



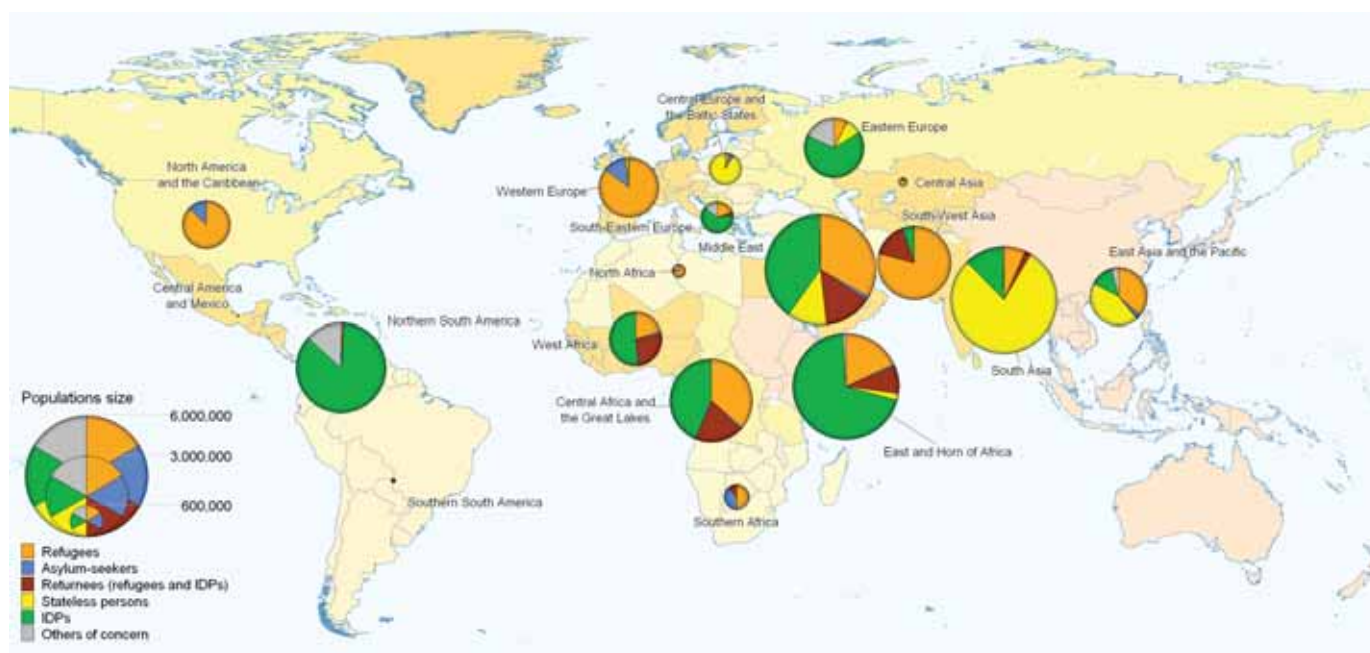
PART I - UNHCR: AN OVERVIEW



Chad. UNHCR trucks deliver WFP food to a centre in Djabal camp which hosts 14,000 refugees from Darfur.

Populations of concern to UNHCR

(as at 31 December 2006)



Populations of concern to UNHCR in 2006

Subregion ¹	Refugees ²	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers ³	Returned refugees ⁴	IDPs of concern to UNHCR ⁵	Returned IDPs ⁶	Stateless persons ⁷	Others of concern ⁸	Total populations of concern
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	1,119,360	676,250	21,900	97,000	1,352,330	491,010	-	-	3,081,600
East and Horn of Africa	857,730	742,350	34,510	60,670	4,751,170	331,700	100,000	42,140	6,177,920
West Africa	273,050	251,390	24,910	115,950	709,230	240,970	-	10	1,364,120
Southern Africa	187,690	84,850	144,370	47,060	-	-	-	-	379,120
North Africa	98,300	94,150	4,470	-	-	-	-	29,500	132,270
The Middle East	1,692,710	160,500	48,220	20,240	2,034,370	700,000	588,180	21,110	5,104,830
South-West Asia	2,012,870	2,012,870	3,710	388,020	129,310	10,440	-	-	2,544,350
Central Asia	7,880	4,820	900	140	-	-	56,080	1,130	66,130
South Asia	313,020	141,460	2,380	380	569,170	89,410	3,700,000	10,390	4,684,750
East Asia and the Pacific	562,110	181,960	34,030	70	213,730	11,730	679,110	62,100	1,562,880
Eastern Europe	122,260	11,980	1,750	140	1,091,480	2,020	146,190	304,700	1,668,540
South-Eastern Europe	119,990	112,700	370	12,310	383,270	6,640	780	85,480	608,840
Central Europe and the Baltic States	27,530	4,970	28,220	20	-	-	523,860	310	579,940
Western Europe	1,464,110	10	227,810	-	-	-	24,790	3,000	1,719,710
North America and the Caribbean	995,330	-	147,810	-	-	-	-	-	1,143,140
Central America and Mexico	5,120	770	180	10	-	-	-	-	5,310
Northern South America (Colombia Situation) ⁹	26,930	13,840	14,410	40	3,000,000	-	10	468,560	3,509,950
Southern South America	8,490	4,240	1,660	-	-	-	-	17,000	27,150
Total	9,894,480	4,499,110	741,610	742,050	14,234,060	1,883,920	5,819,000	1,045,430	34,360,550

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection. A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

¹ Country or territory of asylum or residence. In the absence of Government estimates, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in most industrialized countries, based on recent refugee arrivals and recognition of asylum-seekers. For Canada, Australia and New Zealand, estimates are based on arrivals/recognition during the past five years, whereas for USA and most European countries a 10-year period has been applied. These periods reflect the different naturalization rates for refugees in these regions.

² Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection.

³ Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the procedure or who are otherwise registered as asylum-seekers.

⁴ Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year. Source: Country of origin and asylum.

⁵ Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance.

⁶ IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year.

⁷ Refers to persons who are not considered nationals by any country under the operation of its laws.

⁸ Persons of concern to UNHCR not included in the previous columns including a.o. forced migrants (Russian Federation), local residents-at-risk (Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo), Sahrawis (Mauretania), Afghan asylum-seekers (Russian Federation, UNHCR est.)

⁹ According to the Constitutional Court of Colombia, there are serious discrepancies between the real magnitude of the situation and the figures of the national registration system. In a latest order of compliance to the landmark judgment on displacement, the Court cites the Director of the Agencia Presidencial para la Acción Social y la Cooperación Internacional who acknowledged in public statements that IDP figures in Colombia are close to 3 million (Order of Compliance 218, dated 11 August 2006, related to landmark judgment T-025).

The Year in Review

With development, security, sovereignty and military intervention continuing to feature centrally in national and international affairs, forced displacement is closely linked to some of the most elemental and thorny dilemmas confronting the world in the 21st century. UNHCR has been deeply involved in this process, as the international community works to strengthen its response to humanitarian crises and to address the plight of refugees and other people displaced by conflict; and all this, in a context in which increasing numbers of people are on the move for a wide variety of complex, and often inter-connected, reasons.

Against this backdrop, 2006 presented UNHCR with new challenges, but also with new opportunities to protect, assist and find solutions for a growing number of forcibly displaced people.

Some progress

During 2006, almost all continents saw at least some progress towards solutions to forced displacement. A total of 2.6 million refugees and internally displaced people returned to their homes, including almost 400,000 to Afghanistan, and around 1.4 million people in Africa, where the gradual consolidation of peace processes has continued to stimulate returns all across the continent – from Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Liberia to Southern Sudan.

Nevertheless, these peace processes remain fragile, and there is still a long way to go in terms of consolidating returnees' efforts to rebuild their lives. This is particularly true in impoverished locations such as eastern DRC, where sporadic fighting and violence continue despite successful elections, and Southern Sudan, where aid and development agencies have struggled to raise funds to produce a viable environment to support some 85,000 refugees and IDPs who went home in 2006.

In Latin America, UNHCR continued to support the local integration of refugees and to facilitate refugees' self-reliance in both urban and border areas. This was particularly relevant for the 500,000 people in need of international protection in the countries neighbouring Colombia. Furthermore, Uruguay and Paraguay developed new resettlement programmes, thus joining Brazil, Chile and Argentina in a regional effort to offer a long-term solution to refugees in need.

Despite positive developments in many areas (including, for example, encouraging examples of local integration

in several West African counties), 2006 was far from positive overall, with a number of new, renewed, accelerating or entrenched crises producing millions of new refugees and IDPs, especially in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Millions displaced in the Middle East

For the first time since the turn of the century, the number of refugees increased in 2006 by 12 percent to almost ten million. This is largely a result of the crisis in Iraq.

The bombing of the Samarra Mosque in February 2006 led to a lethal hardening of Iraq's sectarian divide. As the year progressed, bombings, kidnappings, and individual and mass murders took a relentless toll, and the previously quiet but constant stream of people slipping across the country's western borders into the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan swelled to an estimated 50,000 people a month. By the end of 2006, the cumulative total of displaced Iraqis inside and outside the country had reached a staggering 3.8 million.

Although Iraqis were the largest group of new asylum-seekers arriving in industrialized countries (amounting to 22,000 in all), this total was dwarfed by the number of refugees and displaced people inside the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and Iraq itself. By the end of December, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan were hosting more than 1.2 million Iraqis, and several hundred thousand more were believed to be in other countries, especially Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon and some of the Gulf States.

Iraq was not the only troubled country in the Middle East. Half-way through 2006, war erupted in Lebanon, and lasted 34 days. In all, around a million Lebanese were displaced. Many sought refuge inside their own country; others fled into the Syrian Arab Republic, triggering a major emergency operation on both sides of the border. The operation inside Lebanon provided an opportunity to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the inter-agency cluster approach within the context of a major emergency, with UNHCR providing shelter and other forms of assistance to some of the most vulnerable displaced people.

While the war was relatively short, and more than three-quarters of the displaced people returned home before the end of the year, the damage to Lebanon's infrastructure, economy, morale, and its delicate political environment is hard to measure.

Other setbacks

UNHCR also launched two emergency operations in Asia during the course of the year. In Timor-Leste, political instability culminated in violence that had, by mid-2006, displaced some 150,000 people. Although much of the displacement was relatively short-lived, it caused considerable disruption to a country where the deep wounds of an earlier civil war are still far from having healed. And at the end of the year, some 25,000 people remained in sites for the internally displaced.

After the breakdown of the peace process in Sri Lanka, some 200,000 people were forced to flee their homes. UNHCR has been involved with assisting and protecting internally displaced people in the northern part of the country since 1990. Given the Office's extensive experience with internal displacement in Sri Lanka, it is now leading a broad-based response by a range of international agencies.

History also showed signs of repeating itself thousands of miles away in Somalia, where a 15-year-old conflict re-ignited during the course of 2006. Thousands of Somalis spilled across the border into Kenya, where some 160,000 Somali refugees have been living in camps since the beginning of the 1990s.

Elsewhere in Africa, displacements were relatively small-scale and generally dwarfed by repatriations, except in the troubled belt stretching from Darfur in western Sudan to Chad and on to the Central African Republic.

The Darfur effect

In Darfur itself, where two million people were internally displaced by the end of 2006, a peace agreement signed seven months earlier in Abuja did not live up to expectations: indeed, as the year progressed, deteriorating security conditions, including direct attacks on humanitarian agencies, seriously compromised the efforts of more than 13,000 local and foreign aid workers to protect and assist the large affected population.

The impact of the Darfur crisis on neighbouring Chad took a sharp turn for the worse. A series of rebel uprisings and cross-border raids caused major disruptions to operations for the 222,000 Sudanese refugees living in camps in the east of the country, and boosted the number of people displaced inside Chad to 113,000 by the end of the year. Chad's south-western region was also affected by the expanding conflict in the Central African Republic.

Pressure on minorities

Minorities were under pressure in a number of places in 2006. In Colombia, where more than 200,000 displaced people were registered in 2006, the conflict disproportionately affected Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities.

Minorities were also under intense pressure in Iraq, where they were particularly vulnerable to kidnapping by criminal gangs, as well as by extremist sectarian groups. Perhaps the most heavily targeted of all were some 15,000 Palestinian refugees. Several hundred are believed killed, and many more were kidnapped for ransom or tortured.

Their predicament was made worse by the fact that they had nowhere to flee. There was no sanctuary inside Iraq, and no foreign country that would take them in. By the end of the year, hundreds of traumatized Palestinian refugees were gathered in camps in no-man's-land between Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as in an older camp just inside Jordan. Hundreds more were stuck just inside Iraq. The fact that they were already recognized refugees, and thus entitled to international protection, should have meant that their situation was relatively easy to solve. The fact that no solution could be found made this one of the most abject situations in 2006.

More responsibility: the "cluster approach"

2006 was year of consolidation for the "cluster approach", which is geared to improving assistance and protection for almost 25 million internally displaced people (IDPs) around the world. Of this total, by the end of 2006 UNHCR was involved in the protection or assistance of some 14.2 million IDPs. This is almost double the number for 2005, and is the single biggest reason for the sharp increase in the overall number of people "of concern" to UNHCR from 21 million in 2005 to 34.4 million in 2006.

Almost half of the IDPs for whom UNHCR now shares responsibility are in Africa. The single largest population, however, is in Colombia, followed by Sudan, Iraq and Uganda.

An additional 1.9 million returning IDPs being helped by UNHCR are a further indication of the seismic shift that has taken place since the new United Nations approach to IDPs was agreed upon in 2005.



UNHCR/S. Schulman

In 2006, UNHCR was involved in the protection or assistance of 14.2 million IDPs.

A clearer picture of statelessness

Stateless people – people who do not have any nationality – are another group that have benefited from a more focused approach by UNHCR, in concert with host States and donors. Although long accepted as a group that falls under the UN refugee agency's mandate, relatively little was known about the many different stateless groups across the world – a large proportion of whom, unlike most other people of concern to UNHCR, have not left their homes, but exist, largely unseen, outside the margins of organized society.

As a result of an ambitious survey of States, launched in 2003, a more comprehensive view of the scale and complexity of this issue has been emerging. This has resulted in an unusual scenario in which a big increase in numbers may be a sign of improvement – rather than deterioration – in their situation. Recognition that stateless people exist is a vital first step towards finding a solution to their predicament. And, after years of slow progress, an increasing number of States have implemented, or are seriously contemplating, lasting solutions for some of the world's stateless people.

Difficult mix: asylum and migration

One situation that is not really reflected in UNHCR's annual statistics, but which continued to gain importance in 2006, is the huge increase in the number of people migrating by boat in the Gulf of Aden, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, along Africa's Atlantic coast and, though fewer in number, between Indonesia and Australia. Hundreds – maybe more – died in 2006 making these crossings in overcrowded and ill-equipped vessels, in particular during the long journeys from West Africa to the Canary Islands, and from Somalia to Yemen. Although the majority were driven to migrate for economic reasons, a significant number of refugees are caught up in these flows. People crossing the Gulf of Aden to Yemen are a case in point. Yemen is now

hosting 92,000 recognized Somali refugees, almost all of whom arrived this way. The same goes for many people crossing land borders heading towards central and southern Europe and the United States. Yet, among the migrants there will inevitably sometimes be people in need of international protection, and the challenge for UNHCR and States is to ensure that they are identified and given the protection they are entitled to under international law. UNHCR made a number of important efforts to help States in this regard during 2006. These are described in more depth elsewhere in this report.

These "mixed migration flows" constitute one of the major cross-cutting issues affecting many countries in all continents which will continue to draw attention during 2007.

Financial health and reform

2006 was a difficult financial year for UNHCR, with total requirements amounting to USD 1.45 billion, the highest level ever. Initial funding predictions had indicated that there would not be enough funds to meet requirements. In this light, austerity measures were put in place to reduce expenditure and eliminate the expected shortfall between projected income and expenditure.

At the end of the year, these measures, together with strong financial support from donors, proved successful overall. Still, cutbacks in operations meant that some projects had to be delayed or suspended, and this had a negative effect on the well-being of refugees and others the organization cared for.

At the same time, conscious of this and in an effort to become more flexible, effective and results-oriented, UNHCR embarked on a process of internal reform, and in 2006 began reviewing its structures, systems, processes and staffing arrangements to ensure that the Office is in a better position to respond to the challenges ahead.

Global Strategic Objectives

UNHCR first formulated global objectives as a framework for action in 2003, and included them in its Global Appeal that year. In 2005, the organization evaluated its performance in the context of the implementation of a results-based management (RBM) framework. This evaluation, or “RBM Gap Analysis”, found that UNHCR had to strengthen strategic planning if it was to show better results.

To do that, in 2005 the Global Strategic Objectives were incorporated in the 2006 annual planning exercise, and served as key parameters in the prioritization and resource-allocation process. The 2006 objectives were later complemented by a set of priority performance targets; these helped to ensure that the global objectives were reflected in detailed operational planning and reporting.

Still, much remains to be done. For 2007-2009, the Global Strategic Objectives have been developed further. Besides reflecting the organization’s priorities of providing protection and durable solutions, they aim to improve planning and reporting through a more comprehensive set of measurable performance targets. As in the 2006 budget planning cycle, the objectives and their performance targets were key to resource allocation decisions in UNHCR’s 2007 budget.

Furthermore, in 2008 UNHCR will introduce its new RBM software, *Focus*, which will facilitate clearer and more coherent reporting of results.

1. Advocate for, and support governments in, the creation and maintenance of an international protection regime.

- a. Improve policy and operational response to situations of mixed flows of asylum-seekers and migrants.
- b. Increase respect and tolerance for asylum seekers and refugees.
- c. Preserve asylum space.
- d. Enhance protection capacity in host countries.
- e. Address situations of statelessness more effectively.
- f. Improve the content and usage of ExCom conclusions.

2. Ensure international standards of protection for girls, boys, women and men of concern to UNHCR are met.

- a. Improve physical security and reduce incidents of violence, in particular prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
- b. Promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.

- c. Increase and improve level and quality of registration of persons of concern.
- d. Prevent malnutrition.
- e. Reduce the prevalence and impact of HIV and AIDS.
- f. Safeguard the right to education.
- g. Ensure social and economic rights are secured and opportunities for self-reliance maximised.
- h. Integrate persons of concern to UNHCR in Millenium Development Goals programmes.

3. Pursue voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration, resettlement or local integration for refugees, with a special focus on those in protracted refugee situations.

- a. Support, facilitate or promote voluntary repatriation movements.
- b. Enhance resettlement as a protection tool and durable solution.
- c. Strengthen local integration as durable solution and promote refugee self-reliance in stabilized situations.
- d. Develop comprehensive strategies for refugees in protracted situations in which multiple durable solutions are required, in particular for Somali and Afghan refugees, and establish relevant partnerships for durable solutions for Africa programme.

4. Pursue management reform to enhance the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of UNHCR’s operations.

- a. Strengthen UNHCR’s operational protection capacity.
- b. Strengthen UNHCR’s preparedness and response capacity.
- c. Strengthen UNHCR’s support for collaborative efforts to comprehensively address situations of internal displacement and implement the agreed pilot projects.
- d. Strengthen partnership through improved branding, fund raising, communication and relationships with NGOs.
- e. Institutionalise results-based management as a fundamental accountability mechanism.
- f. Widen the use of standards and indicators for planning and measuring the impact of UNHCR’s operations.
- g. Prepare and initiate implementation of a workforce management strategy aiming to increase the efficiency of the organization, the fulfilment of staff and gender balance.
- h. Streamline, rationalise reporting and financial and budgetary rules for resource allocation.
- i. Continue roll-out of MSRP and achieve efficiency and productivity gains.

Measurable Performance Targets for 2006

Operations (Protection and Assistance)

1. Procedures for channelling asylum claims, identifying needs and realizing proper responses and solutions will be developed by UNHCR in cooperation with States and other relevant actors in all regions receiving refugees within mixed flows.
2. The quality and consistency of UNHCR's mandate RSD processes will be strengthened in the 15 countries accounting for 90 per cent of UNHCR's global RSD operations through in-house capacity building activities including training and technical support.
3. 100 per cent of UNHCR operations will have integrated, from the outset, self-reliance and empowerment strategies for refugees in their assistance programmes.
4. Comprehensive durable solutions strategies, in which the strategic use of resettlement and local integration have their proper place, will be jointly developed by UNHCR and relevant actors in 100 per cent of operations with protracted refugee situations.
5. Offices in Myanmar, Romania, DRC and the CIS countries including Russia will integrate statelessness activities in their country operations plans and develop strategies for resolving situations of statelessness, and in Bangladesh, significant progress will be made towards ending the protracted statelessness situation of approximately 300,000 people (Biharis).
6. 100 per cent of UNHCR operations will have in place standard operating procedures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
7. A total of 94 countries will have participated in the launch of the age, gender and diversity mainstreaming and will reflect the outcomes in project submissions and country operations plan.
8. Ensure the provision of sanitary materials to all women and girls of reproductive age, in all assistance programmes.
9. "Project Profile" has been rolled out to all UNHCR operations registering refugees and others of concern, and continued registration support is provided by PGDS, DIP and DIST.
10. Tracing mechanisms will have been instituted for 100 per cent of unaccompanied and separated

registered refugee children in collaboration with the responsible agencies.

11. In operations receiving food aid and recording high malnutrition rates, steps are taken in collaboration with WFP to reduce the acute malnutrition rate to less than 10 per cent (measured by z-score).
12. At least 75 per cent of refugees in camps have access to culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS information-education-communication materials.
13. At least 75 per cent refugees have access to antiretroviral therapy when it is available to surrounding local host populations.
14. School enrolment of refugee children in camps will be increased by 10 per cent at primary level with gender parity.

Management

1. Complete the first of two phases of the action plan to increase UNHCR's global emergency response capacity (including non-food relief items, vehicles, office accommodation, and staffing surge capability) so as to have in place a capacity to respond to an emergency of 500,000 people.
2. New fund-raising strategy agreed and implementation started with further delegation to field representatives, including country-specific strategies that take into account bilateral and other initiatives.
3. Results-based Management Framework and strategy for implementation developed, agreed and implementation underway in the areas of strategic and operations planning, and performance management.
4. An integrated workforce strategy is developed together with policies and procedures which enhance the speed and effectiveness of organizational response and better meet the needs of the organization and aspirations of staff.
5. Minimum standards guidelines for field living and working conditions are adopted and mechanisms are put in place for field offices to implement them.
6. Management Systems Renewal Project:
 - a. Human Resources Modules, Labour Administration, Career Planning, Health & Safety, Absence Management, E-Performance developed by September 2006.
 - b. Payroll module developed by October 2006.
 - c. Change Management Process adopted including a mechanism for measuring impact of MSRP in terms of increased efficiency and productivity developed by February 2006.
 - d. Supply Chain field roll-out completed in 90 sites in five regions.

Providing International Protection

UNHCR is, at its core, a protection organization. Its effectiveness is measured by its success in achieving its primary goal of providing international protection – that is, safeguarding the rights of refugees and others of concern and assisting them to cope with the many difficulties and dangers that they face. In 2006 UNHCR worked with States, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and refugees to strengthen the international protection regime. This included helping States reinforce their national protection mechanisms and ensuring that all refugees and others of concern, regardless of age, gender or background, were given the protection they needed. The environment in which these activities were undertaken often created additional challenges. Concerns about national security, irregular migration, and rising xenophobia threatened to undermine protection. Yet, by working with its partners, UNHCR made progress.

This chapter highlights some of the work undertaken by UNHCR to provide international protection to those in need. Three of UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives for 2006 were of particular relevance and form the basis of this chapter.

Global Strategic Objective (GSO) No. 1: Advocate for, and support governments in, the creation and maintenance of an international protection regime.

Preserving asylum space

The cornerstones of the international protection regime are the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Promoting accession to these instruments, as well as compliance with them, remained a key protection activity in 2006. At the end of the year, 147 States were parties either to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol, with the newly independent Republic of Montenegro joining the list of States parties to both instruments. UNHCR worked with States that expressed an interest in possible ratification or accession to these instruments, for example, certain countries in the Middle East, providing them with information and legal and technical support. The Office also worked with other governments, such as those of Timor-Leste and Papua

New Guinea, so that they would consider lifting their reservations to the treaties.

To facilitate a consistent application of the 1951 Convention, UNHCR provided guidance to States on a number of core legal issues. Throughout the year, the Office provided guidelines, position papers and legal briefs on such issues as the eligibility for asylum of victims of trafficking, the scope of States' *non-refoulement* obligations, and the international protection needs of asylum-seekers from countries affected by armed conflict, such as Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Iraq.

In two cases in the United Kingdom, the House of Lords viewed UNHCR's protection guidelines positively. Indeed, it drew upon them in determining the existence of a particular social group (in the context of one claim based on fear of female genital mutilation and another based on membership of a family) and in determining the reasonableness of an internal flight or relocation alternative.

The protection afforded under the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol begins, however, with effective access to territory and/or asylum procedures. Concerns about both national security and irregular migration have led to restrictive practices by some States with regard to physical access to their territories and to safeguards in asylum proceedings. UNHCR worked with States to determine how best to meet these legitimate concerns without compromising refugee protection principles.

Enhancing protection capacity in host countries

Many countries, including those hosting significant numbers of refugees, have limited legal and/or administrative capacities to protect refugees in accordance with international standards. This poses significant challenges to both state and non-state actors. UNHCR worked throughout the year to boost the protection capacity of these host countries.

The Office also provided legal and technical support to governments seeking to establish refugee protection systems. For example, it provided inputs on draft refugee legislation in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The refugee definition in the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees was included in

legislation that was passed in Bolivia and in draft legislation in Chile and Nicaragua. In the absence of refugee legislation, UNHCR helped States to develop administrative measures that fill the void until laws are passed.

The Office also worked closely with its partners to increase the capacity of refugee status adjudicators who are tasked with determining who should be afforded refugee protection in the host State. To this end, UNHCR supported the International Association of Refugee Law Judges, which established a regional chapter in Africa in 2006 and held its world conference in Mexico in November.

UNHCR's Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) has been an important vehicle for improving State and community protection capacities. In 2006, it was implemented in Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Thailand. National consultations with all concerned parties led to decisions on which gaps needed to be addressed as a priority, as well as to an agreement on multi-year plans of action.

Subsequently, UNHCR, government officials, international and national partners and refugees all played a part in the development of specific projects. The projects covered legislative and administrative capacity building; improved protection mechanisms (including those for the prevention of, and response to, sexual and gender-based violence); better health and education services; and opportunities for refugees to become self-reliant in preparation for return. The projects have also been presented to potential funding agencies to solicit support for their implementation (see box on SPCP activities in Thailand).

Finally, training continued to be a central activity for UNHCR in strengthening local protection capacity. In Cyprus, UNHCR trained police academy cadets; in Turkey, border guards were trained. In the Caribbean, Bahamian and Jamaican immigration officials were trained in international refugee protection, and were made aware of the migration-asylum nexus and mixed migratory flows. At Headquarters, UNHCR trained country-of-origin specialists from Central and Eastern Europe and Africa.

Improve policy and operational response to situations of mixed flows of asylum-seekers and migrants

Large-scale mixed population movements across borders in an irregular manner, by land or sea, continue to pose enormous challenges to the international community. People smuggling and trafficking add to the complexities of such movements.

Improving policy and operational responses to situations of mixed flows of asylum-seekers and migrants was one of UNHCR's primary protection objectives for 2006. The Office participated in the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006 at UN Headquarters in New York, with the aim of ensuring that the migration and development debate took due account of forced migration and refugee protection issues.

UNHCR also chaired the newly established Global Migration Group (GMG) which provides a forum for the exchange of information and ideas among inter-governmental organizations working in the field of migration. An early outcome of the GMG's work was a

Strengthening Protection Capacity in Thailand

In 2006, UNHCR worked with the Government of Thailand, NGOs, international partners and refugees on a comprehensive strategy to strengthen protection and improve the prospects for solutions for the many thousands of refugees in the country. Drawing on the methodology of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project, the Office identified gaps and developed projects to remedy them.

The projects are wide-ranging, and relate to strengthening camp administration, documentation, security, education, health services and self-reliance. They

have been developed with the help of refugees and NGOs, as well as international partners such as the ILO (on issues related to self-reliance) and the United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (on civil society capacity building).

Immediate benefits have included the provision of identity cards for 80,000 camp-based Myanmar refugees. Other projects are expected to benefit refugee women and children in the nine camps along the Thai-Myanmar border. These include improving the response to sexual and gender-based violence; putting in

place child protection mechanisms; providing better health, psychological counselling and education services; and empowering women through agricultural activities.

The project in Thailand is also working to increase refugees' self-reliance. This is a significant move, as it follows a new, more open attitude on the part of the Government. The project draws on the technical expertise of the ILO, with assistance from UNHCR's Peacebuilding and Livelihood Section and the cooperation of NGOs and refugees.



UNHCR/K. McKinsey

At Mareero, near Bossasso, Puntland, people who have paid USD 30 to 40 to smugglers wait for the night to fall so they can board the boat that they hope will take them across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen.

paper providing details of the research and data collection activities undertaken by member agencies.

In a July 2006 paper entitled UNHCR, *Refugee Protection and International Migration*, the Office explains the various points of intersection between refugee protection and international migration. UNHCR also launched a ten-point plan of action to address mixed flows. This seeks to ensure that measures to curb irregular migration do not prevent refugees from gaining access to international protection. The plan seeks to guide States towards a collaborative and comprehensive approach in response to such movements. A revised version of the plan was issued in January 2007 (see box).

States in the Mediterranean and Gulf of Aden regions have been receiving large numbers of irregular arrivals. In some situations, countries of transit and destination have reacted to the increased migration pressures through interceptions and expulsions, risking the *refoulement* of refugees and asylum-seekers. With regard to maritime migration, UNHCR worked with governments to find solutions which would allow rescued people to disembark from boats, have their protection needs identified by State authorities, and have their cases processed according to international standards.

UNHCR supported the strengthening of European Mediterranean countries' capacity to receive and identify asylum-seekers properly. In North Africa, UNHCR reinforced its presence and advocacy to gain the support of governments to widen the asylum space.

As a follow-up to the meeting of experts in Athens in 2005 on interception and rescue at sea in the Mediterranean, UNHCR organized a meeting of State representatives in May 2006 in Madrid, Spain, to explore responses to problems arising out of rescue at sea and interception operations. The meeting resulted in a better understanding among States of the protection dimensions of mixed movements. Follow-up meetings have been held at the national level, for example in Italy.

UNHCR also published, jointly with the International Maritime Organization, a leaflet on rescue at sea, which provides guidance on relevant legal provisions and on practical procedures to ensure the prompt disembarkation of survivors. It also addresses measures to be taken to meet the needs of those rescued, especially refugees and asylum-seekers. The leaflet has been distributed to shipmasters, government officials and other concerned actors.

UNHCR's Ten-Point Plan of Action for Addressing Mixed Migratory Movements

In July 2006, the High Commissioner introduced UNHCR's Ten-Point Plan of Action for Addressing Mixed Migratory Movements at the Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, held in Rabat, Morocco. Migratory flows across the Mediterranean to Europe, and increasingly also from West Africa, include many who undertake the voyage for economic reasons, seeking jobs, new skills or a better life. Some, however, travel for protection-related reasons, fleeing persecution in their home country. The journey is often dangerous, with unseaworthy boats overloaded with people often sinking during the crossing.

For UNHCR, a primary challenge has been to see that refugee protection safeguards are maintained when States respond to mixed migratory movements. The Ten-Point Plan was developed to assist States and other interested parties. It adapts UNHCR's protection activities to the specific challenges and opportunities of mixed migration. It also places them in a framework that ensures a comprehensive, collaborative and transnational approach.

The Ten-Point Plan sets out ten key areas in addressing mixed migratory flows in which UNHCR has a potential role to play. These include:

1. Identifying the key actors concerned in addressing mixed

movements and ensuring their cooperation in a coordinated manner.

2. Collecting data about the characteristics of mixed movements and analyzing it to ensure the development of a coherent and comprehensive strategy.

3. Establishing State entry systems that ensure that asylum-seekers and refugees are able to access refugee protection procedures and are not subject to *refoulement*.

4. Creating appropriate reception arrangements to ensure that basic human needs are met and that new arrivals are registered and provided with temporary documents.

5. Establishing the necessary mechanisms to profile arrivals (e.g., who they are, why they left their country and what their destination is) and refer their cases accordingly.

6. Establishing differentiated processes and procedures to handle the different types of cases that are presented, including accelerated asylum procedures for those whose refugee claims appear straightforward.

7. Identifying appropriate solutions for those individuals

found to be refugees, including local integration, resettlement, or other legal migration opportunities.

8. Addressing the secondary movements of refugees and asylum-seekers who have moved on from countries where they had already found adequate protection.

9. For those found not to be refugees, ensuring either their expeditious and humane return to their country of origin or, as appropriate, providing access to alternative migration options.

10. Developing an information strategy to alert people of the dangers of irregular movement and the difficulties they may face upon arrival, as well as to any alternatives to irregular migration which might be available.

UNHCR has begun implementation of the Ten-Point Plan with relevant partners in southern Europe and North Africa. Other regions where its implementation is being planned or discussed include Central and Eastern Europe, the Gulf of Aden and the Caribbean. The success of these efforts will depend on the ability of all interested parties to work together to address this phenomenon.

Increasing respect and tolerance for asylum-seekers and refugees

Mounting xenophobia and a general climate of public hostility towards refugees and asylum-seekers, in some cases leading to acts of aggression, continued to challenge UNHCR's efforts to mobilize public support for refugee protection. This trend was most obvious in industrialized countries, but could also be seen in a growing number of developing countries.

UNHCR offices worldwide worked hard to combat this rising tide of intolerance through a range of public awareness activities designed to foster a more friendly

and welcoming environment for refugees, asylum-seekers and other persons under the care of the Office.

As part of its public advocacy role, UNHCR spoke out against *refoulement* and restrictive policies in several countries, and welcomed positive steps in others.

Through well-publicized statements and media relations work, UNHCR brought attention to the impact of forced displacement on the indigenous people of Colombia, the dramatic situation of Palestinian refugees in Iraq and the risks faced by people attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Aden, to mention but a few examples.

Educational tools, including teachers' guides and interactive internet games in various languages, were developed and used in several countries. In June, UNHCR launched ninemillion.org, an internet-based campaign to raise awareness and funds for education and sport programmes for refugee youth.

Other activities included competitions for student journalists and media awards for the best reporting on refugee and asylum issues. In many countries, UNHCR also trained journalists and provided guidelines and manuals on the coverage of asylum and refugee issues to contribute to more balanced and accurate reporting.

Global Strategic Objective 2: Ensure international standards of protection for girls, boys, women and men of concern to UNHCR are met.

In ensuring the protection needs of all persons of concern to UNHCR, it is necessary from the outset to assess the particular protection risks that different members of the population face. Throughout 2006, UNHCR institutionalized such assessments in its own operations, promoting a rights- and community-based approach. The Office has helped States and partners do the same.

Improving physical security and reducing incidents of violence, in particular preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence

In many countries, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others of concern continue to face serious threats to their security, whether due to armed attacks, military infiltration or domestic violence.

In response to requests for guidance on how to deal with armed elements and combatants, UNHCR issued operational guidelines on the maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in September 2006. These guidelines answered questions on how to identify combatants and disarm armed elements, how to undertake refugee status determination for former combatants, and the special considerations that apply to women and children.

The issues raised in these guidelines were most evident in 2006 in Chad and eastern Darfur, where armed attacks and forced recruitment of refugees inside camps threatened to undermine the camps' civilian and humanitarian character. UNHCR pushed for implementation of its memorandum of understanding with the Chadian authorities to improve security in and around the camps. UNHCR also collaborated with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations on various initiatives.

Strengthening mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence remained another of

Raising the alarm over growing displacement in Iraq

The increasingly worrisome plight of millions of displaced Iraqis, as well as Palestinians and other refugees inside Iraq, began making world headlines in the autumn of 2006. At the same time, there was a major shift in the scale and focus of UNHCR's work in Iraq and surrounding countries.

In 2003 and 2004, more than 300,000 Iraqi exiles returned to their homeland, hoping to rebuild their lives in an increasingly safe and stable environment. Beginning in 2005, however, UNHCR witnessed a dramatic reversal in that trend and began stating publicly its growing concern over the deteriorating security situation in Iraq.

