

SERBIA

| Operational highlights |

Serbia

- UNHCR helped Serbia to host a Regional Conference on Durable Solutions that gave new impetus to regional cooperation to resolve the protracted refugee situation resulting from the 1991-1995 conflicts in the Balkans. In particular, UNHCR assisted Serbia to exchange data with Croatia in order to identify people still in need of durable solutions and map their unmet needs.
- UNHCR continued its search for durable solutions and made new efforts to assess the needs of populations of concern.
- A survey of people displaced from Kosovo identified some 97,000 individuals in need of durable solutions. The vast majority reported that they would opt for local integration. UNHCR also conducted a survey on statelessness in Serbia which identified some 9,600 people at risk of statelessness. Some 2,400 people of concern living in collective centres were provided with permanent housing. The self-sufficiency of over 3,000 people was improved through income-generating activities and vocational training.
- Legal assistance was provided to 520 asylum-seekers and over 4,800 refugees. In addition, some 4,700 local Roma at



Persons of concern for Serbia

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Croatia	52,300	52,300	51	8
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21,000	21,000	54	7
	Various	15	15	-	-
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	55	55	28	56
	Various	60	60	-	-
IDPs	Serbia	210,100	210,100	50	19
Stateless	Mostly unregistered or undocumented Roma minorities	8,500 ¹	1,600	50	61
Total		292,030	285,130		

¹The figure is based on data from a survey conducted by UNHCR in 2010. The majority of the reported people have yet to have their Serbian nationality formally recognized.

Persons of concern for Kosovo

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Croatia	140	140	45	6
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	30	52	-
	Various	65	65	56	51
Asylum-seekers	Afghanistan	45	45	17	48
	Various	50	50	8	18
IDPs	Kosovo	18,300	18,300	46	39
Returnees (IDPs)	Kosovo	1,800	1,600	47	34
Returnees (refugees)¹	Various	400	390	51	47
Total		20,830	20,620		

¹Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 400 returning refugees.

risk of statelessness and 4,200 displaced persons from Kosovo were assisted to obtain documentation enabling them to avail themselves of their rights.

Kosovo: SCR 1244

- UNHCR continued to build the capacity of the authorities and civil society to develop an asylum system. It also supported the Return Support and Coordination Unit, whose responsibility is to reinforce the coordination between central and local authorities in managing return and reintegration. Some 270 people sought asylum in Kosovo in 2010, and almost 4,000 who were forcibly returned from a number of European countries were recorded and monitored after arrival at Pristina airport.
- Food was distributed to 1,500 people and non-food items (NFIs) to 3,500 returnees and displaced persons within Kosovo.
- UNHCR provided technical assistance in the drafting of the law on civil status with a view to preventing statelessness.
- Some 4,600 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians (RAE) at risk of statelessness received legal support and counselling from UNHCR.

| Working environment |

Serbia

In 2010, Serbia took the initiative to revitalize regional cooperation to unlock the protracted refugee situation remaining from the 1991-1995 conflicts. The Belgrade Conference held in March with the support of UNHCR, the European Union (EU), the United States and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) resulted in an agreement to cooperate to address obstacles to durable solutions for the remaining caseload. The process was followed by announcements by Croatia and Serbia of their commitment to close this refugee chapter.

In July 2010, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) declared that the unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo did not violate international law, but it left the status of Kosovo unaddressed. In September, the UN General Assembly adopted a Resolution calling for technical dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina, under the aegis of the European Union, “to promote cooperation and improve the lives of the people”.

Kosovo

The overall security situation in Kosovo was stable, but tension and unrest increased in north Mitrovica following the strengthening of the Pristina-led institutions and EULEX, the EU rule-of-law mission in Kosovo. This affected UNHCR's operations in the north, where a large number of displaced persons have little prospect for a durable solution.

IDPs from Kosovo attending a UNHCR-sponsored vocational training course in Belgrade.



