

Glossary

4Rs	<i>Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</i> - In post-conflict situations in countries of origin, UNHCR proposes the 4Rs concept, bringing together humanitarian and development actors and funds. It aims to ensure linkages between all four processes so as to prevent the recurrence of mass outflows, facilitate sustainable repatriation and help create good local governance.	CAP	Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal Process
Acquis	Used in the EU context to refer to the "acquired" or agreed set of instruments relating to cooperation on asylum matters	Cartagena Declaration on Refugees	This declaration complements the 1951 Convention by containing a broader refugee definition including "persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order". While the Declaration is not a treaty, its provisions are respected across Central America. Its refugee definition has been incorporated in the legislation of all but one of the Central American and Caribbean countries and several Latin American countries.
ADB	Asian Development Bank	CASWANAME	UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Central Asia, South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East
AfDB	African Development Bank	CCA	Common Country Assessment
Agenda for Protection	A programme of action to improve the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers around the world, agreed by UNHCR and States as part of the Global Consultations process, endorsed by the Executive Committee in October 2002, and welcomed by the General Assembly.	CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
ARC	Action for the Rights of Children	CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
Asylum	The grant by a State of protection on its territory to people from another State who are fleeing persecution or serious danger. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including <i>non-refoulement</i> , permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, and humane standards of treatment.	CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
AU	African Union	Cessation Clauses	Legal provisions that indicate when refugee status comes to an end because it is no longer needed or justified.
CA	Consolidated Appeal	Children	Persons who are below the legal age of majority and are therefore not legally independent. This term includes adolescents. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a "child" is a person who is

	below the age of eighteen, unless the applicable law sets a lower age.		
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	Convention refugees	Persons recognized as refugees by States under the eligibility criteria provided for in Article 1 of the 1951 Convention and entitled to the enjoyment of variety of rights under that treaty.
CoE	Council of Europe	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention)	This treaty establishes the most widely applicable framework for the protection of refugees. Article 1 of the Convention limits its scope to "events occurring before 1 January 1951" but this restriction was removed by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
Community-based approach	An inclusive partnership strategy that recognizes and builds on the capacities and resources of people of concern, enabling their participation throughout the programme cycle to ensure their protection and sustainable ownership.	Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	A Convention that provides the definition of a stateless person and establishes a framework for the rights to be enjoyed by stateless persons in countries where they are lawfully resident.
Complementary food	Food items provided by UNHCR in addition to the basic food ration provided by WFP.	COP	Country Operations Plan
Complementary protection	Formal permission, under national law or practice, to reside in a country extended by that country to persons who are in need of international protection even though they do not qualify for 1951 Convention refugee status.	CPA	Comprehensive Plan of Action
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	A treaty that provides for the acquisition of nationality by those who would otherwise be stateless and who have an appropriate link with the State through birth on the territory or through descent from a national. The Convention also provides for the retention of nationality by those who would become stateless if they were to lose that State's nationality. UNHCR has been mandated with specific functions under Article 11 of this Convention.	CPR	Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network
Convention Plus	An initiative presented by the High Commissioner in 2002 to improve refugee protection worldwide and to facilitate the resolution of refugee problems through multilateral special agreements on issues such as secondary movement, resettlement and the link between assistance and development.	DAC	Development Assistance Committee (United Nations)
		DAFI	Albert Einstein Academic Scholarship Programme for Refugees
		DAR	Development Assistance for Refugees - Additional development assistance for improved burden sharing for countries hosting large numbers of refugees; promoting better quality of life and self-reliance for refugees pending different durable solutions; and a better quality of life for host communities.
		DLI	Development through Local Integration - Where local integration of refugees in countries of asylum is a viable option, UNHCR's High Commissioner proposes a DLI strategy to solicit additional development assistance aimed at attaining durable

