and advise governments on how to reduce statelessness**

UNHCR is developing plans to address statelessness in the region. The Office will provide training on statelessness issues to its staff, besides encouraging government authorities to address statelessness in their countries.

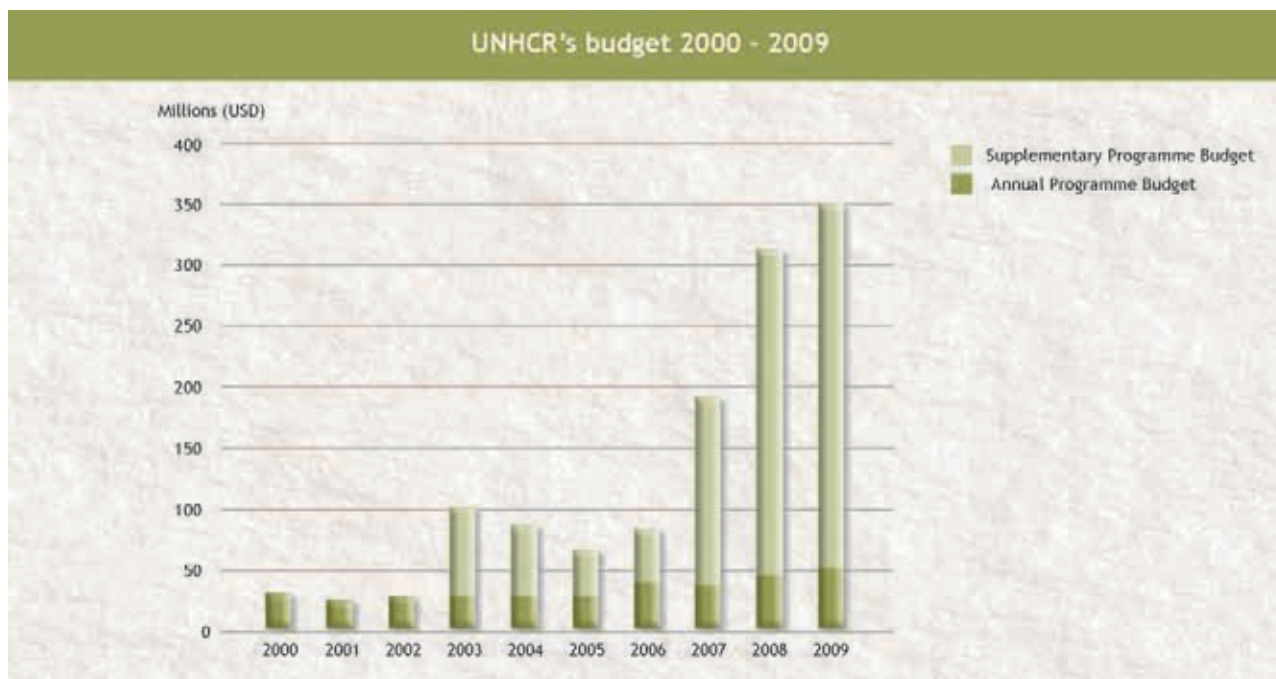
Challenges

Reconciling refugee protection with States' national security interests is a key challenge for UNHCR in the region. Protection is hampered by an absence of national asylum systems, coupled with overwhelming concerns about security. An increase in extremist activities, the volatile situation in Iraq and the long-standing Palestinian issue also raise difficulties in refugee protection and humanitarian work. The growing phenomenon of mixed migration, particularly to North Africa and the Gulf of Aden, is another major challenge for UNHCR operations in the region.

Financial information

UNHCR's requirements in the region have increased considerably during the past three years as a result of the growing number of displaced Iraqis, both inside Iraq and in the surrounding countries. UNHCR's requirements for the Iraq situation are presented in a supplementary budget that covers eight countries, Headquarters and regional activities for some USD 299 million in 2009. The Office also has supplementary programmes for the repatriation of Mauritanian refugees, IDPs in Yemen, confidence-building measures for Western Sahara, and mixed migration movements in North Africa.

UNHCR's budget 2000 - 2009



Budget (USD)

Countries	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Algeria	4,900,313	1,091,014	5,991,327	6,031,156	0	6,031,156
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,314,586	248,989	1,563,575	1,428,123	0	1,428,123
Mauritania	897,903	6,577,750	7,475,653	921,425	6,491,602	7,413,027
Morocco	1,202,897	384,138	1,587,035	1,375,049	0	1,375,049
Tunisia	406,312	236,326	642,638	448,519	0	448,519
Western Sahara	0	3,294,729	3,294,729	0	4,025,311	4,025,311
Regional activities	0	1,982,393	1,982,393	0	0	0
Subtotal North Africa	8,722,011	13,815,339	22,537,350	10,204,272	10,516,913	20,721,185
Egypt	5,002,166	2,798,471	7,800,637	5,920,580	3,867,787	9,788,367
Iraq	632,337	51,189,623	51,821,960	666,701	75,806,938	76,473,639
Israel	723,075	0	723,075	2,176,844	0	2,176,844
Jordan	1,266,529	50,884,309	52,150,838	1,846,833	44,966,843	46,813,676
Lebanon	3,019,565	6,548,991	9,568,556	2,650,476	6,566,945	9,217,421
Saudi Arabia	2,286,449	300,000	2,586,449	2,430,997	394,909	2,825,906
Syrian Arab Republic	1,750,058	128,807,716	130,557,774	2,088,608	127,714,185	129,802,793
United Arab Emirates	3,220,876	0	3,220,876	3,205,263	0	3,205,263
Yemen	6,713,913	6,553,946	13,267,859	18,930,355	13,441,080	32,371,435
Regional activities ¹	0	5,571,625	5,571,625	0	17,415,886	17,415,886
Subtotal Middle East	24,614,968	252,654,681	277,269,649	39,916,657	290,174,573	330,091,230
Total	33,336,979	266,470,020	299,806,999	50,120,929	300,691,486	350,812,415

¹ Includes regional support activities for procurement and stockpiling, as well as durable solutions.

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Asia and the Pacific

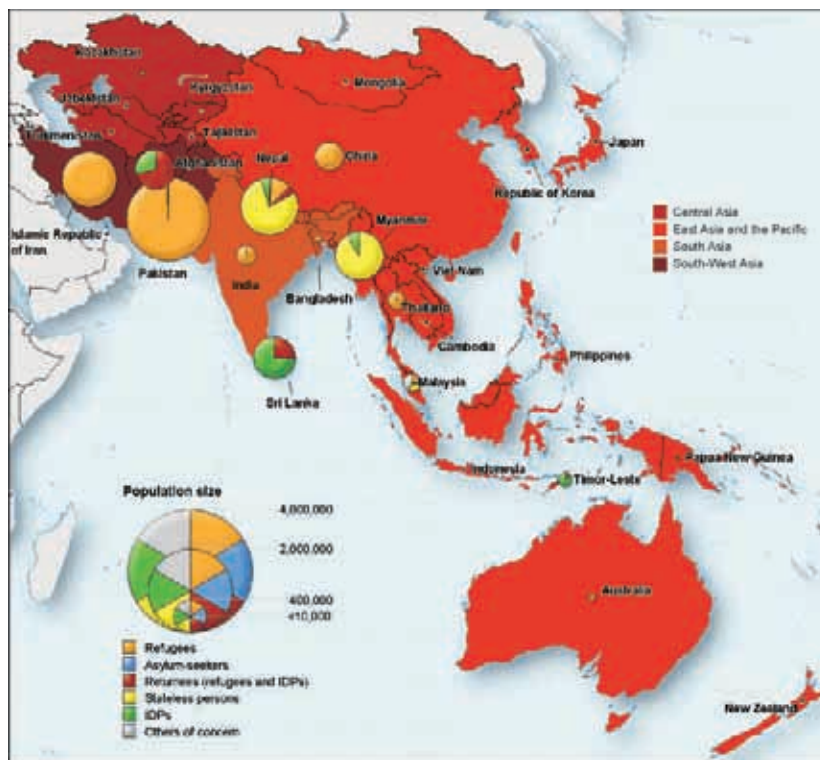
Working environment

Huge disparities in wealth across the region and the denial of fundamental rights in some countries have driven broad population movements in Asia. As these flows consist of both victims of forced displacement and economic migrants, a primary challenge for UNHCR is to ensure that the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers are respected. The Office works to reconcile protection needs with States' legitimate concerns about illegal immigration and national security.

South-West Asia grew more unstable in 2008, with security in Pakistan's western border regions deteriorating and Afghanistan witnessing the highest number of security incidents since the fall of the Taliban. In Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, which recently endured floods and has experienced much conflict-related internal displacement, humanitarian agencies and the authorities have made a coordinated appeal for funds to help the affected.

In Central Asia, the protection environment is becoming more restricted, especially for Afghan and Uzbek asylum-seekers and refugees. In Sri Lanka, the shifting of military activities to the North has seen the area experience new displacement as well as restrictions on humanitarian access. But new hopes for peace and stability were raised in Nepal, where the successful conclusion of elections marked the start of the transition to a new, non-monarchical political system.