UNHCR / K. PAPAZOGLU

A political crisis took place in late 2010 with the Kosovo Assembly issuing a no-confidence motion against the Government, resulting in its dismissal. The ICJ Advisory Opinion was positively received in Kosovo which, by the end of 2010, had been recognized as a State by 73 countries.

| Achievements and impact |

Serbia

• Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's primary aims in Serbia were to:

- support the attainment of durable solutions, whether local integration or return;
- reduce statelessness;
- help the Government build an asylum system compatible with international standards; and
- assist the most vulnerable refugees and IDPs by providing them with basic needs and services.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR remained concerned about the access of asylum-seekers to the territory (particularly at international airports) and the need for fair and efficient refugee status determination (RSD) procedures. Several cases of *refoulement* were reported during the year. UNHCR made substantial efforts to strengthen the capacity of the border police.
- Although Serbia has long considered itself a transit country, responses to mixed-migration flows need strengthening. Some 520 requests for asylum were lodged, an increase of 52 per cent from 2009, stretching the capacity of the asylum system. Serbia was unable to find a suitable location for facilities to increase reception capacity. The quality of RSD decisions was not adequate, and the length of the procedure was a concern. Legal assistance was provided to asylum-seekers at all stages of the procedure, as well as to over 4,800 refugees from countries of the former Yugoslavia, enabling them to avail

themselves of their rights in Serbia or, if intending to return, in their country of origin.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR carried out a survey on statelessness among the RAE minority. This found that over 9,000 people were at risk of statelessness, with 2,000 lacking birth certificates. Some 11,000 lacked other documentation such as registration of their residency or valid identity cards. Advocacy continued for Serbia's accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and for the country to address legal gaps in birth registration. A major breakthrough was the opening of a direct dialogue with the Ministry of Public Administration and Self-Governance to aid the search for solutions.
- Some 4,700 local Roma at risk of statelessness were assisted to obtain civil documents, and an additional 905 documents were provided for Roma from Kosovo. Overall, 4,300 IDPs were assisted to obtain basic documents and 60 were assisted to access their property rights in Kosovo.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Twenty-five IDP women victims of sexual and gender-based violence received protection and legal assistance. A regional seminar and eight workshops for Roma IDPs to raise awareness of sexual and gender-based violence were organized.

Durable solutions

- Support in this area focused primarily on the provision of permanent housing to over 2,400 displaced persons and refugees still living in collective centres or in poor private accommodation. Some 140 village houses provided housing for nearly 600 persons. Building material was distributed to 910 people, and social housing offered a solution for some 300 others. Microloans for housing were granted to about 380 people and prefabricated houses were provided for 240 vulnerable cases. Although the Law on Social Housing was adopted in 2008, a comprehensive housing strategy for the refugee and displaced population is not yet in place.
- UNHCR continued to support voluntary return. It helped 165 people to return to Croatia (62 households and three vulnerable refugees with medical needs) and over 850 IDPs to return to Kosovo from Serbia. "Go and see" visits were organized for IDPs to help them make free and informed return decisions.

Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR organized 400 meetings at the municipal level to improve cooperation between local authorities and ensure that vulnerable IDPs and refugees have access to the social welfare and health systems.

Basic needs and services

- Counselling was provided for some 12,500 people (half IDPs and half refugees), while 230 people (50 IDPs and 180

refugees) were referred to homes for the elderly; and 38 victims of sexual and gender-based violence were assisted. Information and counselling on reproductive health, hygiene and sexual and gender-based violence benefited over 1,800 people.

- Support for primary education for Roma IDP children remained a priority. Some 630 IDP children attended pre-school and compensatory classes and 290 were enrolled in local schools. Social and cultural activities benefited 35 children in the Asylum Centre.
- The livelihoods of 3,000 refugees and IDPs were improved through agricultural programmes (benefiting 2,500 refugees and IDPs) and vocational training (for 500 IDPs and refugees), while 60 people of concern were employed in two recycling cooperatives. UNHCR also supported the inclusion of people of concern in local action plans in 10 municipalities, while 70 families benefited from income-generating activities.