From a high of 200,000 Iraqi returnees in 2004, fewer than 500

went home in 2006. By the autumn of 2006, UNHCR was reporting that tens of thousands of Iraqis were once again fleeing their homes monthly, and neighbouring States – particularly Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic – were struggling to cope with the large numbers. These reports caught much of the media by surprise and drew widespread attention.

By the end of the year, UNHCR and its partners estimated that out of a total population of 26 million, close to 2 million Iraqis were internally displaced, with up to 1.8 million others in nearby countries or further afield. Many had fled before 2003, but an estimated half a million Iraqis were newly displaced in 2006 alone – most of them after the Samara bombings in February of that year. Up to

50,000 people continued to flee every month in the largest population movement in the Middle East since Palestinians were displaced following the creation of the State of Israel in 1948.

Estimates of Iraqis displaced in neighbouring States included some one million in the Syrian Arab Republic and up to 750,000 in Jordan, with tens of thousands more in Egypt, Lebanon, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey.

Raising the alarm, UNHCR and its partners stepped up their own programmes in the region and urged the international community to do much more to address the humanitarian needs in Iraq and to help share the enormous burden being borne by nearby countries.

UNHCR's top priorities. In many countries, efforts were made to sensitize refugee and local community leaders and other relevant actors to the problem. Women's groups and drop-in centres were formed and victims were supported and encouraged to report acts of violence against them. UNHCR also stepped up its efforts to strengthen the capacity of governments to address sexual and gender-based violence by conducting awareness-raising and training programmes for national institutions. In Uganda, UNHCR was instrumental in the preparation of the national strategy on sexual and gender-based violence, which aimed to deal with the problem through institutional reform.

One of UNHCR's performance targets for 2006 was the establishment of standard operating procedures to address sexual and gender-based violence in all of its field operations. At the end of 2005, such procedures were in place in 45 per cent of its camps and 42 per cent of its urban operations. To increase this percentage, in 2006 UNHCR provided instructions and a standard template to all of its field offices to help them develop country-specific standard operating procedures.

Establishing standard operating procedures at the country level has been particularly challenging in IDP operations, where the roles and responsibilities of different agencies and NGOs are not yet clearly defined. The development and use of standard operating procedures are now included in training on how to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

Mainstreaming age, gender and diversity considerations in UNHCR operations

In 2006, UNHCR's age, gender and diversity mainstreaming strategy was introduced in 41 country operations in Africa, Europe and Asia, bringing the global figure of country offices applying it to 97. A total of 25 workshops were conducted, with 641 participants (285 men, 536 women) from governments, NGOs, UN agencies and UNHCR. Each country formed a multi-functional team composed of staff from the protection, programme, community services and other relevant sectors of UNHCR, as well as national and international NGO partners and government counterparts.

UNHCR staff continued to talk with populations of concern to gather accurate information on their protection risks and the underlying causes. This process raised UNHCR's capacity to work with communities to develop solutions to address identified protection gaps. A 2006 review of UNHCR country operation plans from those countries participating in the 2005 launch of the strategy indicated that while the majority of offices had incorporated age, gender and diversity considerations in

their operation plans, the formulation of objectives from such a perspective needed strengthening. There was more progress in this regard in 2006.

The impact of UNHCR's participatory assessments could be seen in various countries. In Morocco, a self-reliance programme that paid special attention to women, boys and girls, older people and those with serious disabilities was developed in partnership with two national NGOs. As a result, refugees now participate in self-reliance projects. Refugee women started cooperatives and also managed a safe house for unaccompanied children. Moreover, the number of female representatives in the refugee committees increased considerably.

In India, discussions with refugee women from different ethnic backgrounds revealed a high incidence of violence against them. A women's protection clinic was set up to enable the women to discuss their problems and find legal solutions. The clinic now enjoys some external funding, which has enabled it to expand its reach beyond unaccompanied children, survivors of violence and single mothers and target all refugee women.

At Headquarters, the age, gender and diversity mainstreaming strategy was incorporated in a number of manuals and policies, including the *Handbook for Emergencies*, programming instructions (making participatory assessment standard practice in UNHCR operations), standards and indicators, the results-based management software and UNHCR learning programmes. An accountability framework was also established with senior management. It was tested during the second half of 2006 with representatives from some 20 countries and key senior managers at Headquarters under the leadership of the High Commissioner and the oversight of the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection.

One of the major challenges that UNHCR offices encountered in 2006 was to manage the expectations of the refugees and others of concern who participated in the assessment exercises. Remedies for some of the identified needs and gaps required more resources than were available. As one UNHCR office reported: "Participatory assessment brings us face to face with the enormous needs of refugees, while we know how little we have in our budget to assist [them]. Still this might remind ourselves of the difficulties of refugees' lives, which can energize us to serve refugees more compassionately and energetically."

Some offices did, however, manage to address identified needs at little or no financial cost. In Malaysia, the UNHCR office informed pregnant women on how they could access the Government of Malaysia's maternal health clinics at nominal rates. Similarly, the office was able to bring the Malaysian Family Planning Association into some communities to provide reproductive health

education. Participatory assessments allowed the Office to identify where its limited assistance budget would be most useful.

Another challenge is ensuring that participatory assessments are not only more inclusive but also respect the capacities of refugees. Focus group discussions with refugees with disabilities, while already limited, mainly took place with adult men with obvious physical disabilities, leaving out those with hearing impediments and mental problems, as well as women and children with disabilities. While the assessments provided more visibility to the needs of older persons, the attention was focused on their incapacities, rather than on their strengths and the important role they play in their communities. Attention to adolescents was another area in which gaps were found.

An important development over recent years has been the implementation of a community-based psychosocial approach in operations in partnership with the Disaster Development Centre of the University of Northumbria. In 2006, the programme was introduced in Malawi and Pakistan to further research the mechanisms of affected populations to overcome trauma and how these coping mechanisms were affected by cultural and traditional beliefs. Selected staff from UNHCR and partner organizations, as well as refugees and others of concern, were taught skills to assess and evaluate the impact of trauma and to initiate activities to address associated social problems arising during the different stages of displacement and settlement. As a result of this partnership a comprehensive psychosocial guide, built upon field practices and adaptable to various types of operations, was finalized.

Following the recommendations of the independent evaluation of the community services functions, three regional workshops bringing together staff from UNHCR, NGOs and governments were organized. Participants who already had facilitation skills were later able to organize training for their partners, refugees and others of concern in their operations. Their capacity to support age, gender and mainstreaming in programming was boosted and they are now better equipped to advocate for and promote the use of a community-based approach in their operations.

Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment

Work on the protection of refugee women followed a two-pronged approach in 2006: gender mainstreaming, and targeted actions to empower women to participate meaningfully in community decision making. Throughout the year UNHCR participated in a number of inter-agency forums, including the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Sub-Working Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action, and reported on the United Nations System-Wide Action

Plan on Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Resolution 1325 calls for actions to address the impact of war on women. UNHCR's actions included the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring that women contribute to conflict resolution and are included in peace processes, decision making and economic empowerment. These activities increased UNHCR's visibility and accountability on gender-equality issues.

In October, UNHCR's Executive Committee adopted Conclusion No. 105 on Women and Girls at Risk. The Conclusion provides an operational framework and a tool for advocacy. In preparation of the Conclusion, a mission to Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya was undertaken jointly by UNHCR and the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children to review safe havens for women and girls in need of heightened protection and how the operation finds effective solutions.

The UNHCR *Handbook on the Protection of Displaced Women and Girls* was provisionally released at the end of 2006, and incorporated references to Security Council Resolution 1325 and the Executive Committee's Conclusion on Women and Girls at Risk.

Addressing the specific needs of children

As part of the strategy to provide greater visibility to its five global priorities for children, UNHCR presented a report to the UNHCR's Executive Committee, which resulted in a decision recognizing that a systematic approach to the protection of refugee children is required in all operations. The report and the decision provided an important opportunity for UNHCR to review the major problem areas within child protection and outline the Office's priorities for the next few years, in particular effective protection systems.

Following comprehensive internal consultations and discussions with partners, in May 2006 the Office provisionally released the *UNHCR Guidelines on Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child*. The guidelines clarify when a formal best interests determination must take place, and state the procedures that must be followed and the criteria that must be considered in the process. The guidelines are intended to strengthen the ability of UNHCR field offices to undertake best interests determinations and decisions (see box).

UNHCR also collaborated with the UN Secretary-General's *Study on Violence against Children*, the report and recommendations of which were presented to the UN General Assembly in October. UNHCR participated in an inter-agency consultation on violence against refugee and other displaced children, which provided valuable inputs for the study.

UNHCR Guidelines on Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child

To assist UNHCR staff in the protection of unaccompanied and separated children, in May 2006 UNHCR provisionally released the Guidelines on *Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child*.

A “best interests” determination is a formal process with specific procedural safeguards and documentation requirements. Individuals with different areas of expertise weigh and balance the relevant factors in a particular case to ensure that decisions having a fundamental impact on a child’s life are reached in the right manner, following a comprehensive assessment which respects the child’s rights.

The guidelines clarify that a formal best interests determination has to take place at an early stage of displacement in order to identify the most appropriate durable solutions for unaccompanied and separated refugee or internally

displaced children. The guidelines promote more focused attention on unaccompanied and separated children and will assist UNHCR in addressing a long-standing protection gap, particularly in situations in which family tracing is unsuccessful.

Since the provisional release of the guidelines, UNHCR has been closely monitoring their implementation in five selected field offices in Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Malaysia and Thailand. Through this process, the Office is identifying what additional support and training field staff need in order to institutionalize best interests determinations in UNHCR operations. Meanwhile, the guidelines have been translated into French, a sub-roster for best interests determination specialists has been created as part of UNHCR’s resettlement deployment scheme, and child protection deployments in coordination with Save the Children Norway and



UNHCR/IN. Behring-Chisholm

Sweden have been organized for critical operations.

Increasing and improving the level and quality of registration of refugees and others of concern

UNHCR has made sustained efforts to improve registration, documentation and population data management in its operations by introducing revised processes, standards and tools. Key milestones in this regard were the issuance of a new version of UNHCR’s *Handbook for Registration*; the launch of *proGres*, UNHCR’s new registration database application; and the piloting of the Operations Data Management Learning Programme

By the end of 2006, the new registration system, Project Profile, had been launched in 51 different UNHCR country operations. A typical launch includes training, installation and the transfer of legacy data into *proGres*. Furthermore, each work unit (protection, community services, programme, etc.) is helped to adapt its procedures to meet the new registration standards and to integrate *proGres* into its daily work. The year 2006 saw the deployment of a biometric fingerprint “add-in” to *proGres* in four countries.

A major new activity, initiated in 2006 and gaining rapid momentum in 2007, is the development of policies, standards and procedures for the profiling of IDPs. The Office has been carrying out this task in collaboration with other partners, such as UNFPA, IOM, OCHA, and the Norwegian Refugee Council.



UNHCR/D. Khan

Registration of Afghans in Balochistan.



More than 80 per cent of UNHCR's refugee operations have access to information, education and communication materials on HIV and AIDS.

The provision of reliable data is a prerequisite for the implementation of results-based management. Accordingly, in 2006 UNHCR created the new position of operational data manager. A new training programme begun in 2006 helped staff learn the essentials of statistics and data management. New information management tools will facilitate UNHCR's camp coordination role in both refugee and IDP situations.

Preventing malnutrition

UNHCR considers improving the nutritional status of refugees, particularly women and children, a key priority and an essential part of protection. A paper on nutrition, discussed at the June 2006 meeting of UNHCR's Executive Committee, outlined plans to address malnutrition through an integrated multi-sectoral approach as well as partnerships with a range of actors, as all factors affecting nutrition have to be addressed simultaneously to have an effect.

In 2006, UNHCR reinforced its partnership with WFP (see *Working in partnership with others*); carried out regular assessments; monitored the nutritional levels of refugees and IDPs; and created an additional junior nutritionist post in Headquarters. A nutritionist from the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition was seconded to UNHCR to help field operations improve the quality of their nutrition surveys. UNHCR also continued to play an active role in the Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative launched by WFP and UNICEF. Resources were prioritized to address malnutrition in refugee operations, particularly in protracted situations.

Specific instructions to address malnutrition were included in the programming instructions for 2007. Moreover, in order to bridge the current gaps in resources, UNHCR and WFP prepared joint funding proposals which were submitted to several donors. Advocacy materials were also developed.

Nutrition progress reports indicated improvement in some camps, for instance in Chad, but that more needed to be done to sustain progress. Additional nutrition interventions were carried out in selected UNHCR operations such as Kenya, Chad, Ethiopia, Sudan, Nepal and Bangladesh (see relevant chapters) and will have to continue in 2007 if the nutritional status of the refugee populations in these countries is to reach acceptable standards.

Reducing the prevalence and impact of HIV and AIDS

UNHCR's global strategic objective related to HIV and AIDS aims to ensure that at least 75 per cent of all camp-based refugees have access to HIV and AIDS information, education and communication materials – as well as to antiretroviral therapy where it is available to the surrounding host populations.

In 2006, UNHCR's programmes continued to have a strong focus on prevention and a comprehensive response to HIV and AIDS. More than 80 per cent of UNHCR's refugee operations now have access to culturally and linguistically appropriate information, education and communication materials. Results from behavioural surveillance studies show that refugees' knowledge of HIV issues is high. UNHCR continued to collect data on risk, as well as on HIV prevalence, to make informed decisions to render its HIV and AIDS programming more effective. Refugee sites in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda were included in the ongoing national sentinel surveillance studies.

UNHCR's advocacy efforts with governments and UNAIDS and its co-sponsors managed to raise the inclusion of refugees in national HIV and AIDS strategic plans from 43 per cent in 2004 to 57 per cent in 2006. The UN General Assembly's Political Declaration on AIDS called for the inclusion of refugees, IDPs and other populations affected by conflict and humanitarian emergencies in anti-HIV and AIDS plans. Refugees have access to antiretroviral treatment equal to that of the surrounding national populations in all urban areas and refugee sites in Asia, Southern Africa and West Africa. Significant progress was made in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission are provided in 75 per cent of the refugee sites. Finally, rape survivors have access to post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent transmission of HIV in more than 50 per cent of refugee sites.

Safeguarding the right to education

In 2006 UNHCR used age, gender and diversity evaluations and education assessments, which highlighted major challenges to safe and quality



UNHCR/J. Reiden

Safeguarding the right to education for refugee children is an essential element of protection.

education, to develop its education strategy for 2007-2009. The Office drafted the *Safety in School Guidelines* to build the capacity of staff and partners to address the lack of safe school environments and improve girls' access to education. A training manual has been completed for use by refugee teachers.

A tool to help calculate enrolment rates and identify children not attending school was included in UNHCR's programming instructions for 2007. A standards and indicators report on education for 2005 was compiled to monitor progress on enrolment rates and gender parity. Based on this report the priority countries were reassessed for 2007.

UNHCR reinforced its role in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Reconstruction (INEE) and co-hosted a training-of-trainers workshop on minimum standards for education in emergencies. With INEE, the Office advocated for the creation of an education cluster. Furthermore, joint missions were undertaken with the German aid agency *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* and the Japan International Cooperation Agency with a focus on reintegration. Areas for collaboration and complementary funding were identified to increase vocational training and teacher training in Southern Sudan.

In relation to post-primary education, UNHCR cooperated with the ILO to expand the Adolescents at Risk Project in West Africa. This concept was replicated in Chad and the Republic of the Congo to increase education opportunities for adolescent girls and boys. The terms of a memorandum of understanding on safe school environments was agreed upon with the International Rescue Committee.

Global Strategic Objective 4(a): Strengthen UNHCR's operational protection capacity

Throughout the world, UNHCR is actively engaged in the direct provision of refugee protection, be it in the context of emergency operations, the determination of refugee status, the protection of refugee rights in host countries, or the resettlement of refugees in third countries.

In 2006, UNHCR received and adjudicated approximately 12 per cent of the applications for refugee status submitted around the world, with adjudications undertaken in about 80 countries. In 2005, it rendered decisions for some 89,000 people. About 95 per cent of these adjudications were concentrated in some 15 country operations: Cameroon, Egypt, Hong Kong SAR (China),

Jordan, Kenya, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey and Yemen.

Given the fundamental importance of its ability to provide protection in the field, UNHCR aimed to strengthen its operational capacities. While efforts to this end necessarily involve a variety of actors, including management and administration, at its core it means ensuring that UNHCR has the necessary resources on the ground to deliver protection to those in need. UNHCR's greatest resource in this regard is its staff, and significant investments were made in 2006 to ensure it had the numbers, training and support to do the job.

Staffing: In 2006, UNHCR increased the number of protection posts in the field. Certain protection support functions were also moved to the field, as shown in the creation of two regional refugee status determination officer posts in Kenya and Malaysia. UNHCR also maintained various protection rosters, such as the Refugee Status Determination Roster, the International Catholic Migration Commission Resettlement Roster and the Surge Protection Capacity Roster (administered jointly with the International Rescue Committee). The Office also maintained standby arrangements with Save the Children, the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council and other NGOs.

These deployment schemes and standby arrangements provided critical support in 2006 to field operations in response to short-term and emergency needs (see the *Global programmes* chapter in the attached CD-ROM for more information on these rosters). Despite these accomplishments, however, the challenge of ensuring adequate and stable protection staffing in the field remains. For example, of the 145 staff undertaking refugee status determination full-time, half are employed under short-term contracts. Such a situation has a negative impact on training and the quality of decision

making. Addressing this situation will be a priority in 2007.

Training: Increasing operational capacity means more than increasing staff numbers; it also means strengthening the skills and capacity of staff. In 2006, UNHCR continued to deliver protection training through a variety of long distance learning programmes, including the newly introduced Protection Induction Programme that is mandatory for all UNHCR staff and available to partners. Of equal importance were the Office's workshops on emergency management, three of which took place in 2006 (see the *Global programmes* chapter for more information on long distance learning programmes).

UNHCR also entered into partnerships in 2006 with two government agencies. An agreement with the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board enabled experienced government adjudicators to be deployed on a short-term basis to UNHCR field offices to provide expertise and train UNHCR staff. A collaboration with the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People similarly assisted in the processing of refugee claims.

Support: UNHCR protection staff must have the tools and support they need to carry out their responsibilities. One key resource for all protection staff is information, be it related to country of origin, legal doctrine, UNHCR policy or procedural guidelines. A primary source for this information continued to be UNHCR's *Refworld* database, which was updated and significantly improved in 2006 and is expected to be launched on the internet in 2007. Furthermore, UNHCR took steps to better meet the specific information needs of UNHCR field offices, for example, through the planned creation of country-of-origin briefing folders for UNHCR's largest refugee populations.

Finding durable solutions

Millions of refugees around the world live with little hope of finding a durable solution to their plight. Addressing this problem is part of UNHCR's core mandate. However, UNHCR cannot do it alone, especially when it comes to protracted refugee situations in which finding durable solutions requires concerted international action. In 2006, UNHCR devoted resources to working closely with governments, humanitarian agencies, development partners and refugees to fulfil its durable solutions mandate.

Global Strategic Objective 3.a: Support, facilitate or promote voluntary repatriation movements

UNHCR's voluntary repatriation and reintegration operations provided solutions for tens of thousands of refugees, including those previously trapped in protracted situations. In 2006, about 733,000 refugees are estimated to have returned to their countries of origin voluntarily, at least half of them with UNHCR's assistance. Of particular note in 2006 were the assisted returns of more than 139,000 Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran; more than 29,000 refugees from seven neighbouring countries back to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); and some 40,000 Liberian refugees from Guinea and Sierra Leone.

To provide guidance to the Field on the standards and procedures that apply to voluntary repatriation, the Division of International Protection Services (DIPS) revised UNHCR's *Handbook on Voluntary Repatriation*, which had been last updated in 1996. Publication is expected in 2007. DIPS is also bringing out an inter-agency handbook on the well-known "Pinheiro Principles" on restitution of housing, land and property for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). This handbook will be printed in mid-2007.

Repatriation cannot succeed in the longer term without effective reintegration programmes. UNHCR Headquarters provided technical support, often in partnership with UN development agencies, for key reintegration operations in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia and Sudan. In the case of Liberia, of the 43,000 refugees who returned to the country, more than 70 per cent returned to a single county, Lofa, to which many IDPs returned as well. To create conditions to sustain the returns, UNHCR distributed seeds and tools, ran microcredit schemes, repaired educational and health infrastructure in a labour-intensive manner, distributed shelter kits and carried out income-generating programmes with a focus on women and youth.

In Angola, UNHCR compiled seven municipal profiles to analyse the economic and social conditions in returnee-affected municipalities and to assess the



UNHCR/B. Baloch

139,000 Afghan refugees returned home with UNHCR's assistance in 2006.

essential needs of the returnees and local communities. These profiles were used by development agencies to rationalize interventions in return areas. In the DRC, a similar village assessment and mapping project carried out by UNHCR facilitated the planning of development interventions in returnee areas.

Global Objective 3.b: Enhance resettlement as a protection tool and durable solution

To highlight the importance of resettlement, and particularly its strategic use to achieve other solutions or widen the asylum space in host countries, the profile of UNHCR's Resettlement Section was raised to that of a service in 2006. Through this upgrade, UNHCR has demonstrated its commitment to strengthening the global coordination of resettlement.

Worldwide, approximately 53,000 refugees were referred for resettlement in 2006, an increase of some 15 per cent from 2005 and some 50 per cent from 2003. However, only some 29,200 refugees actually departed. This large discrepancy between submissions and departures was mainly attributable to resettlement processing in Thailand, which saw more than 19,000 refugees presented for resettlement but only about 4,700 able to depart. The difference was due to national security-related bars to admission to the United States, which were waived only during the third quarter of 2006. Hence, decisions on many cases were still pending by the end of the year.

To resettle refugees more efficiently, UNHCR used group and profiling methods. The group method was used to process the applications of three refugee groups in Africa: survivors of the August 2004 massacre at the Gatumba refugee camp in Burundi; the "1972 Burundians" (refugees who have had to flee many times and are presently in refugee camps in Tanzania); and a group of Eritrean refugees of Kunama ethnicity living in Ethiopia. The profiling method was used to find solutions for Somali refugees in camps in Kenya. It is expected that this will generate a significant number of resettlement submissions from Kenya.

Advances were also made throughout 2006 with regard to the resettlement of other refugee groups. Myanmar refugees in Thailand were proposed for resettlement on a group basis. The waiver of certain national security-related bars to admission in the United States for many of the affected refugees also meant that 4,000 ethnic Chins from Myanmar currently in Malaysia would be considered for resettlement in 2007. In Nepal, UNHCR discussed with the Government the possibility of resettlement of refugees, some of whom have been in the country since 1990. While there was no group resettlement activity for this group in 2006, some extremely vulnerable individuals were accepted for

resettlement. A census, which should help identify individuals at risk and in need of resettlement, began in November 2006.

Planning has begun for a major resettlement programme for refugees in and from Iraq, a response to the flight of an estimated two million people from the country by the end of the year. An expedited procedure for registration and preparation of resettlement registration forms devised and agreed by major resettlement countries. This resettlement programme, which is to be implemented in 2007, will be a major undertaking. It will involve a number of operations in countries hosting large groups of refugees from Iraq in the Middle East. It is anticipated that up to 20,000 Iraqi refugees will be identified for resettlement in 2007.

Since the June 2006 Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement and the October Working Group on Resettlement, UNHCR has made concerted efforts to strengthen the role of NGOs in resettlement. The Resettlement Service has opened its regional meetings and training events to NGO participants. Furthermore, the service has worked closely with NGOs to explore new ways to identify and refer refugees in need of resettlement to UNHCR.

Under a deployment scheme, UNHCR and the International Catholic Migration Commission have sought to boost the participation of specialized NGOs in UNHCR's resettlement operations. The Resettlement Service reviews the candidates to be recruited under the scheme. It is anticipated that UNHCR offices in countries of resettlement will play a bigger role in the recruitment of experts to the scheme.

Global Objective 3.c: Strengthen local integration as a durable solution and promote self-reliance in stabilized situations

In 2005, UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) highlighted the importance of local integration in durable solution strategies. This gave impetus to local integration initiatives throughout UNHCR's global operations as field offices established comprehensive durable solutions strategies. Local integration initiatives were supported throughout 2006. Significant progress was achieved in Europe (where a regional strategy for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine was established), Africa (see text box below) and Asia (Tajikistan and Papua New Guinea).

Local integration is a complex and gradual process and comprises distinct but inter-related legal, economic and socio-cultural dimensions. In order to facilitate field offices' development of local integration programmes, in 2006 UNHCR developed guidelines and tools, including



UNHCR/V. Tan

With the microcredit loan he received, Tajik returnee Faiziddin now grows corn, potatoes, wheat and cotton in Fikodor village, Varksh district.

a set of benchmarks and indicators and a checklist to aid needs assessments.

In 2006, UNHCR created a Task Force on Local Integration in Africa. This multi-functional team brought together the regional bureaux and two support divisions (the Division of International Protection Services and the Division of Operational Support) to identify countries where local integration of refugees was possible and to agree on field support. The task force also finalized tools

prepared by the support divisions to help formulate and implement local integration strategies. Finally, the task force deployed technical support missions to Angola, Guinea, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia and Sierra Leone.

In Latin America, integration efforts were pursued within the regional framework of the Mexico Plan of Action. This plan fostered the integration of refugees with the implementation of community activities along Latin American borders (*Borders of Solidarity* initiative), as

Repatriation and Reintegration of Nigerian Refugees

Close cooperation between UNHCR and the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria led to the successful return of some 10,400 refugees to Nigeria. To ensure the sustainability of return, UNHCR and nine other UN agencies agreed to implement joint interventions in Nigeria's Taraba State starting in 2006. The overall purpose was to deter recurring ethnic conflict in the State by fostering peace and reconciliation and empowering returnees and the community as a whole.

By the end of 2006, the joint programme had made significant progress. It had distributed livestock to returnees and other communities; rehabilitated a power plant and a water-treatment plant in Gembu; and completed four out of five planned community centres. In addition, the programme provided four maize-grinding machines to communities of return and conducted workshops on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and HIV and AIDS in five communities.

The Government of Nigeria supported the reintegration programme through its specialized agencies, while UNDP pledged to join the programme in 2007. The UN joint programme will continue until December 2007. However, an expanded programme may continue beyond 2007 as Taraba State has been given high priority by the UN country team for development and HIV and AIDS interventions.

well as by focusing on access to basic services and self-reliance in urban centres hosting refugees (*Cities of Solidarity* initiative).

Global Objective 3.d: Develop comprehensive strategies for refugees in protracted situations in which multiple durable solutions are required, in particular for Somali and Afghan refugees, and establish relevant partnerships for durable solutions for the Africa Programme

Compared to the previous year, UNHCR's list of major protracted refugee situations was reduced by one in 2006, to 30. Improved conditions in Tajikistan since the end of the 1990s civil conflict resulted in the invocation of the "ceased circumstances" clause of the 1951 Convention in December 2005 for those Tajik refugees who had fled conflict. Voluntary return reduced the number of Liberian refugees in Guinea, Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania and Angolan refugees in Zambia. Elsewhere in the world, durable solutions were found for two out of five Bosnian refugees in Serbia and for seven out of ten refugees from Croatia in the Balkans.

Refugees from Afghanistan, Somalia, Bangladesh, Nepal and Thailand were some of the populations in protracted refugee situations that received particular attention in 2006. In an attempt to address the long exile of Afghan refugees, since 2003 UNHCR has been trying to widen the range of solutions offered by the Governments of the region. Progress in this regard was made at the beginning of 2006: provisions for return and reintegration, as well as the management of broader population movements, including temporary labour migration, were incorporated in the international strategy for Afghanistan, known as the Afghanistan Compact, for 2006-2010.

Ongoing research into the role of Afghan refugees in the economies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, as well as the potential economic role of refugee returnees to Afghanistan, revealed new insights into the functioning of regional labour markets and reintegration challenges. An analysis of key sectors, such as health, education, water and sanitation, in the districts of Pakistan where many Afghans live, was completed as part of an assessment to prepare an assistance programme for refugee-hosting communities.

In the case of Somali refugees, the preparatory phase of the Somalia Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) was completed in 2006. This phase served to identify the needs of Somali refugees in four countries of asylum (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen) and of returnees and IDPs inside Somalia. On the basis of the concerns identified, UNHCR designed a series of projects to fill protection and assistance gaps in the five countries targeted by the CPA.

In Bangladesh, a residual group of some 28,000 refugees from Myanmar continues to live in two camps in the Cox's Bazaar region. In addition, a large number of nationals from Myanmar with a similar profile and likely need for international protection live scattered in the area. In 2006, preparations were made with partners in Dhaka and Geneva for a stakeholders' meeting in 2007 to address this situation in a comprehensive manner. Meanwhile, UNHCR played a role in drawing the attention of the UN country team to the development needs in those areas inhabited by refugees. Improvements were also made in shelter, protection and livelihood conditions.

A core group of countries supported UNHCR in the development of a comprehensive durable solutions strategy for refugees in Nepal. With the offer of substantial resettlement opportunities, a new dynamic characterized the discussion on solutions for this group, unlocking a situation which had seen no changes for over a decade. In addition, a refugee census exercise, to be completed in 2007, is expected to improve UNHCR's capacity to identify refugees with special needs, find durable solutions for them and to ensure that personal documents are issued to all refugees.

In Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya and Thailand, UNHCR also sought to link the strengthening of State protection capacities with an expansion of solutions for refugees. A key goal of these country initiatives was to improve refugee self-reliance. With technical support from ILO and UNHCR's Peacebuilding, Livelihoods and Partnership Section, comprehensive self-reliance strategies were developed. These have been tailored to improve the economic strength of refugees and provide benefits to hosting communities. They are also designed to respond to the circumstances of those refugees who are likely to return home in the foreseeable future (by equipping them with the skills needed for reintegration) and those for whom continued residence in the host States is anticipated.

A multifunctional approach to technical support: the Task Force on Local Integration in Africa

In 2006, UNHCR saw an increase in demand for technical support from field offices engaged in local integration activities worldwide, but especially in Africa. The Africa Bureau initiated a process of consultations with the Division of International Protection Services and the Division of Operational Services and established a multifunctional Task Force on Local Integration in Africa. The objective was to apply a holistic approach to local integration operations in the continent.

The task force identified priority countries where local integration was a distinct possibility, using

criteria such as repatriation prospects and local integration challenges. The team also identified another tier of African countries where local integration could be an option. Through this process, four refugee situations in Western and Central Africa were marked for priority attention.

At the same time, missions were undertaken to review the situation in these host countries and to provide technical support to the local UNHCR operations. As a result of these efforts, a series of country specific recommendations were made to improve the legal and socio-economic integration and

self-reliance of refugees who opted to remain in the host country.

The task force also followed up the recommendations on local integration made at the 2005 *Regional Experts Meeting on Sustainable Solutions to Situations of Forced Displacement in West Africa*, held in Accra, Ghana. This included the sharing of experiences with local integration in the region, as well as a comprehensive study in early 2007 on the use of the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) protocols to promote local integration.

Addressing situations of statelessness

Nationality is a legal bond between a State and an individual, and statelessness refers to the condition of an individual who is not considered a national by any State under its law. Statelessness may arise as a result of State succession; the denial of a woman's right to pass on her nationality to her children; automatic loss of citizenship from prolonged residence abroad; loss of nationality due to marriage to an alien; and deprivation of nationality as a result of discrimination.

Possession of nationality is essential for full participation in society and for the enjoyment of political rights, the right to obtain and travel on a national passport and the right to enter and reside in a country. In practice, nationality also facilitates enjoyment of the full range of human rights. Stateless people may be detained for the sole reason that they are stateless and denied access to education and health services, or prevented from obtaining employment.

Given the consequences of statelessness, the issue has long been on the agenda of the United Nations. Two international conventions contain provisions pertaining to the issue of statelessness: The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention) and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961 Convention).

Since the mid-1990s the UN General Assembly has reinforced UNHCR's mandate in the field of statelessness, and UNHCR's Executive Committee has provided increasingly detailed guidance on how to implement that mandate.

Addressing statelessness

In recent years it has become evident to UNHCR and many States that the Office's statelessness mandate must be developed further. This is so because it is often necessary for UNHCR to help States prevent or reduce statelessness. It is also frequently necessary for UNHCR to protect stateless persons until their status can be resolved. Because of the importance of this issue, it was included in UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives for 2006. Indeed, Global Strategic Objective No. 1.e indicates that UNHCR will address situations of statelessness more effectively.

In Europe, for instance, UNHCR has played an important role by providing technical advice in the drafting of

legislation and the setting of regional standards. The Office has also mounted successful operational responses to statelessness in the countries members of the Community of Independent States (CIS), the former Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka. However, a number of large yet poorly identified or understood situations of statelessness remain to be resolved, mainly in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

In those countries where UNHCR has not yet addressed situations of protracted statelessness, a first step is to include baseline data and strategic plans in the annual country operations plans.

Addressing statelessness presents several challenges to UNHCR, including:

- **Identifying stateless individuals and groups.** This is a prerequisite to guaranteeing protection and resolving nationality status. However, identification is a major challenge in itself. Political sensitivities, lack of awareness, the absence of appropriate methodology in many countries and the sheer magnitude of the problem impede compilation of accurate data.
- **Enjoyment of fundamental human rights.** According to international law, an individual's enjoyment of human rights is not dependent on possession of nationality. In practice, however, stateless persons are often denied their fundamental rights. In addition, they may not even be able to register births and marriages, and often cannot sign contracts or open bank accounts. Such situations are of particular concern when they are perpetuated across generations. Though it is incumbent on States to protect the rights of stateless persons, such protection does not eliminate statelessness.
- **Prevention and reduction of statelessness.** Statelessness is often caused by, and results in, long-standing discrimination. For example, minority groups are often viewed as outsiders or foreigners, even though they have lived in a country for generations. Sometimes people may become stateless or are unable to acquire a nationality because procedures are unnecessarily complicated or expensive. Similarly, they may not have sufficient information on how to register births, or register at consulates in the event of prolonged stay outside the country of nationality. In many cases conflicts between the laws of different States can only be resolved through bilateral or multilateral treaties or other forms of State-to-State cooperation.



UNHCR /K. McKinsey

Statelessness may result from prolonged exile. This was the case for 9,500 former Cambodian refugees in Viet Nam since the late 1970s.

especially with regard to identity and documentation. AALCO is also working with UNHCR on a study that will provide a better understanding of the problem.

The joint UNHCR/Inter-Parliamentary Union publication, *Nationality and Statelessness: A Handbook for Parliamentarians*, was widely disseminated in 2006. The handbook was translated into Arabic, Russian and Korean, and was officially launched in the national parliaments in Moscow and Seoul.

Civil society has become an important partner in efforts to address statelessness. In May 2006 UNHCR and the Open Society Justice Initiative co-organized a conference in New York that brought together NGO advocates from all over the world to discuss

the causes of statelessness and gaps in international protection. The conference also sought ways to help stateless persons through legal means, advocacy and practical assistance.

To improve its capacity to identify stateless populations worldwide, UNHCR adopted a more systematic approach to statistical reporting. However, there are an estimated 15 million stateless persons worldwide, so the information now available remains incomplete. The improved statistical reporting confirmed a reduction in the number of stateless persons in some countries. For example, though large stateless populations remained in Estonia, Kuwait, Latvia and Ukraine, a significant number of individuals in these States were naturalized.

UNHCR stepped up its efforts to respond to statelessness at the regional and national levels. Regional bureaux covering Asia, the Middle East and North Africa and Europe included addressing statelessness in their regional objectives. As required by the Global Strategic Objectives, offices in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Romania and a number of the CIS countries planned to be more active in the field of statelessness in their 2007 country operations plans. These and other countries also began to take concrete action to address statelessness.

In **Bangladesh**, UNHCR had set progress towards ending the protracted stateless situation of approximately 300,000 Biharis (Urdu-speaking non-Bengalis) as one of its measurable performance targets for 2006. The Office completed a study on the Biharis and their legal status, which concluded that they are indeed citizens of Bangladesh.

The challenge for UNHCR is to support efforts by the authorities to guarantee that the Biharis are recognized as citizens in practice and integrated into Bangladeshi society. To this end, UNHCR negotiated the inclusion of the Biharis in UNDP programmes to combat poverty.

