

Global Programmes

Policy Priorities

Refugee Women

During 2001, UNHCR undertook an assessment of progress made over the past 10 years in advancing the rights of refugee women and promoting gender equality. The intent was to sharpen UNHCR's strategy after reflecting on lessons learned. For this assessment, feedback from refugees was actively sought. Other objectives during the year included the following:

- Implementation and improvement of multi-sectoral activities to address sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).
- Empowering refugee and returnee women to participate in conflict resolution and peace building initiatives.

- Continued support to innovative projects to promote women's rights.
- Capacity-building through training for staff and refugees – to strengthen the protection of women.
- Dissemination of good practices.

Achievements and Impact

Dialogue with Refugee Women

In early 2001, a series of meetings were held with women of concern to UNHCR in Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Georgia, Guinea, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Tanzania. These consultations culminated in an international consultation with displaced women in Geneva. For three days in June 2001, coinciding with the 50th Anniversary of the 1951

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, UNHCR, in partnership with the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, brought together fifty refugee women from around the world. During the meeting the women shared experiences, offered testimony, and analysed the way UNHCR and its partners had approached their concerns. The consultations offered UNHCR an unparalleled opportunity at the highest level to hear from displaced women how UNHCR and its partners could improve its operations to equally protect all refugees. In response to their analysis and recommendations, the High Commissioner made five concrete commitments regarding measures to overcome barriers to their protection. The implementation of these commitments is central to UNHCR's strategy for advancing the rights



Angola: The provision of safe water is an area of concern for refugee workers and is one of the most important areas of assistance. UNHCR has helped to improve access to water for IDPs in Uige Province. *UNHCR / W. Schellenberg*

of women and placing gender equality at the heart of all its activities in 2002 and beyond.

Ten-year Review of UNHCR's Policy and the *Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women*

An assessment was undertaken by the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children (Women's Commission) with the support of two major donors. This assessment considered the exact nature and extent of UNHCR's compliance with the principles contained in the *Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women*, ten years after the publication of that document.

The assessment examined measures taken during the past decade to respond to the particular needs of refugee women and girls, including the special risks they face, the effectiveness of UNHCR's protection activities in relation to these needs, and progress towards establishing gender equality. In addition, the assessment explored the role of assistance and how this promotes equal rights for women, as well as the link between meeting their immediate needs and the longer-term strengthening of women's skills and capacities. The assessment team formulated detailed recommendations and concrete suggestions for implementation, drawing upon lessons learned, best practices and clear indicators of progress.

The results of the assessment will feed into the preparation of a *Policy on Gender Equality* and the revision of the *Guidelines on Protection of Refugee Women* currently underway.

Prevention of Sexual and Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls

In March 2001, UNHCR hosted an Inter-Agency Lessons Learned Conference on Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations. Refugee women, UN sister agencies, government and non-government partners joined UNHCR in identifying where progress has been made in developing a multi-sectoral approach, assessing how and where these methodologies can be replicated, analysing gaps and charting the way forward. The participants developed specific tools to improve delivery of protection and assistance to

survivors of SGBV. An immediate outcome of the conference was the update of the current *UNHCR Guidelines on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence*. This will be tested in the field during 2002.

In its field operations, UNHCR continued to develop and test various activities to prevent and respond to sexual violence against refugee women in camps. For example, in Guinea, refugee men have formed the Men's Association for Gender Equality to actively promote a culture of non-violence against women. In Kenya, UNHCR and NGOs held a consultative and strategy development meeting on sexual gender-based violence in November 2001. The participants formulated recommendations and interventions to address problems related to sexual and gender-based violence. In Sierra Leone, UNHCR supported the strengthening of the Sierra Leone Women's Forum, a network of local women, to develop and implement SGBV projects.

Refugee and returnee situations create special vulnerabilities which are disproportionately characteristic of the female population of all ages, including children. During October and November of 2001, a joint assessment mission by UNHCR/Save the Children (UK) visited West Africa to look into the issue of sexual violence and exploitation as it affects refugee children, including adolescent girls. They reported allegations of sexual exploitation of refugees, particularly girls and young women, and noted that some workers of national and international NGOs and UN agencies, including UNHCR, were allegedly using "the very humanitarian aid and services intended to benefit the refugee population as a tool of exploitation". As noted later in this section, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, both those implicated and others, have actively co-operated with subsequent investigations pursuing the allegations, and are redoubling efforts to ensure that such vulnerabilities are proactively addressed and minimised.