External relations

- UNHCR kept statelessness high on the media agenda, with particular focus on the problem of civil registration. It co-funded the only magazine in the Roma language which reports regularly on statelessness issues. Information related to return to Kosovo was also relayed to IDPs through a weekly television programme.

Kosovo

• *Main objectives and targets*

UNHCR's primary aims in Kosovo were to:

- strengthen the capacity of the authorities to develop and implement an asylum system in compliance with international standards;
- support durable solutions, including access to rights and adequate assistance, for refugees and IDPs, whether they opted to return to their area of origin or to remain in their place of residence; and
- provide access to legal aid and remedies for people at risk of statelessness.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR sought to ensure a favourable protection environment for returnees and IDPs within Kosovo, as well as for asylum-seekers and refugees. To this end, in 2010 it strengthened its partnership with the Ministry for Communities and Returns (MCR) to coordinate the response to returnees. Municipalities were offered support in addressing the protection and reintegration needs of returnees. UNHCR also assisted in the setting up of the new Municipal Offices for Returns and Communities (MOCR), which is responsible for people returning to Kosovo.
- The Kosovo authorities received UNHCR assistance in the drafting of a civil status law, which adheres to the definition of statelessness in the 1954 Convention.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR is the main advocate for fair protection processes and assistance for people at risk of statelessness. It monitored the compliance of legislation with international standards, with a particular focus on birth registration.
- UNHCR provided protection and assistance to some 4,600 people at risk of statelessness. In addition, 2,520 RAE-community members were assisted with civil status registration, while 1,240 people were issued identification cards. Furthermore, 1,160 people were assisted in accessing their rights, while another 1,380 people received other forms of legal advice.
- Building and maintaining a fair asylum system was also a priority for UNHCR, which recorded 270 asylum-seekers who entered Kosovo either through Pristina Airport or overland.
- The Law on Asylum in Kosovo entered into force in June 2008 but the accompanying administrative instructions were not yet in place by the end of 2010. UNHCR trained the Border Police and other partners on reception standards and RSD procedures. A Temporary Asylum Centre with a capacity of 25 people was inaugurated in February 2010 and, as a result of UNHCR's advocacy, a new Asylum Centre with 50 beds is under construction. A permanent presence at Pristina Airport was established via UNHCR's implementing partner, the Advocacy Training and Resource Centre, to monitor the arrival of asylum-seekers, ensure they receive legal representation and prevent *refoulement*.
- UNHCR implemented its Returnee Monitoring Framework in relation to all minority returnees. It recorded almost 4,000 readmitted people returning via Pristina Airport by the end of 2010. Of these, 790 (590 forced and 200 induced voluntary) were members of minority groups. Of the 590 minority forced returnees, 510 belonged to ethnic minorities at risk as per the Eligibility Guidelines document. However, of these 510, less than 40 per cent could be found and interviewed by UNHCR for monitoring purposes as the rest had moved within or outside Kosovo shortly after their return.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Legal aid for minority returnees and Kosovo IDPs improved equal access to justice. Freedom of movement gradually improved in Kosovo, with the exception of north Mitrovica. Security and inter-ethnic incidents, combined with conflicting instructions concerning vehicle registration plates, continued to affect the movement of minority communities adversely.
- Free legal assistance was also provided to 360 minority returnees and 675 Kosovo IDPs, including 12 in-court representations. Legal assistance and advice was provided to 36 cases of sexual and gender-based violence. UNHCR's procedures and referral mechanisms to deal with sexual violence were updated and all staff made aware of them.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR provided shelter-repair material to some 80 families who returned voluntarily, while three families benefited from prefabricated housing.