Activities and results

In 2006 the Office continued to encourage States to accede to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions. While seven States acceded to both instruments, the overall number of States party to the Conventions remained low. Only 62 States had acceded to the 1954 Convention, and 33 to the 1961 Convention (see map in Annex IV).

Following extensive consultations between Member States and the Office, in October 2006 UNHCR's Executive Committee adopted its most comprehensive conclusion yet on statelessness, with a sharp focus on the identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons. The conclusion provides detailed, action-oriented guidance to UNHCR and States. It also emphasizes the importance of an inter-agency approach in addressing statelessness, stressing collaboration with the OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP.

The Office also kept up its long-standing practice of providing technical advice on nationality legislation and its application. In 2006, such assistance was provided to the Philippines, Georgia, Montenegro and Belgium. A number of countries, including Indonesia, Nepal, Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Morocco, enacted amendments to citizenship legislation to prevent or reduce statelessness. UNHCR also gave guidance to stateless individuals, NGOs and members of the legal profession.

In a bid to generate more awareness and political will to address the issue of statelessness, the Office worked closely with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO). This body passed a resolution which encouraged Member States to review nationality legislation with a view to reducing and avoiding statelessness, consider accession to the statelessness Conventions and cooperate among themselves,

Furthermore, a series of workshops was organized for civil society groups targeting the Bihari population, NGOs and policy makers. UNHCR also lobbied for the registration of all citizens in the electoral register.

In **Myanmar**, UNHCR worked with the Government to speed up the issuance of personal documents to more than 200,000 eligible stateless persons over ten years of age. In coordination with UNICEF, the Office promoted international standards applicable to birth registration and looked at ways to overcome existing obstacles with the relevant authorities. Myanmar assured UNHCR's Executive Committee meeting of October 2006 that the prevention of statelessness was an objective of the Government, but nationality legislation has yet to be revised.

There were solid achievements in resolving protracted statelessness situations elsewhere. Although the legal status of "Hill Country" Tamils in **Sri Lanka** was largely resolved by progressive legislation adopted in 2003 and a citizenship campaign supported by UNHCR, many Tamils in this group continued to find it difficult in practice to exercise their basic rights linked to nationality. UNHCR conducted workshops with local government officials, unions and NGOs in the Hill Country to emphasize that Hill Tamils must be treated like other citizens. An information campaign on citizenship rights will be launched in early 2007.

Political will is essential to resolve long-standing situations of statelessness, and UNHCR can play a key role in this regard. Following consultations with UNHCR, the Government of **Viet Nam** committed itself to addressing the situation of approximately 9,500 stateless former Cambodian refugees. UNHCR and the Government have taken steps to conduct a census of these people, which is essential if they are to acquire Vietnamese nationality and integrate fully into the country they have lived in for three decades.

The acquisition of personal identity documents is almost always a prerequisite for the effective exercise of nationality. In **Romania**, UNHCR worked with its partners to disseminate information about the amendments to the law on the issuance of such documents. The Romanian authorities made significant efforts to ensure identity documents were issued to undocumented Roma, who in many cases may be de facto stateless. The authorities also organised mobile teams to issue identity documents in remote locations and simplified the rules for acquiring them. UNHCR supported the UN Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework by promoting the incorporation of refugees and stateless persons in existing development programmes.

Strengthening emergency response

Given the magnitude of some recent emergencies, one of the principal commitments made by the High Commissioner upon taking office in 2005 was to ensure that UNHCR would be better equipped to respond to emergencies in the future. Accordingly, in late 2005, UNHCR developed a plan of action to strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies of up to 500,000 people. The plan reflects UNHCR's new inter-agency commitments and responsibilities vis-à-vis internally displaced people. It also foresees an increase in the number of staff working on emergency preparedness and response; information technologies; and telecommunications and logistics; and anticipates changes in internal rules to make emergency response more flexible. Throughout 2006, UNHCR took numerous steps to strengthen its emergency preparedness capacity in terms of staffing, training, stockpiling and material support. As per the provisions of the action plan, both the number of staff on standby and the Central Emergency Stockpile (CES) were increased. In addition, support was provided to field operations through the emergency deployment of staff, humanitarian relief goods and equipment. The *Handbook for Emergencies* was revised and updated, and re-issued in early 2007. The following gives an overview of UNHCR's efforts to strengthen its emergency response.

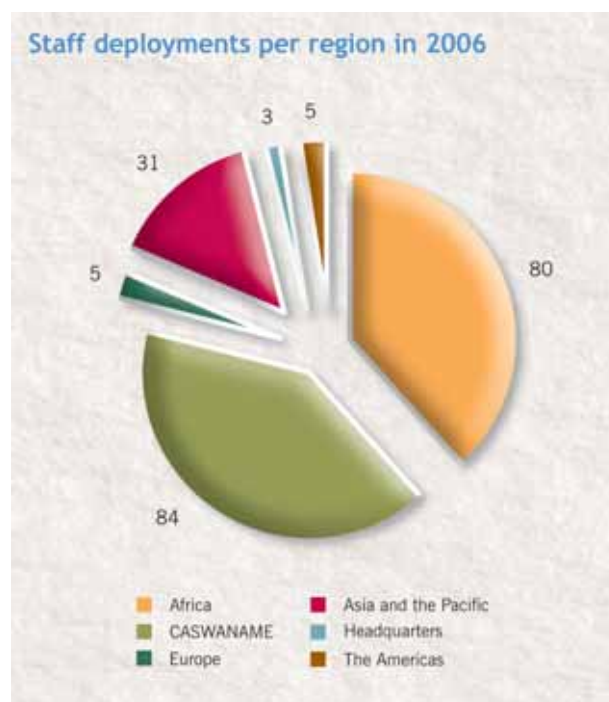
Staff deployment

UNHCR established three Emergency Response Team (ERT) rosters in 2006, making available a large number of trained staff for deployment within 72 hours. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (EPRS) organized three sessions of the Workshop on Emergency Management for staff from UNHCR and its partners. Following the workshops, the participants were added to the ERT rosters. EPRS also held three inter-agency workshops in the context of the Emergency Training on Leadership Programme, in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. This new programme aims to strengthen the quality of leadership in humanitarian operations, improve coordination among agencies and foster the development of best practices in emergency management. In 2006, more than 200 staff were deployed to 27 countries affected by emergency situations, spending over 17,300 days in deployment.

During the year, UNHCR's largest deployments were in response to the crisis in Lebanon; the earthquake in

Pakistan; renewed displacements in Timor-Leste; protection needs in Sudan; and to address the influx of Somali refugees and flooding in Kenya. Emergency teams were also sent to Burundi, Chad, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, as well as to Algeria, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Cyprus, Georgia, Colombia and Mexico. Please see the relevant country and subregional chapters for detailed information about these operations.

In addition to an improved response in terms of numbers of deployments, efforts have been made to cover a wider selection of profiles and to broaden the pool of deployees. All standby partners made considerable efforts to increase the numbers of protection officers on their rosters and, compared to 2005, the number of protection officers deployed increased by over eight per cent, and the number of community and gender officers by six per cent. Furthermore, ERT members have been better prepared to respond to IDP situations following the updating of the various training efforts to cover this group. Deployments to IDP operations, 57 in all, have included mostly protection officers, field officers and community services and gender officers.



Standby arrangements

In order to increase its staffing and logistics capacity, UNHCR worked on strengthening the standby agreements with its existing partners (the Norwegian and Danish Refugee Councils and UN Volunteers) in terms of recruitment and rosters. It also reviewed all current technical standby agreements, such as those with Save the Children, RedR and the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, and started developing additional in-house standby capacity for technical expertise, in particular in shelter and camp coordination, but also for water, sanitation and health. In July 2006, an emergency standby agreement was concluded with AUSTCARE to strengthen technical standby staffing capacity in emergencies, and in October a memorandum of understanding was signed with OXFAM relating to the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene education to cover the needs of up to 100,000 refugees in a large-scale emergency. A review of the agreement with the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of natural Disasters (EMERCOM) was launched and the High Commissioner and EMERCOM signed a joint declaration of intent in April 2006. In addition, consultations between UNHCR and France, as well as China, were under way by the end of the year.

Action Alert System

The Action Alert System introduced in 2005 aims to define the 'trigger point' for action and ensure that the operational arm of UNHCR plays a key role in deciding when action should start. In 2006, the system was improved to provide a more differentiated type of analysis for emergency preparedness. In reaction to user feedback, UNHCR started a review of the system to include colour classification (red, orange, yellow and blue) aimed to activate a category-specific list of emergency activities.

The eCentre

The eCentre secretariat is based at UNHCR's Representation in Tokyo, Japan. Primarily it is a network of resource persons and institutions to support building capacity for emergency preparedness and response throughout the Asia-Pacific region. In keeping with its name, the eCentre seeks to maximize the use of electronic communication and avoid a centralized structure. In 2006, the eCentre organised seven training sessions and over 100 collaborative events in the region (see box), and provided expertise and support for training activities conducted by UNHCR as well as other agencies and partners.

Emergency management training in South Asia

In November 2006, the eCentre worked together with India's *National Institute on Disaster Management* (NIDM) in organizing a regional workshop on emergency and disaster management - the first of its kind for UNHCR in South Asia.

The workshop gathered together senior emergency response and disaster managers from India and member countries of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The aim of the workshop was to share information and explore commonalities between UNHCR's experience and capabilities in international refugee emergencies and that of the natural disaster management community in India and the region. Most of the participants were senior government officials with responsibilities for disaster

response in their respective countries - India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. Representatives of various international and local NGOs, international organizations and India's armed forces also attended.

Workshop themes included contingency planning, coordination, population displacement, logistics, planning for vulnerable groups, civil-military relations and information management, as well as strategies for long-term recovery. Presentations were made by experts from the international humanitarian community and India's highly experienced disaster management community, enabling participants to discuss experiences and best practices. Participants acquired a greater awareness of

effectively managing emergencies and a broader understanding of the roles of their counterparts. It is expected that the workshop will strengthen cooperation and lead to improved joint action during emergencies as a result of mutual understanding.

Following the workshop, UNHCR's Regional Office in India expressed its appreciation to the NIDM for joining forces with UNHCR to coordinate this first-ever collaborative workshop and heralded it as a crucial first step towards broader cooperation within the South Asia region. This is all the more relevant considering that the SAARC Secretariat for Disaster Management will be housed in New Delhi at NIDM. At the end of 2006 discussions were being held for a follow-up event in 2007.

Central Emergency Stockpile

In 2006, UNHCR increased its Central Emergency Stockpile of non-food items in Copenhagen and Dubai to cover some 327,000 beneficiaries (66 per cent of the target of 500,000). Target quantities were reached for plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, prefabricated warehouses, blankets and plastic rolls. Additional mobilization is required for mosquito nets, jerry cans, buckets, and generators. Lightweight emergency tents are urgently required, as the stock at the end of the year could only provide for the shelter needs of 100,000 people.

UNHCR continued to promote inter-operability of stockpile and relief items with key partners among UN agencies, donor governments, NGOs and the Red Cross Movement, as well as harmonization of standards, specifications and modalities of exchange. Framework

agreements with suppliers of key relief items were maintained in order to respond to emergencies affecting more than 500,000 people and to speedily replenish the CES. Additionally, regional contingency stockpiles were being reviewed for consolidation with the CES.

In emergencies such as Lebanon, Timor-Leste and Sri Lanka, UNHCR supplemented items shipped from the CES with local procurement and existing operational or regional stocks.

In 2006, UNHCR's initiatives in emergency management ranged from the traditional emergency response mechanisms to more forward looking initiatives. More than ever before, a core challenge for UNHCR remained the continued development of effective, predictable and yet flexible emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.

Items distributed from the Central Emergency Stockpiles in 2006

Country	Plastic sheeting	Plastic rolls	Tents	Blankets	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Mosquito nets	Trucks
Lebanon		150	1,200	47,625	6,440	20,000		
Eritrea	3,000			4,500				
Timor-Leste			1,530					
Kenya	6,000							
Chad	4,000							
Sri Lanka	30,000				28,000		30,000	10
Pakistan		1100						
Total	43,000	1,250	2,730	52,125	34,440	20,000	30,000	10

Central Emergency Stockpile capacity in Copenhagen and Dubai at the end of 2006

Item	Items needed per person in emergency	Target stock		Stock at end of 2006 (including pipeline)		Monetary value of closing stock (USD)
		Quantity of items	People covered	Quantity of items	People covered	
Plastic sheeting	0.2	100,000	500,000	82,690	413,450	591,234
Kitchen sets (Type B)	0.2	100,000	500,000	60,076	300,380	600,760
Prefabricated warehouses	0.00004	20	500,000	27	675,000	389,745
Blankets (fleece & A1)	1	500,000	500,000	248,310	248,310	844,254
Jerry cans	0.4	200,000	500,000	164,100	410,250	196,920
Toyotas	0.000124	62	500,000	45	362,903	1,282,500
Plastic rolls	0.02	6,000	300,000	3,566	178,300	235,356
Lightweight emergency tents	0.2	50,000	250,000	14,923	74,615	2,984,600
Trucks	0.0001	50	500,000	20	200,000	652,720
Mosquito nets	0.4	200,000	500,000	25,000	62,500	106,500
Buckets (20 l)	0.2	100,000	500,000	56,974	284,870	102,553
Generators (40 KVA)	0.000048	24	500,000	13	270,833	182,000
Total						8,169,142

Working with the internally displaced

UNHCR has long protected and assisted internally displaced persons (IDPs). However, as IDPs were never a formal part of UNHCR's mandate – or the mandate of any other UN agency – many situations of internal displacement did not receive the focused attention of the international community. In the 1990s a consensus emerged within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) that a collaborative approach was the most appropriate response to the plight of the internally displaced.

In late 2004, the collaborative approach was assessed as part of a broader review of international humanitarian efforts commissioned by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator. This resulted in a set of initiatives that aimed for a more effective and accountable humanitarian response by improving coordination, funding and leadership.

Consequently, in December 2005 the IASC agreed to establish the “cluster leadership approach”. This marked out ten specific areas of humanitarian intervention by “clusters” of UN agencies, NGOs and other organizations. Within this system, at the global level, UNHCR accepted leadership of the Protection Cluster, as well as of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management, and Emergency Shelter Clusters for situations of conflict-generated internal displacement. The Office co-chairs the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster with IOM, and the global Emergency Shelter Cluster with IFRC, as these two agencies are cluster leads in natural disasters. In the case of natural disasters at the country level, UNHCR shares a leadership role of the Protection Cluster with OHCHR and UNICEF.

The IASC agreed to apply the cluster approach initially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, Uganda and Somalia. The approach was also applied in major new emergencies such as Lebanon, where UNHCR led the protection and emergency-shelter clusters, and in other ongoing emergencies such as Côte d'Ivoire, where UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster.

Overall, the cluster approach has had a positive impact. It has increased the predictability of leadership and helped to clarify various agencies' roles in emergencies. It has also improved strategic planning and partnerships, particularly with NGOs.

In 2006, UNHCR also continued to work in situations of internal displacement which were not included in the cluster approach. In Colombia, for instance, UNHCR supported programmes to develop legal institutions to protect the rights of IDPs. It also assisted and raised international awareness of the plight of thousands of people displaced in the Nariño region by fighting between the Colombian army and rebel groups, and highlighted the particular concerns of indigenous people displaced within Colombia.

In Chad, UNHCR monitored the situation of IDPs (presently around 150,000) displaced by inter-ethnic fighting and provided them with emergency shelter and non-food items. In Darfur, the Office worked in a challenging security environment to provide relief and coordinate the protection response, which gave priority to reducing sexual and gender-based violence. In particular, UNHCR helped IDPs with legal representation and counselling, and used women's centres for skills training, livelihood projects and health services.

In Timor-Leste, between June and October 2006 UNHCR helped NGOs and the country's national human rights institution to set up a protection monitoring system for IDPs. It also provided more than 2,600 emergency tents to some 31,000 people in 45 locations.

UNHCR's IDP policy and implementation initiatives

IDP policy framework and implementation strategy

In 2006, UNHCR consulted partner agencies, NGOs, and members of its Executive Committee in order to develop an IDP policy framework and implementation strategy to cover the Office's expanded role in situations of internal displacement. This was done within the context of both UNHCR's commitment to the wider humanitarian reform process and the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on System-Wide Coherence. The resulting framework and strategy were issued in January 2007.

UNHCR also improved its internal communications and staffing for work in situations of internal displacement. An IDP Support Team was set up to serve as an internal coordination mechanism and to deal with key issues related to IDP operations.

To ensure that its personnel in IDP operations had the appropriate skills, in September 2006 UNHCR called for staff members to be trained and available for emergency deployment. At the time of writing, staff had been chosen for training in UNHCR's cluster responsibilities at the field level. Meanwhile, 2006 saw emergency teams deployed to a number of IDP emergencies, including Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Chad, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. UNHCR's general learning programmes now include work with IDPs.

The Office developed policy and coordination at the inter-agency level for field operations, training and evaluation. Recognizing that security is a major concern in IDP situations, given that displaced populations often remain close to conflict areas, UNHCR began discussions with other UN agencies and international organizations on ways to optimize security.

As the lead agency for HIV and AIDS for refugees and IDPs within UNAIDS, UNHCR participated in inter-agency IDP and HIV assessment missions to Nepal and Eastern Europe, and provided technical support to numerous countries. In 2007, the Office will expand this support and host the first global consultations on IDPs and HIV.

UNHCR has also begun to evaluate and measure its performance within the cluster approach and in IDP situations generally. For example, in October 2006 the Office held a workshop on lessons learned from its expanded role in situations of internal displacement. Measurable performance indicators were incorporated in programme planning.

Global Cluster update

The cluster leadership approach has a number of achievements to show at both the global and field levels. At the global level, the clusters have clarified areas of responsibility and reviewed standards and existing capacities. They are now in the process of strengthening capacity and preparedness by expanding technical expertise, developing guidelines and handbooks, and creating stand-by rosters and stockpiles.

At the country level, interventions by the global clusters have helped operations to identify IDP needs, train workers to improve camp management, and set minimum shelter standards. An inter-agency assessment to measure the impact of the cluster approach will take

place at the end of 2007 and 2008. It is hoped that better coordination and training of staff will result in better assistance and protection for IDPs.

Protection Cluster

UNHCR chairs the global Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG), which comprises a wide range of UN agencies, NGOs and other international organizations. The PCWG has proved to be a valuable coordination mechanism, providing a comprehensive perspective on protection and offering technical advice and information to a variety of actors.

Significant advances have been made to raise protection capacity. The Protection Standby Capacity Project (ProCap) established a core team of experienced senior protection officers for deployment to the field as needed. For some rosters which supplement the capacity of UNHCR, such as that of the Danish Refugee Council, the number of protection personnel has already increased by some 50 per cent. In addition, the Protection Surge Capacity Project, established by UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee, has also supported IDP operations by deploying protection officers where needed.

The PCWG has also begun to provide additions to existing tools and guidelines on protection. UNHCR, in coordination with its partners, is producing an inter-agency *IDP Protection Handbook* which will be field-tested in 2007. In the meantime, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council has trained more than 300 field personnel in Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal and Lebanon in international legal standards relating to internal displacement. Besides making national authorities, NGOs and other actors more aware of protection standards, such training has helped the recipients reach a common understanding of key concepts and encouraged discussions to review national policies.

Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster

UNHCR co-leads the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster with IOM. The global cluster defined concepts and responsibilities for the three main areas of coordination, management and administration of IDP camps. The cluster was activated in countries with ongoing emergencies, such as Liberia and Uganda, as well as in new emergencies such as Pakistan.

Training and capacity building played a key role in the cluster's commitment to raising standards in humanitarian responses within camp settings. In 2006 the cluster compiled "best practices" in camp

management and coordination for humanitarian coordinators and country teams. Many field personnel from a variety of agencies were trained in camp management in 2006. Information management tools, including a CD-ROM on IDP resources, were shared with numerous partners.

To improve information sharing, the Global Cluster supported a pilot project in Uganda to help camp management agencies in northern Uganda. It also backed a project in Somalia to provide mapping services and track population movements and sent missions to Myanmar and the Central African Republic to support field offices.

Emergency Shelter Cluster

Although UNHCR leads the Emergency Shelter Cluster in conflict situations, at the global level it is co-chaired by UNHCR and the IFRC. In 2006, the Emergency Shelter Cluster was activated in Lebanon, Indonesia and Somalia. Cluster members deployed shelter and coordination experts to three conflict-generated displacement situations (Lebanon, Timor-Leste and Somalia) and to two areas of displacement by natural disasters (Indonesia and Pakistan). This led to more timely and effective coordination of shelter interventions in these emergencies. For example, in Lebanon efforts to harmonize interventions by the humanitarian community led to the adoption of a common policy for rehabilitation. Both UNHCR and the IFRC established rosters of emergency shelter coordinators for future emergencies. Finally, lessons learned from the Pakistan earthquake were incorporated into guidance and training.

Other clusters

UNHCR contributed to the development of the clusters on early recovery, logistics, nutrition, water/sanitation and hygiene, and health. Not only does UNHCR have expertise in these areas, but the activities of these clusters contribute in many cases to finding durable solutions. Furthermore, UNHCR's involvement ensures that protection is mainstreamed in all clusters so that IDPs are helped in the fastest and most cost-effective manner.

For example, UNHCR participated in the UNDP-led Early Recovery Cluster, and in particular the Post-Conflict Recovery Sub-Cluster. It did so to ensure that plans and interventions are consistent across clusters, and that protection

and other cross-cluster issues are part of early recovery planning. For UNHCR, the Early Recovery Cluster provides an opportunity to work with other UN agencies to reduce the gap between relief and development, consolidate the return and reintegration of displaced populations, engage development actors in assisting communities affected by conflict, and raise the contribution of displaced populations to peace-building and transition activities.

UNHCR also contributed to the WFP-led Logistics Cluster, which operates on the assumption that members of the other clusters will manage their own logistics as part of an integrated supply chain. UNHCR plans to strengthen its logistics capacity in the delivery of shelter, as well as non-food and other relief items.



UNHCR/A. Webster

UNHCR's income-generating projects provided livelihoods to some 7,400 IDPs throughout Somalia.

The cluster approach in practice

During its first year as cluster lead at the country level, UNHCR sought to ensure the clusters it led were made up of a diverse group of humanitarian actors, particularly NGOs, as they undertook assessments, developed strategies and implemented responses. UNHCR also participated in and co-chaired other clusters, such as those created to address return and reintegration.

In **Chad**, where there are approximately 150,000 IDPs, UNHCR assumed a “cluster-like” leadership role for protection, site management and coordination, and emergency shelter. Despite the challenges in gaining humanitarian access to the IDPs, as cluster lead for site management UNHCR worked with IDP committees and local leaders to promote the integration of IDPs into local communities, rather than have them live in camps. Members of the Emergency Shelter Cluster provided plastic sheeting, family water kits and mosquito nets.

In **Colombia**, UNHCR worked with the Government and other institutions to meet the protection needs of IDPs, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups (see *the chapter on Colombia in the attached CD-ROM*). The IASC country team in Colombia activated the cluster approach in the form of thematic groups in September 2006. At the end of 2006 UNHCR opened new offices to contribute to protection in areas that had previously been beyond the reach of humanitarian agencies. UNHCR also participated in a successful campaign to declare 2007 the year of the rights of displaced people in Colombia.

In the **DRC**, the Protection Cluster established monitoring systems in Katanga, South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri provinces. As a result of close cooperation and advocacy with the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), mobile teams of peacekeepers were deployed to sites where IDPs required protection in the eastern part of the country. In Gety, Ituri province, where IDPs had faced a two-kilometre restriction on their movements, the Protection Cluster convinced the authorities to allow them to venture as far as 20 km. UNHCR also co-leads the Early Recovery Cluster in the DRC with UNDP.

In **Liberia**, UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster and coordinates camp management and emergency shelter activities. As cluster lead for camp management, UNHCR implemented a camp closure strategy to ensure that legal, environmental and other issues resulting from the long-term presence of IDP camps were addressed. By the end of 2006, all 327,000 registered Liberian IDPs had received assistance to return home. The clusters also focused on IDPs’ return and reintegration needs. For example, protection partners provided logistical and technical support to the judiciary and police to strengthen their capacity to respond to human rights abuses. UNHCR is also an active member of the Early Recovery Cluster led by UNDP in Liberia.

UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster in **Somalia** with OCHA, while the Emergency Shelter Cluster was established with the assistance of UN-HABITAT. Given the limited humanitarian access

and poor security in the country, as well as the high mobility of IDP communities, UNHCR worked with partners to monitor protection and track population movements for the country team’s early warning system and strategic planning. In Bossaso (Puntland), the cluster approach helped to ensure the rapid delivery of relief and the construction of sanitation facilities for IDP settlements. The cluster also provided the Government with guidelines on international standards for relocation of IDPs.

In **Sri Lanka**, humanitarian access to IDPs was restricted by the upsurge in violence between the Government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Nonetheless, in 2006 UNHCR registered IDPs, conducted confidence-building activities between IDPs and host communities and initiated quick-impact projects. The Office also provided shelter and responded to the general emergency and protection needs generated by new displacement.

In **Uganda**, as lead for the Protection and Camp Management and Camp Coordination clusters, UNHCR advocated for freedom of movement outside IDP camps. In Lira, the Protection Cluster traced IDP return movements and developed a return plan for IDPs. The cluster continues to develop protection-monitoring systems with NGO partners within the camps. As cluster lead, UNHCR cooperated with UNICEF and UNDP help train newly deployed police forces, improve primary and secondary roads to facilitate IDP returns, and support community-based early recovery programmes in return areas.

One of the primary goals of the humanitarian reform process was to address the protection and assistance gaps for IDPs. UNHCR and other agencies have now committed themselves to building the capacity and expertise to address these gaps. The year 2006 was

primarily a time to develop tools and strategies; in 2007 UNHCR will work with governments and its inter-agency partners to translate the work of the global clusters into concrete action at the field level.

Working in partnership with others

Strengthening partnerships, whether to increase durable solutions prospects for refugees, to better respond to internal displacement, or to improve branding, communications and fund raising, has been a major objective of UNHCR in 2006.

This chapter presents an overview of UNHCR's continuing commitment to establishing and reinforcing global partnerships. Further examples and more details on UNHCR's work with its partners can be found throughout the Global Report, in particular in the country chapters in Part II – UNHCR's operations.

UNHCR's collaboration with the United Nations system

In 2006, UNHCR actively participated in the initiatives to reform the United Nations system and improve the global humanitarian response. These included the follow-up to the high-level segment of the 60th session of the General Assembly, as well as to the 2004-2005 humanitarian response review through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

Within the broader United Nations reform agenda, the Office participated in discussions on policy and implementation relating notably to peace and security, system-wide coherence, development, and strengthening of the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator systems. Since the establishment of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in early 2006, UNHCR was also actively involved with the Panel on various issues such as transition and the Resident Coordinator system. The newly formed Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office are also of particular interest to UNHCR, as the successful return and reintegration of displaced people depends upon sustainable peace and development. Improvement of the planning process for integrated peacekeeping missions is a further initiative in which UNHCR has played a role so as to ensure that humanitarian issues, notably the needs of displaced people, are fully taken into account.

The Office took some decisive steps to support greater coordination with the humanitarian community. This was particularly evident with regard to protection and assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) through

the IASC and UNHCR's leadership of the clusters for protection, camp coordination and management, and emergency shelter when the displacement is conflict-generated (for details, see the *Working with the internally displaced* chapter).

UNHCR continued to be fully engaged in other coordination bodies, including the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies, the High-Level Committee on Programmes and the High-Level Committee on Management, as well as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS).

The Office joined UNDG in 2003 with the aim of strengthening partnerships with other UN agencies in pursuit of durable solutions, and is now an active member of the UNDG. This facilitates the sharing of information on the new planning and programming tools being developed by the United Nations development agencies, in particular with respect to joint programming and the implementation of the UNDG Plan of Action for the Millennium Development Declaration and Goals. The principal focus of UNHCR has been on the World Bank (WB)/UNDG Post-Conflict Needs Assessments and the related multi-donor trust funds. UNHCR participated in the WB/UN needs assessments for Sudan, Liberia and Iraq. The Office also contributed, on an exceptional basis, to the early recovery effort in Pakistan and Indonesia following the earthquake and the tsunami through ECHA and UNDG. At the country level, UNHCR offices took part in the work of the UN Country Teams and were engaged in the preparation of the Common Country Assessments (CCA) as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in line with the UNDG guidance on durable solutions for displaced people adopted in 2004.

Through ECHA, UNHCR participated in efforts to address current operational challenges for the humanitarian community such as in the Chad/Darfur situation and Timor-Leste. As an active participant in ECPS, UNHCR contributed regularly to country reviews and took part in various working groups, for example, on the rule of law; the development of integrated standards on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dependants; as well as on mine action and small arms. Within the framework of a joint UN-NGO task force, co-chaired by ECHA and ECPS,

Working with WFP

In 2006, WFP and UNHCR continued their close collaboration and, through joint programmes, assisted some two million refugees in 34 countries. WFP's food assistance also reached 7.17 million IDPs and 1.16 million returnees, a number which includes IDPs returning to their places of origin.

Among the operations where WFP and UNHCR worked together, Kenya presented important challenges during 2006. To meet them, WFP and UNHCR worked with other humanitarian partners to rapidly respond to the floods in November that seriously affected the Dadaab refugee camps and to provide for the thousands of refugees who arrived from Somalia in the second half of the year. During the floods, WFP set up an air operation to deliver food while roads were impassable, and to assist the movement of aid workers into areas affected by the floods in both Kenya and Somalia.

WFP's programmes in support of IDPs were adjusted in response to changing situations in 2006, with improving conditions in Liberia leading to the closure of the last IDP camps in that country by mid-year, and a relatively more secure environment resulting in increasing numbers of IDPs returning home in Uganda. But new violence in eastern Chad saw a large displacement of populations and a coordinated response to assist them. There was increasing danger to IDPs and humanitarian actors in Darfur, resulting in serious problems of access, but major numbers of IDPs returned home to Southern Sudan. Logistics challenges were raised by the dramatic increases in numbers of IDPs in conflict-affected eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in the period ahead of the October election. WFP expanded its operations in Sri Lanka to cover the needs of a new flow of IDPs following fighting in the north of the country in July



Distribution of monthly WFP food rations to Angolan refugees in Mayukwayukwa camp in Zambia early in 2006. By the end of the year, most refugees had returned home or settled in Zambia.

2006. Support was also provided for people displaced following civil unrest in Timor-Leste in April.

WFP continued to assist refugees returning home under the UNHCR voluntary repatriation programmes to Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, Sudan and elsewhere. WFP usually provides three-to four-month rations as part of the return package. Throughout the year, programmes evolved as repatriations took place. For example, after the repatriation of 43,000 Liberian refugees from Sierra Leone and Guinea, the operation for refugees remaining in those two countries changed focus in October 2006 from general food distributions to targeted distributions to refugees with special needs.

Funding shortfalls affected the operations of both agencies in 2006, resulting at times in beneficiaries receiving reduced food rations and having to sell some of their food to cover non-food items. WFP and UNHCR continued to convey to donors the importance of supporting both

agencies so as to ensure a full package of services that includes protection, food, non-food items, health and education. WFP's Immediate Response Account was increasingly used for refugee and IDP operations over 2006, to stave off breaks in the food pipeline that would otherwise have affected refugees and IDPs. WFP and UNHCR are working together with OCHA to identify where Central Emergency Response Fund grants can best be used to respond to urgent shortfalls in refugee and IDP operations, or to new refugee and IDP emergencies.

As part of ongoing joint advocacy efforts, in February/March 2006, the WFP Executive Director, James T. Morris, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Executive Director of UNICEF made an historic first joint field trip to the Great Lakes Region of Africa in October to bring attention to the needs of refugees and displaced populations in the region. WFP and UNHCR continue to work together to end child hunger and to improve the nutritional status of refugees.

UNHCR/J. Redden

UNHCR contributed to policy development as well as the compilation of training and awareness-raising materials on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Together with its partners, UNHCR continued to work to combat HIV and AIDS among refugees, IDPs and others of concern. Cooperation with fellow UNAIDS co-sponsors aimed at ensuring the inclusion of refugees and others of concern within the HIV and AIDS policies and programmes of host countries. Together with UNFPA and NGOs, UNHCR also sought to address the interaction between sexual violence, denial of protection and HIV and AIDS in Africa. The Office furthermore worked in partnership with other United Nations agencies to implement a programme to address HIV and AIDS in the workplace, "UN Cares", which complements UNHCR's and sister agencies' own workplace programmes.

UNHCR also participated in the Global Migration Group (GMG), an inter-agency group which includes ILO, IOM, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDESA, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNODC, WB and UNHCR. Building on an existing inter-agency group with more limited membership – the Geneva Migration Group – the United Nations Secretary-General endorsed the GMG's establishment in early 2006 as a means to improve the overall effectiveness of its members to respond to the challenges of international migration. The GMG contributed to preparations for the General Assembly's September 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

Bilateral partnerships within the United Nations system

Bilateral collaboration and coordination with a large number of agencies continued to be a key feature of the implementation of UNHCR's mandate. High-level advocacy with WFP yielded positive results in covering the serious gaps in funding of food aid for refugees in a number of countries and in raising awareness about their nutritional needs (see box). UNHCR also joined the "Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative" (ECHUI) led by UNICEF and WFP to help reach the first Millennium Development Goal. The High Commissioner was nominated as chair of the Partners Group that provides overall strategic guidance to this initiative.

In 2006, FAO and UNHCR continued to collaborate in assessments and in the promotion of food security for refugees and others of concern. With ILO, the Office focused on specific activities in a number of countries, including Angola, Chad and Liberia, as well as on a possible ILO-FAO-UNHCR initiative for recovery in priority post-conflict situations.

In 2006, 796 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) (14 per cent of the number of UNHCR staff in the field) were deployed to 70 operations, as compared to 780 deployments in 2005. The number of national UN UNVs also rose to 322 in 2006. The comprehensive memorandum of understanding concluded between UNDP and UNHCR in 2005 provided a more coherent framework for the deployment of UNVs, who have become indispensable, particularly in emergency operations.

In light of the linkages between refugee protection and human rights, UNHCR continued to cooperate closely with OHCHR, and made contributions to the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

In order to ensure that the integrity of asylum is upheld, UNHCR collaborated with United Nations agencies in various ways. For example, the Office cooperated with UNODC in an effort to ensure that legislation promulgated to address national security concerns does not curtail the right to seek asylum. In March 2006, UNHCR provided inputs to the UNODC Expert Working Group on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance and was thus able to contribute to UNODC software, currently being finalized, in relation to safeguards where extradition requests concern asylum-seekers and refugees.

The Office also strengthened its cooperation with UNODC and other organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to ensure that legislation criminalizing trafficking also includes measures to protect the victims.

Cooperation with other international organizations

IOM is a key partner for UNHCR in operations around the globe and co-leader of the inter-agency cluster on camp coordination and management (with IOM taking the lead in natural disaster situations and UNHCR in cases of conflict-generated displacement). New modalities for bilateral coordination were put in place in 2006, including a working group focusing on North Africa. The agreement between UNHCR and IOM on operational issues was revised in July 2006.

Cooperation between UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is of crucial importance to both organizations. Collaboration on activities in favour of refugees was more recently expanded to cover IDPs, in tandem with the progressive involvement of UNHCR in situations of internal displacement. Following the annual UNHCR-ICRC high-level meeting in June 2006, a joint note was sent



UNHCR/M. Conway

In Chad, refugees from the Central African Republic are transferred from the border to Gondjé settlement with the help of UNHCR's partner GTZ.

to the staff of both organizations worldwide, outlining the principles guiding their cooperation.

UNHCR's collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was also strengthened through cooperation in co-chairing the inter-agency cluster on emergency shelter. The IFRC created a unit to facilitate this collaboration at the strategic level.