While there have been major achievements in providing durable solutions for refugees across much of Asia, the lack of sufficient opportunities for local integration and sustainable livelihoods hampers the search for solutions in several instances. In Thailand, the asylum space has become narrower; there has been an increase in the repatriation of Lao Hmong—to whom UNHCR has no access—while some asylum-seekers from Myanmar have been forcefully made to return, without any assessment of their protection needs.



The 2008 Olympic Games saw China impose new security restrictions on asylum-seekers and refugees. This required UNHCR to accelerate the implementation of durable solutions and make appropriate local arrangements for asylum-seekers outside Beijing. Also for security reasons, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared certain areas of the country off-limits to foreigners. The “no-go” areas include Sistan and Baluchistan province, where a large number of Afghan refugees live.

Despite the difficult conditions prevailing in Afghanistan, some 250,000 Afghans had returned home by September 2008, driven at least partially by rising living costs in countries of asylum. Indeed, the increase in food and fuel prices across the region has hurt UNHCR programmes as well as refugee livelihoods. The Government of Pakistan's decision to review its 2007-2009 repatriation plan in light of the turmoil in Afghanistan has offered a respite to many Afghan refugees without immediate prospects for safe and secure return.

Natural disasters remained another factor in the region; UNHCR supported government and UN relief efforts by providing emergency shelter in the wake of both Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar and the earthquake which struck China's Sichuan Province.

Strategic objectives

- **Ensure protection for all people of concern**

UNHCR will advocate for the rights of people of concern and work with regional institutions and civil society to uphold international protection standards. It will also enhance protection support at the national and regional levels through capacity building and promotional activities. Greater regionalization in the countries falling under the regional offices in Bangkok and Almaty will promote the harmonization of protection responses, as well as the sharing of good practices. Sub-regional activities to help States address mixed flows of asylum-seekers and migrants are planned for 2009.

To help registered Afghans in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, UNHCR will continue to work closely with the Governments of both countries to maintain the refugees current protected status, which provides greater predictability of stay. In Central Asia, UNHCR offices will concentrate on strengthening protection regimes and preventing the *refoulement* of refugees and asylum-seekers. To this end, the Office is helping to build the capacity of governmental bodies and NGOs, while simultaneously ensuring the engagement of other international organizations.

UNHCR offices will continue to map the phenomenon of statelessness and address its causes, as well as promote the rights and well-being of stateless populations. As for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan, following the visit of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons to the country, an IDP profiling exercise was undertaken to support responses for different groups and negotiation of solutions. With implementation of the cluster approach in Afghanistan in 2008, UNHCR is leading the protection cluster with the UN Assistance Mission and the Norwegian Refugee Council.

- **Affirm and develop an international protection regime**

In spite of setbacks in the overall protection environment in some parts of Asia, UNHCR offices across the region continue to help governments to develop asylum legislation and prepare to accede to the international refugee and statelessness instruments. In Indonesia, awareness-raising and training events are helping the country prepare for its accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In Mongolia, the Government has confirmed its intention to accede to the Refugee Convention.

UNHCR is assisting the People's Republic of China to prepare and implement national refugee legislation that

complies with international refugee law. The Office is also working with the Government of Cambodia to develop national asylum procedures. A positive development in Kazakhstan is the Government's reaffirmation that it will adopt national refugee legislation.

The decision by the new Government of Australia to end the so-called Pacific Solution for asylum-seekers has led to positive developments, such as the closure of off-shore facilities on Nauru and Papua New Guinea, as well as the replacement of temporary protection visas for refugees with permanent residence visas.

Planned sub-regional activities in 2009 will focus on the implementation of the 10-Point Plan of Action to address mixed migration in Asia. The Office will look into protection sensitive entry systems, reception conditions, profiling, referral processes and procedures. UNHCR is also launching a capacity-building strategy in the Pacific that offers "tailor-made" protection frameworks and practical advice to participating States.

- **Realize the social and economic well-being of people of concern**

UNHCR works with governments and partners to improve basic conditions and pursue sustainable livelihood and self-reliance opportunities in refugee camps. In Bangladesh, improvements in the administration of justice in the camps have reduced arbitrary arrests and the risks for women and girls of abuse, exploitation and sexual and gender-based violence. In the Kutupalong camp, where there have been notable improvements in the health and education sectors, the construction of semi-permanent structures has helped to redress what had been one of the worst shelter situations for refugees in Asia. Improved housing in the Nayapara camp is expected to be completed by the end of 2009.

In Thailand, while progress has been made in filling protection gaps in the border camps for Myanmar refugees, there have been no improvements in refugees' access to employment and self-reliance opportunities outside the camps. In Myanmar's Northern Rakhine State, UNHCR's activities focus on improving access to basic services for returnees and people without citizenship, while enabling women and girls to participate in decisions affecting their lives. In the south-east of Myanmar, UNHCR implements quick-impact projects to restore basic services.

The situation of asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas in the region remains worrying, with detention a common practice and lack of access to lawful employment leaving many people vulnerable to exploitation and extreme poverty. Where legal refugee frameworks are lacking, alternative migration mechanisms, such as temporary work permits, have been provided only in a few instances. UNHCR will train

refugees in skills that could help them improve their livelihoods, and support people with specific needs.

To help the Government of Pakistan to host 1.8 million Afghan refugees, UNHCR will advocate for development assistance funding for refugee hosting areas as part of the UN's Delivering as One programme. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR will focus on strengthening coordination with the Government and greater access for refugees to education, health and livelihoods.

- **Attain durable solutions**

Asia remains the region with UNHCR's largest repatriation programme (Afghans from Pakistan) and accounts for more than 50 per cent of UNHCR's global resettlement submissions and departures. Promoting and attaining durable solutions and resolving protracted refugee situations remain at the centre of the regional strategy. For refugees in countries such as Malaysia and Thailand, large-scale resettlement has often been the only available solution. In Nepal, the start of large-scale resettlement, in cooperation with the Government and the support of a core group of third countries, has offered the chance of a better future for people in the refugee camps, some of whom have lived there for more than 17 years.

UNHCR will continue to facilitate voluntary repatriation, while ensuring respect for principles of voluntariness, for both Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan and refugees from Myanmar in Bangladesh. To increase refugees' self-reliance, particularly in urban areas, the Office will expand

partnerships, encourage respect for the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees, and promote better conditions of stay.

- **Develop dynamic partnerships**

UNHCR will work with its partners to address gaps in assistance for refugees. In addition to raising awareness about asylum issues—for instance in Central Asia—UNHCR offices are promoting a more active advocacy role for civil society in refugee matters. New partnerships with local NGOs in many countries aim to expand outreach to refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas. UNHCR will continue to work closely with representatives of the donor and resettlement communities across Asia to ensure timely sharing of information and assistance; a steering group in Bangladesh and a core group of resettlement countries in Nepal have shown that such partnerships can help to move a protracted situation towards solutions.

In Australia, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, Japan, Hong Kong SAR (China), Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, private sector fundraising is already underway or being considered for the future. UNHCR continues to promote the inclusion of refugee matters in the agenda of UN Country Teams, particularly by lobbying with agencies working in early recovery and development to support the provision of services to refugee-hosting communities and reintegration programmes. UNHCR also advocates for the inclusion of refugee and asylum issues within broader regional agendas, such as that of



UNHCR helps internally displaced Sri Lankans through income-generating activities, such as tea picking.

the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Central Asia.

- **Guarantee age, gender and diversity perspectives in operations**

An analysis of the implementation of the age, gender and diversity mainstreaming framework across the region has shown that UNHCR offices are strongly committed to it. Participatory assessments have been carried out on a regular basis and multi-functional teams are in place in most countries. However, participatory assessments in urban areas remain a challenge to which more attention will be needed in 2009. The meaningful representation of women in decision-making structures is constrained in many countries by socio-cultural obstacles.

There is also a need to ensure that standard operating procedures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence are implemented and regularly updated. In Thailand, gaps in security and safety for refugees in the camps, protection of children and women, health and psychological support, education and livelihood conditions will be addressed in 2009.