- In 2010, UNHCR signed three agreements with the Ministry of Communities and Returns with the aim of providing full return packages, including housing reconstruction materials, to returning displaced persons. Some 40 returnee families benefited from this joint project. Construction began on an additional 25 houses which will be handed over to returnees in 2011.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR continued to monitor the situation of some 170 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as 70 refugees from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for whom local integration remained the preferred durable solution. However, the circumstances of Kosovo's political status continued to hamper their full integration, particularly in northern Kosovo.
- Thirty refugees who applied for citizenship in Kosovo received legal aid from UNHCR. More than half of these individuals received the new nationality, while the other applications were still pending. Another 25 refugees were helped with personal documentation matters.
- UNHCR assessed the needs of returnees in Kosovo and provided them with basic assistance. Some 400 families received return packages of non-food items, while 140 were provided with furniture. Food was given to 460 families. The assistance packages comprised food for six months; blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits, sanitary napkins, multi-purpose stoves and firewood; and basic household furniture.
- In coordination with the local authorities and other partners, UNHCR increased its field presence to ensure the access of some 2,000 returnees to basic rights and public services.
- UNHCR funded the Return Support and Coordination Unit attached to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to help the central authorities deal with returns and facilitate communication between the central and local levels of government.

External relations

- UNHCR has involved the media, the international community, civil society, returnees and IDPs in efforts to raise awareness about the right to an informed and dignified return to Kosovo. Data as well as human-interest stories have been shared with relevant stakeholders during the year. Press conferences and interviews have supported the rights of all people of concern. Beneficiaries were involved in different activities organized in the field to increase inter-ethnic dialogue and knowledge of UNHCR.

Logistics and operations support

- UNHCR covered the costs of warehousing and procurement of shelter material and food items to assist in meeting the basic needs of people of concern in their search for durable solutions.

| Constraints |

Serbia

The absence of a response to the growing number of asylum-seekers remained a concern. Legislative reform is needed in the area of civil registration and to promote the social inclusion of the RAE community. The lack of dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina continued to hinder the search for durable solutions for IDPs in Serbia. In addition, the weak economic situation had negative implications for UNHCR's people of concern, particularly those seeking employment.

Kosovo

UNHCR continued to operate in Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244. A major constraint was the lack of capacity on the part of the Kosovo authorities to develop and implement legislation and policies related to returnees, asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless people. While much of the responsibility for return-related activities (voluntary and forced) has been delegated to the municipalities, they lack the competence and resources to carry out the assigned tasks. Moreover, UNHCR's key counterpart, the Ministry of Communities and Return, had not finalized the revised Manual for Sustainable Return by the end of the year. This led to inconsistencies and misunderstandings with respect to return processes. Inadequate communication between the central and municipal authorities presented another major obstacle.

| Financial information |

In 2010, the funding of the operation covered only 43 per cent of the assessed needs. The most critical unmet needs in Serbia were related to housing support and income-generating activities, which are key to securing durable solutions. In Kosovo, housing support to returnees was reduced. Some exchange-rate fluctuations in Kosovo had an initially negative impact on the operation, but this was reduced towards the end of the year.

| Organization and implementation |

In 2010, the results of an inspection carried out in Kosovo by the Inspector-General's Office in 2009 were released. By the end of the year, more than half of the recommendations arising from the inspection had been implemented. At the regional level, the collaboration between UNHCR's offices throughout the region was expanded.

| UNHCR's presence in Serbia in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	61
International	15
National	34
Others	12

| UNHCR's presence in Kosovo in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	74
International	9
National	59
UNVs	5
Others	1

| Working with others |

Serbia

UNHCR's programme was implemented through 19 partners, including national and international NGOs as well as state entities. Cooperation with various ministries, the Serbian Refugee Commissioner and the Statistics Bureau, as well as municipal authorities, trustees and local centres for social welfare ensured implementation of UNHCR's programmes.