Working with government agencies

Strategic partnerships with development actors are not limited to UN agencies. The best example is the partnership between UNHCR and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), further strengthened in 2006 in priority countries such as Afghanistan, Chad and Sudan. In Southern Sudan, a joint programme between UNHCR, JICA and the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ) in Juba is helping to promote livelihood skills among the returnees and the local population through a multi-service training centre. This project, which will stretch over several years, is already having a tangible impact and should support the sustainability of return. In Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Zambia, ongoing JICA projects which assist returnees or refugee hosting communities were jointly monitored, while in countries

such as Burundi, DRC and Rwanda, the two agencies made efforts to formulate collaborative development projects. In the area of research and analysis, UNHCR and JICA produced a series of reports on post-conflict countries in Africa for the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), which became a strong tool to advocate for transitional issues and programmes. Finally, UNHCR's eCentre based in Tokyo was instrumental in strengthening the capacity of JICA staff in the field, as well as that of UNHCR's implementing partners in the Asia-Pacific region, through security related training and other practical workshops (please see the *Strengthening emergency response* chapter for further information).

Working with NGOs

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are the single largest group of UNHCR's partners. Strengthened collaboration with NGOs remains one of the best means of ensuring that the basic needs of refugees and others of concern are met. In 2006, UNHCR entered into 1,050 agreements with 645 national and international NGOs and a total of USD 247.7 million was channelled through these NGOs. More than 84 per cent of the funds covered the sectors of legal assistance and protection, agency operational support, shelter and other infrastructure health and nutrition, community services, education, and transport and logistics.



UNHCR/K. McKinsey

UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Angelina Jolie, on a two-day visit to New Delhi, meeting refugees from Myanmar.

In 2006, UNHCR continued its constructive dialogue and coordination with NGOs. The exchanges provided a more solid ground for implementing UNHCR's policies on protection and operations at the international and local levels. At the same time, an in-depth "interlocutor review" was undertaken to assess how NGO partners and UNHCR staff viewed the overall cooperation with UNHCR. The review concluded that partnerships at the field level should be more inclusive and strategic.

With the concept of partnership moving away from the narrow framework of implementing arrangements, further involvement of NGOs in operational activities was encouraged from the initial stages, such as in needs assessments; programme planning; project monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the signing of memoranda of understanding with important NGO partners, such as the Norwegian Refugee Council and OXFAM, and negotiations with the Danish Refugee Council on emergency preparedness, will enable a more predictable response in refugee and IDP situations.

In September 2006, some 329 representatives from 65 national and 95 international NGOs, the United Nations and other international organizations came together at the UNHCR Annual Consultations with NGOs. The Consultations centered around three themes: the asylum migration nexus, UN reform and durable solutions.

The Consultations provided valuable insights and input to the joint NGO statements coordinated by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) at the Executive Committee plenary session. As in previous years, national NGOs attending the Consultations brought detailed and specific country-level perspectives to the debate, were able to network with the larger international NGOs, and met with the Directors and Heads of Desks of UNHCR's regional bureaux in order to discuss policy and operational issues in the respective

regions. Moreover, national NGOs were able to participate in the drafting of and, in some cases, deliver the NGO statements to ExCom.

Goodwill Ambassadors - a far-reaching partnership

UNHCR started to work with Goodwill Ambassadors in the early 1980s, when actors Richard Burton and James Mason were first appointed to make media statements and public appearances for the refugee cause. Using their fame to spread a message of understanding, tolerance, respect and compassion for refugees, UNHCR Goodwill Ambassadors actively help promote the refugee cause throughout the world.

Today, seven UNHCR Goodwill Ambassadors with very different professional and personal backgrounds use their talents and time to advocate for refugees: opera singer Barbara Hendricks (named in 1987); actors Adel Imam (2000), Angelina Jolie (2001) and Osvaldo Laport (2006); designer Giorgio Armani (2002); and singers Julien Clerc (2003) and George Dalaras (2006). In addition, in December 2006, Spanish television presenter Jesús Vázquez was appointed Special Collaborator. In 2006, all Goodwill Ambassadors highlighted the plight of refugees in public events, television shows, radio interviews and popular magazine articles, thanks to their privileged access to mass media, and lent their support to various awareness campaigns, especially around World Refugee Day. They also visited refugees in different countries, and voiced their support for refugees in meetings with world leaders, diplomats, teachers, national and community officials, as well as with the public at large, and have provided important financial support to the Office.

Corporate partnerships

Developing successful corporate partnerships for refugees

Corporate partnership is a key element in the creation of peaceful and stable societies. In this context, UNHCR welcomes sustainable private sector contributors whose support will help the organization establish, implement and expand projects in priority areas and sectors. In 2006, UNHCR strengthened its current corporate partnerships and developed new ones benefiting refugees and others of concern.

Launched in January 2005, UNHCR's Council of Business Leaders consists of high-level representatives from Manpower, Microsoft, Merck, Nike and PricewaterhouseCoopers. These companies have contributed to improving the livelihoods of the most disadvantaged, helping integrate refugees with local communities, increasing job opportunities upon return to countries of origin and boosting economic activity through microcredit initiatives.

The first field mission of the Council of Business Leaders took place in March 2006, with a visit to refugee camps in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. The trip met UNHCR's goals of deepening the Council's understanding of refugees' needs and its commitment to helping respond to those needs, as well as garnering extensive external visibility for the refugee cause. The trip was featured on all major TV networks, reaching an estimated 225 million viewers.

The major initiative of the Council of Business Leaders in 2006 was the June launch of the **ninemillion.org** campaign. This campaign, led by UNHCR with founding partners Nike and Microsoft, aims to raise awareness and funds for education and sport programmes for refugee youth. Launched during 2006 World Refugee Day simultaneously in Geneva, London and Washington, the campaign was featured on CNN, BBC and Reuters TV. Nike contributed to the design of the campaign and the website and donated 40,000 footballs, which were distributed to most field operations. The Nike Foundation provided a USD one million matching grant to support the campaign. Microsoft contributed by hosting the website and ensuring its online promotion through MSN and Windows Live during June and July. This innovative campaign uses different interactive web platforms to reach out to the world's youth in order to increase their awareness about refugee children. In October, an online blog (nine-million.spaces.live.com) was launched. Merck invited its employees to join the campaign, while Manpower encouraged its 27,000 employees worldwide to support it by launching local fund-raising initiatives. PricewaterhouseCoopers supported the launch by raising USD 45,000 from its

employees. Thanks to its corporate partners, the **ninemillion.org** campaign received prime media coverage internationally: it was featured prominently in a Times Square billboard in New York in July; during the Manchester versus Arsenal football match in the UK in September; and in various events across the world such as in Japan, Spain and Korea. In July, the campaign received the Corporate Social Responsibility Award along with Greenpeace and General Electric. In November, the campaign was shortlisted for the US Corporate Social Responsibility Award to be delivered in March 2007 in Washington. **Ninemillion.org** raised over USD 1.5 million and received more than two million visitors to its website.

As improving refugee health was a priority for UNHCR in 2006, Merck and the International Council of Nurses continued to support UNHCR in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia through the "Mobile Libraries" project containing health information and training components for refugee health workers, with a particular emphasis on malaria and HIV and AIDS prevention. Merck has plans to fund the project across Africa by 2010, and continued to work closely with UNHCR's health specialists on HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment during the year.

In 2006, Nike continued to expand the "Together for Girls" project in Dadaab, Kenya. After the floods that affected the Dadaab camps, Nike made an emergency USD 72,000 contribution and reallocated funds from the "Together for Girls" project.

In 2006, UNHCR provided refugees with access to technology and training facilities. With the support of Microsoft, a new community technology access centre opened in July in the Kibondo refugee camp, Tanzania.

To support UNHCR's management, PricewaterhouseCoopers contributed 80 pro bono hours, while Manpower offered services for the first UNHCR Global Staff Survey, with a market value of USD 180,000, and discussions were held on identifying ways to improve UNHCR's human resources management. Through Manpower, UNHCR continued to participate in the Business Consortium Trust and Leadership made up of managers and future leaders of Manpower, Cisco, Unilever, British Telecom and leading academics of the "New World" of business.

In 2006, Statoil continued to support UNHCR's activities, such as improving education and health infrastructure in Azerbaijan and Angola, and also supported the first UNHCR's video game named "Against All Odds", which was launched in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

In Portugal, the Office received the support from the Millennium BCP bank, which launched a nationwide marketing campaign raising EUR 476,000 in just three months.

Dutch National Postcode Lottery helps refugees in Nepal combat environmental degradation.

The Dutch National Postcode Lottery helps refugees in Nepal combat environmental degradation. Environmental problems exist throughout the world, but are often aggravated in and around refugee camps. Among the most significant problems associated with refugee-affected areas are deforestation, soil erosion, and depletion and pollution of water resources.

In Nepal, the presence of more than 100,000 refugees in six camps has had a serious impact on the environment. The refugees have been cutting firewood for years, and this has become a source of tension with the local population.

In 2006, thanks to funding from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery, UNHCR and its partner *Stichting Vluchteling* (the Dutch Refugee Foundation) were able to launch a project to provide solar cookers worth EUR 720,000 to the refugees in Nepal. After a successful pilot phase, the project is now being launched in all the camps, with the help of the Vajra Foundation, a local NGO. The use of solar cookers not only reduces



the number of trees cut down for firewood; it also reduces the use of costly kerosene and cuts carbon-dioxide emissions from the camps by 50 per cent. The cookers bring a more healthy, sustainable and economical manner of cooking and greater autonomy for the refugees.

In addition to support for this innovative joint project in Nepal, the Dutch National Postcode

Lottery gave UNHCR an unearmarked contribution of EUR 1.3 million in 2006. The Office's partnership with the Postcode Lottery started in 2003. Over the past three years, UNHCR has received more than EUR 5.5 million from the Postcode Lottery for its programmes worldwide.

Funding UNHCR's Programmes

Introduction

2006 was a difficult financial year for the Office, with total requirements amounting to USD 1.45 billion, the highest level ever. In late 2005, the Office predicted that funding would not be forthcoming to meet all its requirements. Consequently, drastic measures were put into place to eliminate the expected shortfall between projected income and expenditure. At the end of the year, these measures, together with strong financial support from donors, proved to have been successful and the Office ended the year with a healthy carry-over of funds.

Requirements

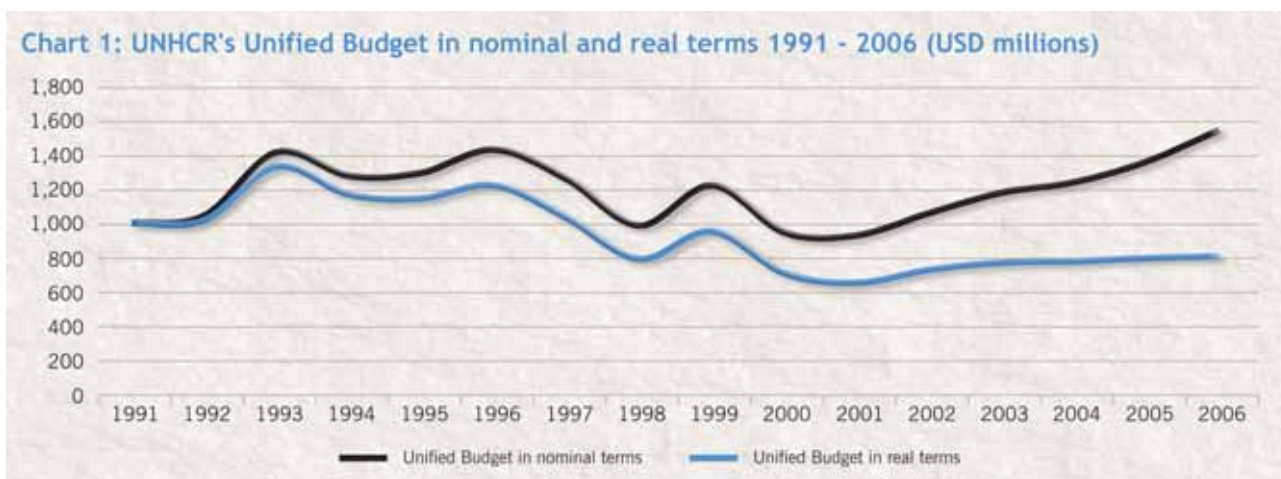
In October 2005, the Executive Committee approved programmed activities under the 2006 Annual Programme Budget of USD 1.15 billion, including the Operational Reserve, the UN Regular Budget and the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) scheme. Since the approval of the Annual Programme Budget, 18 supplementary programmes were established for an amount of USD 307 million (excluding USD 17.3 million support costs that are recovered from supplementary programme contributions to cover indirect costs at UNHCR). The total requirements for all budgeted activities in 2006 were thus USD 1,453.8 million, which is some five per cent more than in the previous year (See table 1 at the end of this chapter for a breakdown of requirements and expenditure by subregion). It is, however, important to note that while UNHCR's budgets have increased substantially in nominal terms since 2000, the increase has been marginal when inflation is taken into consideration, as shown in chart 1.

In 2006, UNHCR's requirements under the Annual Programme Budget, excluding the UN Regular Budget and JPOs, increased by some 17 per cent. The increase was mostly explained by the mainstreaming of two major supplementary programmes into the Annual Programme Budget, namely the return and reintegration of Burundian refugees and the operation in eastern Chad.

The number of supplementary programmes increased from eight in 2005 to 18 in 2006. This increase was related to the Office's new engagement with internally displaced people (IDPs). Out of the 18 supplementary programmes, ten were for IDPs. However, there was no increase in the requirements for supplementary programmes, which were in fact more than 20 per cent less than the previous year. In 2006, the largest supplementary programmes were for the repatriation and reintegration operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Southern Sudan, followed by the Iraq Operation. These three programmes accounted for some 53 per cent of the overall supplementary programme requirements. Table 2 at the end of this chapter lists the requirements, income and expenditure levels for all supplementary programmes in 2006.

Income

UNHCR started the year 2006 with a carry-over of USD 74.7 million in tightly earmarked funds. This included USD 7.8 million in earmarked contributions for the Annual Programme Fund, USD 58.7 million under supplementary programmes, USD 7.4 million for JPOs and USD 0.7 million under the UN Regular Budget. At the beginning of the year, the Office had to repay a loan of USD 12.2 million to the Working Capital and Guarantee Fund, which it had borrowed at the end of 2005.



Consolidated Appeals Process

As in the past, UNHCR actively participated in the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). In 2006, the Office participated in 25 out of 34 CAPs, Flash Appeals and other common strategic tools, excluding mostly emergencies dealing with natural

disasters. UNHCR's country offices were engaged in priority needs assessments, as well as in the planning of response programmes to complex emergencies. UNHCR deployed staff to facilitate CAP planning workshops organized by OCHA. The table below shows an

overview of 2006 CAPs in which UNHCR participated. A number of UNHCR's projects in the CAPs involved participation from several country offices in order to reflect the regional approach in a particular situation.

2006 Consolidated Appeals				
Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals in which UNHCR participated	Total Consolidated Appeal	UNHCR's requirements in the CAP ¹	Earmarked contributions against UNHCR's programmes in the CAP	Percentage of earmarked contributions against UNHCR's requirements
Burundi	129,407,889	40,478,750	26,176,237	65%
Central African Republic	46,884,386	5,780,225	1,910,128	33%
Chad	167,069,799	82,065,813	66,541,160	81%
Côte d'Ivoire	40,534,324	10,455,284	3,724,584	36%
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Humanitarian Action Plan	644,929,808	96,263,869	48,978,907	51%
Ethiopia	346,414,995	600,000	600,000	100%
Great Lakes Region	154,537,282	6,587,266	5,534,062	84%
Guinea	32,874,581	14,461,680	4,320,684	30%
Guinea-Bissau	3,640,000	24,000	0	0%
Kenya	35,252,275			
Kenya November Floods	53,744,639	15,261,731	8,738,338	57%
Lebanon Crisis	155,317,477	18,853,230	17,103,437	91%
Liberia	120,991,657	53,717,366	37,130,588	69%
Nepal	64,506,025	9,316,181	5,602,658	60%
North Caucasus - Transitional Workplan 2006	88,315,079	6,995,265	7,516,533	107%
Republic of the Congo	30,542,581	11,152,195	2,340,071	21%
Somalia	174,116,815	10,687,664	8,631,276	81%
Somalia - 2006 Flood Response Plan	26,536,475	250,000	0	0%
Sudan Work Plan	1,525,490,203	82,484,217	88,635,648	107%
Sri Lanka - Common Humanitarian Action Plan	29,965,284	5,130,000	5,101,651	99%
Timor-Leste	18,882,168	4,820,350	6,347,411	132%
Uganda	222,603,257	27,333,197	16,355,193	60%
West Africa	145,603,737	2,254,924	972,314	43%
Zimbabwe	425,812,834	2,122,539	0	0%
Improving Humanitarian Response Capacity - Cluster 2006	39,689,256	4,689,938	5,036,713	107%
Total	4,723,662,826	511,785,684	367,297,593	72%

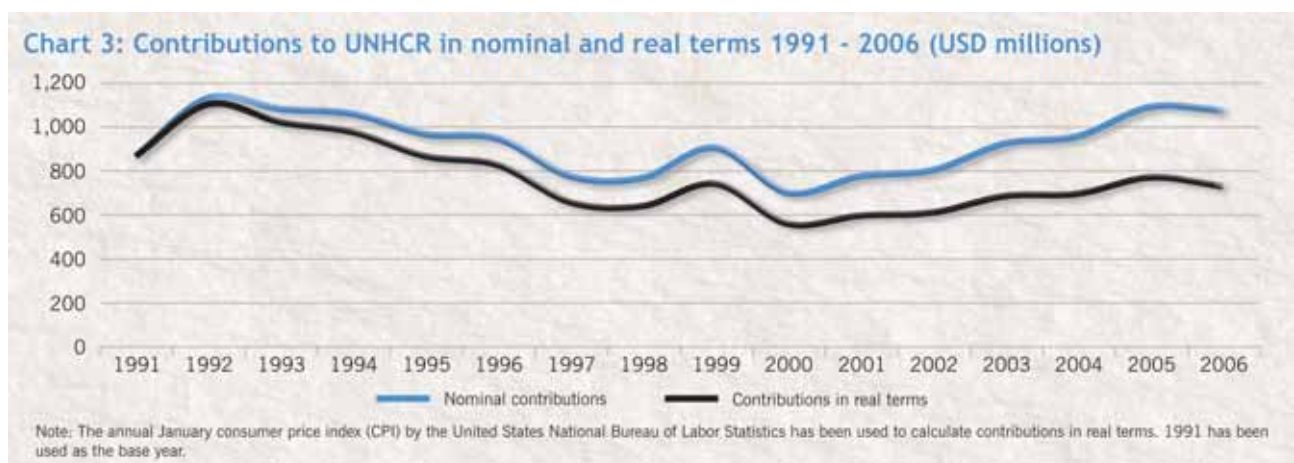
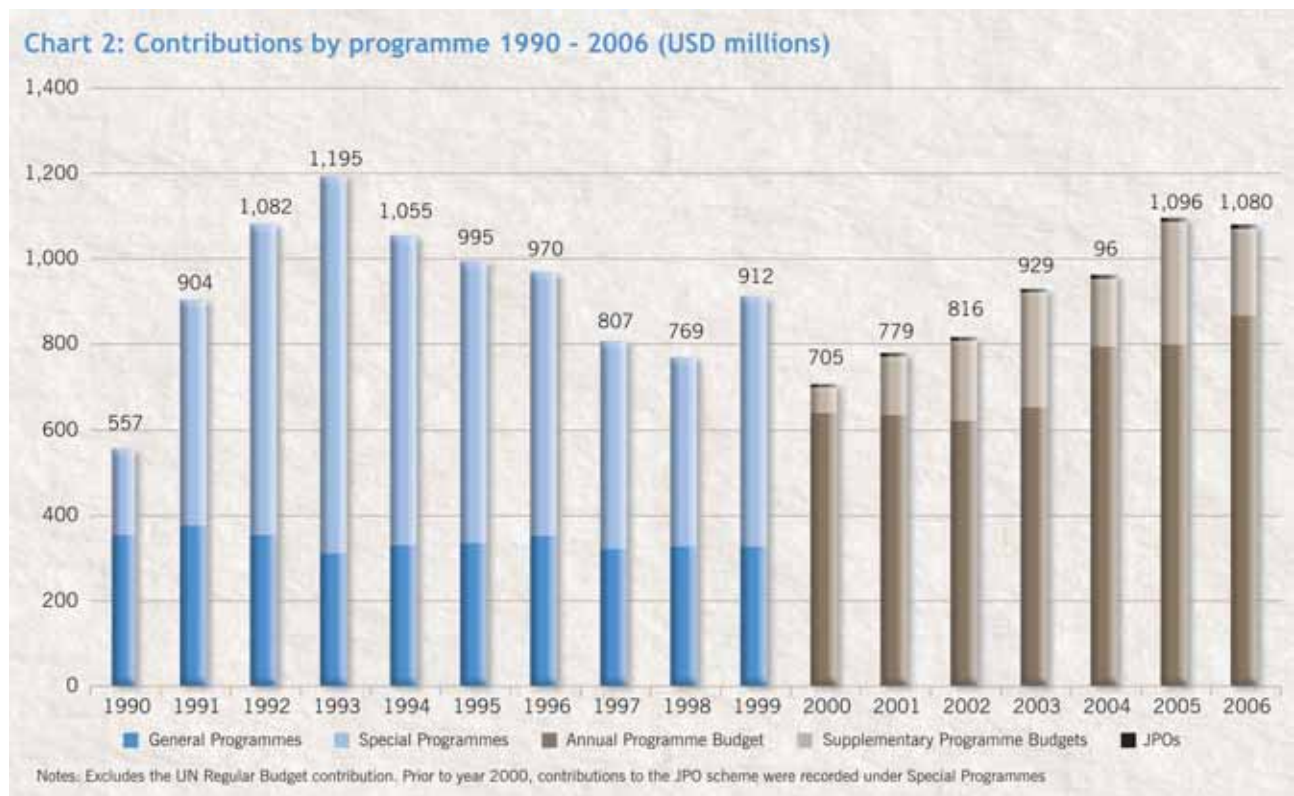
¹ As per figures submitted to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service. Supplementary programme requirements include 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

In 2006, voluntary contributions to UNHCR amounted to USD 1.08 billion, reaching a similar level to that in the previous year (see table 3 at the end of this chapter for a breakdown of contributions by donor). Chart 2 shows the trend of contributions to UNHCR since 1990. It is important to note, however, that while contributions have increased in nominal terms, the real increase is considerably smaller when inflation is taken into account, as shown in chart 3. Similarly, exchange rate fluctuations have had a significant impact on the overall contributions for UNHCR as more than 50 per cent of contributions are denominated in currencies other than the US dollar.

The Office noted a trend of increased support from new donors and additional sources of funding. Contributions through various United Nations pooled funding mechanisms, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund, the Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan and the Pooled Fund for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, increased considerably. Contributions from these

funding sources amounted to some USD 45.5 million. Contributions in US dollars from some major government donors also increased substantially, particularly Spain (84 per cent), Luxembourg (53 per cent), France (39 per cent) and Ireland (24 per cent). Thirteen governmental and intergovernmental donors contributed more than USD 20 million each, compared to 11 donors in 2005. The Office hopes to see a further increase in the number of donors that contribute more than USD 20 million in 2007.

Nevertheless, UNHCR remained extremely dependent on the support of a limited number of donors, as shown in chart 4. Only three donors still provided 45 per cent of the overall contributions to the Office. The need for a broader funding base continues to be one of the key objectives of UNHCR's resource mobilization strategy. Further dialogue will continue with emerging donors, particularly in the Middle East, Europe and Asia. There is however a clear trend towards a broader funding base. Although the combined contributions from the



Central Emergency Response Fund

In March 2006, the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator launched an upgraded Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that provides additional funding opportunities for new emergencies and chronically under-funded operations. UNHCR received some USD 34 million from CERF in 2006, out of which USD 23 million were for 2006 and USD 11 million for its operations in 2007. The latter are recorded against UNHCR's 2007 budgets and do not appear in this report.

Out of the USD 34 million, some USD 14 million was made available for chronically under-funded operations, while almost USD 20 million was provided for new emergencies. The majority of funds were provided for

emergencies in Africa, while some operations in Asia, the Middle East and the Americas also received funds.

In Kenya, CERF funds enabled UNHCR to provide complementary food and non-food items for newly-arrived Somali refugees in Dadaab camps, as well as for refugees displaced by the flooding in November 2006. In Sri Lanka, UNHCR was able to deploy field monitoring teams to identify and register newly-displaced people. In Eritrea, CERF funds were used to provide basic and supplementary food assistance to camp-based Sudanese and Somali refugees. In Ethiopia, another chronically under-funded emergency, UNHCR was able to increase the daily availability of clean water from 6 to

15 litres per person by rehabilitating and improving water systems in Dimma, Sherkole and Bonga camps.

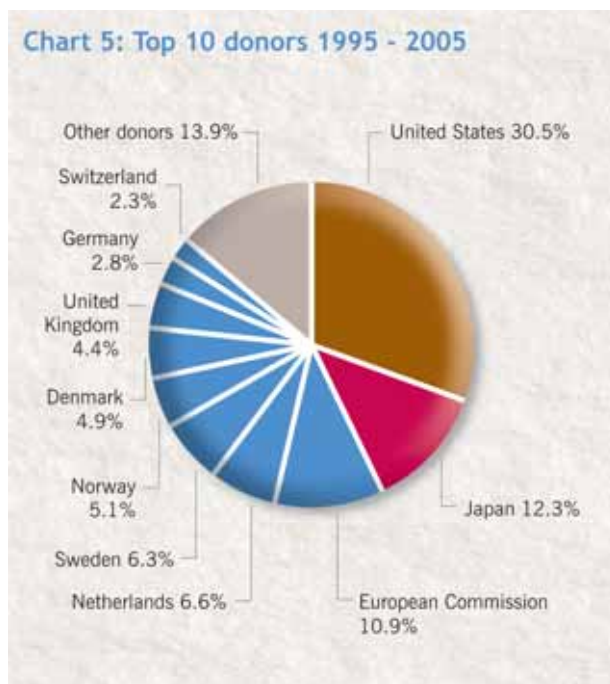
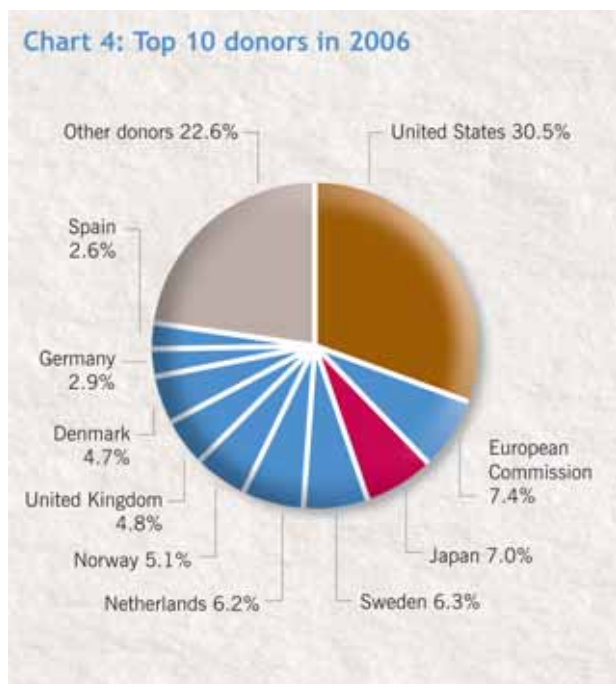
Allocation of funds from CERF, as well as other United Nations pooled funding mechanisms, is done primarily in the field under the leadership of the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinators. Through the Consolidated Appeals Process and other common planning frameworks, UNHCR continued to play an active role in identifying needs and priorities in affected countries. UNHCR provided recommendations to the Emergency Relief Coordinator on the management and use of the Fund.

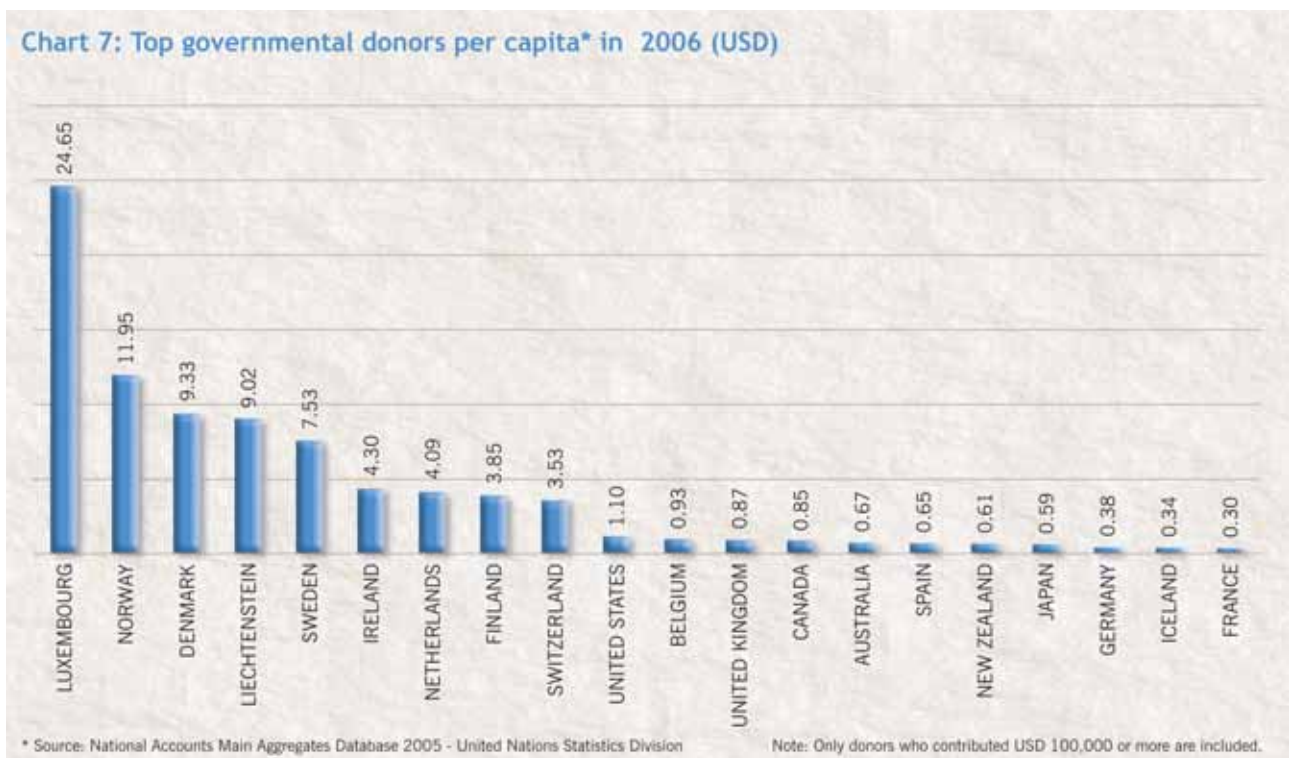
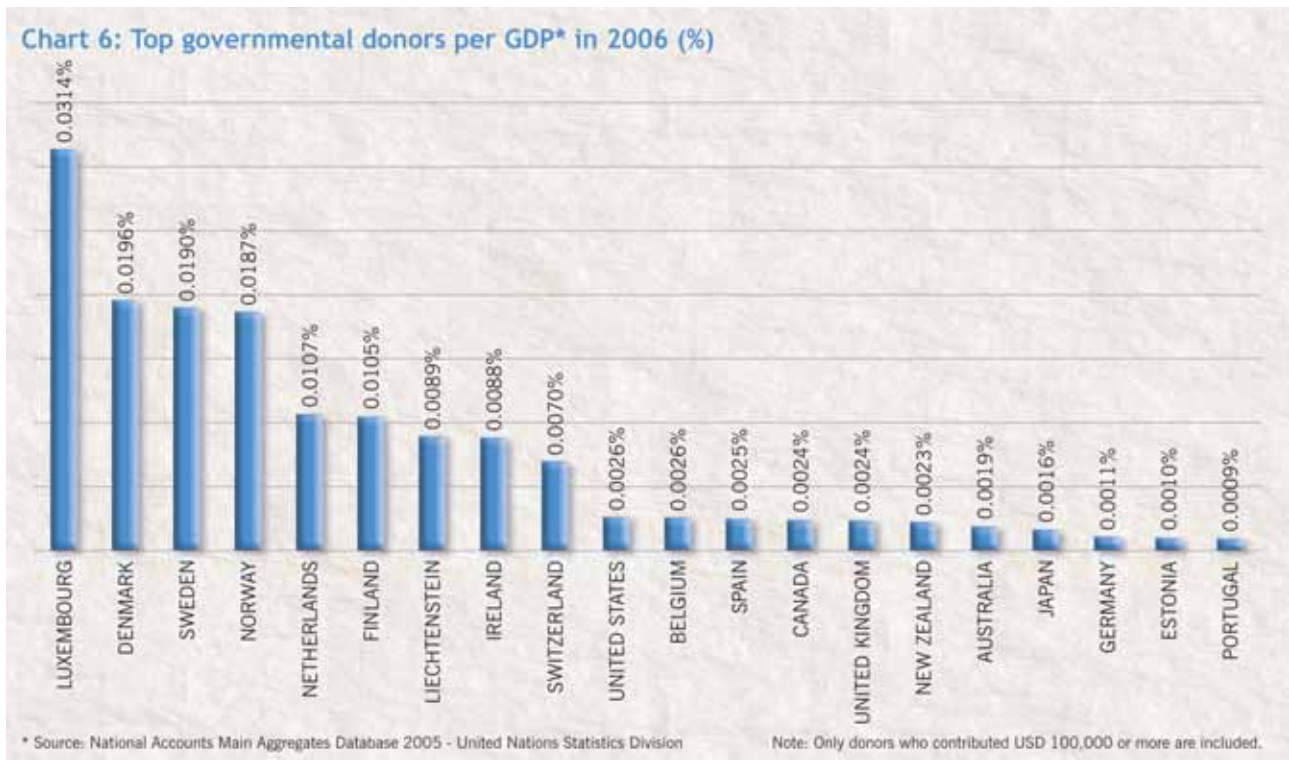
three largest donors increased in 2006 compared to the average for 1995 to 2005, their share of the total contributions to the Office decreased from 54 to 45 per cent. Similarly, the share of contributions provided by the ten largest donors decreased from 86 to 77 per cent, as shown by charts 4 and 5.

In 2006, the United States remained UNHCR's largest donor, followed by the European Commission and Japan. Simultaneously, Luxembourg remained the Office's primary government donor when measuring contributions per capita and against gross domestic product (GDP). Luxembourg contributed almost USD 25

dollars per capita to UNHCR. As shown in charts 6 and 7, Luxembourg is followed by Denmark and Sweden in the contributions per GDP ranking and by Norway and Denmark in the contributions per capita ranking.

Notwithstanding the small decrease in overall contributions of 1.4 per cent, contributions towards the **Annual Programme Budget**, including the Operational Reserve, increased significantly from USD 799 million to USD 866 million (an increase of 8.5 per cent). Still, the increase in contributions did not match the increase in the ExCom-approved Annual Programme Budget. Only 78 per cent of the ExCom-approved Annual





Programme Budget, excluding the UN Regular Budget and JPOs, was funded from voluntary contributions. In 2005 and 2004, voluntary contributions had accounted for 84 and 86 per cent of the annual programme requirements respectively.

Voluntary contributions for **supplementary programmes** amounted to USD 203.5 million. Total available funds for supplementary programmes, including carry-overs from 2005, reached USD 251 million. This represents a funding level of 82 per cent against the total Supplementary Programme Budget, which equals the funding level of the previous year. It is, however,

important to note that funding levels varied substantially between supplementary programmes. The supplementary programme in Darfur and the Global IDP Cluster, as well as the IDP operations in Uganda and Timor-Leste, were all very well funded. In addition, the supplementary programmes for the Indian Ocean tsunami and the South Asia earthquake were fully funded, mostly through funds that were carried over from the previous year. Conversely, the supplementary programmes for the repatriation and reintegration of Congolese refugees, the Western Sahara Confidence-Building Measures and the IDP operations in Côte d'Ivoire and Nepal received limited donor support. One of the characteristics observed in 2006 was the

variation in funding levels by type of programmes. Newly established IDP programmes that applied the cluster approach were in most cases well funded, showing strong support and high expectations of UNHCR's new role in situations of internal displacement. Details of budget, income and expenditure for all supplementary programmes are shown in table 2 at the end of this chapter.