Support for Women in the Peace Process

Despite their active role in the practical aspects of reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation, it is recognised that refugee women are largely absent from peace processes. The following are some initiatives that UNHCR supported to ensure

that the experiences and abilities of refugee women are included at different phases of peace processes.

- In Kenya, Uganda, Guinea and Liberia, UNHCR supported a Peace Education Programme which recognised refugees' need for negotiating and conflict resolution skills in order to find sustainable and durable solutions to their problems.
- UNHCR funded the participation of several refugee women in the Mano River Union initiative in West Africa, ensuring that refugee women participated in peace delegations that visited Guinea and Sierra Leone.
- UNHCR also funded the participation of refugee women at a training session on Leadership for Peace Building held in Liberia.
- In addition, UNHCR supported and funded the participation of refugee and returnee women at the conference on Gender-based Persecution in Canada and a conference on Gender Relations in Post-Conflict Transitions in Norway in order to ensure that the voices of displaced women could shape the outcome of both those meetings.

Gender in Emergency Situations and Strengthening Gender Networks

In 2001, gender advisors were deployed as part of emergency response teams sent to Guinea, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan. The experience was extremely successful and refugee women and colleagues working in those emergencies commented on the benefits of including a gender equality perspective from the outset. Thus, the practice of including gender advisors in emergency response and stand-by teams for deployment to emergencies is being institutionalised.

The Gender Advisor to the Afghanistan operation is developing a strategy that will include supporting the work of the women's NGOs which continued to work on health and education despite the restrictions imposed under Taliban rule.

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the gender networks developed region-specific tools for programming and protection. After an evaluation in early 2001, the tools became a part of a regional training package on gender equality in protection. That training package was piloted in Turkey in June 2001 along with a Training of the Trainers

workshop. As part of that workshop, a specific module on male involvement in promoting gender equality was also piloted in the same region. The training package was well received and will be incorporated into future protection training in the region.

Good Practices

In June 2001, the Refugee Women/Gender Equality Unit published the second volume of *Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming*. The publication describes seven good practices in promoting the empowerment of refugee women and girls as part of a strategy for gender equality. Each of the seven descriptions summarises how the activity was planned, what was achieved and what lessons were learned. The publication illustrates how refugee community life can be improved, sometimes in quite simple ways, which respond imaginatively to specific situations in different contexts. A third volume will be published in 2002.

Capacity-Building through Gender and People Oriented Planning

The training package for People Oriented Planning was modified to include gender awareness, gender analysis and the empowerment of women. The updated training was tested with a group of refugee women whose input was used to further improve the training process.

In addition to the continued improvement of the People Oriented Planning/gender training package, UNHCR continued to incorporate gender training into other learning programmes and workshops. For example, the Refugee Status Determination Training package and the Protection Learning Programme were developed in co-operation with the Refugee Women Unit to ensure the integration of a gender perspective.

Economic and Social Empowerment

A range of targeted activities was implemented by various UNHCR offices to help refugee, displaced and returnee women to rebuild their lives and to participate in the reconstruction of their countries at all levels. Some of these activities are listed below:

- Income generation and small-scale enterprises for displaced and returnee women in Angola, to strengthen women's networks and strengthen the role of women in the country's economic recovery;
- Support to the Sierra Leone Women's Forum for the development of its constitution, mandate and structure;
- Training of female refugees in Cairo to become qualified nursing assistants to care for elderly and disabled patients;
- Enterprise development for displaced young women artists in Colombia designing and producing high quality paper products such as greeting cards, kites and decorations for the international market;
- Promoting access to land for returnee women in Guatemala through training on land rights for members of the judiciary, funding of land tenure specialists in central and local government and training for returnee women on their basic rights.

Constraints Encountered in Gender Equality Implementation

Ten years after the publication of *UNHCR's Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women*, many of the original obstacles to promoting gender equality remain, including:

- A lack of shared understanding of the terminology: many still consider "gender equality" to be a product of western feminist philosophy that is not appropriate to refugees' needs on the ground;
- Failure to establish partnerships with men in promoting gender equality.

The Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Women/ Gender Equality Unit is continuously working on ways and means to overcome all these obstacles.

Expenditure – Refugee Women	
	(USD)
Prevention of Sexual Violence against Women and Girls	252,777
Activities to Support Mainstreaming Gender Equality	467,902
Senior Regional Advisor in Kenya	132,910
Senior Regional Advisor in the Syrian Arab Republic	149,579
Senior Regional Advisor in Turkey	146,243
TOTAL	1,149,411

Refugee Children including Adolescents

Children, including adolescents, make up approximately 50 per cent of the total population of concern to UNHCR. Building on the strategy developed after the findings of the "Machel Study" in 1997, UNHCR endeavoured to reflect the rights and needs of children more closely in the design and implementation of protection and assistance programmes. The Machel Study and the 1989 Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) formed the basis for all such programmes.

Recognising that within the larger refugee and returnee populations children have special needs and are particularly vulnerable, UNHCR continued to focus in 2001, on the following priority areas:

- Advocate and disseminate UNHCR's policy on refugee children.
- Promote action to address global key concerns, namely: separation, exploitation, abuse and violence, including exposure to HIV/AIDS, military recruitment, access to education, and the specific needs of adolescents.
- Promote the "mainstreaming" of child protection and assistance into UNHCR's programmes.
- Strengthen inter-agency collaboration, notably with UNICEF and NGOs.
- Field-focused training and capacity-building activities.

In most refugee and returnee situations, children face an increased risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and violence because of their age and the social disruption surrounding them. While both boys and girls are at risk of exploitation, girls are usually the principal targets. During October and November 2001, a joint assessment mission by UNHCR/ Save the Children (UK) visited West Africa to look into the issue of sexual violence and exploitation as it affects refugee children. Their findings included allegations of sexual exploitation of refugee children.



Myanmar: Particular emphasis is placed on having girl children attend school. Returnee girls at a UNHCR-funded primary school.
UNHCR / A. Hollmann

Achievements and Impact

Advocacy, Research and Evaluation

The UN Special Session on Children (UNSSC) was scheduled for September 2001, but postponed to May 2002 due to the terrorist attacks in the U.S.A. Nonetheless, the Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Children participated in several preparatory conferences, and UNHCR's policy on children's rights was incorporated into successive drafts of the "Outcome Document" that was presented for debate and agreement at the rescheduled UNSSC.

The Refugee Children's Unit gave funding and technical advice to the Senior Regional Advisors for Refugee Children (SRAs) in support of their efforts to highlight the protection and assistance needs of refugee children in regional initiatives and fora, including the Summit of African First Ladies on HIV/AIDS (advising on strategies to address problems related to the pandemic) in Rwanda. These events are important means of sensitising key constituencies to the special needs and challenges faced by refugee children, and to promote concerted action to address them.

The "Independent Evaluation of the Impact of UNHCR's Activities in Meeting the Rights and Protection Needs of Refugee Children" was initiated in February 2001. UNHCR's Refugee Children Co-ordination Unit (RCCU) was part of the Steering Committee established for this evaluation. The Department of International Protection, the Division of Operational Support and the UNHCR Bureaux at HQ also participated in the Steering Committee. This Committee will continue to serve as a platform for the co-ordination of refugee children's issues world-wide and the follow-up to the independent evaluation of refugee children's needs.

The RCCU took part in the preparations for the international conference on Sexual and Gender-based Violence in March 2001 and contributed to its outcome by organising sessions covering refugee children. Refugee children's issues were highlighted at the Second World Congress on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Yokohama in December 2001. A side meeting was held on "Refugee Children – A Safer Way to Exile" in collaboration with NGOs. The RCCU liaised with the organisers of the Yokohama Conference on

Commercial Sexual Exploitation to offer some research and ensure that UNHCR's concerns were voiced at that important forum.