UNHCR took part into a joint UN programme to promote peace-building and the development of the 2011-2015 UNDAF for Serbia. With UNODC, IOM and with the Anti-Human Trafficking National Authority, UNHCR inaugurated a project to strengthen local authorities' ability to counter human trafficking. UNHCR also participated in various UN theme groups on gender, HIV and AIDS, disability and youth, and chaired the Roma theme group.

The UN Country Team, together with the OSCE and European Union, worked closely on issues related to birth registration. In the aftermath of the earthquake that hit Kraljevo in November 2010, UNHCR cooperated with the European Union, the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), private organizations (Humanitarian Organization Divac - HOD) and NGOs, including the Danish Refugee Council, InterSOS and HELP.

Kosovo

UNHCR implemented its programme through six implementing partners and worked closely with the central authorities and municipalities.

The phasing down of the UNMIK operation has made UNHCR's role more prominent. Cooperation with UNDP on return activities was expanded and joint programming to bridge the gap between relief and development was initiated. UNHCR participated in the UN Kosovo Team's efforts to draft a five-year development plan covering 2011-2015. It was also an active participant in the Kosovo UN Planning Team and the development of the UN Strategic Framework.

| Overall assessment |

Serbia

UNHCR continued its efforts to ensure admission to the territory and to the asylum procedure as well as to raise the quality of RSD procedures. Reception capacity needs to be upgraded, for which UNHCR has offered to provide support. Indeed, strengthening the asylum system in Serbia will be the main focus of UNHCR's activity in 2011 and beyond, as more asylum-seekers enter Serbia, in many cases with the intention of continuing on to the European Union.

Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia are the largest protracted refugee caseload in Europe. In the framework of the regional process that followed the Conference on Durable Solutions in 2010, a comprehensive project is expected to be finalized by mid 2011.

Assistance for people displaced from Kosovo remains a substantive part of UNHCR's work. The Office continued to lobby Serbia to update its strategy for IDPs to allow full local integration.

UNHCR made progress in addressing statelessness, particularly through the survey carried out in 2010 that helped identify 9,600 people at risk of statelessness. However, lobbying for legislative changes to tackle the root causes of statelessness produced few results.

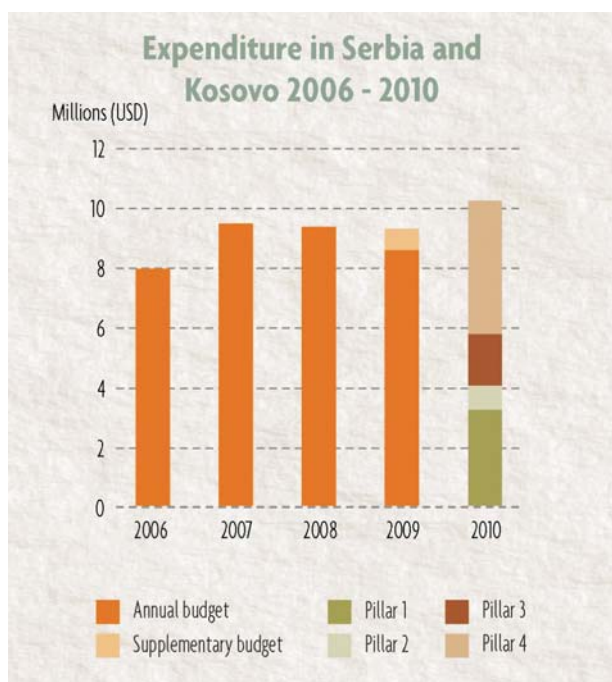
Kosovo

In 2010, UNHCR continued its leadership role in the return process and focused on the protection of people of concern. It helped the Kosovo authorities at the central and local levels to develop and implement an adequate protection system in compliance with international standards. As a result, the basis of an asylum system has been put in place. UNHCR will continue training officials involved in RSD and in providing assistance at the asylum centre.