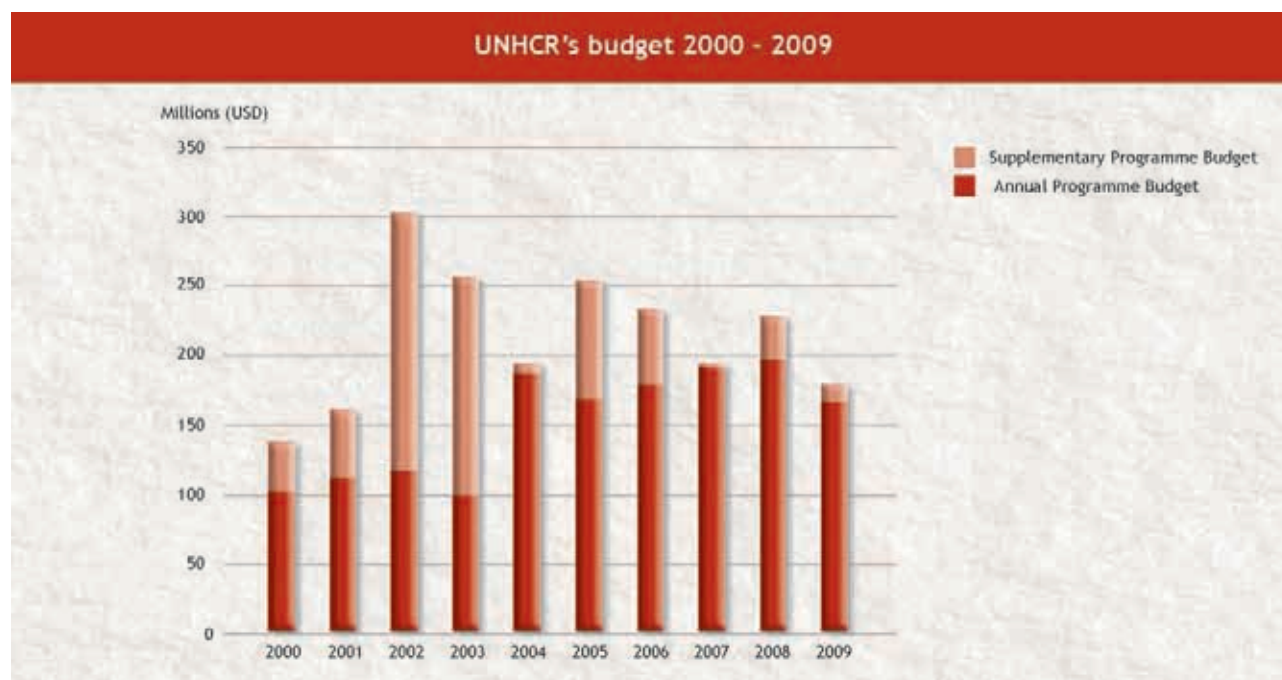
The use of a community mobilization approach in Bangladesh, targeting both refugees in camps and surrounding communities, will reduce the risk of creating dependent and non-cohesive communities. In Pakistan, UNHCR interventions will focus on a comprehensive approach to the management of the Afghan situation. UNHCR will identify those at risk and create a profile of the capacities of the refugee population to assist the search for appropriate options. Activities with the Government and partners in the Islamic Republic of Iran will be enhanced to strengthen the skills training to registered refugees and to promote their livelihood capacities.

Challenges

Growing insecurity, ongoing conflicts and the reduction of humanitarian access will be obstacles to the effective delivery of protection and assistance to populations of concern, most notably in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Rising prices for food and other commodities could also give rise to population movements, and create tensions between refugees and hosting communities as rents increase and resources become scarcer. Limited access to livelihoods remains a challenge in the region. The detention of people of concern and UNHCR's ability to access them remain key concerns and will be central to advocacy activities across the region. UNHCR offices will also continue to monitor the impact of resettlement on arrival patterns, as well as issues of onward or secondary movement.

Financial information

The Annual Programme Budget in Asia and the Pacific has remained relatively stable in the past five years. A small increase resulted from higher needs for returnee grants in the framework of the Afghanistan repatriation programme. The Office has also established several supplementary programmes in response to natural disasters, such as earthquakes in Pakistan and the Indian Ocean (tsunami) in 2005 and the cyclone in Myanmar and earthquake in China in 2008. For 2009, the total budget for the Asia and the Pacific region is USD 182 million. This includes a new Supplementary Programme in Sri Lanka, covering IDP-related activities, which were formerly included in the annual programme.



Budget (USD)						
Countries	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Afghanistan	49,871,900	0	49,871,900	54,347,491	0	54,347,491
Islamic Republic of Iran	12,376,669	1,300,000	13,676,669	13,273,109	790,000	14,063,109
Pakistan	18,374,173	15,526,561	33,900,734	19,934,940	658,320	20,593,260
Regional activities ¹	120,000	0	120,000	110,000	0	110,000
Subtotal South-West Asia	80,742,742	16,826,561	97,569,303	87,665,540	1,448,320	89,113,860
Kazakhstan	2,121,033	0	2,121,033	2,469,058	0	2,469,058
Kyrgyzstan	1,361,170	0	1,361,170	1,261,716	0	1,261,716
Tajikistan	766,984	0	766,984	585,575	0	585,575
Turkmenistan	520,033	0	520,033	496,052	0	496,052
Uzbekistan	100,000	0	100,000	155,000	0	155,000
Subtotal Central Asia	4,869,220	0	4,869,220	4,967,401	0	4,967,401
Bangladesh	5,097,910	164,010	5,261,920	5,109,390	0	5,109,390
India	3,756,783	0	3,756,783	5,202,074	0	5,202,074
Nepal	8,816,251	253,000	9,069,251	9,564,100	0	9,564,100
Sri Lanka	10,789,341	616,200	11,405,541	4,932,696	11,655,829	16,588,525
Regional activities ²	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Subtotal South Asia	28,460,285	1,033,210	29,493,495	24,908,260	11,655,829	36,564,089
Australia and New Zealand	1,177,900	0	1,177,900	1,399,592	0	1,399,592
Cambodia	968,563	0	968,563	1,045,404	0	1,045,404
China	4,771,097	4,672,897	9,443,994	5,200,762	0	5,200,762
Indonesia	2,203,963	0	2,203,963	2,570,816	0	2,570,816
Japan	2,958,835	0	2,958,835	3,473,399	0	3,473,399
Malaysia	5,820,082	0	5,820,082	5,688,940	0	5,688,940
Mongolia	115,948	0	115,948	139,247	0	139,247
Myanmar	6,175,264	8,109,869	14,285,133	6,400,554	0	6,400,554
Papua New Guinea	1,008,398	0	1,008,398	965,414	0	965,414
Philippines	201,261	0	201,261	222,621	0	222,621
Republic of Korea	1,001,976	0	1,001,976	1,192,829	0	1,192,829
Thailand	11,580,394	49,850	11,630,244	17,930,920	0	17,930,920
Timor-Leste	275,978	0	275,978	295,744	0	295,744
Viet Nam	343,062	0	343,062	474,107	0	474,107
Regional activities ²	1,089,841	0	1,089,841	400,000	0	400,000
Subtotal East Asia & the Pacific	39,692,562	12,832,616	52,525,178	47,400,349	0	47,400,349
Total	153,764,809	30,692,387	184,457,196	164,941,550	13,104,149	178,045,699

¹ Includes repatriation of Afghans from non-neighbouring countries.

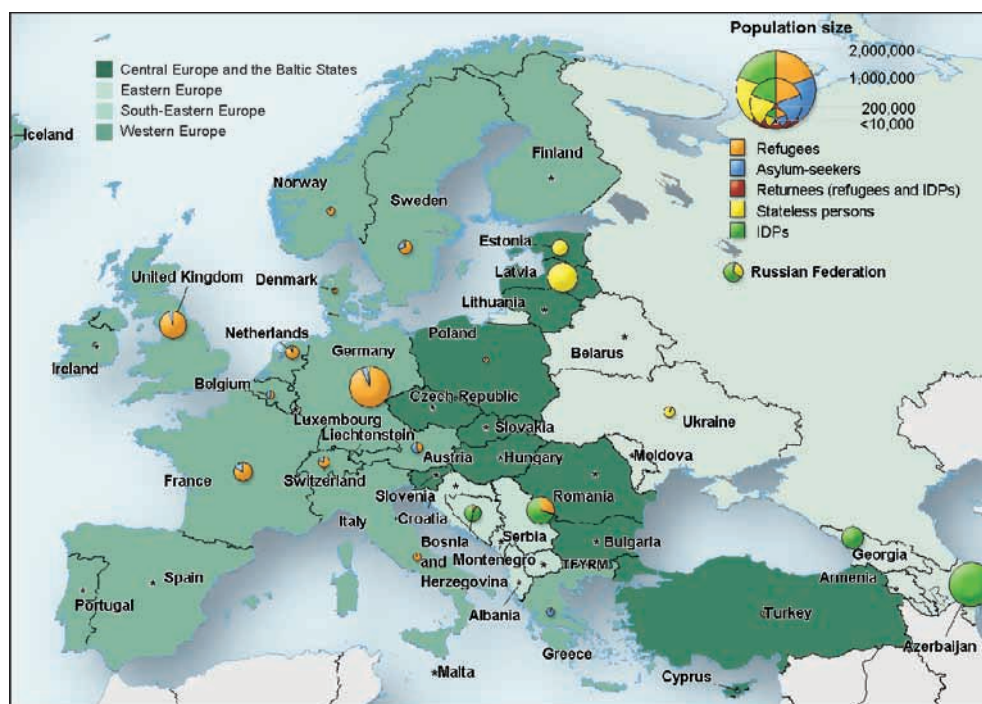
² Includes protection activities, dissemination of refugee law, transport and repatriation activities.

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Europe

Working environment

UNHCR works in the areas of protection, advocacy, capacity building and resource mobilization in 48 countries in Europe. As events and attitudes in the region influence global support for international protection, the Office strives to reinforce high standards, particularly with regard to access, asylum procedures, quality decision-making and durable solutions.