Research was commissioned with the aim of re-assessing and refining UNHCR's policy on refugee children and stimulating action to put it into practice. An agreement was concluded with an international NGO to carry out a field study on care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated refugee children. This study will present its conclusions in 2002 and joint policy development decisions by UNHCR and partner agencies are expected. Follow-up action is also anticipated in connection with another study started in 2001 in partnership with Save the Children-UK, on sexual and gender-based violence as they affect refugee children in West Africa. The study included a joint assessment mission in October and November 2001 to the three Mano River Union countries. Findings included allegations of sexual exploitation of refugee children, notably by workers of national and international NGOs and UN agencies, allegedly using "the very humanitarian aid and services intended to benefit the refugee population as a tool of exploitation", as well as international peacekeepers and community leaders. Beyond co-operating with the preparatory work for investigations that were launched to pursue the allegations, UNHCR initiated a comprehensive action plan to address programme, management and resource issues highlighted by the assessment, in the region and worldwide.

Training and Capacity-Building

Under the Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) training and capacity-building initiative, the emphasis throughout 2001 was on the review and revision of resource materials and on regional follow-up activities. By the end of 2001, ten out of a series of fifteen resource packs were completed and made available via UNHCR's website. In addition, a CD-Rom containing the resource packs and key documents was distributed to UNHCR staff and to NGO counterparts. Five of the resource packs were translated into Spanish, seven into Russian, and five into French.

As a result of the ARC-based meeting of experts from four eastern European countries in 2000,

funding was provided for a regional study on the "Legal Framework Affecting Refugee Children and Other Children of Concern to UNHCR in Countries in Eastern Europe". A second regional meeting of experts, which brought another three East European countries into the process, took place in Ankara in March 2001. Country studies were undertaken with a special focus on promoting access to education and birth registration. One of the outcomes was a Presidential Decree, issued in Ukraine which revised the birth registration system.

The Separated Children in Europe Programme (SCEP) continued to promote the best interests of separated children seeking asylum through the development of shared policy and commitment to best practices at the European and national levels. The RCCU participated in the Steering Committee meetings and contributed to the SCEP programme seminar.

Partnerships

UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC, IRC, Save the Children-UK and World Vision worked together to produce an advanced draft text *Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children*, which broadens the definition of the term "unaccompanied minors" to include separated children. It is expected that the final *Guiding Principles* will be issued shortly, thereby providing a formal basis for improved collaboration in this important area of concern to UNHCR.

The "Action for the Rights of Children" (ARC) initiative continued to be a major platform for mobilising inter-agency collaboration, both through its Steering Committee at HQ and in the inter-agency participation in training events in the field. UNICEF, OHCHR and the Save the Children Alliance contributed to the ARC initiative in various ways, including translating the material into French and Spanish and providing resources. This important effort aims to increase the capacity of UNHCR, NGOs, governments and other actors to address children's issues in the field.

The Refugee Children's Unit participated in regular meetings and thematic discussions with the Geneva based NGO Sub-Group on Children in Armed Conflict, which served as an important co-

ordinating body, bringing together major actors to share information and discuss policy issues.

Peace Education

During 2001, UNHCR and its partners expanded and consolidated the UNHCR Peace Education programme. The general objectives for 2001 were:

- To provide a sustainable, structured Peace Education programme to develop skills and attitudes conducive to peaceful and constructive behaviour.
- To provide resources, technical advice and training to countries wishing to incorporate Peace Education into their ongoing assistance programmes to refugees.
- To undertake external evaluation of the Kenya programme (the original pilot programme) to establish “lessons learned”.

The Peace Education programme was implemented in five countries: Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea and Liberia. In addition, preliminary training and design planning workshops were conducted in Eritrea, Ethiopia, North-West Somalia, and Tanzania as a prerequisite for full implementation in 2002. The school and community programmes are ongoing, with nearly 200,000 school children learning through the Peace Education curriculum, and the programme has been extended to national secondary schools in Kenya and Liberia. It is also being used in non-formal education programmes, including adult literacy classes, in Guinea, Liberia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, DRC, Ethiopia and Eritrea. An evaluation of the impact of the programme in Kenya began in December 2001 and will be completed in early 2002. UNHCR is committed to integrating aspects of Peace Education with the ARC programme and various refugee women’s initiatives. To this end, a combined ARC – Peace Education sub-regional workshop was held in Somalia in 2001.