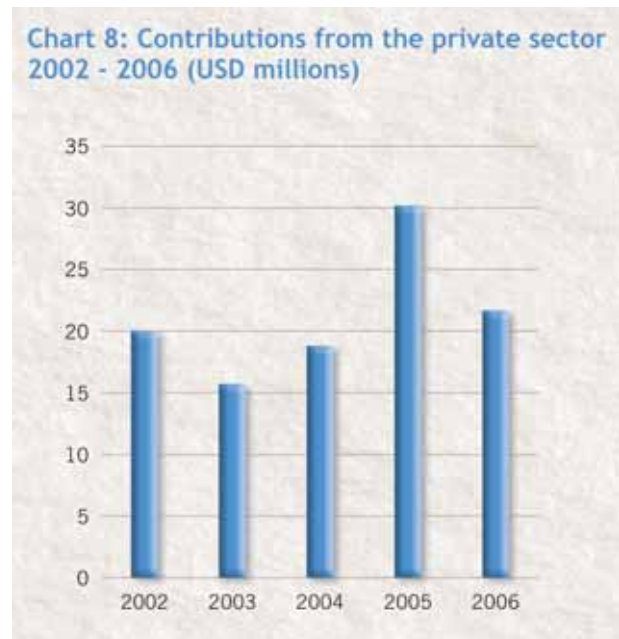
Broadly earmarked contributions against the **Operational Reserve** amounted to USD 7.4 million, as shown in table 4 at the end of this chapter. Transfers from the Operational Reserve (Category I and II) remained lower than in the previous year. Transfers from Category I amounted to USD 34.8 million compared to USD 37.9 million in 2005 (see table 5 at the end of this chapter for a breakdown of the transfers). Transfers from the Operational Reserve Category II amounted to USD 26.1 million compared to USD 37.4 million in 2005. Resettlement-related activities continued to receive the strongest support under this category as shown in table 6 at the end of this chapter.

Since 1974, the **Junior Professional Officer (JPO)** scheme has been a key element in UNHCR's operations. Thanks to generous contributions by donor governments, a significant number of young professionals have provided an important input in UNHCR's operations worldwide. In 2006, 101 JPOs were working for the Office. The majority of them were based in Africa (42), followed by Headquarters (28) and Asia (12). Table 7 at the end of this chapter shows contributions for the JPO scheme in 2006. Table 8 shows the number of JPOs sponsored by donors in the past ten years. In 2006, the United States and Norway sponsored the largest number of JPOs.

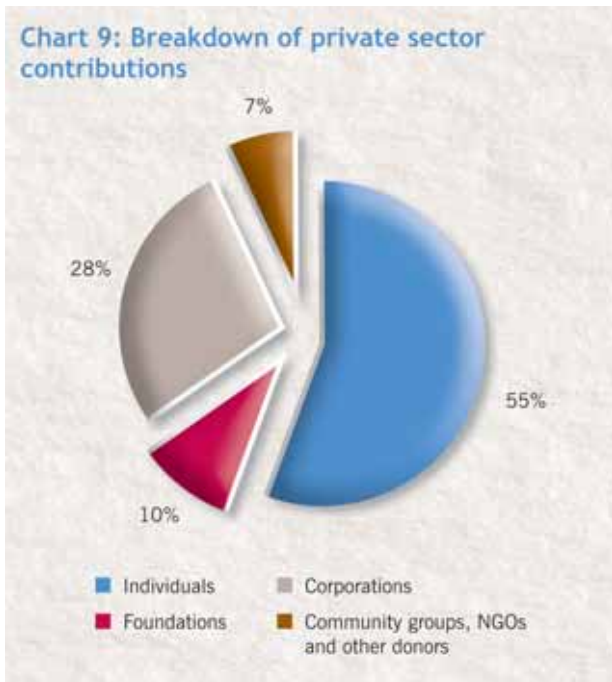
As in previous years, UNHCR received a variety of **in-kind contributions** from a number of donors, ranging from non-food and food commodities to transportation of relief items and services provided by technical experts. The monetary value of these donations is recorded as regular contributions to UNHCR if the donations are made against budgeted activities under the annual or supplementary programmes. On a case-by-case basis, the Office also accepts goods and services that are complementary to its budgeted activities. These are recorded as extra-budgetary in-kind contributions and their monetary value does not form part of the overall contributions to the Office. In 2006, the total value of extra-budgetary in-kind contributions was estimated at USD 10.6 million compared with USD 14.4 million in the previous year. Table 9 at the end of this chapter lists all extra-budgetary in-kind contributions by donor.

In 2006, the **United Nations Regular Budget** allocation amounted to USD 31.5 million. The allocation was used to cover administrative costs at Headquarters.

In 2006, contributions from the **private sector** amounted to USD 21.7 million, compared to 30.2 million in the previous year. The decrease can be attributed to the fact that 2005 was an exceptional year in terms of private sector fund raising because the Indian Ocean tsunami and the South Asia earthquake attracted unusually high levels of funding. Apart from the above-mentioned decrease in 2006, contributions from the private sector have increased steadily since 2003, as shown in chart 8.



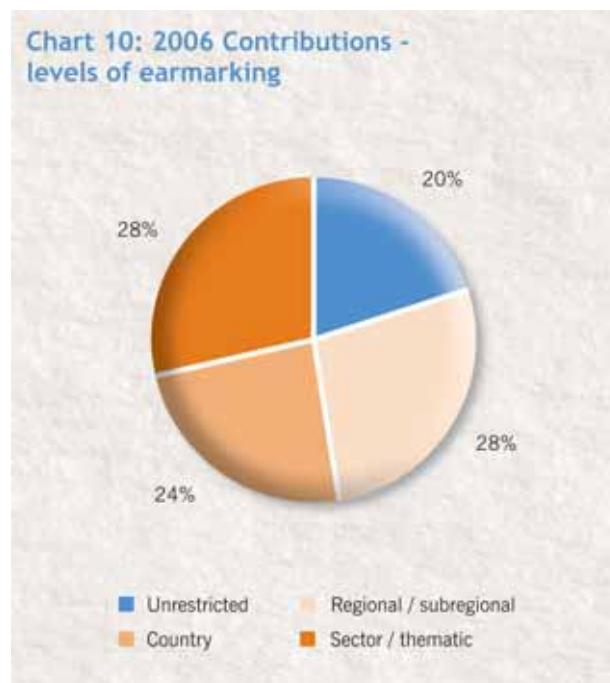
Individual donors continued to be the largest source of private sector income for UNHCR. They accounted for 55 per cent of total private sector income, followed by corporations (28 per cent), foundations (10 per cent) and other private donors (7 per cent), as shown in chart 9. In 2006, an increasing number of individuals supported the refugee cause through regular monthly donations. The launch of a new monthly giving scheme called "ERTeam" served to bring financial support to the Office while educating donors on the specific needs in emergency situations. By the end of 2006, more than 35,000 donors were making regular monthly contributions to UNHCR's refugee programmes for a monetary value of more than USD 4.8 million per annum. In late 2006, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation donated USD 10 million for the repatriation and reintegration of Sudanese refugees to Southern Sudan through the establishment of community-based projects in health care, water, sanitation and education sectors in 2007 and 2008. A new campaign called **ninemillion.org** was also launched with a number of corporate partners. The campaign serves to bring a voice to refugee children and raise funds for much needed sports and education activities.



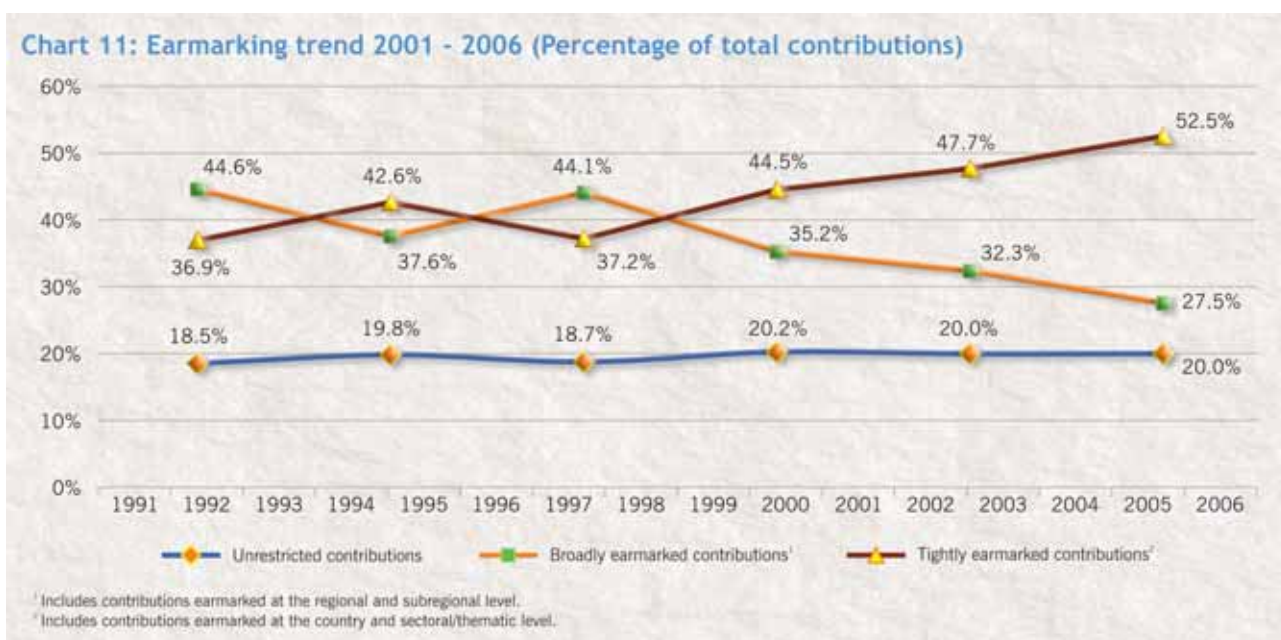
Together with unrestricted contributions, they enable the Office to allocate funds where they are required most. Such contributions are vital for those programmes that do not receive sufficient funding through earmarked contributions. During the year, 70 to 98 per cent of expenditures under the Annual Programme Budgets in for example Rwanda, Ghana, South Africa, Zambia, Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Turkey were covered from broadly earmarked and/or unrestricted contributions. In 2006, 28 per cent of the total contributions to the Office were earmarked at the regional or subregional level as shown in chart 10. The United States and Sweden provided 77 per cent of the broadly earmarked contributions. The Office has noted a trend of increased earmarking, as shown in chart 11. This can be explained by the significant increase in the number of submission-based contributions for specific projects during the past years.

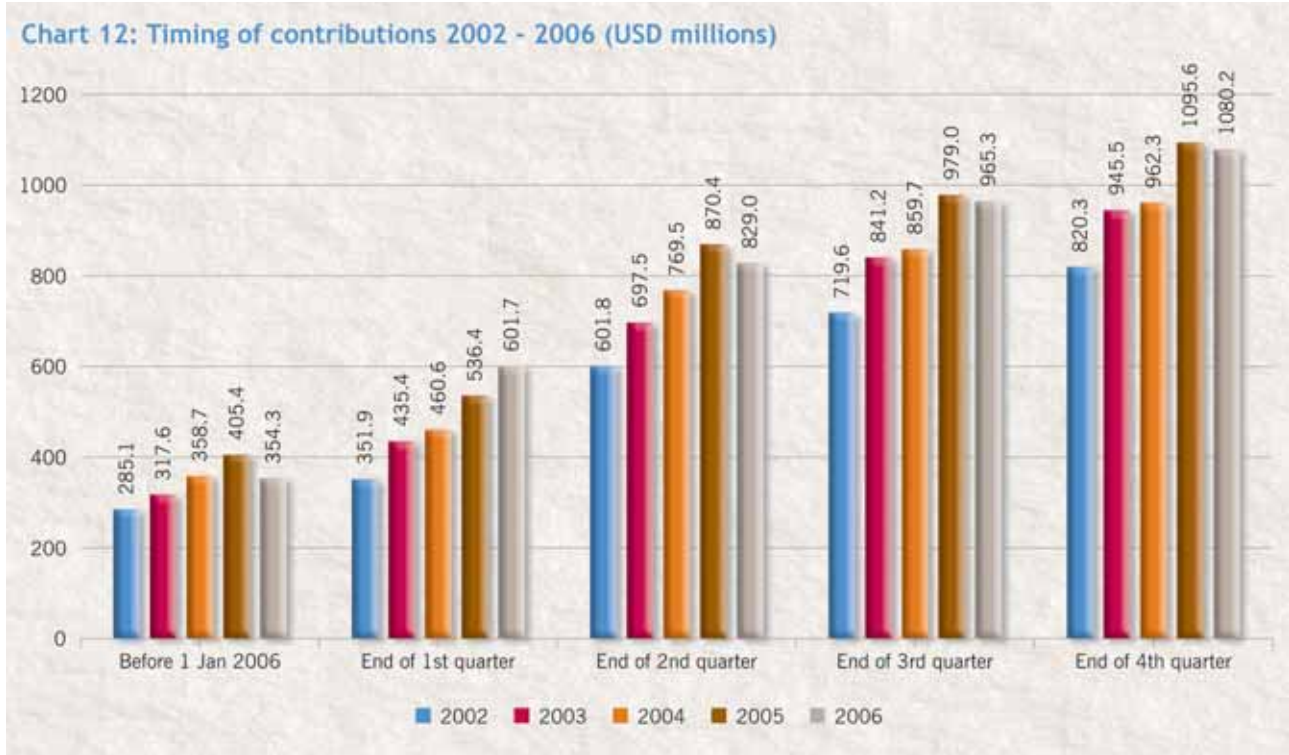
Quality of contributions

Throughout 2006, UNHCR advocated for flexible and timely funding. Nevertheless, unrestricted contributions remained at a slightly lower level than in the previous year. A total of USD 215.7 million was received in unrestricted contributions compared to 218.7 million in 2005. Unrestricted contributions accounted for some 20 per cent of the total contributions to the Office. Netherlands was the largest provider of unrestricted contributions, followed by the United Kingdom and Denmark. These three donors provided some 46 per cent of the total unrestricted contributions to UNHCR. See table 10 at the end of this chapter for a breakdown of unrestricted contributions by donor.



Broadly earmarked contributions at the regional and subregional level are also of major importance to UNHCR.





Timely and predictable funding enables UNHCR to implement its programmes without interruption throughout the year and allows for the smooth planning of operations. In 2006, the Office saw a relatively significant decrease in contributions that were received before the start of the year (USD 354 million compared to USD 405 million in 2005). In addition to an unfavourable exchange rate, this was mainly related to the fact that a number of donors could not pledge at the annual Pledging Conference in November 2005 in Geneva. During the first quarter of the year, however, the Office received exceptionally strong support from its donors and by the end of the first quarter it had received some 56 per cent of the total contributions in 2006. This was a significant improvement from previous years, as shown in chart 12. Nevertheless, some programmes were severely affected by the late timing of contributions and had to postpone the implementation of activities. The situation was particularly bad for the supplementary programme in Southern Sudan and the Iraq Operation.

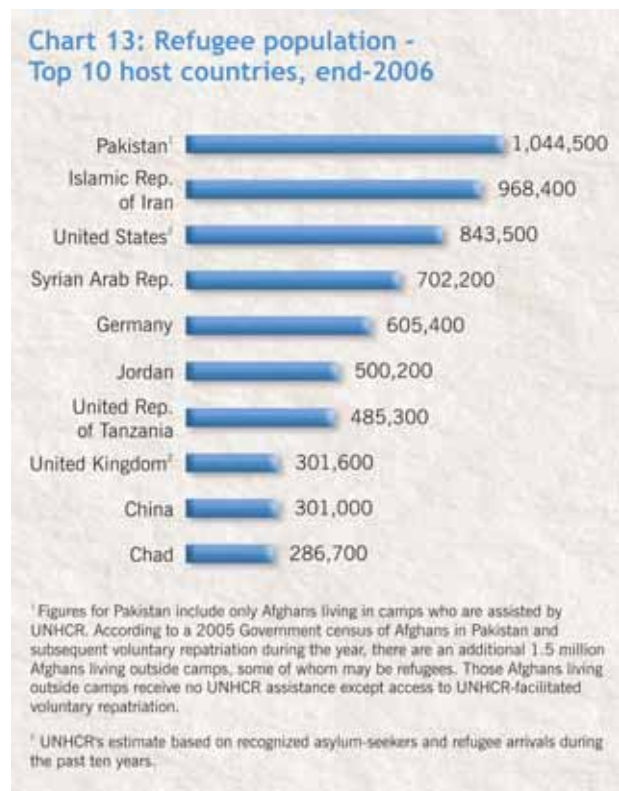
Other income

Other income is mainly derived from currency exchange adjustments and interest earnings. In 2006, currency exchange adjustments resulted in a net gain of USD 23.7 million, compared to a net loss of USD 36 million in 2005. The significant gain from currency exchange adjustments is attributable to the weakening of the US dollar. Apart from the Japanese yen, all major currencies appreciated against the US dollar in 2006.

In 2006, UNHCR earned interest income of USD 4.2 million, compared to 2.3 million in 2005. This reflects the significant increase in short-term interest rates.

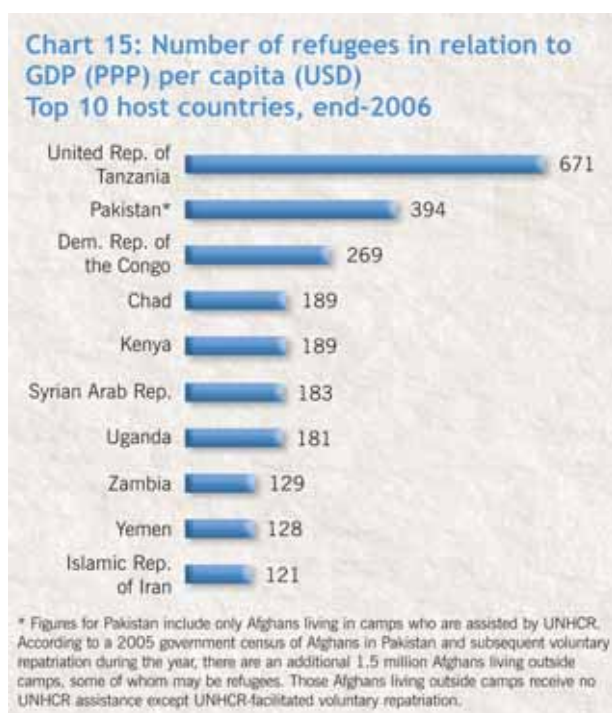
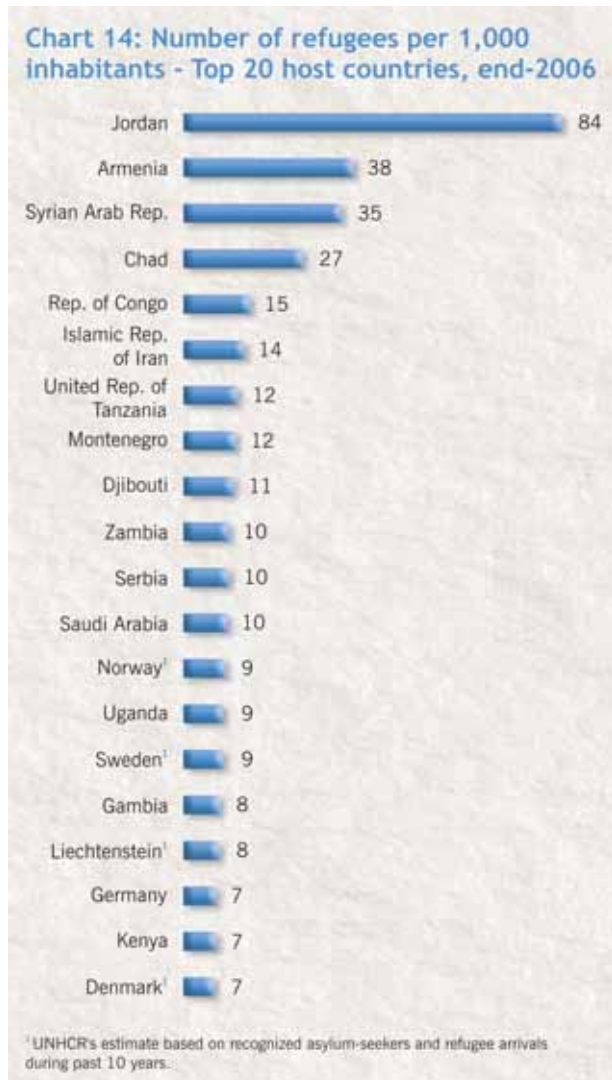
Contributions of host countries

Hosting displaced people is a big burden on some countries, especially those that have few financial resources. Chart 13 shows that Pakistan was the largest refugee-hosting country in absolute terms. The Islamic Republic of Iran, also hosting mostly Afghan refugees, was the second largest refugee-hosting country. The impact of refugees on a country's local capacity can be expressed by comparing the size of the refugee population with the size of the local population or the wealth of the country. Chart 14 shows that Jordan had



the largest number of refugees per capita, followed by Armenia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Both Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic are hosting mostly Iraqi refugees. Similarly, chart 15 shows that the United Republic of Tanzania has the largest number of refugees

when compared against the wealth (GDP per capita) of the country. It is followed by Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Chad.

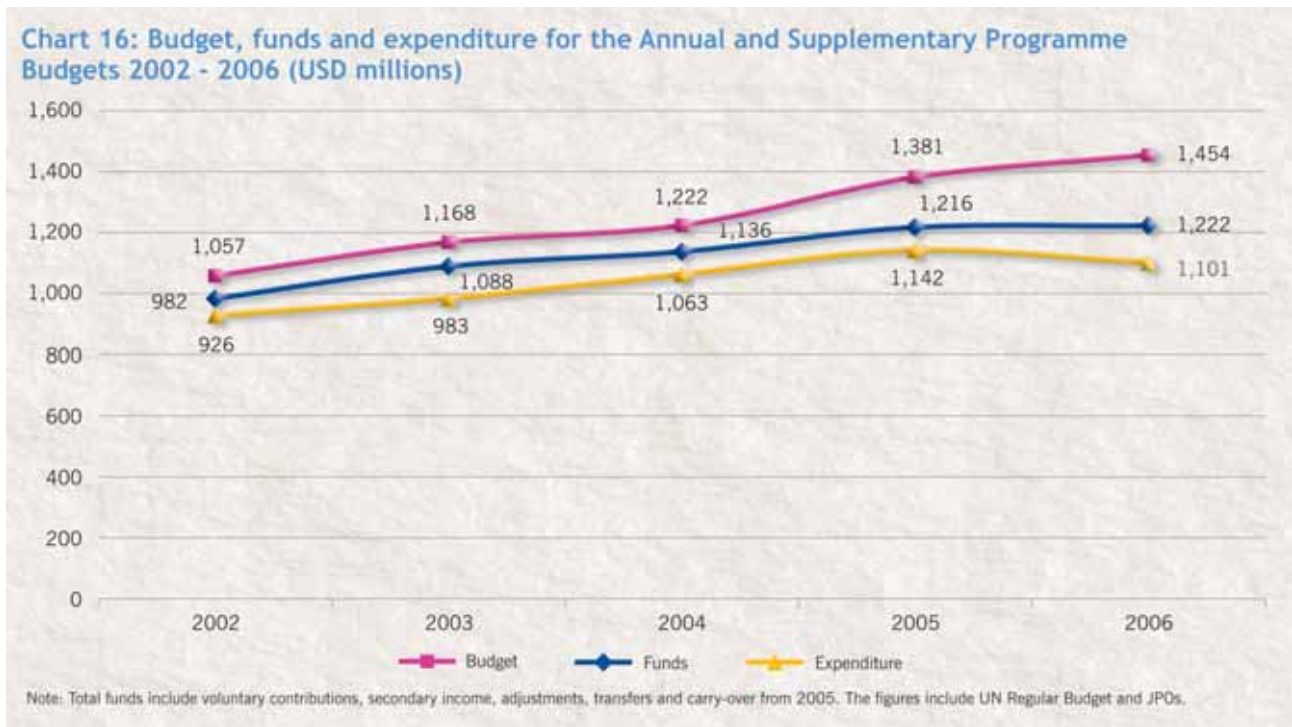


Management of funds

Total funds available during the year amounted to USD 1.22 billion, including USD 922 million under the Annual Programme Budget, USD 251 million under supplementary programmes, USD 31 million under the UN Regular Budget and USD 17 million under the JPO scheme. This represents a slight increase from the previous year.

In the past years, the Office has faced a recurrent problem in funding its Annual Programme Budget. The gap between requirements and funds available widened particularly in 2005 and 2006 in spite of increased contributions. In 2006, the gap between available funds and the total requirements was USD 232 million, which is the largest since the establishment of the Unified Budget in 2000 (see chart 16). The huge gap posed a critical challenge for the management of funds and it was partially due to the need to reverse this trend that the Office started a comprehensive structural and management review in 2006.

Given the funding outlook for 2006, the High Commissioner applied austerity measures in late 2005 to eliminate the expected shortfall between projected income and expenditure. Most notably, a 20 per cent capping of the ExCom-approved Annual Programme Budget was introduced on all programme activities (including the Operational Reserve Category I) and non-staff administrative budgets at Headquarters and in the Field. In November 2005, UNHCR field and headquarters managers were thus requested to plan their operational budgets based on 80 per cent of the ExCom-approved Annual Programme Budget. The capping of budgets led to the reduction of certain activities, but did not lead to the suspension of entire programmes. Nevertheless, the expected impact of UNHCR's operations on people of concern was reduced worldwide. Field managers were instructed to safeguard activities of more immediate and tangible benefit to refugees and others of concern, while reducing or deferring activities with a more long-term impact. Consequently, direct material assistance could be maintained at the 100 per cent level in most places, although criteria for assistance were narrowed in some countries. Simultaneously, preparations for voluntary repatriation were slowed down and planning figures adjusted downwards, budgets for emergency preparedness and contingency planning were reduced, and public information activities curtailed or cancelled. Administrative budgets for travel, training and procurement were also reduced.



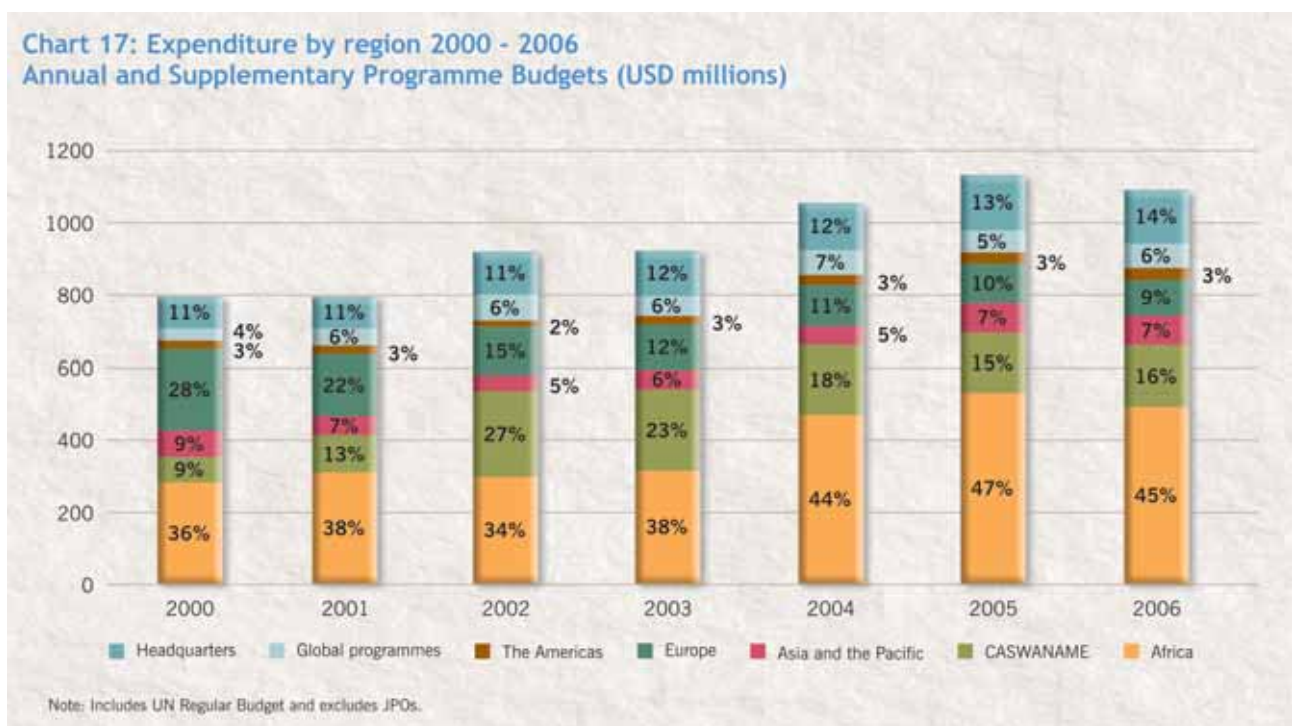
The Operational Reserve Category I was later capped again by USD 20 million. A further USD 20 million in targeted budgetary reductions were identified in the second quarter of 2006, half of which were at Headquarters. Throughout the year, additional efforts to ensure financial stability resulted in substantial reductions in administrative and staff costs.

Expenditures during the year amounted to USD 1.10 billion, including USD 863 million under the annual programme, USD 196 million under supplementary programmes, USD 31 million under the UN Regular Budget and USD 10 million under the JPO scheme. This represents a decrease of some USD 41 million or 3.5 per cent

compared to the previous year. Total expenditures amounted to 90 per cent of available funds.

UNHCR's operations in Africa accounted for 45 per cent of the total expenditure, followed by CASWANAME (16 per cent) and Headquarters (14 per cent). A total breakdown of expenditures by region since 2000 is shown in chart 17.

As in previous years, the largest expenditure by sector was in transport and logistics (21 per cent), followed by operational support to agencies (16 per cent), legal assistance (15 per cent) and shelter and other infrastructure (14 per cent). Chart 18 shows the



breakdown of operational expenditure by sector in 2006. It is, however, important to note that 23 per cent of the operational expenditures had not been reported by implementing partners at the time of closure of the 2006 accounts and are therefore not reflected in the chart. Similarly, chart 19 shows the breakdown of expenditure by type of assistance. The largest expenditures were incurred against durable solutions (39 per cent), followed by programme support, management and administration (31 per cent) and care and maintenance (23 per cent). It is, however, important to note that the share of emergency assistance (7 per cent) was at its highest since 2002.

As a result of rigorous financial management, including budget capping, a higher level of cost consciousness was engendered across UNHCR's operations. For the first time in many years, the Office could complete the year without any sudden budget cuts in the middle of the year, which have previously had a disruptive effect on the implementation of activities, particularly for implementing partners. UNHCR was able to end the year in a markedly more favourable financial position than in 2005. The year ended with a carry-over of USD 58.8 million under the Annual Programme Budget, compared to USD 7.8 million in 2005. Another USD 55.4 million was carried over under supplementary programmes and USD 6.8 million under the JPO scheme. Equally significant was that USD 30 million of

the remaining balance was unrestricted, while the carry-over in 2005 had been entirely earmarked to specific operations.

Chart 18: Operational expenditure by sector in 2006

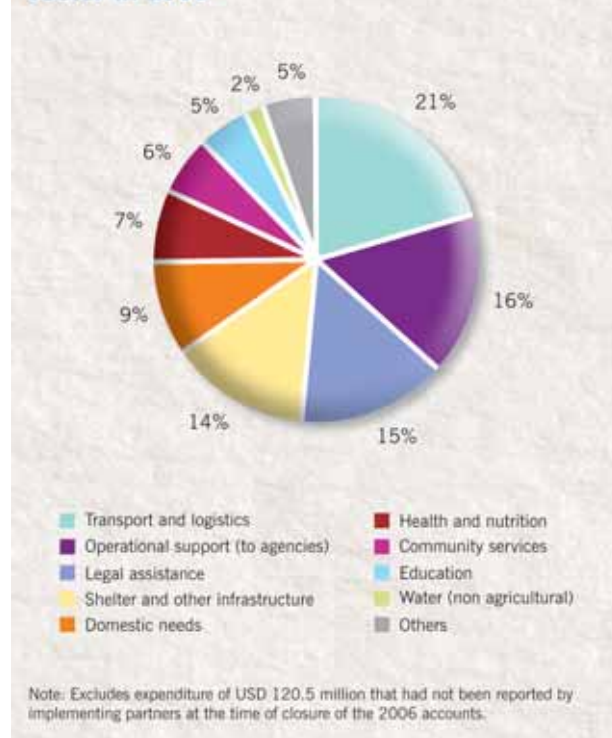


Chart 19: Expenditure by type of assistance 2000 - 2006
Annual and Supplementary Programme Budgets / UN Regular Budget (USD millions)

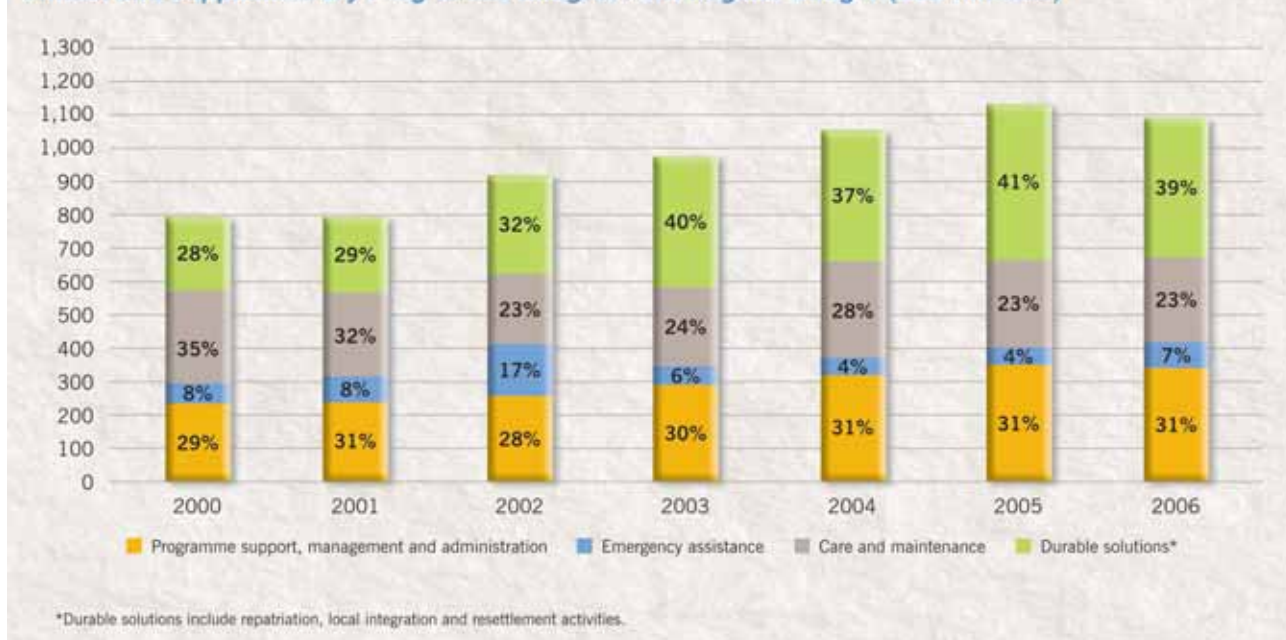


Table 1: Budget and expenditure (USD)

Region	ExCom-approved budget	Final budget			Expenditure		
		AB	SB ¹	Total	AB	SB ¹	Total
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	190,158,105	203,240,363	81,926,131	285,166,494	156,676,573	33,313,122	189,989,695
East and Horn of Africa	99,206,821	102,127,385	86,787,050	188,914,435	91,226,577	68,336,540	159,563,117
West Africa	103,900,703	108,560,725	14,034,778	122,595,503	89,242,244	4,851,167	94,093,411
Southern Africa	56,157,105	56,580,103	5,952,865	62,532,968	46,581,701	206,585	46,788,286
North Africa	7,485,097	12,035,782	3,516,232	15,552,014	9,327,742	1,327,123	10,654,865
The Middle East	21,519,221	24,846,662	43,157,843	68,004,505	17,265,203	31,482,704	48,747,907
South-West Asia	101,306,261	105,142,231	22,546,318	127,688,549	85,216,110	19,889,510	105,105,619
Central Asia	6,743,543	8,092,354	0	8,092,354	5,694,417	0	5,694,417
South Asia	27,487,512	26,679,344	8,474,575	35,153,919	22,738,296	6,116,974	28,855,270
East Asia and the Pacific	26,360,021	36,847,932	23,187,938	60,035,870	30,729,585	20,815,346	51,544,931
Eastern Europe	29,943,579	32,522,454	0	32,522,454	28,015,946	0	28,015,946
South-Eastern Europe	45,141,535	43,713,537	0	43,713,537	38,030,733	0	38,030,733
Central Europe and the Baltic States	15,729,025	17,090,684	1,136,516	18,227,200	14,050,713	479,101	14,529,814
Western Europe	19,343,787	23,745,813	271,446	24,017,259	18,409,087	271,446	18,680,533
North America and the Caribbean	8,508,826	9,471,989	0	9,471,989	7,966,958	0	7,966,958
Central America	4,470,382	2,789,382	0	2,789,382	2,492,873	0	2,492,873
South America ²	20,297,120	22,368,123	4,112,150	26,480,273	20,403,837	2,543,791	22,947,629
Global Programmes	82,071,105	69,430,187	4,383,120	73,813,307	65,630,223	1,253,145	66,883,369
Headquarters ³	145,143,979	166,638,573	7,529,843	174,168,416	145,188,690	5,116,194	150,304,884
Sub-total programme activities	1,010,973,728	1,071,923,624	307,016,805	1,378,940,429	894,887,506	196,002,748	1,090,890,254
Operational Reserve (Category I)	75,823,272	40,979,054	0	40,979,054	0	0	0
Operational Reserve (Category II)	50,000,000	23,894,322	0	23,894,322	0	0	0
Total programme activities	1,136,797,000	1,136,797,000	307,016,805	1,443,813,805	894,887,506	196,002,748	1,090,890,254
Junior Professional Officers	8,500,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	9,836,513	0	9,836,513
Grand Total	1,145,297,000	1,146,797,000	307,016,805	1,453,813,805	904,724,019	196,002,748	1,100,726,767

¹ Does not include 7 per cent support costs (USD 17,304,806) that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

² Includes Northern and Southern South America.