In the first half of 2008, traditional refugee-receiving countries in Western Europe recorded the lowest number of asylum applications in many years. At the same time, Southern Europe and the Nordic countries saw significant increases, including a sharp rise in the number of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. Close to 63,000 individuals applied for international protection in Southern Europe in 2007, an increase of 63 per cent over 2006, with the largest numbers recorded in Greece and Italy. The Nordic countries registered more than 46,400 asylum-seekers, a 37 per cent increase from 2006. Sweden was the main destination of asylum-seekers in Europe in 2007 (36,400 claims).

In August 2008, the situation in the Georgian province of South Ossetia escalated into open hostilities. The conflict resulted in the displacement of more than 158,000 people, mostly within Georgia, adding to the 220,000 displaced by previous conflicts over the territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The UN Country Team activated an inter-agency contingency plan, under which UNHCR leads the sectors of protection, shelter and non-food items and telecommunications. In the immediate aftermath of the hostilities, the High Commissioner visited Georgia and the Russian Federation, as well as South Ossetia, to secure humanitarian space for displaced civilians.

In Eastern Europe, the resettlement of refugees from the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine and Azerbaijan remains the only option because of the lack of local integration alternatives. At the same time,

UNHCR is working with governments to develop effective national asylum systems. In respect of resettlement from Turkey for non-European refugees, UNHCR has called for increased flexibility with regard to resettlement.

Attempts to reach Europe across the Mediterranean Sea continued in 2008. Arrivals by sea in Italy increased by 81 per cent compared to the same period in 2007. Both Greece and Malta faced challenges in upgrading their reception and asylum systems, further complicating access to effective protection for people of concern to UNHCR.

The number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South-Eastern Europe remains high. The protracted refugee situation in the region, particularly in Serbia, will receive particular attention in 2009.

Strategic objectives

Close interaction with governments and other strategic partners is part of UNHCR's strategy to fulfil its mandate responsibility for refugee protection in Europe. The Office's role in the region is to promote and maintain international standards, assist governments in designing comprehensive strategies to address complex mixed migration flows, and find solutions for protracted refugee and internally displaced populations in Europe.

UNHCR's priorities in Europe for 2009 include: preserving asylum space in the broader migration context; ensuring

standards of protection; facilitating durable solutions; and working with partners to achieve its goals.

Particular focus will be given to developing strategies to address the situation of unaccompanied minors arriving in Europe, reinforcing cooperation with key partners in ensuring access to asylum, and enhancing resettlement capacity throughout the region.

Preserving space for asylum

UNHCR offices on the southern and eastern borders of Europe are faced with the challenges emanating from mixed flows of asylum-seekers and migrants. UNHCR will help Governments maintain or establish protection-sensitive entry systems. It will also promote humanitarian solutions in areas such as interception and rescue at sea in the Mediterranean. UNHCR aims to ensure that protection safeguards are part of national policies so that people in need of international protection have access to safe territory and status determination procedures.

Ensuring standards of protection

It is important that Europe remains a continent of asylum and protection for all who need it. This requires an asylum system that is fully compatible with international law and based on best practices. UNHCR continues to be concerned of the creation of systems based merely on minimum agreeable standards. In Western Europe, UNHCR's work with the European Union focuses on cooperating in the creation of a Common European Asylum System (CEAS) that will guarantee fair decision making in line with international standards and best practices. The Office will continue to advocate for the formalization of its advisory role in the second phase of the CEAS's implementation.

In Eastern and Central Europe, capacity-building efforts are geared towards supporting or establishing national asylum procedures and administrative and institutional capacities. Key challenges include restrictive national asylum and immigration policies designed to curb the flow of irregular migrants, a tendency to regard asylum as part of migration and security control mechanisms, and frequent changes in asylum structures. The strengthening of partnerships and regional processes, agreements with governments on border monitoring, and the use of tools such as the 10-Point Plan of Action are all part of UNHCR's strategy to address these challenges.

The ExCom Conclusion of 2006 on identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness and protection of stateless people provides a clear platform and opportunity for UNHCR to enhance its activities in Europe. UNHCR will give priority to issues related to the status of individuals left stateless as a result of the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia. This will be achieved through advocacy in cooperation with key partners such as the Council of Europe and promoting campaigns to enable stateless people to acquire citizenship.

Progress was made in 2008 on statelessness conventions: Finland acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, making it the 35th State Party to that Convention; Austria acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Facilitating durable solutions

In the Caucasus, seeking durable solutions for refugees and IDPs is a substantial part of UNHCR's work. Prior to the conflict, progress had been made in Georgia with the adoption by Parliament of the Action Plan for Internally Displaced Persons. This provides a framework for solutions, including local integration of the displaced



Spanish coastguards intercept a boat with migrants off the Canary Islands.

in areas other than their places of origin, while not infringing on their right to return. UNHCR will remain substantially engaged in providing protection and assistance to internally displaced populations while contributing a humanitarian focus to conflict resolution processes in the region.

With regard to comprehensive durable solutions strategies, UNHCR will promote the adoption of effective integration policies that guard the rights of people of concern. These policies should also help eliminate racial and other discrimination and xenophobia affecting refugees and other displaced populations in Europe. The Office will promote the strategic use of resettlement by identifying new resettlement countries, by processing emergency cases in the Emergency Transit Facility Centre in Romania, and supporting the European Union's resettlement schemes.

Supporting UNHCR's work through partnerships

UNHCR has strengthened its partnerships with the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at External Borders (FRONTEX). A cooperation agreement with the agency covers regular consultations; the exchange of information, expertise and experience; and UNHCR inputs into training and other activities. Strategic partnerships have also been enhanced with the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, IOM, civil society and regional institutions such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe, the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), the Intergovernmental Consultations (IGC), and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

Challenges

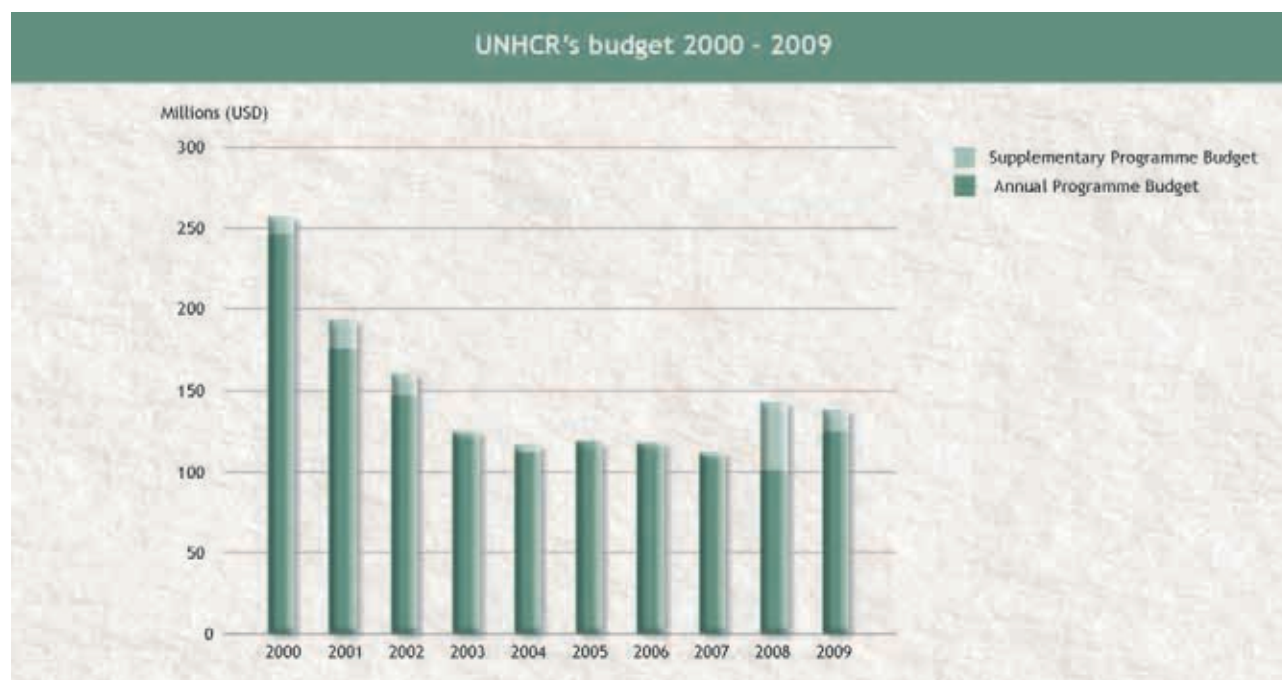
Key challenges in Europe include restrictive national asylum and immigration policies, frequent revisions of legislation and the politicization of the asylum debate. The complexities of bilateral cooperation on returns and readmissions in some parts of Europe are another challenge for UNHCR.

Eastern Europe is increasingly influenced by how asylum develops in Western and Central Europe. Within this context, it is imperative for UNHCR to ensure the use of the 10-Point Plan to safeguard protection space in an environment where States can place a high priority on security and border control.

Internally, the Bureau for Europe has participated in the Office-wide efforts at regionalization, particularly in Western and Central Europe. In 2009, the responsibilities of the Regional Office in Brussels, which presently covers the Benelux States, will be expanded to cover Austria, France, Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Financial information

Budgets in Europe have decreased steadily since 2000 due to the easing of conflicts in the Balkans and Eastern Europe. Exchange rate fluctuations and rising commodity prices pose challenges as UNHCR tries to ensure that the needs of people of concern in Europe are met. To ensure adequate assistance, UNHCR has increased fundraising in the field. These resources are used primarily for legal aid, the provision of documents to prevent statelessness, and assistance for sustainable return and reintegration.