Education Activities in 2001

Education is a fundamental human right and a powerful tool that refugees can use to protect themselves. It is through education that refugees keep alive their hopes for a better future. Despite meagre resources, UNHCR remains committed to the provision of high quality education to refugees. In 2001, the education programme endeavoured to improve access to quality education by ensuring that policies and guidelines were updated and disseminated, pilot programmes were evaluated, collaboration between sectors was encouraged and inter-agency co-operation was strengthened.

The following are among the major achievements during the year:

1) Promoting education through bilateral cooperation and inter-agency partnership

- In 2001 the Norwegian Refugee Council sent Education Officers on short-term deployment to Pakistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Guinea, Sierra Leone and UNHCR Headquarters. Save the Children Sweden also supported the deployment of an officer to Brazzaville. The deployments provided support to country operations in assessing educational needs and in developing education programmes suited to local needs.
- UNHCR increased its efforts in promoting refugee girls’ education. Assessments and evaluations were carried out to review the question of females gaining access to education. As a consequence, measures were taken to overcome

Expenditure – Refugee Children and Adolescents	
	(USD)
Education for Liberian Refugee Children in Côte d’Ivoire	938,370
Reproductive Health Activities, Prevention & Treatment HIV/AIDS	1,041,402
Enhancing Nutritional Status of Refugee Women, Children and Adolescents	497,357
Policy Implementation and Monitoring of Refugee Children Activities	144,000
Initiative Fund for Refugee Children	210,000
Education for Life Skills, Peace and Conflict Resolution Programme	480,000
Senior Regional Advisor in Côte d’Ivoire	166,624
Senior Regional Advisor in Kenya	137,200
Senior Regional Advisor in Turkey	151,602
Senior Regional Advisor in the Syrian Arab Republic	155,562
Programme Delivery and Related Costs at HQ’s for Training in Connection with the Refugee Children Unit	46,019
TOTAL	3,968,136



Education is a policy priority – Girls who fled Afghanistan received schooling in neighbouring countries.
UNHCR/P. Benatar

these obstacles in five pilot countries: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Northwest Somalia. The experience and results of these assessments would be used as a tool to develop future programmes and would also be used to monitor sexual violence and exploitation. Moreover, UNHCR participated in the UN Girls' Education Initiative.

- The Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) is an open network of agencies committed to education and operates on the principles of collaboration and information sharing. UNHCR is one of the founding agencies along with UNICEF and UNESCO and is a member of the Steering Committee. A learning materials pack was developed to deal with emergency education, teacher training curricula, HIV/AIDS and Health Education, and Mine Awareness.

2) Peace Education

During 2001, UNHCR and its partners expanded and consolidated the UNHCR Peace Education Programme (PEP) with funding support from BMZ

(Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, Germany). The programme was implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia and Uganda. In addition, preliminary training and design planning workshops were conducted in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Northwest Somalia, and Tanzania, with a view to full implementation in 2002. The school and community programmes are ongoing, with nearly 200,000 school-going children learning through the PEP curriculum. The programme has been extended to secondary schools in Kenya and Liberia as well as non-formal education (including adult literacy) in Guinea, Liberia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

An independent evaluation was conducted in the pilot areas and the major achievements and constraints are summarized in the following statement quoted from the evaluation report: "The PEP has contributed to the practice of peace related skills and to peace building in refugee camps. The programme is a rewarding and positive experience for the refugees – a welcome and sometimes a fun change from the dreariness of daily camp life. It inspires hope and renewed faith in humankind; it bonds people, particularly the peace facilitators, teachers and the core active graduates. It provides a practical agenda for action. For the educators it is simply exhilarating. PEP is a well-designed programme, flexible, and can easily cross borders. All this must be due to the very participatory way in which it was designed, with refugees as principal actors. It needs consolidation, in each site, continually, due to high staff turnover."

3) HIV/AIDS and Education

UNHCR seeks to strengthen efforts on prevention and response to the AIDS pandemic. Support for education and vocational training incorporating an HIV/AIDS component is considered vital in promoting the rehabilitation and protection of war-affected refugee children and youth. Initiatives began in 2001 to integrate HIV/AIDS education into schools in refugee settings.

4) Environmental Education Programmes

Environmental Education Programmes, implemented through collaboration with UNESCO, entailed the development of school curricula, the integration of

environmental components into existing curricula, teacher training, and the development of booklets, posters and other relevant educational material. Thousands of African and Central Asian refugee children, as well as children in the refugee-hosting communities, have benefited from environmental education activities and out-of-the-classroom activities including management of school gardens, competitions and kitchen gardening.