³ Includes UN Regular Budget as follows: ExCom-approved budget USD 32,873,515; final budget USD 31,458,354; and expenditure USD 31,458,354.

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

Supplementary programme	Budget ¹	Income from contributions	Other funds available ²	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs in Darfur	21,085,381	22,126,193	(155,247)	21,970,946	19,059,898
Return and Reintegration of Sudanese Refugees and IDPs to Southern Sudan and Protection of IDPs in Khartoum and Kassala States	65,863,243	60,119,608	(209,117)	59,910,491	48,970,906
Repatriation and Reintegration of Congolese Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	75,570,862	31,604,769	(976,959)	30,627,810	23,049,607
Indian Ocean Earthquake – Tsunami emergency	24,868,575	332,577	25,590,686	25,923,263	22,313,524
South Asia Earthquake	22,648,895	3,397,741	18,559,381	21,957,122	19,974,163
Iraq Operation	29,777,954	14,987,597	9,562,865	24,550,462	21,099,086
Emergency assistance to displaced persons and others of concern in Lebanon and neighbouring countries	18,853,230	17,103,437	(1,736,226)	15,367,211	12,418,733
Western Sahara Operation – UNHCR/MINURSO – Confidence-Building Measures	3,721,044	333,844	1,060,019	1,393,863	1,327,123
IDPs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,707,251	10,409,129	(728,640)	9,680,489	7,936,687
IDPs in Chad	2,866,764	2,285,737	(135,990)	2,149,747	831,047
IDPs in Uganda	8,386,700	8,794,989	(697,166)	8,097,823	4,716,488
IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire	1,228,613	745,100	(52,157)	692,943	407,986
IDPs in Liberia	13,754,660	12,896,626	(868,524)	12,028,102	4,443,181
IDPs in Somalia	4,712,603	3,820,828	(267,069)	3,553,759	1,038,587
IDPs in Nepal	2,365,000	233,508	(16,346)	217,162	48,572
IDPs in Timor-Leste	4,820,350	6,347,411	(444,319)	5,903,092	4,570,224
IDPs in Colombia	4,400,000	2,900,060	(203,004)	2,697,056	2,543,791
Global IDP Cluster	4,689,938	5,036,713	(353,570)	4,683,143	1,253,145
Total	324,321,063	203,475,866	47,928,617	251,404,483	196,002,748

¹ The budget includes 7 per cent support costs for an amount of USD 17,304,258 that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

² Includes carry-over from 2005, transfers, refunds and cancellations against previous years' projects.

Table 2.A: Supplementary Programme for Protection and Assistance to Refugees and IDPs in Darfur

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
East and Horn of Africa	Sudan	18,044,401	17,567,021
Headquarters	Bureau for Africa	1,842,426	1,492,877
Sub-total		19,886,827	19,059,898
7 % support costs		1,198,554	
Total of the Appeal		21,085,381	19,059,898

Table 2.B: Supplementary Programme for the Return and Reintegration of Sudanese Refugees and IDPs to Southern Sudan and Protection of IDPs in Khartoum and Kassala States

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Central African Republic	1,868,442	1,497,896
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	856,344	692,115
East and Horn of Africa	Eritrea	185,929	880
	Ethiopia	2,682,729	2,029,778
	Kenya	3,610,107	2,202,330
	Sudan	46,461,123	38,369,501
	Uganda	2,613,751	1,986,935
CASWANAME	Egypt	1,160,081	116,903
Headquarters	Sudan/Chad Situation Unit	2,327,520	1,853,809
	Resident Auditor	220,759	220,759
Sub-total		61,986,785	48,970,906
7 % support costs		3,876,458	
Total of the Appeal		65,863,243	48,970,906

Table 2.C: Supplementary Programme for the Repatriation and Reintegration of Congolese Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Burundi	536,646	0
	Central African Republic	412,004	172,188
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	54,545,729	17,188,892
	Republic of the Congo	2,760,132	2,035,487
	Rwanda	1,009,229	13,151
	United Republic of Tanzania	3,517,240	2,945,659
East and Horn of Africa	Sudan	185,000	425,019
	Uganda	705,890	0
Southern Africa	Angola	497,500	0
	Zambia	2,825,365	206,585
	Regional activities	2,630,000	0
Headquarters	Bureau for Africa	1,072,396	62,626
Sub-total		70,697,131	23,049,607
7 % support costs		4,873,731	
Total of the Appeal		75,570,862	23,049,607

Table 2.D: Supplementary Programme for the Indian Ocean Earthquake – Tsunami emergency

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
Asia and the Pacific	Indonesia	18,616,938	16,245,122
	Sri Lanka	6,251,637	6,068,402
Sub-total		24,868,575	22,313,524
7 % support costs		0	
Total of the Appeal		24,868,575	22,313,524

Table 2.E: Supplementary Programme for the South Asia Earthquake

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
South-West Asia	Pakistan	21,696,451	19,381,532
Headquarters	Bureau for CASWANAME	592,631	592,631
Sub-total		22,289,082	19,974,163
7 % support costs		359,813	
Total of the Appeal		22,648,895	19,974,163

Table 2.F: Supplementary Programme for the Iraq Operation

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
CASWANAME	Iraq	18,952,834	14,849,346
	Islamic Republic of Iran	849,867	507,978
	Jordan	2,869,520	1,653,104
	Lebanon	689,379	484,192
	Syrian Arab Republic	858,553	763,167
	Regional activities	1,339,841	1,339,841
Europe	Germany	82,628	82,628
	Turkey	836,064	409,087
	United Kingdom	188,818	188,818
Headquarters	Bureau for CASWANAME	1,267,386	820,925
Sub-total		27,934,890	21,099,086
7 % support costs		1,843,064	
Total of the Appeal		29,777,954	21,099,086

Table 2.G: Supplementary Programme for Emergency Assistance to Displaced People and Others of Concern in Lebanon and Neighbouring Countries

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
CASWANAME	Jordan	214,550	76,209
	Lebanon	7,974,386	3,897,957
	Syrian Arab Republic	643,649	295,823
	Regional activities	8,455,050	8,006,162
Europe	Cyprus	300,452	70,015
Headquarters	Bureau for CASWANAME	206,725	72,567
Sub-total		17,794,812	12,418,733
7 % support costs		1,058,418	
Total of the Appeal		18,853,230	12,418,733

Table 2.H: Western Sahara Operation – UNHCR/MINURSO – Confidence-Building Measures

Region	Country / location	Budget	Expenditure
CASWANAME	Western Sahara Territory	3,516,232	1,327,123
Sub-total		3,516,232	1,327,123
7 % support costs		204,812	
Total of the Appeal		3,721,044	1,327,123

Table 2.I: Supplementary Programmes for internally displaced people

Region	Country / location	Working budget	7 % support costs	Total Appeal budget	Expenditure
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Chad	2,675,271	191,493	2,866,764	831,047
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,745,094	962,157	14,707,251	7,936,687
East and Horn of Africa	Somalia	4,431,118	281,485	4,712,603	1,038,587
	Uganda	7,867,003	519,697	8,386,700	4,716,488
West Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	1,148,236	80,377	1,228,613	407,986
	Liberia	12,886,542	868,118	13,754,660	4,443,181
Asia and the Pacific	Nepal	2,222,938	142,062	2,365,000	48,572
	Timor-Leste	4,571,000	249,350	4,820,350	4,570,224
Americas	Colombia	4,112,150	287,850	4,400,000	2,543,791
Global Programmes	Global Cluster	4,383,120	306,818	4,689,938	1,253,145
Total IDP programmes		58,042,472	3,889,407	61,931,879	27,789,708

Table 3: Total contributions in 2006 (USD)

Donor	AB	SB	JPOs	Total
United States	266,908,543	61,301,898	1,130,000	329,340,441
European Commission	61,452,513	18,118,331	0	79,570,844
Japan	54,833,449	19,151,215	1,164,432	75,149,096
Sweden	62,359,137	4,990,286	710,311	68,059,734
Netherlands	61,372,865	3,615,000	1,683,502	66,671,367
Norway	43,085,620	11,714,513	396,668	55,196,801
United Kingdom	44,380,936	7,611,245	0	51,992,181
Denmark	44,045,967	5,916,854	698,345	50,661,166
Germany	25,942,993	4,864,061	280,376	31,087,430
Spain ¹	19,865,581	7,587,434	421,607	27,874,622
Canada ²	21,371,963	5,939,094	0	27,311,056
Switzerland	22,695,767	2,641,017	253,305	25,590,089
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	15,452,785	7,387,587	0	22,840,372
Finland	17,952,181	2,027,317	252,490	20,231,988
France	16,264,755	1,780,999	841,599	18,887,354
Ireland	15,020,196	2,743,648	73,423	17,837,267
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	700,000	16,134,773	0	16,834,773
Australia	13,094,907	388,857	0	13,483,764
Luxembourg	10,589,500	752,927	116,797	11,459,224
Italy	6,681,289	2,299,119	1,492,781	10,473,189
Belgium	6,885,718	2,444,476	324,987	9,655,180
DRC Pooled Fund	0	5,776,791	0	5,776,791
Private / miscellaneous donors in Italy	3,309,420	93,895	0	3,403,315
New Zealand	2,471,320	0	0	2,471,320
TOTAL / CARPA (France)	2,345,600	0	0	2,345,600
Japan Association for UNHCR	1,805,009	422,664	0	2,227,673
UN Programme on HIV and AIDS	2,176,653	0	0	2,176,653
Russian Federation	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
UNDG Iraq Trust Fund	0	1,972,000	0	1,972,000
Portugal	1,617,523	0	118,800	1,736,323

Donor	AB	SB	JPOs	Total
<i>Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe E.V.</i>	1,244,809	471,878	0	1,716,687
USA for UNHCR	1,176,114	528,754	0	1,704,868
Republic of Korea	1,509,800	0	111,461	1,621,261
Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL)	1,619,525	0	0	1,619,525
Austria	1,303,919	0	109,468	1,413,387
Greece ³	1,190,771	0	0	1,190,771
Australia for UNHCR	423,202	714,130	0	1,137,332
Saudi Arabia	100,000	1,000,000	0	1,100,000
Council of Europe Development Bank	1,034,361	0	0	1,034,361
Private / miscellaneous donors in Canada	668,997	300,651	0	969,648
<i>España con ACNUR⁴</i>	837,300	37,184	0	874,483
Saudi Red Crescent Society	494,006	305,000	0	799,006
<i>Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le SIDA</i>	716,900	0	0	716,900
Kuwait	200,000	500,000	0	700,000
<i>Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands)</i>	672,625	0	0	672,625
Millennium BCP / <i>Banco Comercial Português</i>	627,141	0	0	627,141
Private / miscellaneous donors in Greece	439,557	168,259	0	607,816
OPEC Fund for International Development	575,000	0	0	575,000
South Africa	141,205	321,301	0	462,506
TOTAL (France)	283,826	128,535	0	412,361
African Union	250,000	100,000	0	350,000
UN Trust Fund for Human Security ⁵	326,542	0	0	326,542
<i>Stiftung RTL - Wir helfen Kindern E.V. (Germany)</i>	320,513	0	0	320,513
Liechtenstein	227,824	0	83,639	311,463
China	250,000	0	0	250,000
Online donations (Headquarters)	106,894	134,444	0	241,339
<i>Association Française de soutien à l'UNHCR</i>	0	239,402	0	239,402
Czech Republic	231,912	0	0	231,912
Poland	150,000	50,000	0	200,000
Turkey	200,000	0	0	200,000
Hungary	155,135	0	0	155,135
Sinitus AG (Switzerland)	0	152,931	0	152,931
<i>Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (Portugal)</i>	0	150,000	0	150,000
Estonia	22,965	104,993	0	127,958
Nadimco AG (Switzerland)	126,530	0	0	126,530
Nike EMEA (Netherlands)	122,849	0	0	122,849
<i>Conselho Português para os Refugiados (Portugal)</i>	110,733	0	0	110,733
Mexico	101,748	0	0	101,748
Al Walid Ben Talal Foundation (Saudi Arabia)	0	100,000	0	100,000
Chile	100,000	0	0	100,000
Iceland	100,000	0	0	100,000
Israel	100,000	0	0	100,000
Max Schmidheiny Foundation (Switzerland)	100,000	0	0	100,000
Oman	100,000	0	0	100,000
Shinnyo-en Foundation (Japan)	0	100,000	0	100,000
Florindon Foundation (Switzerland)	0	95,420	0	95,420

Donor	AB	SB	JPOs	Total
Merck and Co., Inc. (USA)	90,000	0	0	90,000
Morocco	75,000	0	0	75,000
Lebanon	73,000	0	0	73,000
Private / miscellaneous donors in the United Kingdom	60,292	3,565	0	63,857
Cyprus	62,791	0	0	62,791
Algeria	60,000	0	0	60,000
Zayed Foundation (United Arab Emirates)	59,975	0	0	59,975
Private / miscellaneous donors in Argentina	57,392	0	0	57,392
United Arab Emirates	54,000	0	0	54,000
<i>Amitié sans Frontières</i> (Monaco)	0	48,368	0	48,368
Private / miscellaneous donors in Germany	44,415	0	0	44,415
Monaco	40,000	0	0	40,000
Private / miscellaneous donors in Switzerland	39,300	151	0	39,451
Slovenia	30,000	0	0	30,000
Brookings Institution	28,580	0	0	28,580
Colombia	28,429	0	0	28,429
Private / miscellaneous donors in Cyprus	28,192	0	0	28,192
Andorra	25,440	0	0	25,440
Popli Khalatbari Charitable Foundation (UK)	25,000	0	0	25,000
Ford Foundation (South Africa)	23,999	0	0	23,999
International Olympic Committee	0	22,000	0	22,000
<i>Société Générale Paris La Défense</i> (France)	20,400	0	0	20,400
Holy See	20,000	0	0	20,000
Qatar	20,000	0	0	20,000
Thailand	20,000	0	0	20,000
Union for Reform Judaism	20,000	0	0	20,000
Private / miscellaneous donors in France	18,154	0	0	18,154
Private / miscellaneous donors in Sweden	17,427	0	0	17,427
Slovakia	17,269	0	0	17,269
Private / miscellaneous donors in the United States	15,876	500	0	16,376
Costa Rica	15,856	0	0	15,856
Private / miscellaneous donors in Hong Kong SAR, China	14,931	0	0	14,931
Private / miscellaneous donors in Romania	13,473	0	0	13,473
Latvia	13,471	0	0	13,471
Bahrain	10,000	0	0	10,000
Croatia	10,000	0	0	10,000
ILO	10,000	0	0	10,000
Singapore	10,000	0	0	10,000
UNICEF	10,000	0	0	10,000
Islamic Association of Bahrain	0	9,970	0	9,970
Private / miscellaneous donors in the Republic of Korea	9,262	0	0	9,262
India	9,001	0	0	9,001
Private / miscellaneous donors in Nepal	8,556	0	0	8,556
Private / miscellaneous donors in Austria	3,746	3,574	0	7,319

Donor	AB	SB	JPOs	Total
Private / miscellaneous donors in Saudi Arabia	6,667	0	0	6,667
Benin	5,486	0	0	5,486
Pakistan	5,448	0	0	5,448
Bermuda	5,000	0	0	5,000
Bulgaria	5,000	0	0	5,000
World Assembly of Muslim Youth (Saudi Arabia)	0	5,000	0	5,000
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society	4,995	0	0	4,995
Private / miscellaneous donors in the Russian Federation	4,456	0	0	4,456
Central African Republic	4,017	0	0	4,017
Philippines	3,639	0	0	3,639
Private / miscellaneous donors in Japan	3,181	0	0	3,181
Private / miscellaneous donors in Denmark	2,677	0	0	2,677
Private / miscellaneous donors in Kenya	2,600	0	0	2,600
Private / miscellaneous donors in Portugal	647	1,910	0	2,557
Private / miscellaneous donors in Brazil	0	1,945	0	1,945
Private / miscellaneous donors in Norway	1,682	0	0	1,682
Private / miscellaneous donors in Australia	1,633	0	0	1,633
Burundi	1,210	0	0	1,210
Private / miscellaneous donors in Spain	873	0	0	873
Private / miscellaneous donors in Belgium	848	0	0	848
Private / miscellaneous donors in New Zealand	688	0	0	688
Private / miscellaneous donors in the United Arab Emirates	533	0	0	533
Private / miscellaneous donors in Malaysia	411	0	0	411
Private / miscellaneous donors in Slovakia	246	0	0	246
Private / miscellaneous donors in the Czech Republic	148	0	0	148
TOTAL ALL DONORS	866,420,205	203,475,865	10,263,992	1,080,160,062

¹ See the donor profile for Spain for a breakdown of contributions from the Central Government and other public administrations in Spain.

² In addition, Canada agreed to re-allocate USD 1,612,903 of unspent funds from its 2005 Tsunami contribution against the 2006 Annual Programme Budget.

³ In addition, Greece agreed to re-allocate USD 3,713,265 of unspent funds from its 2005 Tsunami contribution against the 2006 Annual Programme Budget.

⁴ The total contribution channelled through España con ACNUR (including public administrations) amounts to USD 6,966,217.

⁵ A United Nations trust fund established by the Government of Japan.

Table 4: Voluntary contributions restricted to the Operational Reserve

Donor	USD
United States	5,500,000
Sweden	1,884,422
Total	7,384,422

Table 5: Transfers from the 2006 Operational Reserve Category I

Operational Reserve Category I approved by the ExCom in October 2005		75,823,273
AFRICA		
Benin/Ghana/Togo	Assistance to Togolese refugees	3,615,673
Cameroon	Influx of refugees from Chad	300,000
Central African Republic	Protection and assistance to IDPs in the north of the country	194,127
Central African Republic	Emergency food assistance and transportation of food to Sudanese refugees in Mboki	266,149
Chad	Deterioration of the refugee situation in southern Chad	3,042,868
Chad	Improved security for humanitarian activities	937,269
Ethiopia	Construction of a new refugee camp in northern Ethiopia	540,774
Gambia	Emergency assistance to new Senegalese refugees	150,000
Kenya	Influx of refugees from Somalia	3,730,000
Sudan	Care and maintenance of Eritrean refugees	600,000
Uganda	Influx of refugees from the DRC	1,300,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	Improvement of water and sanitation activities	459,246
Sub-total		15,136,106
AMERICAS		
Brazil	Additional funds for UNHCR's operations in Latin America	240,658
Canada	Additional funds for UNHCR's operations in Latin America	15,000
Ecuador	Protection and local integration of Colombian refugees and asylum-seekers	185,432
Sub-total		441,090
ASIA		
Japan	Public information activities	90,075
Nepal	Education for refugees	8,556
Nepal	Census of refugees in the camps in Nepal	109,690
Republic of Korea	Refugee programme on promotional activities	4,419
Sri Lanka	Immediate humanitarian needs of displaced people in renewed conflict	5,130,000
Sub-total		5,342,740
CASWANAME		
Algeria	Emergency relief and rehabilitation for Saharawi refugees affected by flooding	1,000,000
Algeria	Comprehensive response to mixed migratory movements in North Africa	61,440
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Comprehensive response to mixed migratory movements in North Africa	60,000
Morocco	Comprehensive response to mixed migratory movements in North Africa	326,972
North African countries	Comprehensive response to mixed migratory movements in North Africa	400,000
Pakistan	Registration of Afghan citizens	4,995,000
United Arab Emirates	Stockpile of vehicles and fleet management	250,000
Sub-total		7,093,412
EUROPE		
France	UNHCR's activities in the <i>Commission des Recours des Réfugiés</i>	507,860
Georgia	Capacity-building, housing and education in Abkhazia	383,128
Montenegro	Pre-positioning non-food items and other essential relief items for Kosovo	178,200
Montenegro and Serbia	Financial assistance to the Danish Refugee Council	382,353
Montenegro and Serbia	Micro-loans for housing in Montenegro and Serbia	174,880
Romania	Assistance to Uzbek refugees	291,164
Serbia	Pre-positioning non-food items and other essential relief items for Kosovo	601,250
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Pre-positioning non-food items and other essential relief items for Kosovo	65,960
Sub-total		2,584,795

GLOBAL PROGRAMMES		
	Increasing the visibility of Japan's assistance	118,750
	Stockpile of vehicles and fleet management	1,500,000
	Fund raising activities aimed at decentralized government institutions	739,225
	Armouring of vehicles for Afghanistan	5,800
	Individual voluntary repatriation costs	30,000
	UNHCR digital brand protection on the internet	70,000
	Workforce management strategy to improve the efficiency of the Organization	259,370
	DAFI scholarship programme	38,800
Sub-total		2,761,945
HEADQUARTERS		
	Avian flu contingency plan	65,144
	Canadian Consultancy Management Fund (CCMF)	471,610
	UNHCR cost-sharing of UN Department for Safety and Security in 2006	464,443
	Creation of posts for the Office of the Director of Structural and Management Change	135,001
	Feasibility study on the consolidated outposting proposal	47,933
	Protection learning programme for UNHCR staff members	300,000
Sub-total		1,484,131
Total transferred		34,844,219
Balance		40,979,054

Table 6: Transfers from the 2006 Operational Reserve Category II

Operational Reserve Category II approved by the ExCom in October 2005		50,000,000
AFRICA		
Angola	Protection and protection-related activities	25,889
Angola	HIV and AIDS activities	30,000
Benin	Additional resettlement needs	28,466
Benin	Strengthening refugee status determination capacity	57,520
Botswana	Protection and protection-related activities	55,711
Botswana	HIV and AIDS programmes for refugees in Botswana and Zambia	23,250
Burundi	Additional resettlement needs	31,942
Burundi	Protection and protection-related activities	29,016
Cameroon	Additional resettlement needs	153,160
Chad	Fighting HIV and AIDS amongst refugees in Central Africa	35,933
Congo	Fighting HIV and AIDS amongst refugees in Central Africa	50,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Implementation of a multi-country HIV and AIDS programme	237,790
Ethiopia	Joint UN project for rural development of IDP and refugee-impacted communities	45,000
Ethiopia	Additional resettlement needs	44,340
Eritrea	Additional resettlement needs	24,165
Gabon	Additional resettlement needs	78,536
Ghana	Additional resettlement needs	324,714
Ghana	Protection and protection-related activities	34,605
Kenya	Additional resettlement needs	53,143
Kenya	Resettlement activities in countries covered by the Resettlement Hub in Nairobi	101,935
Kenya	Education projects for "Together for Girls" activities	240,024
Kenya	Additional resettlement needs	509,119

Kenya	Protection capacity for refugees in Kenya and Tanzania and for local host communities	86,557
Kenya	Training and capacity-building for refugee governance in Kenya	106,860
Kenya	Comprehensive measures for malaria treatment for refugees	411,226
Liberia	Protection and protection-related activities	49,370
Malawi	Construction of an integrated prevention of mother to child transmission site	33,015
Mozambique	Additional resettlement needs	6,000
Nigeria	Additional resettlement needs	30,548
Nigeria	Protection and protection-related activities	28,493
Nigeria	Regional IDP workshop	79,970
Rwanda	Fighting HIV and AIDS amongst refugees in Central Africa	75,000
Rwanda	Additional resettlement needs	37,355
Senegal	Additional resettlement needs	6,000
Somalia	Additional resettlement needs	5,040
Somalia	Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA)	25,000
South Africa	Additional resettlement needs	6,000
South Africa	HIV and AIDS activities	10,000
Sudan	Additional resettlement needs	6,000
Sudan	Protection and protection-related activities	4,553
Uganda	Construction of a bridge and improving access roads to and from a refugee settlement	83,759
Uganda	HIV and AIDS activities	15,000
Uganda	Fighting HIV and AIDS amongst refugees in Central Africa	150,000
Uganda	Additional resettlement needs	33,695
United Rep. of Tanzania	Additional resettlement needs	554,355
United Rep. of Tanzania	Protection and protection-related activities	80,811
United Rep. of Tanzania	Strengthening protection capacity and improvement of water/sanitation activities	1,271,850
United Rep. of Tanzania	Community technology and learning centre	113,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	Fighting HIV and AIDS amongst refugees in Central Africa	150,000
Zambia	Additional resettlement needs	33,350
Zambia	Zambia Initiative project	88,484
Zambia	HIV and AIDS programmes for refugees in Botswana and Zambia	67,290
Sub-total		5,862,838
AMERICAS		
Brazil	“Resettlement in Solidarity” programme	205,000
Colombia	Strengthening UNHCR’s protection capacity in Latin America	28,518
Ecuador	Meeting on the Resettlement in Solidarity programme in the Americas	70,901
Ecuador	Strengthening human security	54,083
Panama	Strengthening UNHCR’s protection capacity in Latin America	36,041
Southern South America	“Resettlement in Solidarity” programme	257,500
USA	Safe Third Country monitoring	9,000
Northern South America	Conflict prevention and management on the Venezuelan borders and humanitarian aid to Colombian refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities on the Colombo-Venezuelan border	170,696
Sub-total		831,739
ASIA		
India	Women-at-risk	10,466
India	Additional resettlement needs	94,199
Indonesia	Comprehensive strategy to find durable solutions for East Timorese	62,516
Malaysia	Strengthening protection for asylum-seekers from the Indonesian province of Aceh	33,658

Malaysia	Additional resettlement needs	372,907
Myanmar	Protection monitoring and reintegration activities on the Myanmar-Bangladesh border (Northern Rakhine State)	52,701
Sri Lanka	Activities under the Transitional Recovery Programme (4Rs)	34,104
Thailand	Strengthening protection capacity in Thailand	90,800
Thailand	Additional resettlement needs	650,773
Thailand	Establishment of legal assistance centres in refugee camps	629,936
Thailand	UNHCR's share of the UNAIDS Unified Budget Workplan 2006-2007	150,836
Thailand	Strengthening UNHCR's protection capacity	115,571
Thailand	Multi-sectoral implementation to cover unmet needs in refugee camps	1,820,806
Viet Nam	Refugee law training for Vietnamese officials	39,811
Viet Nam	Reintegration of Montagnard returnees	72,000
Viet Nam	Assistance to pre-school education project in the Central Highlands	63,613
Sub-total		4,294,697
CASWANAME		
Afghanistan	Support to Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to returnees in Afghanistan	1,043,508
Afghanistan	Protection and protection-related activities	24,269
Algeria	Smara Phase II – provision of a safe and adequate water supply	603,835
Algeria	Improving access to primary education in the Saharawi refugee camps	950,195
Central Asia	Institutional and capacity-building to strengthen asylum systems in Central Asia	223,429
Egypt	Strengthening protection and self-reliance of refugees	148,974
Egypt	Strengthening protection and durable solutions for asylum-seekers and refugees	435,218
Egypt	Support to refugees	88,230
Islamic Rep. of Iran	Local integration and asylum system development	26,814
Kazakhstan	Institutional and capacity-building to strengthen asylum systems in Central Asia	49,484
Lebanon	Resettlement activities in the context of wider UNHCR protection strategies	163,740
Lebanon	Additional resettlement needs	73,388
Mauritania	Institutional building for asylum in North Africa	127,372
Mauritania	Reinforcement of national capacities to respond to humanitarian urgencies within the context of complex migratory movements	63,746
North Africa	Institutional building for asylum in North Africa	358,210
Other Countries in CASWANAME	Afghan Comprehensive Solutions Unit (ACSU)	1,440,540
Pakistan	Additional resettlement needs	13,907
Turkmenistan	Improvement of the quality of reproductive health and social services for refugees and host communities in Turkmenistan	7,003
Uzbekistan	Verification exercise for a group of Afghan refugees	2,062
Yemen	Additional resettlement needs	11,474
Yemen	Construction of shelters in the Kharaz camp	175,097
Sub-total		6,030,495
EUROPE		
Albania	Pre-screening of asylum-seekers and migrants	645,000
Azerbaijan	Subsistence allowances to vulnerable Chechen refugee families	300,000
Belarus	Strengthening the national asylum system – EC TACIS activities	172,107
Belgium	Financial monitoring and reporting of ECHO thematic projects	76,964
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Asylum management	30,508
Central Europe and the Baltic States	Advocacy work in Europe	200,000
Croatia	Durable solutions for post-Dayton refugees and IDPs	300,000
Croatia	Additional durable solutions needs	29,760

Georgia	Abkhazia Strategic Directions	90,042
Georgia	IDP registration in the district of Gali	14,170
Georgia	Winterization assistance to schools and vulnerable IDPs in Western Georgia	24,971
Italy	Participation in the Italian Territorial Eligibility Commissions	389,309
Italy	Strengthening reception capacity in migration flows on the island of Lampedusa	55,606
Montenegro and Serbia	Provision of legal assistance to IDPs in/from Kosovo	10,260
Spain	Implementation of UNHCR's role in the Spanish asylum procedure	289,395
Switzerland	Support for the Swiss airport asylum procedure	75,000
Turkey	Improving the situation of refugees	243,277
Turkey	Capacity building for refugee status determination	133,832
Turkey	Development of the asylum system	107,709
Turkey	Strengthening protection needs of asylum-seekers	28,202
Ukraine	Protection-related activities, Cross-border Cooperation Process (CBCP)	687,547
United Kingdom	Qualitative initiative and durable solutions – gateway protection programme	357,744
Sub-total		4,261,403
GLOBAL PROGRAMMES		
	Additional resettlement needs	135,000
	Strengthening malaria control	20,000
	Inter-agency Health Evaluation in Humanitarian Crises Initiative	155,620
	Providing technical expertise	1,602,000
	Standardization of a health information system for use in refugee operations	4,500
	Strengthening accountability for age and gender mainstreaming	67,285
	Strengthening Protection Capacity Project – SPCP	204,198
	Improving HIV and AIDS interventions for displaced populations and behavioural surveillance activities	110,906
	HIV and AIDS programme in refugee camps in Ethiopia	14,580
	HIV and AIDS and food/nutrition activities in refugee settings in Uganda and Zambia	10,000
	Work in HIV and AIDS, human rights and protection, integration and resource mobilization	263,489
	Strengthening HIV and AIDS interventions in emergencies	400,013
	Expansion of HIV and AIDS activities	50,000
	Strengthening prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence	276,654
	Additional resettlement needs	965,000
	Anti-fraud plan of action	20,000
	Strengthening public information activities	29,620
	Strengthening international protection to refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR through thematic funding	80,158
	Partnership with ILO for the promotion of livelihoods and food security for refugees from the Central African Republic	10,000
Sub-total		4,419,023
HEADQUARTERS		
	Strengthening Protection Capacity Project – SPCP	32,000
	Institutional building for asylum in North Africa	181,090
	Afghan Comprehensive Solutions Unit (ACSU)	50,000
	Additional resettlement needs	102,394
	Anti-fraud plan of action	25,000
	Strengthening HIV and AIDS interventions in emergencies	15,000
Sub-total		405,484
Total transferred		26,105,678
Balance		23,894,322

Table 7: Voluntary contributions to the JPO scheme in 2006

Donor	USD
Netherlands	1,683,502
Italy	1,492,781
Japan	1,164,432
United States	1,130,000
France	841,599
Sweden	710,311
Denmark	698,345
Spain	421,607
Norway	396,668
Belgium	324,987
Germany	280,376
Switzerland	253,305
Finland	252,490
Portugal	118,800
Luxembourg	116,797
Republic of Korea	111,461
Austria	109,468
Liechtenstein	83,639
Ireland	73,423
Total	10,263,992

Table 8: Junior Professional Officers recruited between 1997 and 2006

Sponsoring government	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	TOTAL
United States	8	6	3	1	12	5	5	6	3	6	55
Japan	8	9	2	3	2	6	4	5	4	1	44
Denmark	6	1	12	0	2	6	0	5	4	3	39
France	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	39
Netherlands	1	5	1	5	5	0	2	3	7	3	32
Sweden	0	3	9	1	0	5	2	7	0	3	30
Italy	4	1	5	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	25
Norway	5	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	25
Finland	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	16
Germany	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	14
Canada	0	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	12
Belgium	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	10
Spain	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	9
Developing countries sponsored by the Netherlands	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	8
Switzerland	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	8
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
Austria	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Developing countries sponsored by Belgium	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Developing countries sponsored by Japan	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Sponsoring government	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	TOTAL
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Developing countries sponsored by Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	46	39	43	29	42	39	35	42	40	39	394

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

Donor	Description	Value (USD)
Australia	RedR secondments in 2006 to Kenya, Pakistan, Syria and Timor-Leste.	263,500
Austria	UNHCR office premises in Vienna.	42,000
Belgium	Airlift to Lebanon.	500,000
France	Airlift to Tindouf, Algeria.	18,445
France	Rental of ship for the operation in Lebanon.	39,526
Germany	From BMZ channelled through GTZ for partnership operations in Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.	3,246,830
Hungary	UNHCR office premises in Budapest.	176,410
Japan	Sleeping mats, jerry cans and plastic sheeting to Sri Lanka.	55,320
Norway	Bullet-proof vests, helmets, rub-halls, telecom toolkits and tents, as well as transportation of the items to Lebanon.	405,696
Norway	Rub-halls and Personal Protective Equipment-sets for the Chad Operation and neighbouring countries (including freight).	254,351
Norway	Deployment of technical experts to Algeria, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Egypt, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Uganda.	1,564,500
Portugal	Airlift to Tindouf, Algeria.	96,300
Spain	UNHCR office premises and communication costs in Madrid.	416,337
Sweden	Trucks for the Operation in Lebanon	638,607
Turkey	Airlift to Tindouf, Algeria.	200,000
Fuji Optical Co. Limited (Japan)	Eyeglasses, frames, hearing aids and other accessories for refugees (USD 114,629); a Fuji mission to Azerbaijan (USD 32,353).	146,622
Hennes & Mauritz (Austria)	Clothes for Rwanda.	74,973
Lutheran World Relief (USA)	Clothes, blankets, quilts, school and health kits, layettes and soap for Azerbaijan (USD 1,152,095) and Uganda (USD 1,239,065).	2,391,160
Volkswagen (Germany)	Minibus for UNHCR's office in Azerbaijan.	14,950
Red Crescent Society (United Arab Emirates)	Dates for refugees in Al Kharaz refugee camp.	32,475
TOTAL		10,578,002

Table 10: Unrestricted voluntary contributions in 2006

Donor	USD
Netherlands	48,402,367
United Kingdom	30,088,496
Denmark	20,634,921
Norway	14,749,263
Canada	12,347,987
Spain	11,729,858
France	11,718,082
Ireland	11,035,622
Switzerland	9,016,393
Finland	8,464,329
Australia	5,328,467
Germany	5,114,551
Italy	5,102,041
Private donors in Italy	2,694,983
Luxembourg	2,545,921
New Zealand	2,461,320
Portugal	1,617,523
Republic of Korea	1,500,000
Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL)	1,184,834
Sweden	1,131,910
Belgium	1,068,757
Greece	1,015,228
Russian Federation	1,000,000
Japan Association for UNHCR	876,493
<i>España con ACNUR</i>	700,086
<i>Millennium BCP / Banco Comercial Português (Portugal)</i>	627,141
Austria	532,544
China	250,000
Private donors in Greece	245,589
Kuwait	200,000
Turkey	200,000
Hungary	155,135
Poland	150,000
Private donors in Canada	131,740
Nadimco AG (Switzerland)	126,530
Chile	100,000
Iceland	100,000
Mexico	100,000
Oman	100,000
Saudi Arabia	100,000
Max Schmidheiny Foundation (Switzerland)	100,000
Morocco	75,000
Cyprus	62,791
Algeria	60,000
Private donors in the United Kingdom	58,526
Private online donations (Headquarters)	58,307

Donor	USD
United Arab Emirates	54,000
Israel	50,000
Liechtenstein	45,455
Slovenia	30,000
Colombia	28,429
Czech Republic	26,396
Andorra	25,440
Private donors in Germany	25,379
Estonia	22,965
Holy See	20,000
Qatar	20,000
Thailand	20,000
Union for Reform Judaism (USA)	20,000
Private donors in Switzerland	18,536
Australia for UNHCR	17,731
Private donors in France	17,508
Slovakia	17,269
Costa Rica	15,856
Private donors in Romania	13,473
Latvia	13,471
Private donors in the United States	13,236
Bahrain	10,000
Croatia	10,000
Singapore	10,000
India	9,001
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	6,667
<i>Conselho Português para os Refugiados (Portugal)</i>	6,410
Benin	5,486
Pakistan	5,448
Bermuda	5,000
Bulgaria	5,000
Lebanon	5,000
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	3,756
Private donors in Japan	3,181
Private donors in Argentina	2,551
Private donors in Austria	2,178
Private donors in Sweden	2,029
Philippines	1,819
Private donors in Norway	1,682
Private donors in Denmark	952
Private donors in Spain	873
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	533
Private donors in Malaysia	411
Private donors in Slovakia	246
Private donors in Portugal	19
Total	215,676,121

Donor Profiles

This chapter gives an overview of the contributions by UNHCR's main donors. All donors who contributed at least USD 100,000 are included in this section. The presentation is divided between 1) governmental and intergovernmental donors, 2) United Nations donors, 3) private sector fund-raising programmes, 4) national associations, and 5) corporations, foundations and other private donors. Charts showing the level of earmarking

in 2006 have been included for governmental, intergovernmental and UN donors. Please see the Glossary for definitions of the different earmarking levels. Only contributions that have been recorded against UNHCR's 2006 budgets are included. Contributions that were pledged in 2006, but recorded for activities in 2007 will be shown in the Global Report 2007.