Budget (USD)						
Countries	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Armenia	1,294,127	0	1,294,127	1,307,919	0	1,307,919
Azerbaijan	2,962,902	0	2,962,902	3,232,319	0	3,232,319
Belarus	1,007,851	0	1,007,851	921,280	0	921,280
Georgia	4,680,511	39,437,073	44,117,584	33,876,856	10,451,721	44,328,577
Republic of Moldova	606,496	0	606,496	698,176	0	698,176
Russian Federation	12,511,699	400,000	12,911,699	13,188,470	100,000	13,288,470
Ukraine	2,853,172	0	2,853,172	3,029,672	0	3,029,672
Regional activities ¹	50,000	0	50,000	100,000	0	100,000
Subtotal Eastern Europe	25,966,758	39,837,073	65,803,831	56,354,692	10,551,721	66,906,413
Albania	758,726	0	758,726	673,441	0	673,441
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,615,204	0	5,615,204	5,688,204	0	5,688,204
Croatia	2,821,722	0	2,821,722	2,930,972	0	2,930,972
Serbia	19,054,388	0	19,054,388	20,897,195	0	20,897,195
Montenegro	2,312,508	0	2,312,508	2,390,475	0	2,390,475
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,685,404	0	2,685,404	2,757,133	0	2,757,133
Subtotal South-Eastern Europe	33,247,952	0	33,247,952	35,337,420	0	35,337,420
Bulgaria	769,887	0	769,887	817,878	0	817,878
Cyprus	812,369	0	812,369	885,281	0	885,281
Czech Republic	363,526	0	363,526	455,414	0	455,414
Hungary	2,365,178	0	2,365,178	2,555,564	0	2,555,564
Poland	827,981	0	827,981	793,392	0	793,392
Romania	870,022	0	870,022	816,825	0	816,825
Slovakia	515,324	0	515,324	486,058	0	486,058
Slovenia	184,299	0	184,299	170,000	0	170,000
Turkey	5,535,009	1,844,230	7,379,239	6,680,536	1,952,784	8,633,320
Regional activities ²	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
Subtotal Central Europe and the Baltic States	12,343,595	1,844,230	14,187,825	13,760,948	1,952,784	15,713,732
Austria	955,395	0	955,395	1,027,358	0	1,027,358
Belgium	3,553,431	0	3,553,431	5,377,870	0	5,377,870
France	2,603,133	0	2,603,133	2,741,533	0	2,741,533
Germany	2,383,557	0	2,383,557	2,079,598	0	2,079,598
Greece	1,112,951	0	1,112,951	1,065,579	0	1,065,579
Ireland	671,690	0	671,690	666,098	0	666,098
Italy	3,030,090	0	3,030,090	2,742,810	0	2,742,810
Malta	39,221	0	39,221	143,670	0	143,670
Portugal	45,000	0	45,000	85,653	0	85,653
Spain	929,701	0	929,701	947,402	0	947,402
Sweden	1,831,095	0	1,831,095	1,905,838	0	1,905,838
Switzerland	651,187	0	651,187	691,854	0	691,854
United Kingdom	1,644,736	0	1,644,736	1,421,307	0	1,421,307
Subtotal Western Europe	19,451,187	0	19,451,187	20,896,570	0	20,896,570
Total	91,009,492	41,681,303	132,690,795	126,349,630	12,504,505	138,854,135

¹ Includes activities in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

² Includes promotion of refugee law.

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Americas

Working environment

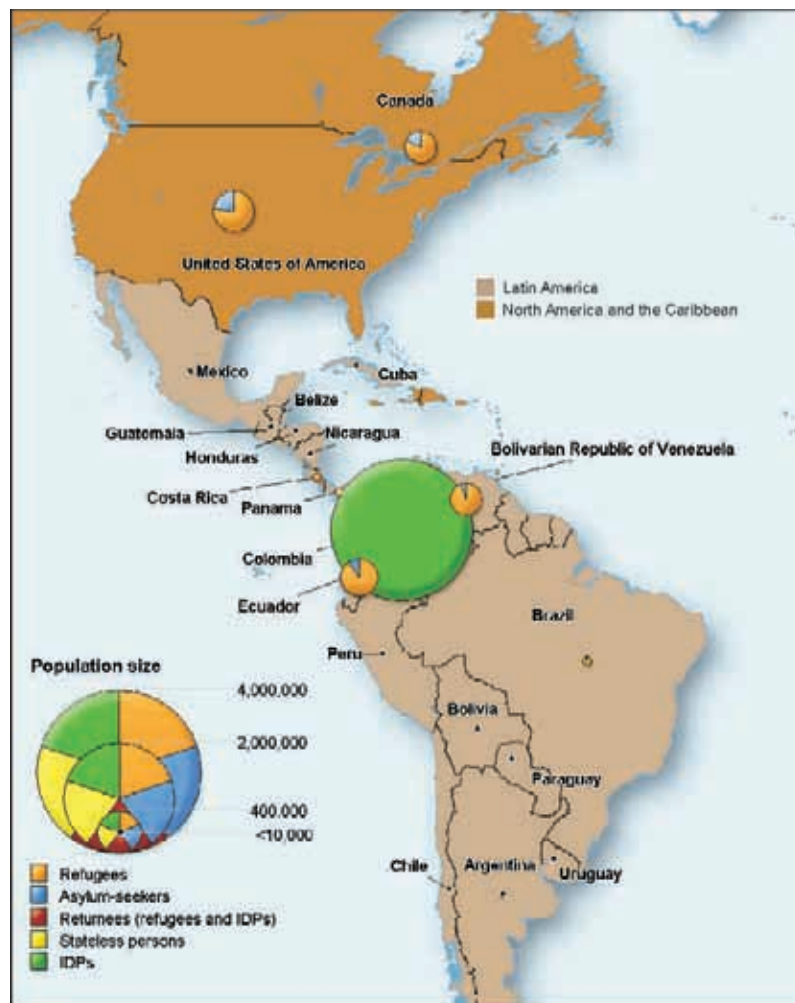
Despite recent economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean, global increases in food and fuel prices have hurt people across the region. Several countries have also been hit by double-digit inflation rates, affecting socio-economic integration of refugees and other displaced people.

In the Andean region, security concerns were at the top of the political agenda in 2008. Latin American countries and the Organisation of American States have tried to defuse the region's worst diplomatic crisis in years between Colombia and its neighbours, Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

At the national level, many Latin American countries continue to be in the midst of profound institutional reforms and reshuffling of their political landscapes. But despite the complexities of this environment, efforts have been made to preserve the humanitarian space. So far, asylum policies have not been affected.

Forced displacement continues to affect a large number of Colombians, both inside the country and in neighbouring States. In 2007, the Colombian Government registered more than 280,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs). Hundreds of thousands of Colombians in the surrounding countries are also in need of international protection, particularly in Ecuador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica.

In North America, Canada and the United States continue to receive a large number of asylum-seekers and resettled refugees, and the two countries' acceptance rates for asylum-seekers are among the highest in the industrialized world. However, in the United States, despite fairly developed asylum processes, national security concerns continue to hamper access to protection for asylum-seekers and refugees. The application of the material support bar and other terrorism-related restrictions on admission to the country, while ameliorated by the introduction of some limited waivers, continue to affect many asylum-seekers and refugees in need of resettlement.



In the Caribbean, refugees travel in complex mixed migratory movements. The region's political climate is dominated by concerns over national security and migration control, often to the detriment of international protection needs. There is a risk of political instability, which could lead to new population movements, including increased migration and refugee flight by sea.

In 2009, part of UNHCR's Bureau for the Americas will be moved from Headquarters to Panama to bring decision making and support closer to the field and maximize cost-effectiveness. One of the objectives is to improve coordination and implementation of a comprehensive regional response to situations of displacement, including an all-inclusive strategy for the Colombia Situation, and to improve UNHCR's engagement with regionally based UN partners, NGOs and other institutions. The new regional platform will be better equipped to interact with the Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Directors' Team, which offers strategic support and oversight to address the most pressing issues in the region. The office in

Panama will also provide technical support to other UNHCR offices in Latin America.

Strategic objectives

The Mexico Plan of Action will continue to guide UNHCR's work in Latin America. UNHCR's strategic objectives in the Americas are to:

- Strengthen the protection of refugees, IDPs and others of concern in Latin America through the Mexico Plan of Action;
- attain durable solutions through the three strategic pillars of the Mexico Plan of Action: Borders of Solidarity, Cities of Solidarity, and Resettlement in Solidarity;
- contribute to the implementation of high protection standards in North America by closely monitoring asylum systems in the United States and Canada, and by intervening on particular issues;
- strengthen partnerships to protect refugees and cope with internal displacement, mixed migratory flows and statelessness;
- boost financial and political support for UNHCR from North American countries; and
- ensure the efficiency of operations to help attain strategic objectives, optimize the use of resources and improve the security of staff.