	solutions for refugees through local integration.		
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs	ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator (United Nations)
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	EU	European Union
Dublin II	Effective from 1 September 2003, this European Council regulation provides the legal basis for establishing the criteria and mechanism for determining the State responsible for examining an asylum application in one of the Member States of the EU (excluding Denmark, but including non-EU members Iceland and Norway) by a third country national.	ExCom	Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme
Durable solutions	Means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to live normal lives. The three durable solutions are voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement.	Facilitated voluntary repatriation	Even when conditions in the country of origin are not fully conducive for most refugees to return, UNHCR can assist ("facilitate") the repatriation of some refugees if they have specifically requested it based on a fully informed decision to return.
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
EC	European Commission	FDP	Formerly Deported Person. Refers to people who were deported from their historic homeland during the Soviet period. Some of the people belonging to this category may be stateless. (Applies to situations in CIS countries. The definition does not carry a universal or binding character).
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)	Gender-based persecution	Persecution that targets or disproportionately affects a particular gender. Under certain factual circumstances, gender-related persecution may come within the refugee definition.
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)	Good Humanitarian Donorship	An initiative launched by donors in 2003 with the aim to improve their response to humanitarian crises.
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office	Group-based protection responses	Approaches whereby the protection and assistance needs of refugees are met without previously determining their status on an individual basis. Appropriate where asylum-seekers arrive <i>en masse</i> and individualized procedures are neither feasible nor necessary (the cause of flight often being self-evident). The two main approaches are recognition of refugee status on a <i>prima facie</i> basis and temporary protection.
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)		
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States		
ECRE	European Council on Refugees and Exiles		
EDF	European Development Fund		
ELENA	European Legal Network on Asylum		

Groups with specific needs	Individuals, families or groups requiring additional support to enable them overcome the challenges they face in accessing and enjoying their rights.	International protection	All actions aimed at ensuring the equal access to and enjoyment of the rights of women, men, girls and boys of concern to UNHCR, in accordance with the relevant bodies of law (including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law). It includes interventions by States or UNHCR on behalf of asylum-seekers and refugees to ensure that their rights, security, and welfare are recognized and safeguarded in accordance with international standards. Such interventions include ensuring respect for the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> ; admission to safety; access to fair procedures for the determination of refugee status; humane standards of treatment; and the implementation of durable solutions. UNHCR is the only United Nations agency with a mandate for the protection of refugees at the global level.
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome		
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee		
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross		
IDP	Internally Displaced Person. A person who is forced or obliged to flee from their homes, "...in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border" (according to the <i>Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</i>).		
IFA	Internal flight or relocation alternative - A factual determination that a person fleeing persecution in one part of his or her country of origin could find protection in another part of the same country. The idea that refugees should first try to find a place within the country of origin where they would be safe, before seeking asylum outside the country - rests on understandings which are basically at odds with fundamental refugee protection principles.	IOM	International Organization for Migration
		IRPs	Involuntarily Relocating Persons - People who are forced to relocate to the country of their citizenship as a result of circumstances threatening their lives such as armed conflict, internal disorder, inter-ethnic tension or systematic violations of human rights and who are in need of assistance to resettle in their countries of citizenship. (Applies to situations in CIS countries. The definition does not carry a universal or binding character).
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	JPO	Junior Professional Officer – Government-sponsored young qualified professionals working for UNHCR.
ILC	International Law Commission	Local integration	A durable solution to the plight of refugees that involves their permanent settlement in the
ILO	International Labour Organization		
IMF	International Monetary Fund		

	country in which they sought asylum.		
LOU	Letter of Understanding		
Mandate Refugees	Persons who are recognised as refugees by UNHCR acting under the authority of its Statute and relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. Mandate status is especially significant in States that are not parties of the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol.	OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa.	This regional Convention provides for a broader refugee definition. Adopted in 1969, the Organization of African Unity Refugee Convention provides that the term "refugee" also "applies to those fleeing from external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or whole of the country of origin".
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
MERCOSUR	<i>Mercado Común del Sur</i> - Common Market of the Southern Cone	ODA	Official Development Assistance
Mexico Plan of Action	The Mexico Plan of Action, launched in 2004, aims to enhance international refugee protection in Latin America by further developing international refugee law, consolidating protection networks and improving the ability of States to provide effective protection to all persons in need of it. It focuses on durable solutions for urban refugees and the special needs of refugee women, the Colombian conflict, impact and solutions at border areas, and the use of resettlement opportunities in the region.	OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
		OHR	Office of the High Representative (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
		OHCHR	(UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
		OIOS	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	OMS	Operations Management System
MONUC	United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	ONUCI	United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
MSRP	Management Systems Renewal Project – the new UNHCR's computer systems for finance, supply chain, human resources and payroll.	OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
		PARinAC	Partnership in Action
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	PHARE	EU-Community programme for assistance for economic restructuring in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development	<i>Prima facie</i> refugee	Refers to a practice by which all persons forming part of a large-scale influx are regarded as refugees.