Governmental and intergovernmental donors

African Union

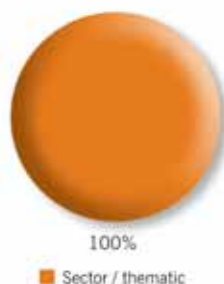
Total contribution in USD:

350,000 (rank: 51)

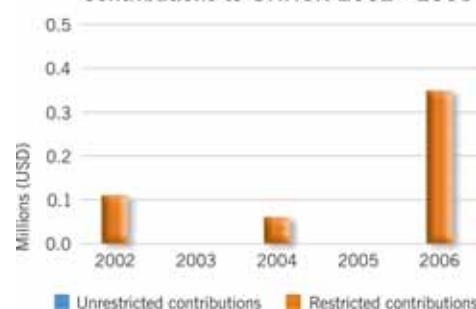
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



Australia

Total contribution in USD:

13,483,764¹ (rank: 18)

Total contribution in currency:

17,043,940 (AUD); 613,773 (USD)

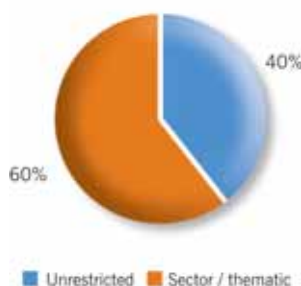
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

5,328,467 (rank: 11)

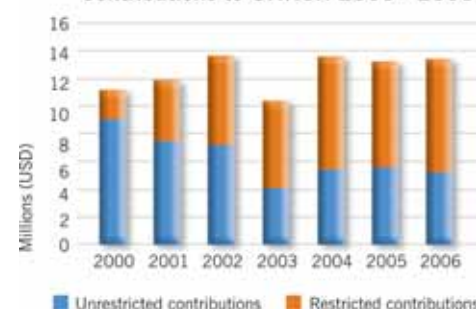
Donor ranking per GDP: 16

Donor ranking per capita: 14

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



¹ In addition, USD 38,168 from the State Government of Victoria is included in the contribution through Australia for UNHCR.



Austria

Total contribution in USD:

1,413,387 (rank: 35)

Total contribution in currency:

1,046,346 (EUR); 109,468 (USD)

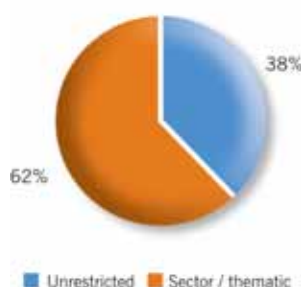
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

532,544 (rank: 27)

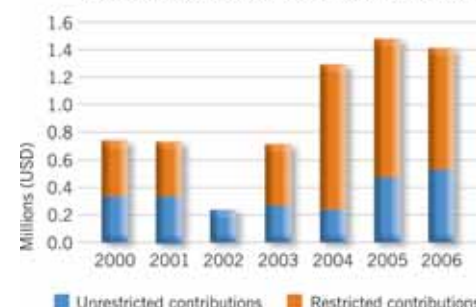
Donor ranking per GDP: 26

Donor ranking per capita: 23

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





Belgium

Total contribution in USD:

9,655,180 (rank: 21)

Total contribution in currency:

7,546,800 (EUR); 324,987 (USD)

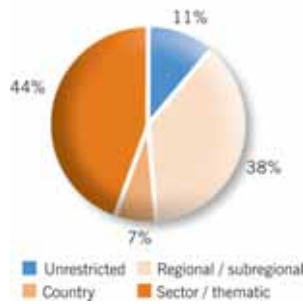
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,068,757 (rank: 21)

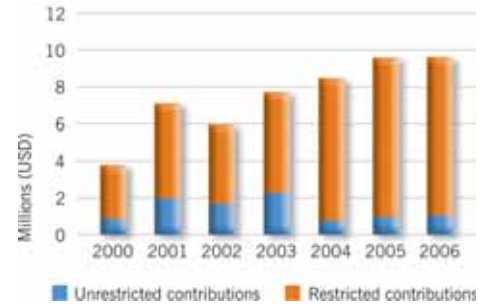
Donor ranking per GDP: 11

Donor ranking per capita: 11

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Canada

Total contribution in USD:

27,311,056¹ (rank: 11)

Total contribution in currency:

30,780,396 (CAD); 115,919,629 (COP)

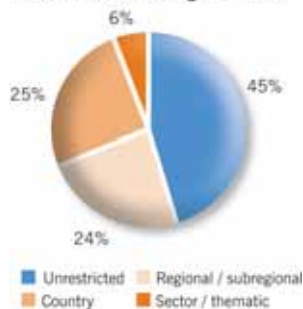
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

12,347,987 (rank: 5)

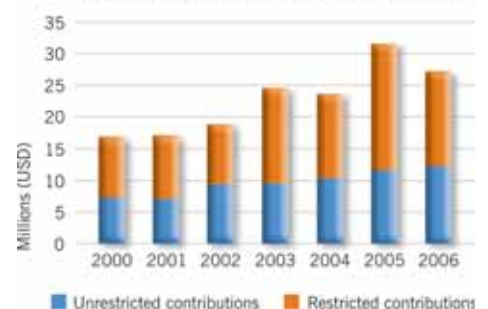
Donor ranking per GDP: 13

Donor ranking per capita: 13

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



¹ In addition, Canada agreed to reallocate USD 1,612,903 of unspent funds from its 2005 Tsunami contribution against the 2006 Annual Programme Budget.



Chile

Total contribution in USD:

100,000 (rank: 69)

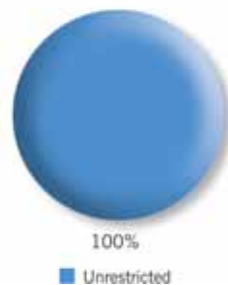
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 36)

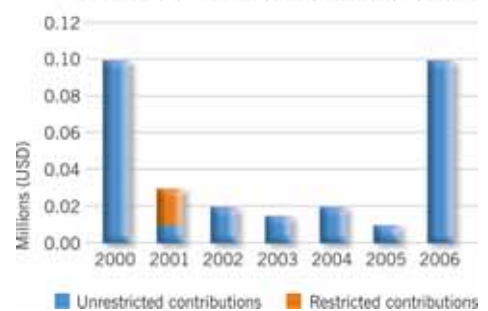
Donor ranking per GDP: 34

Donor ranking per capita: 35

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



China

Total contribution in USD:

250,000 (rank: 55)

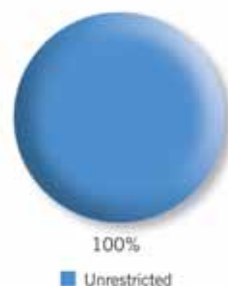
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

250,000 (rank: 28)

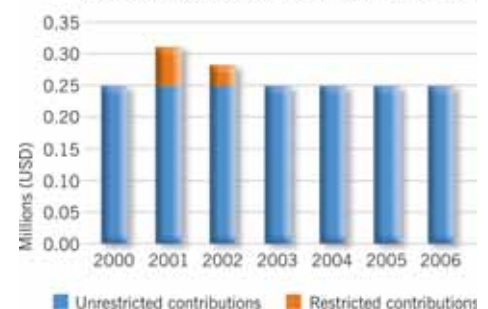
Donor ranking per GDP: 39

Donor ranking per capita: 39

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



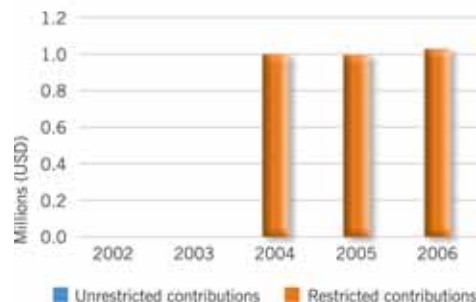
Council of Europe Development Bank

Total contribution in USD:
1,034,361 (rank: 39)
Total contribution in currency:
813,008 (EUR)
Unrestricted contribution (USD):
-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



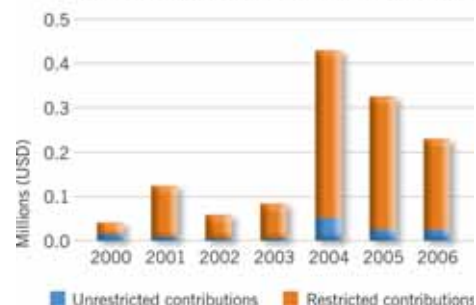
Czech Republic

Total contribution in USD:
231,912 (rank: 58)
Unrestricted contribution (USD):
26,396 (rank: 52)
Donor ranking per GDP: 32
Donor ranking per capita: 30

Level of earmarking in 2006



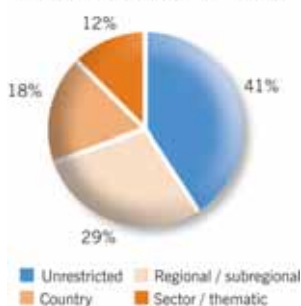
Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



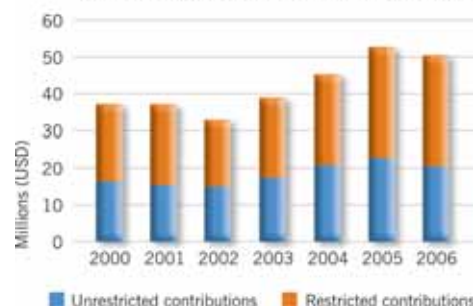
Denmark

Total contribution in USD:
50,661,166 (rank: 8)
Total contribution in currency:
287,800,000 (DKK); 2,992,799 (USD)
Unrestricted contribution (USD):
20,634,921 (rank: 3)
Donor ranking per GDP: 2
Donor ranking per capita: 3

Level of earmarking in 2006



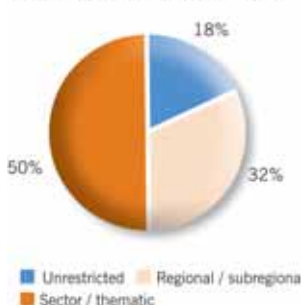
Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



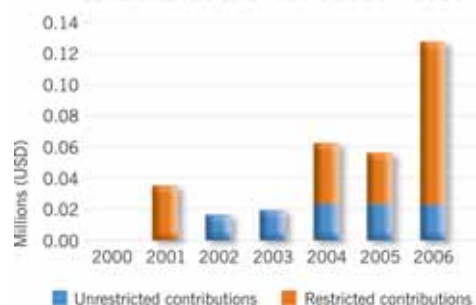
Estonia

Total contribution in USD:
127,958 (rank: 64)
Total contribution in currency:
83,085 (EUR); 22,965 (USD)
Unrestricted contribution (USD):
22,965 (rank: 55)
Donor ranking per GDP: 19
Donor ranking per capita: 26

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





European Commission

Total contribution in USD:

79,570,844 (rank: 2)

Total contribution in currency:

65,011,843 (EUR)

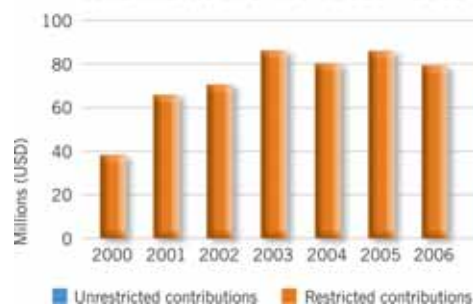
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Finland

Total contribution in USD:

20,231,988 (rank: 14)

Total contribution in currency:

16,100,000 (EUR); 252,490 (USD)

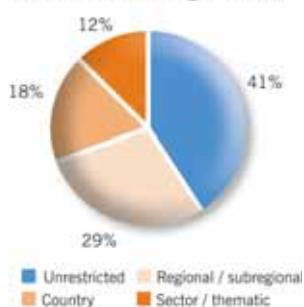
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

8,464,329 (rank: 10)

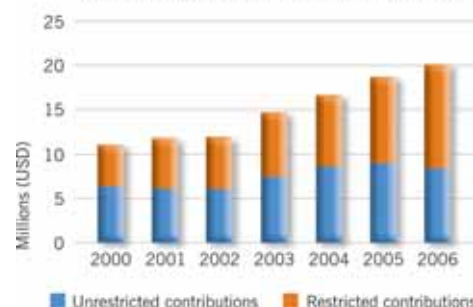
Donor ranking per GDP: 6

Donor ranking per capita: 8

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



France

Total contribution in USD:

18,887,354 (rank: 15)

Total contribution in currency:

14,615,000 (EUR); 841,599 (USD)

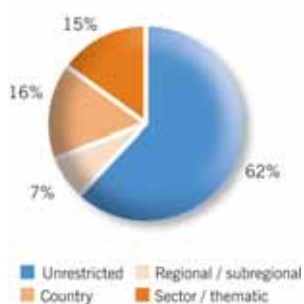
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

11,718,082 (rank: 7)

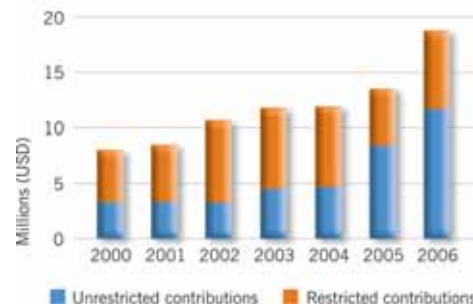
Donor ranking per GDP: 22

Donor ranking per capita: 20

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Germany

Total contribution in USD:

31,087,430 (rank: 9)

Total contribution in currency:

20,905,619 (EUR); 3,898,746 (USD);
621,985,780 (BIF); 61,638,456 (RWF);
347,027,900 (UGX)

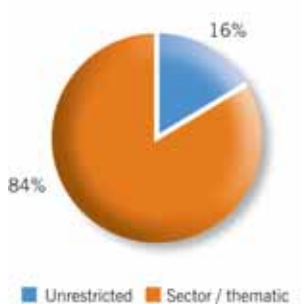
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

5,114,551 (rank: 12)

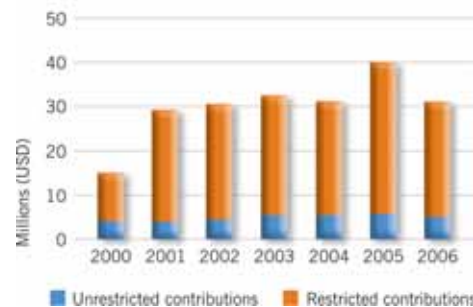
Donor ranking per GDP: 18

Donor ranking per capita: 18

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





Greece

Total contribution in USD:

1,190,771¹ (rank: 36)

Total contribution in currency:

940,000 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

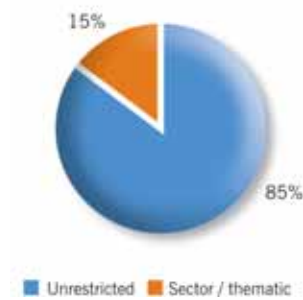
1,015,228 (rank: 22)

Donor ranking per GDP: 25

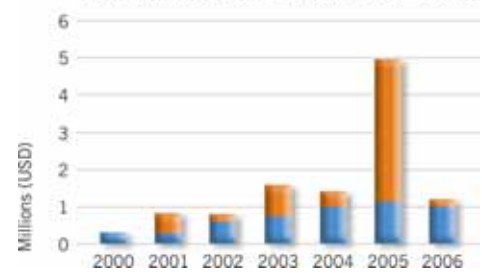
Donor ranking per capita: 25

¹ In addition, Greece agreed to reallocate USD 3,713,265 of unspent funds from its 2005 Tsunami contribution against the 2006 Annual Programme Budget.

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Hungary

Total contribution in USD:

155,135 (rank: 61)

Total contribution in currency:

129,000 (EUR)

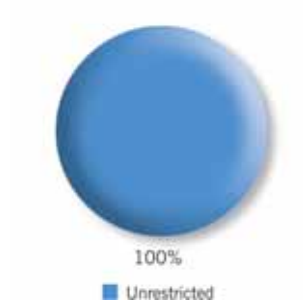
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

155,135 (rank: 32)

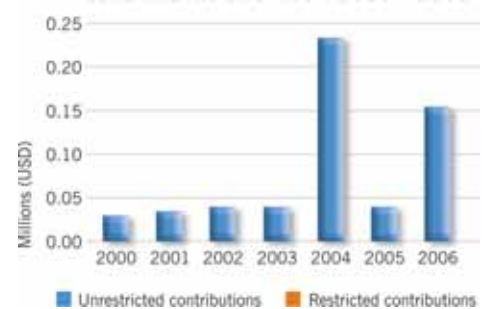
Donor ranking per GDP: 33

Donor ranking per capita: 31

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Iceland

Total contribution in USD:

100,000 (rank 69)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 36)

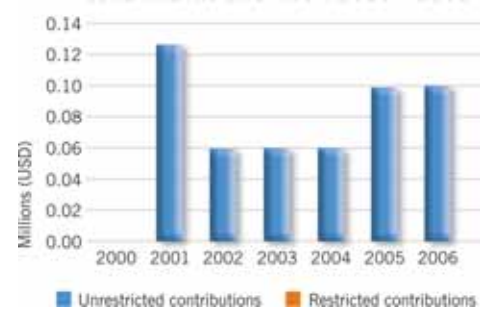
Donor ranking per GDP: 23

Donor ranking per capita: 19

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Ireland

Total contribution in USD:

17,837,267 (rank: 16)

Total contribution in currency:
14,700,000 (EUR); 73,423 (USD)

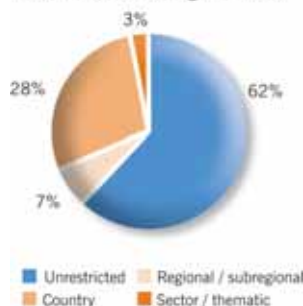
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

11,035,622 (rank: 8)

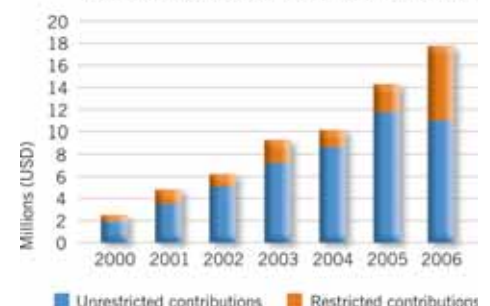
Donor ranking per GDP: 8

Donor ranking per capita: 6

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





Israel

Total contribution in USD:

100,000 (rank: 69)

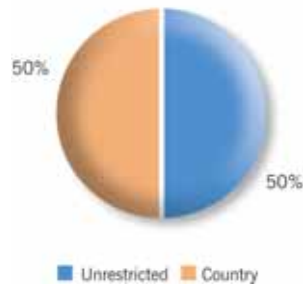
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

50,000 (rank: 48)

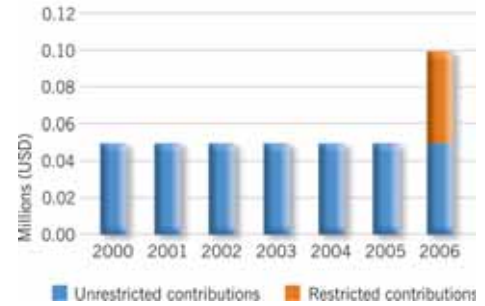
Donor ranking per GDP: 35

Donor ranking per capita: 32

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Italy

Total contribution in USD:

10,473,189¹ (rank: 20)

Total contribution in currency:

7,126,531 (EUR); 1,492,781 (USD)

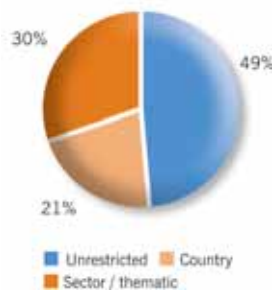
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

5,102,041 (rank: 13)

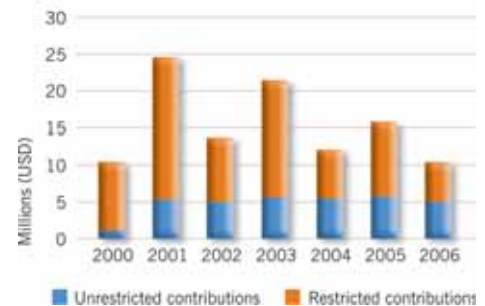
Donor ranking per GDP: 24

Donor ranking per capita: 22

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



¹ Of which, USD 84,643 from Regione Veneto. In addition, USD 12,844 from Regione Emilia Romagna is shown in the donor profile for the private sector fund-raising programme in Italy.



Japan

Total contribution in USD:

75,149,096¹ (rank: 3)

Total contribution in currency:

12,563,960 (JPY); 75,035,907 (USD)

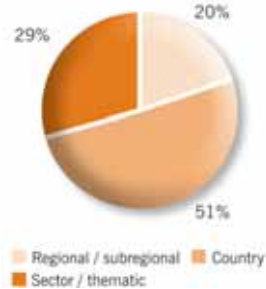
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

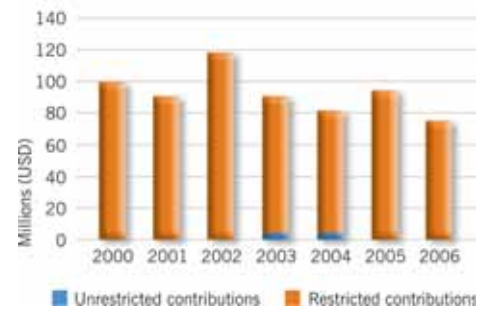
Donor ranking per GDP: 17

Donor ranking per capita: 17

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



¹ Of which, USD 113,189 from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



Kuwait

Total contribution in USD:

700,000 (rank: 44)

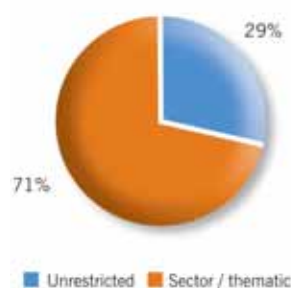
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

200,000 (rank: 30)

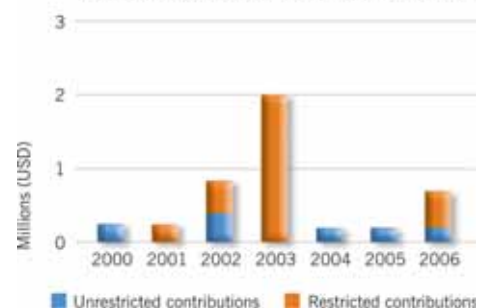
Donor ranking per GDP: 21

Donor ranking per capita: 21

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





Liechtenstein

Total contribution in USD:

311,463 (rank: 54)

Total contribution in currency:

290,000 (CHF); 83,639 (USD)

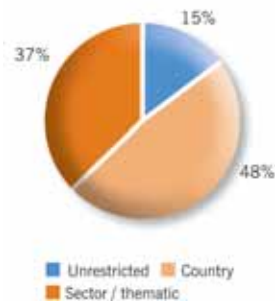
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

45,455 (rank: 49)

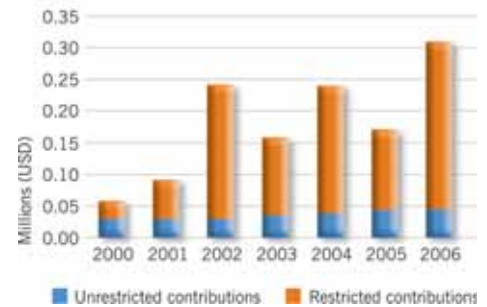
Donor ranking per GDP: 7

Donor ranking per capita: 4

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Luxembourg

Total contribution in USD:

11,459,224 (rank: 19)

Total contribution in currency:

8,950,000 (EUR); 116,797 (USD)

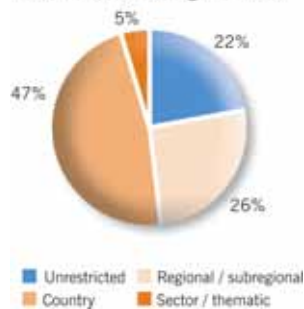
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,545,921 (rank: 15)

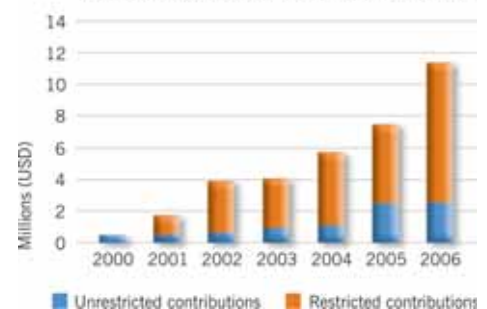
Donor ranking per GDP: 1

Donor ranking per capita: 1

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Mexico

Total contribution in USD:

101,748 (rank: 68)

Total contribution in currency:

101,649 (USD); 2,937 (MXN)

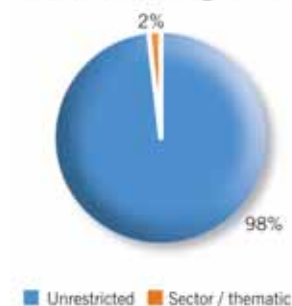
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 36)

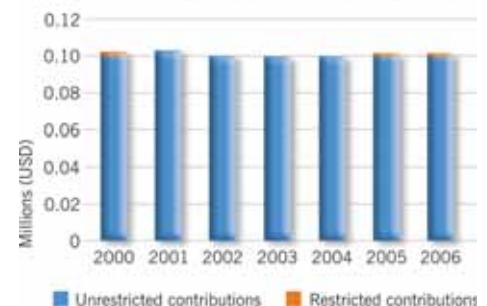
Donor ranking per GDP: 38

Donor ranking per capita: 38

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Netherlands

Total contribution in USD:

66,671,367 (rank: 5)

Total contribution in currency:

41,225,975 (EUR); 17,881,582 (USD)

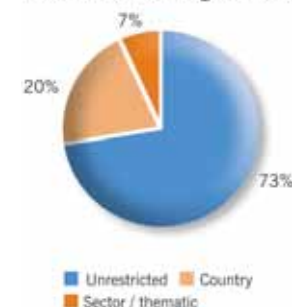
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

48,402,367 (rank: 1)

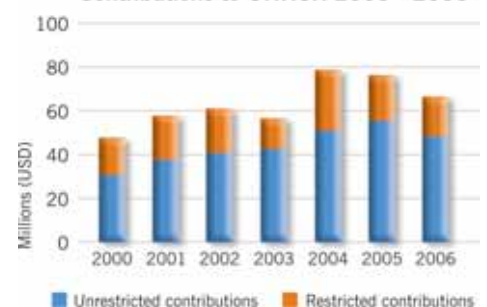
Donor ranking per GDP: 5

Donor ranking per capita: 7

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





New Zealand

Total contribution in USD:

2,471,320 (rank: 24)

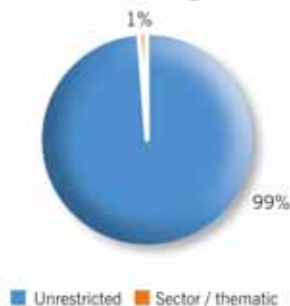
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,461,320 (rank: 16)

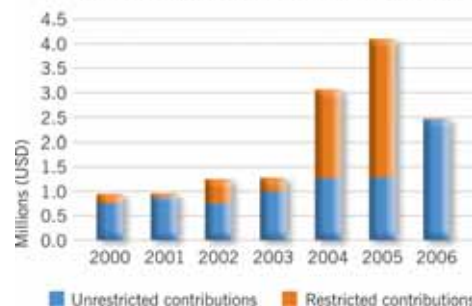
Donor ranking per GDP: 15

Donor ranking per capita: 16

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Norway

Total contribution in USD:

55,196,801 (rank: 6)

Total contribution in currency:

357,570,990 (NOK); 701,061 (USD)

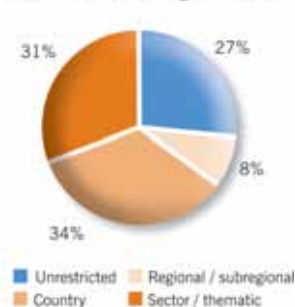
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

14,749,263 (rank: 4)

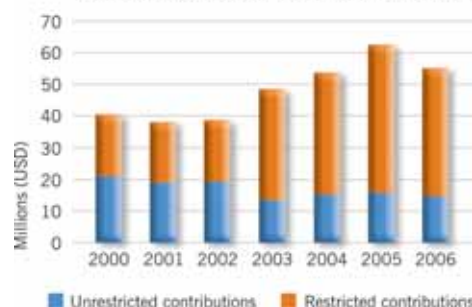
Donor ranking per GDP: 4

Donor ranking per capita: 2

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Oman

Total contribution in USD:

100,000 (rank: 69)

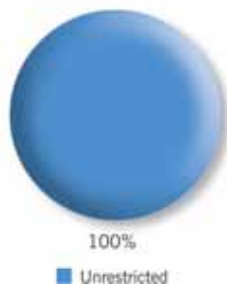
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 36)

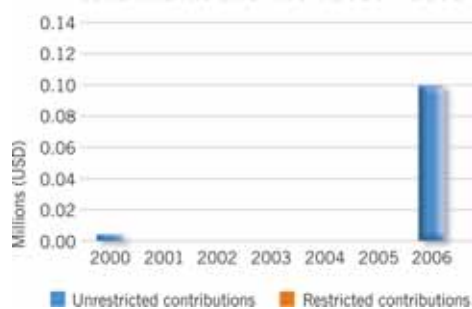
Donor ranking per GDP: 28

Donor ranking per capita: 28

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



OPEC Fund for International Development

Total contribution in USD:

575,000 (rank: 48)

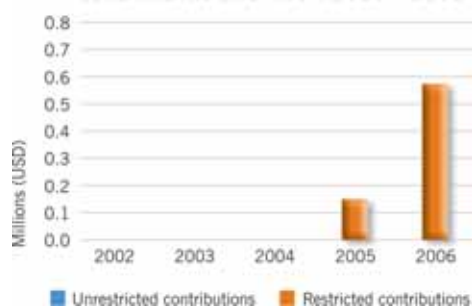
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006





Poland

Total contribution in USD:

200,000 (rank: 59)

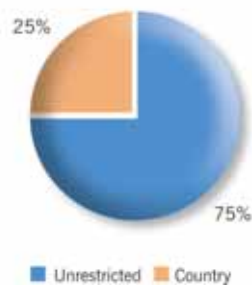
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

150,000 (rank: 33)

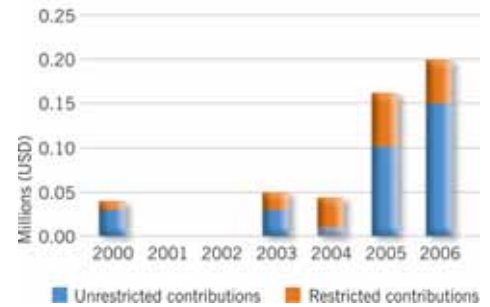
Donor ranking per GDP: 36

Donor ranking per capita: 36

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Portugal

Total contribution in USD:

1,736,323 (rank: 30)

Total contribution in currency:

1,000,000 (EUR); 418,800 (USD)

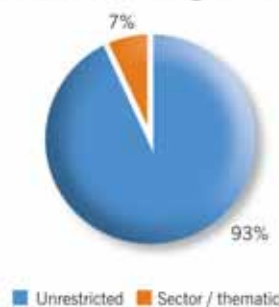
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,617,523 (rank: 17)

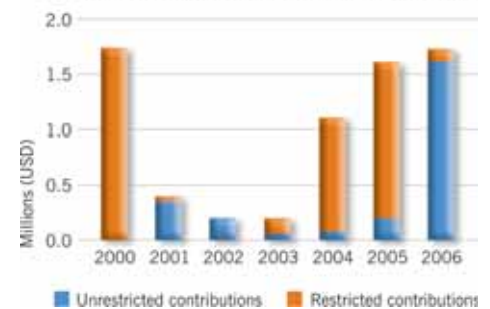
Donor ranking per GDP: 20

Donor ranking per capita: 24

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le SIDA

Total contribution in USD:

716,900 (rank: 43)

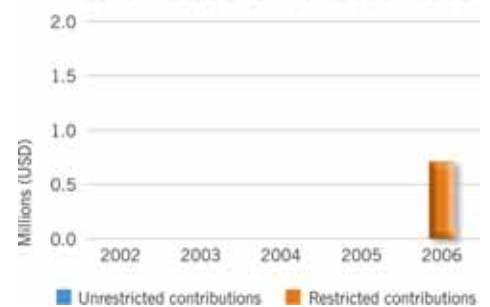
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



Republic of Korea

Total contribution in USD:

1,621,261 (rank: 33)

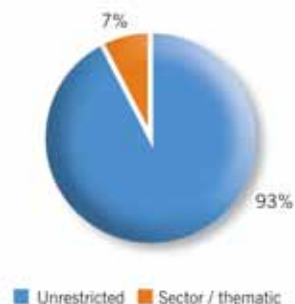
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,500,000 (rank: 18)