In Colombia, UNHCR will complement the Government's efforts to protect displaced people and promote for an effective State response. Protection gaps persist in Colombia, even though the country has a

sophisticated legal framework, as policies promoting IDP rights are not always applied at lower levels. UNHCR will focus on the reduction of this gap. The recent approval of a law protecting the rights of displaced people will be an important tool for this purpose. The law includes mechanisms to reinforce the implementation of existing legislation, foster accountability and coordination between local and national authorities, and promote private sector participation.

UNHCR will also seek to ensure that Colombians who have fled to other countries in the region have access to international protection. In order to estimate the magnitude of this population, surveys have been undertaken in Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The number of registered refugees in the two countries—less than 20,000—does not reflect the true size of the number of people in need of international protection. The surveys reveal that there are between 130,000 and 140,000 unregistered Colombians in need of international protection in Ecuador and some 118,000 Colombians in the border provinces of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The survey results will be used to reorient UNHCR's programmes to meet the protection needs of these populations, including the promotion of self-reliance and socio-economic integration in urban centres and border areas.

Ecuador is one of the eight pilot countries for UNHCR's Global Needs Assessment initiative. As a result of the initiative, UNHCR will seek to improve the country's asylum system and provide humanitarian assistance to all persons in need of international protection, and to host communities.



UNHCR and WFP bring food to displaced indigenous communities in remote areas of Colombia.

In September 2008, Ecuador launched a new asylum policy aimed at improving the national refugee status determination (RSD) system and promoting local integration. As part of this policy, the Government will provide documentation and grant refugee status to some 50,000 people in refugee-like situations in the northern provinces of the country through a mass registration exercise conducted with UNHCR's assistance. The authorities will also simplify RSD procedures, which have created heavy backlogs over the years.

In southern South America, UNHCR's main priority is to ensure the sustainability of the regional resettlement programme, a key tool in finding durable solutions for Colombian refugees in Latin America. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile resettled a total of some 380 people between 2005 and 2007, mainly from Colombia. Brazil and Chile have also recently resettled a small number of Palestinian refugees. In 2009, UNHCR will help Uruguay and Paraguay to build resettlement capacity.

In Central America, Mexico and Cuba, UNHCR's main objective is to protect refugees within broader migratory flows. To this end, it will monitor the southern border of Mexico, help to strengthen national asylum systems, and promote the naturalization of long-staying refugees. The Office will strengthen partnerships in refugee protection within mixed migratory flows in the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration and other important regional migration forums.

The Government of Panama has showed a renewed commitment to regularize Colombians in its territory who have been under Temporary Humanitarian Protection. In May 2008, Panama passed a law regularizing the status of long-standing refugees. This allows refugees who have been in the country for more than 10 years to apply for permanent residence, and after five more years to apply for naturalization. In Costa Rica, UNHCR will work with the Government to improve national RSD capacity under the aegis of a recently signed cooperation agreement.

In the Caribbean, UNHCR is prepared to react to new displacements and assist governments in making prompt RSD decisions. The Office will continue to undertake mandate RSD. It will also strengthen its network of honorary representatives and build protection networks with NGOs and the legal and academic communities. The Office will also work to reduce statelessness in the Caribbean.

In Canada and the United States, UNHCR will appeal for the utmost political and financial support for its operations; ascertain that asylum-seekers have access to RSD procedures; and try to ensure that people of concern have access to alternatives to detention and, if detained, are kept in humane conditions. The Office will also keep track of gender-based RSD claims to

see that they are considered in a manner consistent with international standards. Furthermore, it will try to assure appropriate treatment for separated children.

Challenges

Security is the main constraint restricting the delivery of protection and assistance in the region. In certain areas of Colombia, for instance, conflict makes it difficult for humanitarian agencies to reach affected communities. Recent killings of IDP leaders in Colombia are of grave concern to the Office. The civilian population also suffers many casualties from landmines.

An insecure climate prevails also in areas outside Colombia, particularly in border areas that have seen an increase in criminality and a rise in the prevalence of armed groups. As governments in the region grow ever more preoccupied with national security, asylum systems risk being adversely affected. The aerial spraying of coca crops in Colombia's southern border provinces has added new frictions in the country's relations with Ecuador. This has had a negative impact on Ecuadorian public opinion about Colombians, which could create new obstacles to the latter's local integration.

In the United States, where a new Government is due to take office in 2009, decisions affecting asylum risk being delayed during the transition period. In the Caribbean, asylum issues are expected to remain a low priority for States, reducing UNHCR's scope for engagement at the policy level. UNHCR's lack of physical presence and limited resources hinder progress on displacement issues in the area.

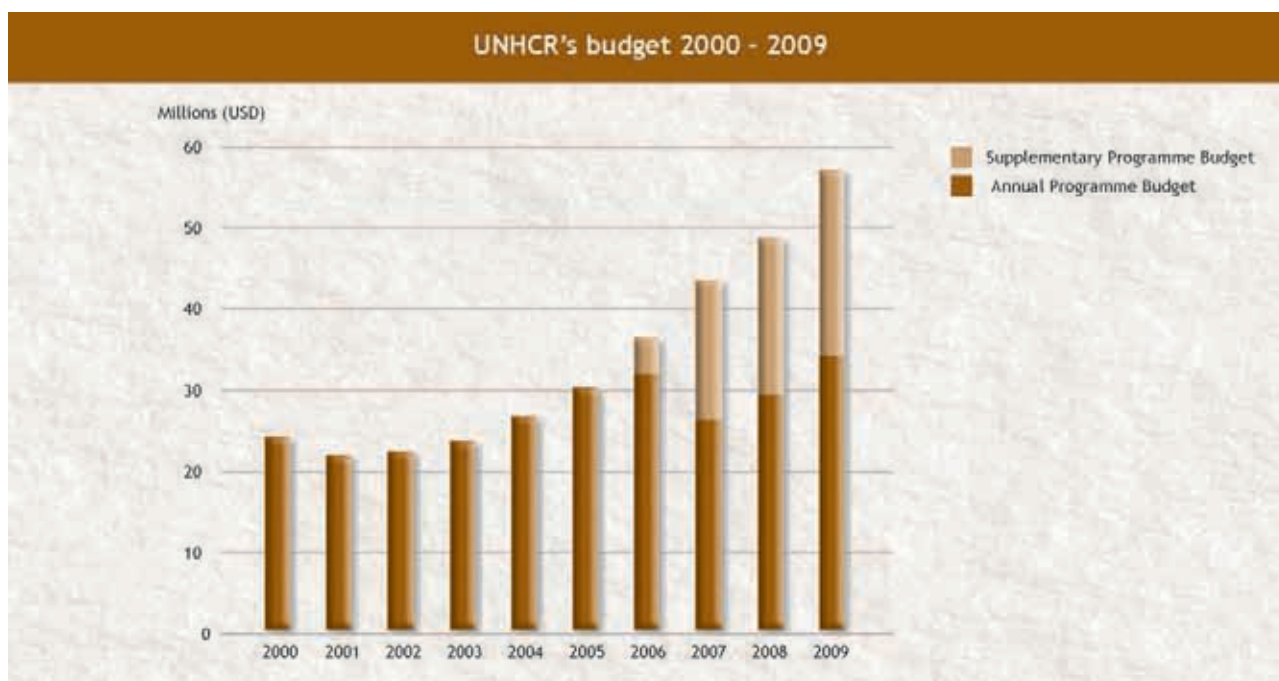
Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements in the Americas have increased steadily in recent years. This is mostly due to the expansion of the supplementary programme for IDPs in Colombia. The Annual Programme Budget has also grown due to the increase in the number of the displaced being assisted and the reinforcement of protection for unregistered individuals in refugee-like situations in the countries neighbouring Colombia. They have also been boosted by bigger resettlement needs in other Latin American countries.

Furthermore, the cost of improving staff security has added to financial requirements. Though budgets have grown larger, their purchasing power has been reduced by inflation and unfavourable exchange rates in many countries.

The 2009 requirements include the implementation of projects to address unmet needs in Ecuador that were identified in the global needs assessment initiative. They also include the mainstreaming of resettlement activities to make the regional resettlement programme more predictable until receiving States are able to take on more of the financial burden.

Regionalization of UNHCR's operations in the Americas, including the partial decentralization of the Americas Bureau from Headquarters, will have an impact on the overall requirements for 2009 due to transitional costs. The Office will seek to ensure a smooth transition by training newly recruited field staff and conducting a well-organized handover of the relevant Headquarters functions.