The authorities' understanding of forced displacement was increased through regular interventions with line ministries

and municipal authorities. UNHCR was acknowledged to be a relevant counterpart for the local authorities, especially in the legislative and administrative domains. In view of the complexity of the political and administrative structure in Kosovo as well as of the multiplicity of actors, UNHCR will need to continue promoting coordination among key stakeholders at central and municipal levels.

In the area of return and reintegration, the delegation of authority to the municipalities was not accompanied by the provision of adequate resources and capacity. The effective strengthening of the local authorities' role and the adoption of the revised Manual for Sustainable Return are important issues still to be addressed.



Partners

Serbia Implementing partners

Government: Fund for Aid to Refugees, Expelled and Displaced Persons, Faculty of Law of Belgrade University, Municipality of Vranje, Republic of Serbia Statistical Office, Serbian Commissioner for Refugees

NGOs: Amity, Association for Protection and Promotion of Mental Health of Children and Youth, Danish Refugee Council, Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Housing, Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Tolerance, InterSOS, MicrFinS, Micro Development Fund, PRAXIS, Red Cross of Serbia, Serbian Democratic Forum, Union of IDP Associations, *Vizija*

Others: UNV, UNOPS

Serbia Operational partners

Government: Ministries for Kosovo and Metohija; Foreign Affairs; Infrastructure and Capital Investment; Labour and Social Policy; People's Office of the President of the Republic of Serbia

NGOs: International Orthodox Christian Charities, Save the Children and HELP
Others: BPRM, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Commission Delegation, Humanitarian Organization Divac, IOM, OSCE Mission to Serbia, UN Country Team, UN HABITAT, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO

Kosovo Implementing partners

NGOs: Advocacy Training and Resource Centre, Civil Rights Programme-Kosovo, Danish Refugee Council, Developing Together, Kosovo Agency for Advocacy and Development, Mercy Corps

Others: UNV

Kosovo Operational partners

Government: Ministries of Communities and Returns; Internal Affairs; Labour and Social Welfare; and Local Government and Administration; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Others: EULEX, EUSR, ICO, IOM, OSCE, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNMIK, WHO

Budget, income and expenditure in Serbia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	15,093,817	968,855	0	18,378,644	34,441,316
Income from contributions ¹	1,067,513	310,294	7,315	3,576,291	4,961,413
Other funds available	6,264,041	642,381	(7,315)	4,983,275	11,882,382
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	7,331,554	952,676	0	8,559,566	16,843,795

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable protection environment

International and regional instruments	55,278	0	0	0	55,278
National legal framework	93,238	20,903	0	20,185	134,325
National administrative framework	0	0	0	20,185	20,185
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	20,185	20,185
National and regional migration policy	30,038	0	0	20,185	50,222
Prevention of statelessness	0	56,374	0	0	56,374
Co-operation with partners	0	0	0	20,185	20,185
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	0	18,873	0	20,185	39,058
Access to territory	20,194	0	0	0	20,194
Subtotal	198,748	96,149	0	121,108	416,005

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions	108,805	0	0	0	108,805
Registration and profiling	37,675	312,875	0	0	350,551
Access to asylum procedures	163,530	0	0	0	163,530
Fair and efficient status determination	39,930	0	0	0	39,930
Individual documentation	37,675	0	0	64,938	102,613
Civil status documentation	0	34,885	0	252,818	287,703
Subtotal	387,615	347,760	0	317,756	1,053,131

Security from violence and exploitation

Gender-based violence	94,761	0	0	103,105	197,866
Protection of children	0	50,481	0	0	50,481
Access to legal remedies	0	0	0	57,485	57,485
Subtotal	94,761	50,481	0	160,590	305,832

Basic needs and essential services

Shelter and other infrastructure	1,751,308	0	0	2,861,607	4,612,915
Basic domestic and hygiene items	230,736	0	0	219,718	450,455
Primary health care	55,359	0	0	60,167	115,527
HIV and AIDS	16,666	0	0	22,870	39,536
Education	0	0	0	174,406	174,406
Services for groups with specific needs	220,179	0	0	132,442	352,621
Subtotal	2,274,249	0	0	3,471,210	5,745,459