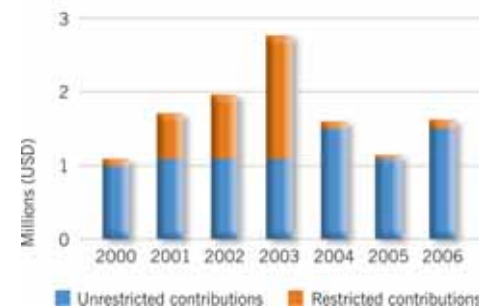
Donor ranking per GDP: 30

Donor ranking per capita: 29

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





Russian Federation

Total contribution in USD:

2,000,000 (rank: 28)

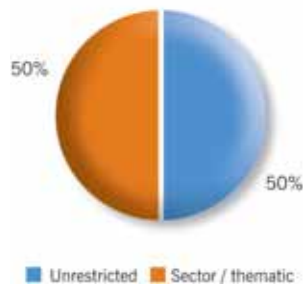
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,000,000 (rank: 23)

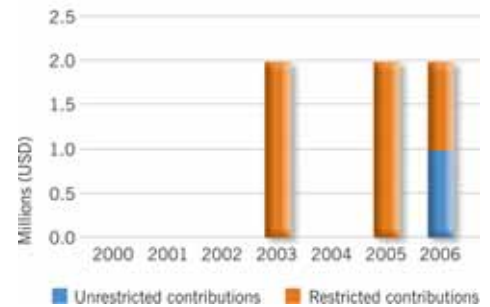
Donor ranking per GDP: 29

Donor ranking per capita: 33

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Saudi Arabia

Total contribution in USD:

1,100,000 (rank: 38)

Total contribution in currency: 3,750,000 (SAR); 100,000 (USD)

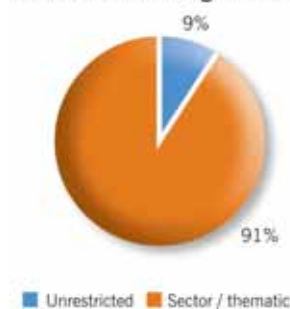
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 36)

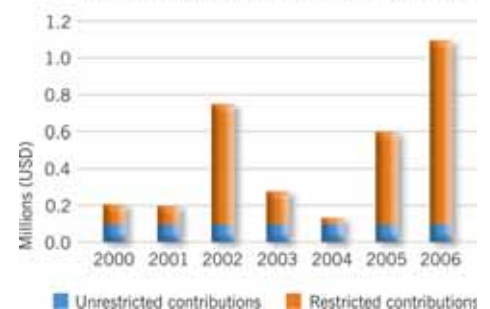
Donor ranking per GDP: 27

Donor ranking per capita: 27

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



South Africa

Total contribution in USD:

462,506 (rank: 49)

Total contribution in currency: 589,360 (CHF)

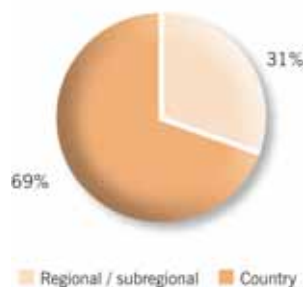
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

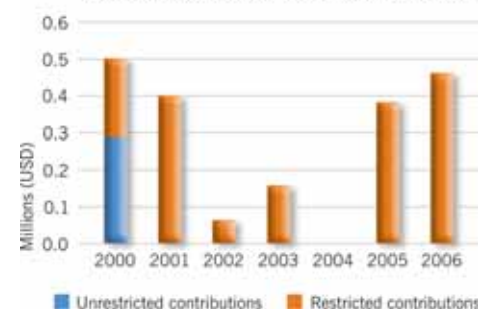
Donor ranking per GDP: 31

Donor ranking per capita: 34

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Spain

Total contribution in USD:

27,874,622¹ (rank: 10)

Total contribution in currency: 22,712,281 (EUR)

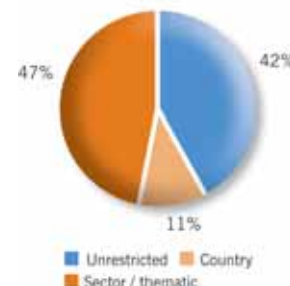
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

11,729,858 (rank: 6)

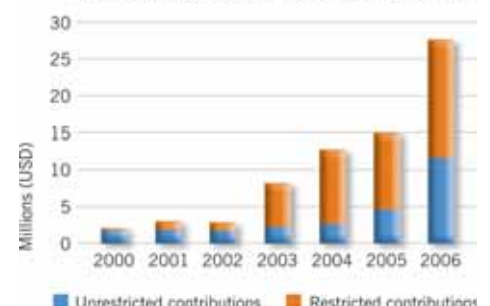
Donor ranking per GDP: 12

Donor ranking per capita: 15

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Contributions from regional and local administrations in Spain (USD)

City Council of Madrid	1,049,492
Autonomous Community of the Basque Country	685,729
Autonomous Community of Catalonia	527,009
Autonomous Community of Navarra	525,381
Autonomous Community of Asturias	448,225
<i>Diputación Foral</i> of Guipuzkoa	442,514
Autonomous Community of Andalusia	354,970
<i>Diputación Foral</i> of Bizkaia	220,556
Autonomous Community of Galicia	166,402
<i>Fundación la Caixa</i>	126,902
Autonomous Community of Castilla-La Mancha	125,628
<i>Caja de Ahorros del Mediterráneo</i>	125,628
Other public sources	1,293,748

¹ The total contribution from Spain is divided between the Central Government (USD 21,782,889) and other decentralized public sources (USD 6,091,734). The latter are channelled through España con ACNUR.



Sweden

Total contribution in USD:

68,059,734 (rank: 4)

Total contribution in currency:

528,000,000 (SEK); 1,476,031 (USD)

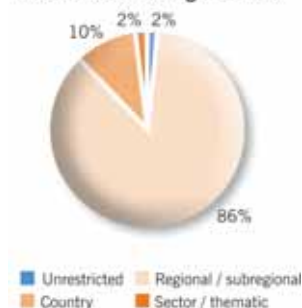
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,131,910 (rank: 20)

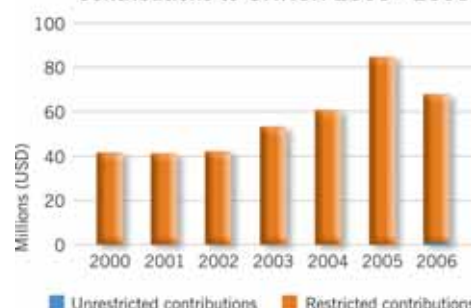
Donor ranking per GDP: 3

Donor ranking per capita: 5

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Switzerland

Total contribution in USD:

25,590,089 (rank: 12)

Total contribution in currency:

28,858,000 (CHF); 2,141,795 (USD)

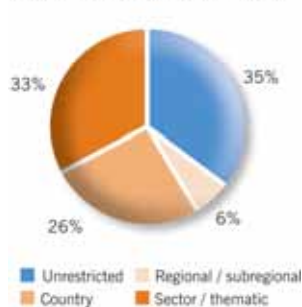
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

9,016,393 (rank: 9)

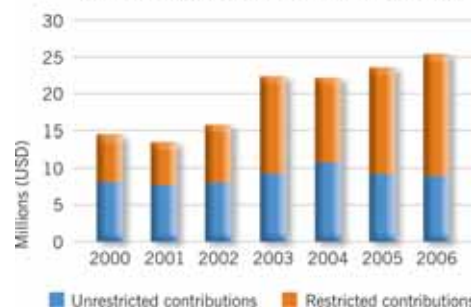
Donor ranking per GDP: 9

Donor ranking per capita: 9

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



Turkey

Total contribution in USD:

200,000 (rank: 59)

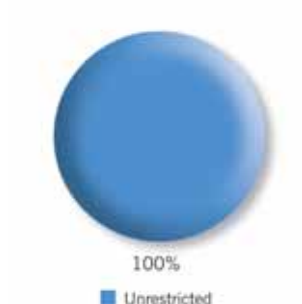
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

200,000 (rank: 30)

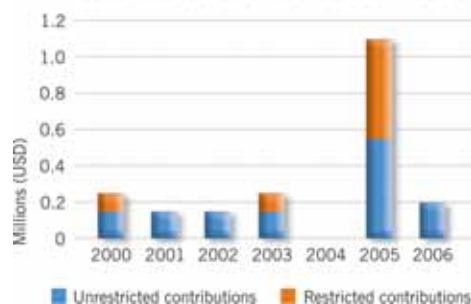
Donor ranking per GDP: 37

Donor ranking per capita: 37

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006





United Kingdom

Total contribution in USD:

51,992,181 (rank: 7)

Total contribution in currency:

28,393,899 (GBP); 865,214 (USD);

248,382,174 (COP)

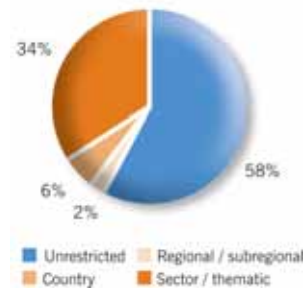
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

30,088,496 (rank: 2)

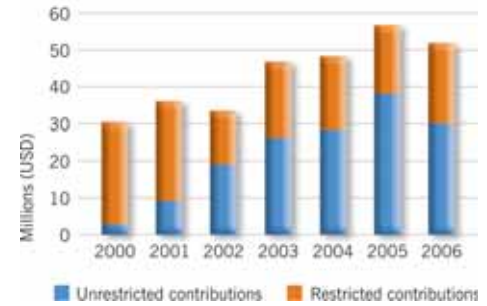
Donor ranking per GDP: 14

Donor ranking per capita: 12

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



United States of America

Total contribution in USD:

329,340,441 (rank: 1)

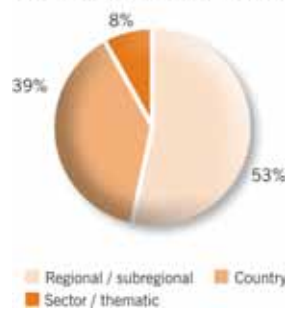
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

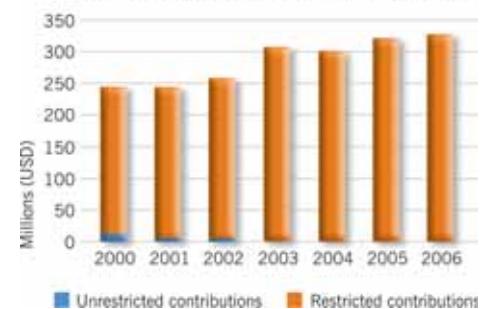
Donor ranking per GDP: 14

Donor ranking per capita: 10

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2000 - 2006



United Nations donors

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Total contribution in USD:

22,840,372 (rank: 13)

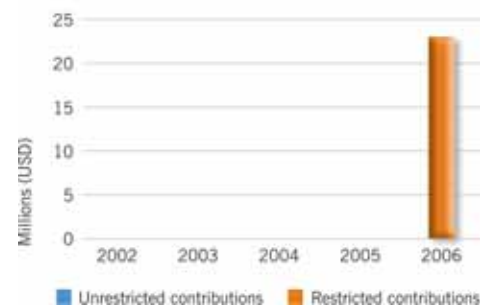
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan

Total contribution in USD:

16,834,773 (rank: 17)

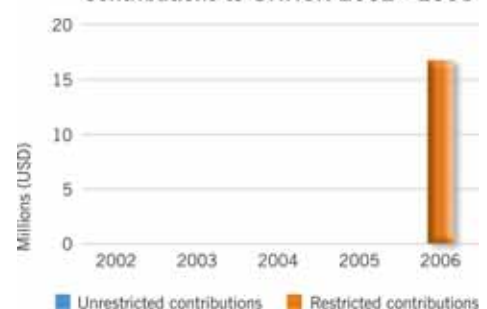
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



DRC Pooled Fund

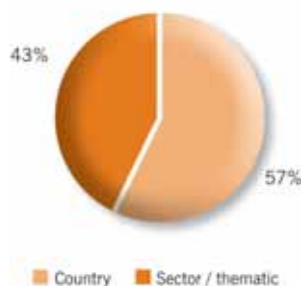
Total contribution in USD:

5,776,791 (rank: 22)

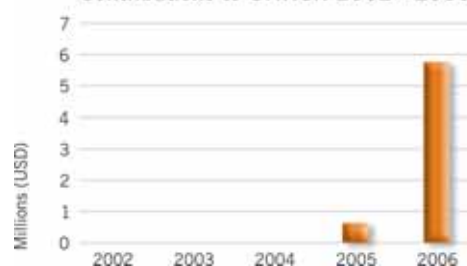
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund

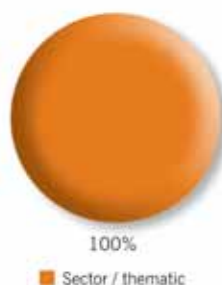
Total contribution in USD:

1,972,000 (rank: 29)

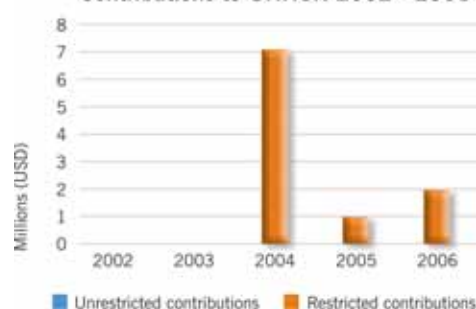
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

Total contribution in USD:

2,176,653 (rank: 27)

Total contribution in currency:

2,160,830 (USD); 8,137,140 (XAF)

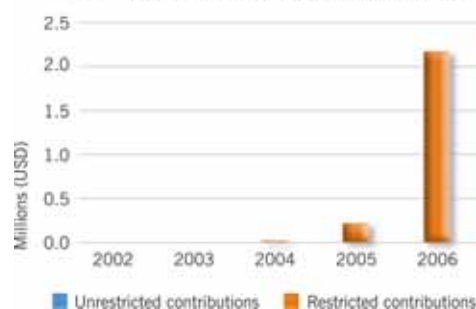
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

Total contribution in USD:

326,542 (rank: 52)

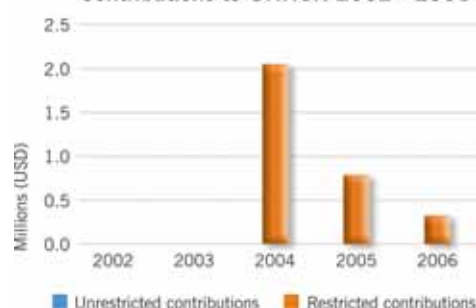
Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

Level of earmarking in 2006



Contributions to UNHCR 2002 - 2006



Private sector fund-raising programmes

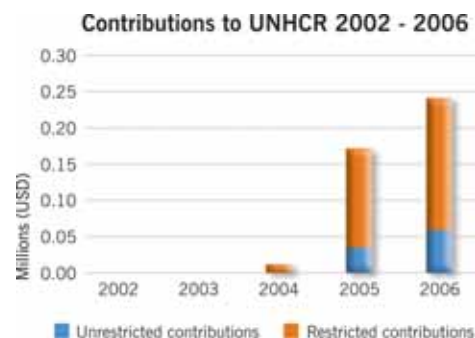
Online donations (Headquarters)

Total contribution in USD:

241,339 (rank: 56)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

58,307 (rank: 46)



Private fund-raising programme in Canada

Total contribution in USD:

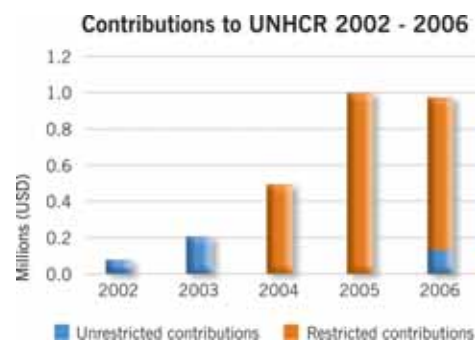
969,648 (rank: 40)

Total contribution in currency:

1,098,417 (CAD)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

131,740 (rank: 34)



Private fund-raising programme in Greece

Total contribution in USD:

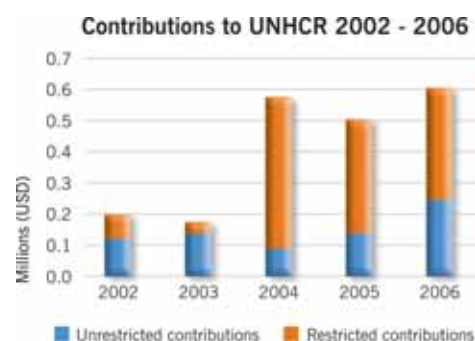
607,816 (rank: 47)

Total contribution in currency:

485,907 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

245,589 (rank: 29)



Private fund-raising programme in Italy

Total contribution in USD:

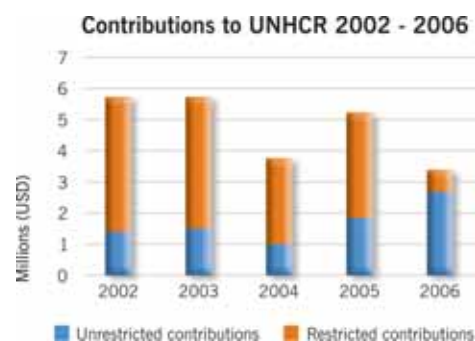
3,403,315¹ (rank: 23)

Total contribution in currency:

2,708,540 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

2,694,983 (rank: 14)



Main donors who contributed through the private fund-raising programme in Italy²

	USD
Cortesi Stefano	79,051
Vittorio Mongino	63,241
Sergio Casoli	30,303
Giovanni Raco	23,715
SIA SpA	23,669
Daniela Severi	21,080
Santa Famiglia di Bordeaux	18,844
Arte ELM	15,810
Luca Albanese	14,493
Regione Emilia Romagna	12,844

¹ In addition, USD 261,699 was received in 2006 by the private fund-raising programme in Italy for 2007 programmes.

² Only donors who contributed USD 10,000 or more are listed here.

National associations

Association Française de soutien à l'UNHCR

Total contribution in USD:

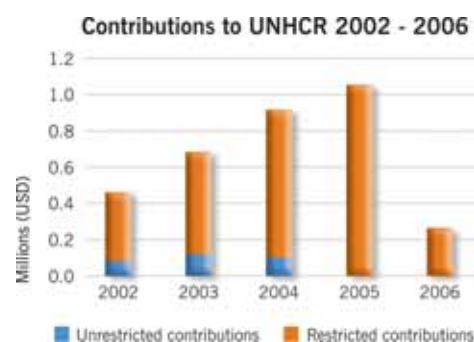
239,402 (rank: 57)

Total contribution in currency:

200,000 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-



Australia for UNHCR

Total contribution in USD:

1,137,332¹ (rank: 37)

Total contribution in currency:

1,281,819 (AUD); 129,042 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

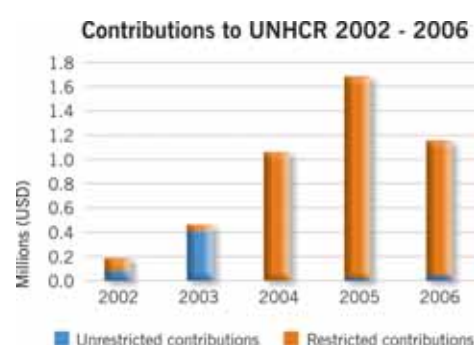
17,731 (rank: 61)

Main donors who contributed through Australia for UNHCR²

	USD
Department of Premier and Cabinet, State Government of Victoria	38,168
Nestlé Australia Ltd	21,088
Corrs Chambers Westgarth Lawyers	21,892

¹ In addition, USD 131,506 was received in 2006 by Australia for UNHCR for 2007 programmes.

² Only donors who contributed USD 10,000 or more are listed here. Individual private donations are not included.



España con ACNUR

Total contribution in USD:

6,966,217¹

Total contribution in currency:

5,492,726 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

700,086 (rank: 25)

Contribution from private donors (USD)

874,483 (rank: 41)

Contribution from public donors (USD)

6,091,734²

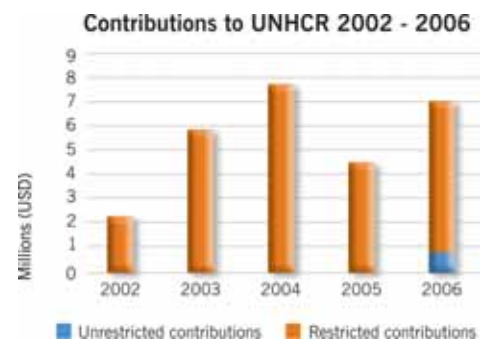
Main private sector donors who contributed through España con ACNUR³

	USD
Sogecable	15,415
Cooperativa Gredos San Diego	13,175

¹ In addition, USD 74,134 was received in 2006 from private donors by España con ACNUR for 2007 programmes.

² Contributions from main public donors are listed under the donor profile for the Government of Spain.

³ Only donors who contributed USD 10,000 or more are listed here.



Japan Association for UNHCR

Total contribution in USD:

2,227,673¹ (rank: 26)

Total contribution in currency:

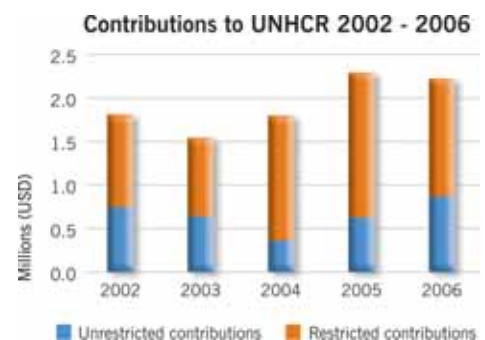
258,128,310 (JPY)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

876,493 (rank: 24)

Main donors who contributed through Japan Association for UNHCR²

	USD
Shinryo-en	127,843
Mitsubishi Diamond Cup Golf 2006	90,376
Rengo (Japanese Trade Union Confederation)	85,470
Soroptimist International of the Americas, Inc, Japan Higashi Region	45,822
Jagaimo-no-Kai	44,643
Nike Japan Corporation	40,383
Japan Association for Trade with Russia & CE Europe	39,015
Hita-Tenryosui Co, Ltd	26,549
Mainichi Newspaper Group	25,862
Soroptimist International of the Americas, Inc, Japan Nishi Region	24,286
Takami Corporation (Nippon-to-asobo Committee)	23,889
Soroptimist International of the Americas, Inc, Japan Kita Region	21,923
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd	21,368
Asahi Charity Concert (Neo Musk Ltd)	18,331
Credit Saison Co, Ltd	17,897
Jodo-Shu Namuchan Aid	17,241
ABC Cooking Studio Co, Ltd	14,935
Four Seeds corporation	14,530
Japan Council of Local Authorities for Realisation of World Federalism	13,913



Soroptimist International of the Americas, Inc, Japan Minami Region	13,803
Japan Association for UNHCR Volunteers Picture Book Project Team	13,310
People Focus Consulting	12,931
Ohno Urology Clinic	12,895
Dunlop Phoenix Tournament 2005 (NPO Golf Park)	11,232
Denryoku Soren	11,111

¹ In addition, USD 9,231 was received in 2006 by Japan Association for UNHCR for 2007 programmes.

² Only donors who contributed USD 10,000 or more are listed here.

USA for UNHCR

Total contribution in USD:

1,704,868¹ (rank: 32)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

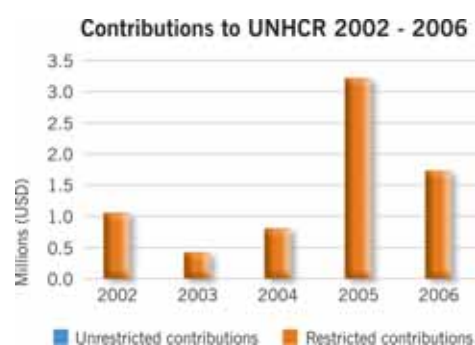
-

Main donors who contributed through USA for UNHCR²

	USD
Omidyar Foundation	285,000
Angelina Jolie	250,000
Tinicum Investors	50,000
Nike Inc. & Affiliates	37,350
Harold Simmons Foundation	25,000
Raiser Foundation	25,000
Tyco International, Inc.	23,750
Boys & Girls Harbor, Inc.	15,050
Loretta Feehan	10,000
Jolie-Pitt Foundation	10,000

¹ In addition, USD 61,105 was received in 2006 by USA for UNHCR for 2007 programmes. Out of this amount, USD 30,000 is from Paris Foods Corporation.

² Only donors who contributed USD 10,000 or more are listed here.



Corporations, foundations and other private donors

Al Walid Ben Talal Foundation (Saudi Arabia)

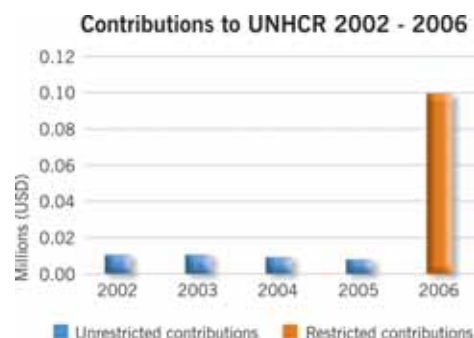
Total contribution in USD:

100,000¹ (rank: 69)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for IDPs in Lebanon.



Conselho Português para os Refugiados (Portugal)

Total contribution in USD:

110,733¹ (rank: 67)

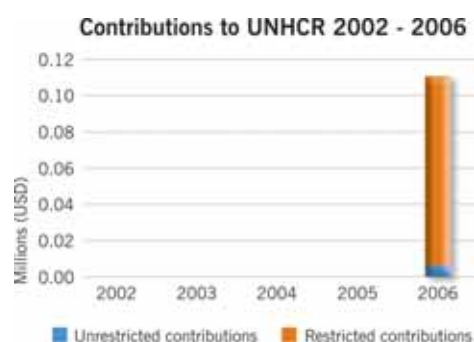
Total contribution in currency:

88,041 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

6,410 (rank: 73)

¹ The restricted part is earmarked for Chad.



Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe E.V. (Germany)

Total contribution in USD:

1,716,687¹ (rank: 31)

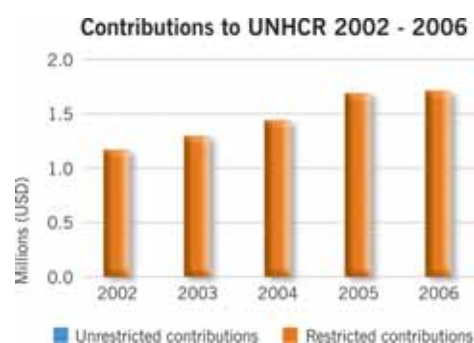
Total contribution in currency:

1,334,050 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Chad, Kenya, Pakistan, DRC, the emergency in Lebanon and Global Programmes.



Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL)

Total contribution in USD:

1,619,525 (rank: 34)

Total contribution in currency:

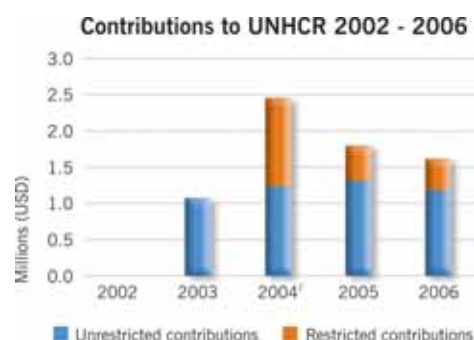
1,366,879 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

1,184,834¹ (rank: 19)

¹ The total contribution from the Dutch Postcode Lottery was received as unrestricted. Restriction to specific programmes was done by UNHCR.

² Includes a contribution of USD 1,219,512 that was channelled through Stichting Vluchteling.



Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (Portugal)

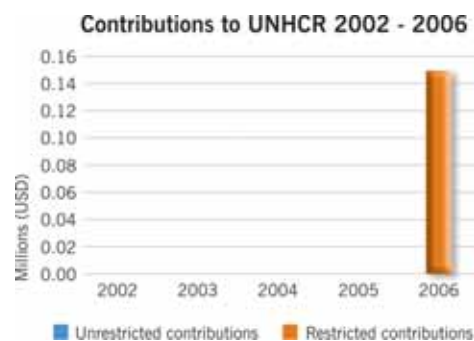
Total contribution in USD:

150,000¹ (rank: 63)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for IDP operations in Timor-Leste.



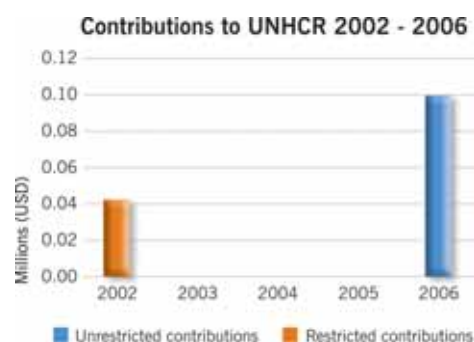
Max Schmidheiny Foundation (Switzerland)

Total contribution in USD:

100,000 (rank: 69)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

100,000 (rank: 36)



Millennium BCP / Banco Comercial Português (Portugal)

Total contribution in USD:

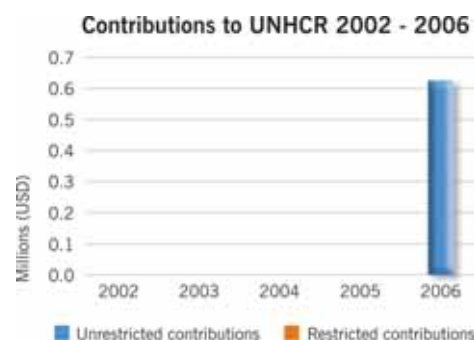
627,141 (rank: 46)

Total contribution in currency:

476,000 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

627,141 (rank: 26)



Nadimco AG (Switzerland)

Total contribution in USD:

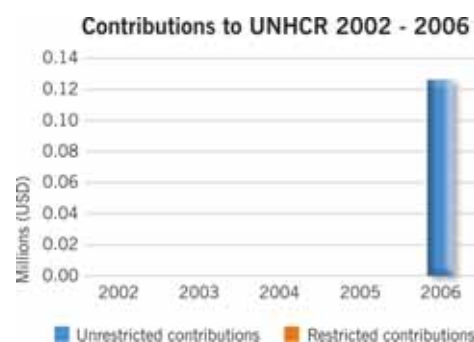
126,530 (rank: 65)

Total contribution in currency:

155,632 (CHF)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

126,530 (rank: 35)



Nike EMEA (Netherlands)

Total contribution in USD:

122,849¹ (rank: 66)

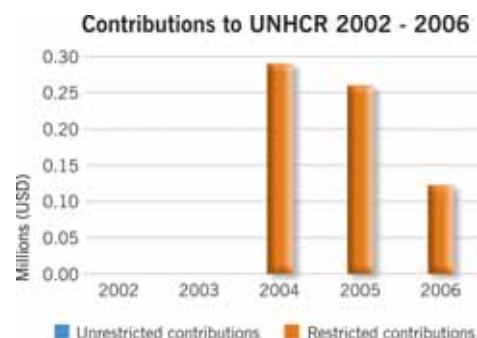
Total contribution in currency:

19,394 (EUR); 99,000 (USD)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Somali refugees in Kenya.



Saudi Red Crescent Society (Saudi Arabia)

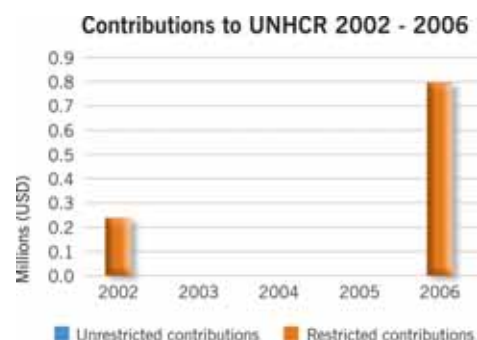
Total contribution in USD:

799,006¹ (rank: 42)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Somalia and Sri Lanka.



Shinnyo-en Foundation (Japan)

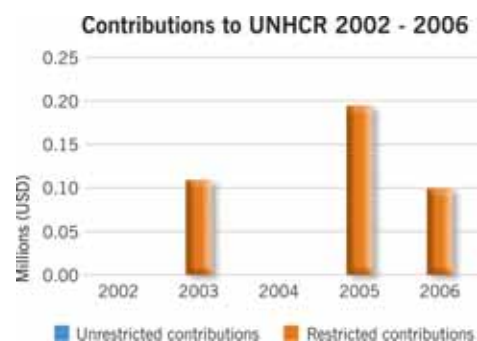
Total contribution in USD:

100,000¹ (rank: 69)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Southern Sudan and the emergency in Lebanon. In addition, the Shinnyo-en Foundation contributed USD 127,843 that was channeled through Japan Association for UNHCR.



Sinitus AG (Switzerland)

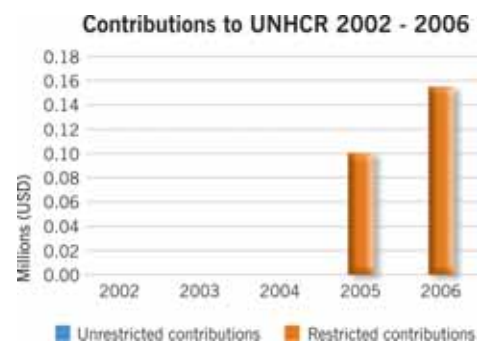
Total contribution in USD:

152,931¹ (rank: 62)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Southern Sudan.



Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands)

Total contribution in USD:

672,625¹ (rank: 45)

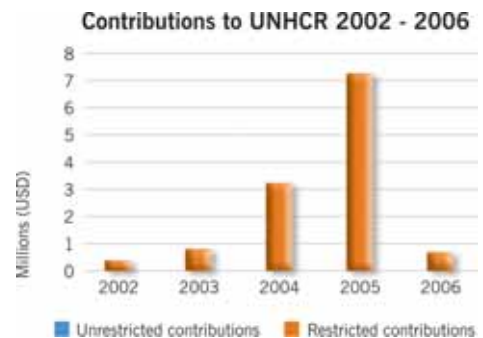
Total contribution in currency:

525,719 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Chad and Liberia.



Stiftung RTL - Wir helfen Kindern E.V. (Germany)

Total contribution in USD:

320,513¹ (rank: 53)

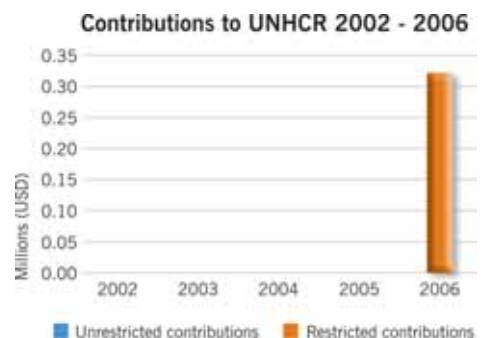
Total contribution in currency:

250,000 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for Chad.



TOTAL (France)

Total contribution in USD:

412,361¹ (rank: 50)

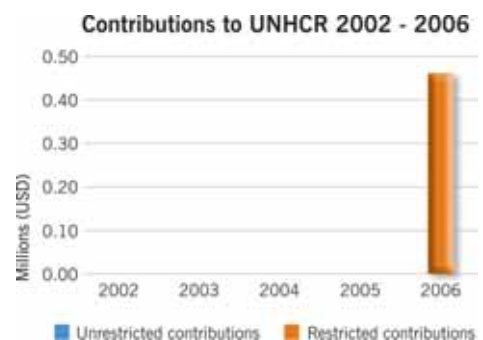
Total contribution in currency:

328,480 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ Earmarked for refugee camps in Thailand and return and reintegration to Southern Sudan. In addition, USD 26,733 was received in 2006 for 2007 programmes.



TOTAL / CARPA (France)

Total contribution in USD:

2,345,600¹ (rank: 25)

Total contribution in currency:

1,838,950 (EUR)

Unrestricted contribution (USD):

-

¹ The contribution was earmarked for refugee camps in Thailand. In addition, USD 843,176 was received in 2006 for 2007 programmes.