Budget (USD)						
Countries	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Canada	1,859,532	0	1,859,532	1,880,746	0	1,880,746
United States ¹	3,999,002	0	3,999,002	3,986,757	0	3,986,757
Subtotal North America and the Caribbean	5,858,534	0	5,858,534	5,867,503	0	5,867,503
Argentina ²	2,500,000	863,587	3,363,587	3,565,112	0	3,565,112
Brazil	2,550,000	897,078	3,447,078	3,191,174	0	3,191,174
Colombia	376,680	17,634,984	18,011,664	386,746	22,826,334	23,213,080
Costa Rica	2,293,883	0	2,293,883	3,041,093	0	3,041,093
Cuba	267,510	0	267,510	268,000	0	268,000
Ecuador	5,238,660	0	5,238,660	10,555,648	0	10,555,648
Mexico ³	2,232,490	0	2,232,490	2,161,309	0	2,161,309
Panama	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,429,231	0	1,429,231
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. ⁴	3,139,990	0	3,139,990	3,642,927	0	3,642,927
Subtotal Latin America	19,599,213	19,395,649	38,994,862	28,241,240	22,826,334	51,067,574
Total	25,457,747	19,395,649	44,853,396	34,108,743	22,826,334	56,935,077

¹ Includes legal assistance and durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in the United States, as well as protection of refugees and capacity building in the Caribbean.

² Includes local integration in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay, as well as resettlement in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

³ Includes local integration in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Belize.

⁴ Includes local integration in Peru.

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

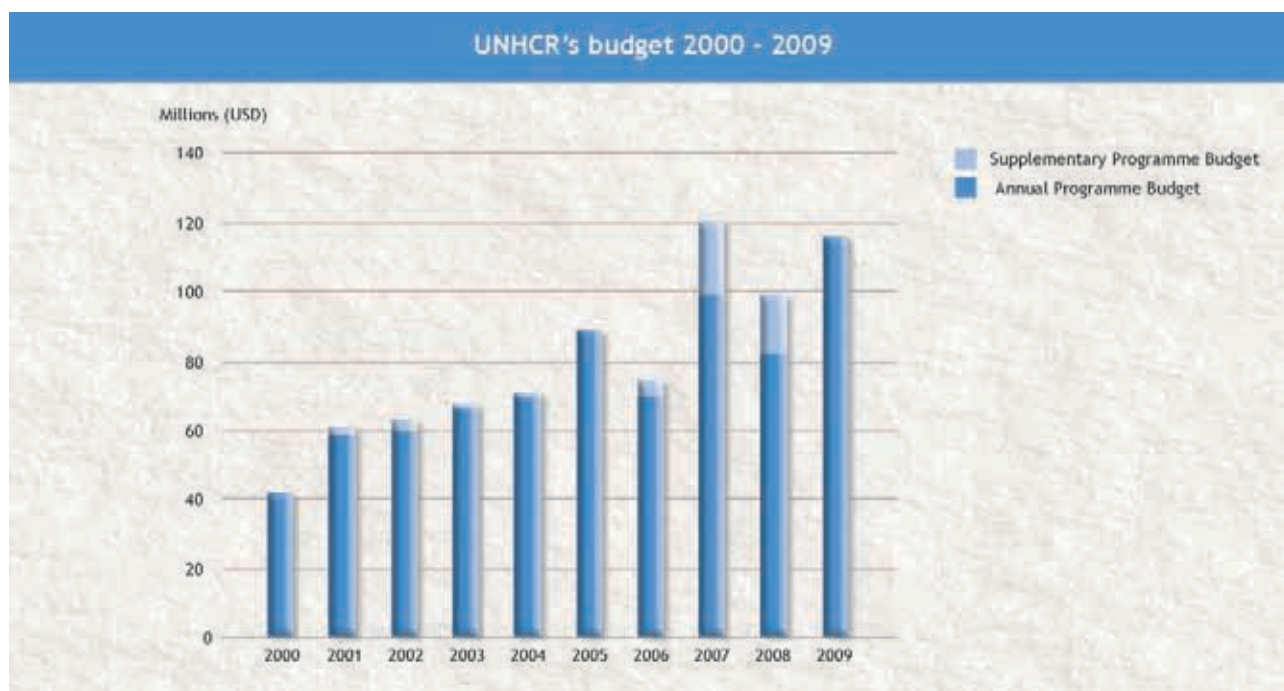
Global programmes

To support its country operations, UNHCR undertakes a broad range of projects and activities of a global or regional nature, called global programmes. These are projects designed to be implemented at field level, but budgeted for and managed at Headquarters in Geneva. Global programmes are divided into three categories: projects supporting implementation of policy priorities, other activities, and programme support activities.

Activities related to policy priorities will, for example, focus on prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, protection and care of refugee children and adolescents, the environment, and HIV and AIDS projects. Among the “other activities” are projects such as the Protection Surge Capacity Project, which provides protection staff to operations; Project Profile, which

focuses on strengthening registration in the Field; education initiatives, including the DAFI scholarship programme; and public information and outreach activities, including the Goodwill Ambassador programme. Programme support activities include emergency-related initiatives such as the procurement of relief items, the organization of emergency management workshops, and the eCentre in Tokyo; information technology support to the Field; the Management Systems Renewal Project (MSRP); and, staff training initiatives such as the Management Learning Programme.

The budget for UNHCR’s global programmes in 2009 is listed below. More details on the global programmes can be found in relevant chapters of this book.



Budget (USD)				
Activities	See chapter	2008		2009
		Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Annual budget
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES				
Avian and human influenza				
Avian and human influenza ¹		0	6,107,000	0
Durable solutions				
Durable solutions, livelihoods and partnerships	Durable solutions	187,175	0	187,816
Education				
Education for All	Policy priorities	400,000	0	450,000
DAFI	Policy priorities	2,060,000	0	2,060,000
ninemillion.org	Policy priorities	750,000	0	500,000
Emergency preparedness				
eCentre	Emergency response	525,000	0	525,000
Emergency preparedness, stockpiling and rapid response	Emergency response	1,000,000	0	1,800,000
Emergency and security management and support	Emergency response	700,000	0	700,000
Stockpiling IT and communications equipment	Emergency response	85,000	0	135,000
Stockpiling vehicles and insurance	Emergency response	1,598,560	0	292,723
Environment				
Environment in refugee programmes	Policy priorities	440,000	0	456,200
Global clusters				
Global clusters (IDP programmes)		0	6,352,135	0
Health				
Anaemia	Policy priorities	0	554,000	11,000,000
HIV and AIDS	Policy priorities	1,847,470	0	1,962,867
Improving life sustaining sectors	Policy priorities	455,760	0	439,340
Water and sanitation	Policy priorities			7,800,000
Miscellaneous				
Assessment Centre Project		1,635,000	0	0
Gulf of Aden		0	0	4,500,000
NGO liaison and support	Headquarters	185,000	0	180,074
Non-refugee legal matters	Headquarters	70,000	0	70,000
Protection and voluntary repatriation				
Individual voluntary repatriation	Durable solutions	55,000	0	55,000
Legal and policy research	Protection	192,000	0	192,000
Protection information	Protection	152,588	0	252,588
Refugee status determination	Protection	345,739	0	365,739
Strengthening Protection Capacity Project	Protection	244,000	0	244,000
Surge Protection Capacity Project	Protection	1,996,649	0	1,705,575
External relations				
Communications	Headquarters	1,095,200	0	1,008,795
Fund raising	Headquarters	11,851,967	0	17,881,992
Refugee law and advocacy				
Promotion of refugee law and advocacy	Protection	221,960	0	271,960

Activities	See chapter	2008		2009
		Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Annual budget
Registration and data & knowledge management				
Data and knowledge management	Protection	465,000	0	568,144
Registration and knowledge sharing	Protection	759,000	0	450,000
Research and evaluation				
Provision of evaluation expertise	Headquarters	306,500	0	322,922
Resettlement				
Resettlement activities, including deployment	Durable solutions	2,273,265	0	1,982,224
Training				
Development of training material	Headquarters	190,000	0	190,000
Women, children and adolescents				
Refugee women, children and adolescents	Protection	790,000	0	400,000
Sub-total operational activities		32,877,833	13,013,135	58,949,959
PROGRAMME SUPPORT ACTIVITIES				
Division of External Relations				
Private sector fund raising	Headquarters	0	0	2,574,596
Division of International Protection Services				
Resettlement field support	Durable solutions	100,000	0	100,001
Global cluster (IDP) field support		0	988,934	0
Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications				
Information and communication technology	Headquarters	4,502,556	0	6,383,892
Global cluster (IDP) field support		0	355,000	0
Division of Operational Services				
Avian and human influenza		0	403,000	0
Emergency preparedness and response	Emergency response	4,808,312	0	4,454,960
Operational Solutions and Transition Section	Headquarters	1,892,118	0	1,993,327
Public health and HIV and AIDS	Policy priorities	1,503,311	0	2,062,228
Security and safety	Emergency response	8,970,707	0	8,560,849
Global cluster (IDP) field support		0	2,456,905	0
Water and sanitation		0	60,000	0
Division of Human Resources Management				
Special staff costs and voluntary separation	Headquarters	10,000,000	0	24,000,002
Training of UNHCR staff	Headquarters	3,285,880	0	5,039,637
Subtotal		35,062,884	4,263,839	55,169,490
GRAND TOTAL		67,940,717	17,276,974	114,119,449

¹ UNHCR foresees a supplementary budget for avian and human influenza in 2009.

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Headquarters

The essential role of Headquarters is to provide overall management for the Office, with a particular focus on policy setting and strategy development.