Community participation and self-management

Self-reliance and livelihoods	713,946	0	0	544,972	1,258,918
Subtotal	713,946	0	0	544,972	1,258,918

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	38,631	0	0	37,447	76,078
Voluntary return	219,542	0	0	450,394	669,936
Local integration support	521,519	0	0	424,379	945,897
Reduction of statelessness	0	62,756	0	0	62,756
Subtotal	779,691	62,756	0	912,220	1,754,667
<i>External relations</i>					
Donor relations	23,557	0	0	28,523	52,080
Resource mobilisation	0	0	0	28,523	28,523
Partnership	97,451	0	0	113,525	210,976
Public information	209,109	73,491	0	304,990	587,590
Subtotal	330,117	73,491	0	475,561	879,169
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	706,725	1,050	0	460,336	1,168,111
Programme management, coordination and support	791,634	168,289	0	577,302	1,537,224
Subtotal	1,498,359	169,339	0	1,037,638	2,705,335
Instalments to implementing partners	1,054,067	152,700	0	1,520,950	2,727,717
Total	7,331,554	952,676	0	8,562,005	16,846,234

Budget, income and expenditure in Kosovo: SCR 1244 | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	1,947,250	1,459,161	8,196,075	3,626,049	15,228,535
Income from contributions ¹	89,171	204,473	104,505	34,835	432,985
Other funds available	615,531	968,608	4,150,595	2,547,204	8,281,937
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	704,702	1,173,081	4,255,100	2,582,039	8,714,921
EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVES					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
National legal framework	0	53,881	0	0	53,881
Prevention of statelessness	0	62,946	0	0	62,946
Co-operation with partners	0	53,899	112,032	167,434	333,365
National development policies	0	0	87,325	0	87,325
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	0	0	87,325	0	87,325
Subtotal	0	170,726	286,683	167,434	624,843
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Reception conditions	49,675	0	0	0	49,675
Registration and profiling	0	0	0	181,450	181,450
Fair and efficient status determination	105,432	0	0	0	105,432
Civil status documentation	0	271,514	0	0	271,514
Subtotal	155,107	271,514	0	181,450	608,071

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Law enforcement	0	0	80,523	0	80,523
Gender-based violence	90,835	123,759	104,822	93,368	412,785
Freedom of movement	0	0	65,494	49,900	115,394
Access to legal remedies	0	0	83,353	71,606	154,959
Subtotal	90,835	123,759	334,192	214,875	763,660
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Shelter and other infrastructure	0	0	620,642	347,319	967,961
Basic domestic and hygiene items	0	0	591,551	208,073	799,624
Services for groups with specific needs	0	0	0	63,038	63,038
Subtotal	0	0	1,212,193	618,430	1,830,623
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	51,043	123,759	134,040	89,263	398,105
Community self-management and equal representation	0	0	182,688	82,298	264,986
Self-reliance and livelihoods	74,882	0	171,963	132,699	379,544
Subtotal	125,924	123,759	488,690	304,261	1,042,634
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	0	0	87,325	59,322	146,647
Voluntary return	0	0	262,079	63,708	325,786
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	119,530	57,429	176,959
Resettlement	43,663	0	0	0	43,663
Local integration support	46,506	0	0	0	46,506
Resettlement of IDPS elsewhere in the country	0	0	0	37,425	37,425
Subtotal	90,169	0	468,933	217,884	776,986
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	0	105,243	564,230	315,557	985,029
Programme management, coordination and support	110,766	264,793	501,439	342,434	1,219,432
Subtotal	110,766	370,036	1,065,668	657,991	2,204,461
Instalments to implementing partners	126,063	101,579	391,425	217,276	836,343
Total	698,864	1,161,374	4,247,785	2,579,600	8,687,622

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.