Promoted voluntary repatriation	Voluntary repatriation actively organized by UNHCR when conditions are considered conducive to return in safety and with dignity.	Safe third country concept	Where asylum is refused on technical grounds because of the geographical route taken by the applicant - via one or more countries which are considered to pose no problems to the applicant's safety.
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects	Sphere Project	A project set up by several NGO consortia to develop a set of universal minimum standards in core areas of humanitarian assistance. Its aim is to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters and to enhance the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response.
RBM	Results-Based Management – A management philosophy and approach that emphasizes the achievement of results as the essential task of management.	SRI	Sustainable Reintegration Initiative in Angola
Refoulement	The removal of a person to a territory where she/he would be at risk of being persecuted, or of being moved to another territory where she/he would face persecution.	SRS	Self-Reliance Strategy
Reintegration	A process which enables returnees to regain their physical, social, legal and material security needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and which eventually leads to the disappearance of any observable distinctions vis-à-vis their compatriots.	SRS	Self-Reliance Strategy
Resettlement	The transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought asylum to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized citizens. For this reason, resettlement is a durable solution as well as a tool for the protection of refugees. It is also a practical example of international burden and responsibility sharing.	SRS	Self-Reliance Strategy
RSD	Refugee Status Determination – Legal and administrative procedures undertaken by States and/or UNHCR to determine whether an individual should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.	SRS	Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General
		Surge Project	The Surge Protection Capacity Project is UNHCR's response to increased and sudden temporary protection staffing needs in circumstances where the Office's own protection staffing capacity is insufficient. The project's main feature is a roster of external candidates available for immediate deployment.
		Söderköping Process	An initiative launched by UNHCR and the Swedish Migration Board to promote dialogue on asylum and irregular migration issues among the countries situated along the eastern border of the European Union.
		THAP	Temporary Humanitarian Assisted Persons
		Trafficking (human)	The organized movement of persons for profit. The critical additional factor that distinguishes trafficking from migrant smuggling is the presence of force, coercion and/or

	deception throughout or at some stage in the process - such deception, force or coercion being used for the purpose of exploitation. While the additional elements that distinguish trafficking from migrant smuggling may sometimes be obvious, in many cases they are difficult to prove without active investigation.	
<u>UNAIDS</u>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	
<u>UNAMA</u>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan	
<u>UNAMSIL</u>	United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in Sierra Leone	
<u>UNCT</u>	United Nations Country Team	
<u>UNCTAD</u>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
<u>UNDAF</u>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	
<u>UNDCP</u>	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	
<u>UNDG</u>	United Nations Development Group	
<u>UNDP</u>	United Nations Development Programme	
<u>UNDSS</u>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security	
<u>UNEP</u>	United Nations Environment Programme	
<u>UNESCO</u>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	
<u>UNFPA</u>	United Nations Population Fund	
<u>UN-HABITAT</u>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	
<u>UNHCHR</u>	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	
<u>UNICEF</u>	United Nations Children's Fund	
<u>UNIDO</u>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	
<u>UNIFEM</u>	United Nations Development Fund for Women	
<u>UN-IP</u>	United Nations Integrated Development Programme	
<u>UNJLS</u>	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre	
<u>UNMEE</u>	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	
<u>UNMIBH</u>	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	
<u>UNMIK</u>	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	
<u>UNMIL</u>	United Nations Mission for Liberia	
<u>UNMIS</u>	United Nations Mission in Sudan	
<u>UNODC</u>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	
<u>UNOMIG</u>	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	
<u>UNOPS</u>	United Nations Office for Project Services	
<u>United Nations Security Phases</u>	The security plan is country-specific and takes into consideration the particular political, geographical and other circumstances of the duty station concerned. The United Nations utilizes a worldwide five-phase security management system. The five phases are: Phase one – Precautionary: Warn staff that the security situation in the country or a portion of the country is such that caution should be exercised. Travel to the duty station requires advance clearance from the Designated Official. Phase two – Restricted movement: All staff members and their families will be required to remain at home unless otherwise instructed. No travel, incoming or within the country, will occur	

unless specifically authorized by the Designated Official as essential travel.

Phase three – Relocation: Indicates a substantial deterioration in the security situation, which may result in the relocation of staff members or their eligible dependants.

Phase four – Programme suspension: All internationally recruited staff will be evacuated apart from staff directly concerned with security matters, emergency or humanitarian relief operations.

Phase five – Evacuation: Signifies that the situation has deteriorated to such a point that all remaining internationally recruited staff members are required to leave. Phase five can only be declared following approval by the Secretary-General.

UNV

United Nations Volunteer - The volunteer arm of the United Nations was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member states. It mobilizes qualified UN Volunteers to different UN organizations.

Voluntary repatriation

Return to the country of origin based on the refugees' free and informed decision. Voluntary repatriation is one of the three durable solutions and may be organized (when it takes place under the auspices of the concerned governments and UNHCR), or spontaneous (the refugees return by their own means with little involvement of UNHCR and governments).

WFP

World Food Programme

WHO

World Health Organization