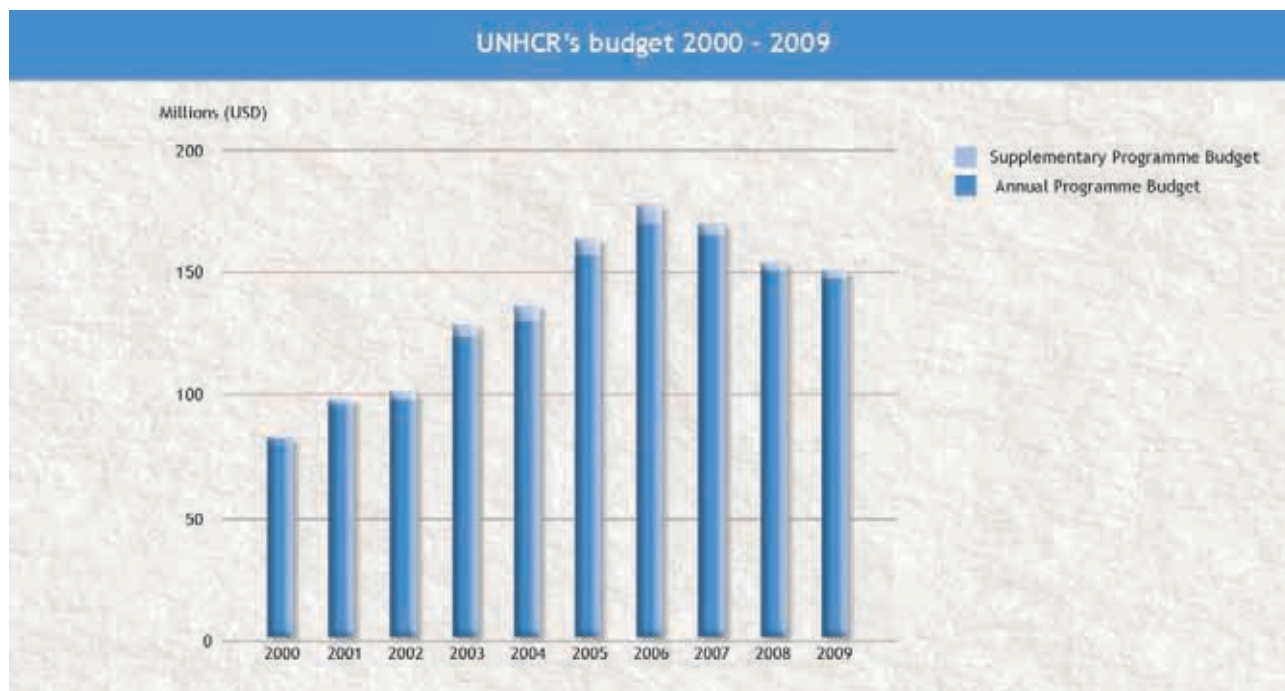
A key component of UNHCR's reform has been to streamline Headquarters' structures and processes. In 2009, UNHCR will further consolidate functions and, where there is strategic value and potential for greater effectiveness, decentralize decision-making and support functions to the Field. The Director and some staff of the Bureau for Europe, for example, will be transferred to Brussels and part of the Bureau for the Americas will be transferred to Panama in 2009.

Headquarters is responsible for creating and maintaining the strategic core of the following key functions of the organization:

- Doctrine and policy development
- Strategic direction articulation

- Fund raising and resource mobilization
- Prioritization and resource allocation
- Executive Committee and other governance support (General Assembly and ECOSOC)
- Financial control in accordance with United Nations and UNHCR rules and regulations
- Monitoring, measuring and reporting (including results-based management)
- Oversight (inspection, evaluation, investigation and audit)
- Communications and external relations
- Inter-agency relations and strategic partnerships
- Central emergency preparedness and response management
- Security management

A more detailed description of Headquarters functions and the units in charge of carrying them out can be found in the attached CD-Rom.



Budget (USD)						
Divisions / Departments	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Executive Direction and Management						
Executive Office	3,762,051	0	3,762,051	4,099,850	0	4,099,850
New York Office	3,106,918	0	3,106,918	2,713,284	0	2,713,284
Inspector General's Office	3,508,633	0	3,508,633	3,720,855	0	3,720,855
Legal Affairs Section	1,168,077	0	1,168,077	1,247,580	0	1,247,580
Office of the Mediator	422,667	0	422,667	444,515	0	444,515
Policy Development and Evaluation Service	1,110,847	0	1,110,847	1,171,845	0	1,171,845
Office for Organizational Development and Management	3,545,109	0	3,545,109	4,213,504	0	4,213,504
- Change Management Section	516,425	0	516,425	0	0	0
Sub-total	16,624,302	0	16,624,302	17,611,433	0	17,611,433
Division of International Protection Services						
Office of the Director	2,224,356	0	2,224,356	2,918,731	0	2,918,731
Specialized sections	8,482,938	0	8,482,938	8,086,497	0	8,086,497
Sub-total	10,707,294	0	10,707,294	11,005,228	0	11,005,228
Division of External Relations						
Office of the Director	1,175,322	0	1,175,322	1,288,479	0	1,288,479
Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service	4,211,700	0	4,211,700	4,165,329	0	4,165,329
Private Sector Fund Raising Service	1,775,259	0	1,775,259	2,098,307	0	2,098,307
Communications Group	4,539,761	0	4,539,761	4,778,007	0	4,778,007
Secretariat and Inter-Organization Service	2,437,919	0	2,437,919	2,516,681	0	2,516,681
- NGO Liaison Unit	28,000	0	28,000	0	0	0
Records and Archives Section	1,481,802	0	1,481,802	1,746,050	0	1,746,050
- Electronic Document Management	489,467	0	489,467	0	0	0
Sub-total	16,139,230	0	16,139,230	16,592,853	0	16,592,853
Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications						
Office of the Director and ICT fixed costs	3,004,289	0	3,004,289	3,341,856	0	3,341,856
Infrastructure and Telecommunications Service	8,199,820	0	8,199,820	9,624,305	0	9,624,305
Business Solutions Services	12,060,703	0	12,060,703	7,988,408	0	7,988,408
Sub-total	23,264,812	0	23,264,812	20,954,569	0	20,954,569
Division of Human Resources Management						
Office of the Director	2,497,886	0	2,497,886	2,814,348	0	2,814,348
Specialized sections	14,050,879	0	14,050,879	6,442,398	0	6,442,398
Joint Medical Service	1,971,327	0	1,971,327	2,124,926	0	2,124,926
Sub-total	18,520,092	0	18,520,092	11,381,672	0	11,381,672

Divisions / Departments	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Department of Operations						
Division of Operational Services						
Office of the Director	2,061,836	0	2,061,836	2,298,979	0	2,298,979
Specialized sections	4,676,802	264,000	4,940,802	3,492,734	0	3,492,734
Supply Management Service	3,312,875	0	3,312,875	637,225	0	637,225
Sub-total	10,051,513	264,000	10,315,513	6,428,938	0	6,428,938
Regional Bureaux						
Office of the Director - Africa	4,782,048	102,042	4,884,090	5,120,363	666,554	5,786,917
Sudan / Chad Situation Unit	1,108,635	842,937	1,951,572	883,858	282,088	1,165,946
Iraq emergency operation	0	0	0	0	2,664,319	2,664,319
Desk for West Africa	605,712	0	605,712	329,314	0	329,314
Desk for East and Horn of Africa	913,416	0	913,416	1,084,259	0	1,084,259
Desk for Central Africa and the Great Lakes	805,203	0	805,203	647,444	0	647,444
Desk for Southern Africa	400,880	0	400,880	329,314	0	329,314
Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa	2,539,572	2,647,005	5,186,577	2,489,538	0	2,489,538
Bureau for Asia and the Pacific	4,831,095	0	4,831,095	4,461,831	0	4,461,831
Bureau for Europe	4,114,408	0	4,114,408	3,872,559	0	3,872,559
Bureau for the Americas	2,197,309	0	2,197,309	1,992,075	0	1,992,075
Sub-total	22,298,278	3,591,984	25,890,262	21,210,555	3,612,961	24,823,516
Sub-total Department of Operations	32,349,791	3,855,984	36,205,775	27,639,493	3,612,961	31,252,454
Division of Financial and Administrative Management						
Office of the Controller and Director	2,274,875	0	2,274,875	3,245,806	0	3,245,806
Specialized Sections and Services	9,581,429	0	9,581,429	6,287,879	0	6,287,879
Audit services (internal and external)	3,193,324	215,965	3,409,289	3,638,047	236,000	3,874,047
UN services (security and safety at HQ)	2,999,500	0	2,999,500	2,983,780	0	2,983,780
Headquarters running costs	10,582,193	0	10,582,193	9,230,863	0	9,230,863
Sub-total	28,631,321	215,965	28,847,286	25,386,375	236,000	25,622,375
Global Service Centre (Budapest)	0	0	0	15,650,572	0	15,650,572
Staff Council	398,215	0	398,215	438,819	0	438,819
GRAND TOTAL	146,635,057	4,071,949	150,707,006	146,661,014	3,848,961	150,509,975

Note: The Annual Programme Budget includes allocations from the UN Regular Budget as follows: USD 34,765,603 (2008) and USD 39,215,700 (2009). Supplementary budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.