5) Education and Mine Awareness

UNHCR's involvement in mine-action has three features: advocacy, risk reduction and pursuance of effective and co-ordinated international systems. In the area of risk reduction, UNHCR focussed on providing education on mine awareness through specialized implementing partners in various countries.

6) Developing Tools and Resource Materials

A UNHCR book entitled "Learning for A Future: Refugee Education in Developing Countries" was launched. This was an addition to the list of UNHCR resource materials on education. This book is a product of a research programme undertaken by UNHCR's Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit in conjunction with the Education Unit. The book contains topics that could serve as good tools for education practitioners and policy makers. The topics include: Education in Emergencies; On School Quality and Attainment; Improving Quality and Attainment in Refugee Schools: the case of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal; Peace Education and Refugee Youth; and Vocational Training for Refugees: A Case Study from Tanzania.

Older Refugees

Although often overlooked, older refugees play central roles in camps and socio-economic inter-

action between refugees/returnees and local populations as well as in reintegration activities. Like refugee women and children, older refugees also have special needs not always addressed in general programmes. UNHCR's policy on older refugees (EC/50/SC/CRP.13) was presented to, and endorsed by the 17th Meeting of the Standing Committee (29 February – 2 March 2000). This policy was reproduced in a brochure entitled *Older Refugees – a Resource for the Refugee Community*, which also contained examples of activities focused on older refugees in a range of UNHCR operations. This brochure was disseminated to partners and UNHCR offices.

In the course of 2001, the Community Services Unit contributed input to the Inter-Agency working

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Flight is often a terrible ordeal for the elderly. Elderly returnee woman in the region of Skopje. *UNHCR / B. Betzelt*



Group on Aging. This information was used for the information kit prepared for the Second World Assembly on the Aging, which took place in April 2002.

Community Services

During 2001, the Health and Community Development Section (HCDS) under the Division of Operational Support (DOS) implemented a range of activities to improve UNHCR's delivery of services to refugees, enhance refugee participation and strengthen relationships with implementing partners. One such programme was the introduction of a policy entitled "Reinforcing A Community Development Approach"(CDA) which was presented at the 20th Standing Committee Meeting. In order to implement the policy, staff were deployed to Thailand, Ukraine, East Timor, the Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Guinea, the Russian Federation, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to undertake needs-assessment of refugees during emergencies and to train field staff. A joint monitoring mission was undertaken with an NGO to West Africa to support the implementation of the CDA. Two training and co-ordination workshops on CDA were held in Oslo and Stockholm.



HIV/AIDS and Refugees

UNAIDS estimated that the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

is the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa, where AIDS killed 2.3 million African people in 2001.

In many parts of the developing world, the majority of new infections occurred in young adults aged 15 to 24, most of whom knew little or nothing about HIV or how to protect themselves.

It is widely recognised that conflict, instability and food insecurity, as well as poverty and other forms of deprivation, offer fertile ground for the spread of HIV. While data on the prevalence of

HIV in refugee situations is scarce, it is believed that this reality is most serious for the millions of refugees and internally displaced persons whose physical, economic and social insecurity erodes their traditional caring and coping mechanisms.

In 2001, UNHCR continued to provide healthcare for women of child-bearing age (i.e., family-planning counselling, ante-natal and post-natal care, mother and baby clinics etc.) and HIV/AIDS services, with a special focus on young people. Throughout the year, UNHCR advocated the integration of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS issues into refugee programmes, with special emphasis placed on young people.

In addition, more than 25 NGO partners were financed from a grant from the UN Foundation to further strengthen reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities. New reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities were undertaken in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia. This represented a 60 per cent increase in HIV/AIDS – related projects (compared with the year 2000).

Key initiatives undertaken in 2001 to promote the awareness of HIV/AIDS included:

- **Kenya:** A regional mechanism was established in Nairobi to provide technical support to HIV/AIDS programmes in refugee communities in the East and Horn of Africa;



Kyrgyzstan: Public awareness campaign against ravages of HIV/AIDS. UNHCR/Kyrgyzstan.

- **Kyrgyzstan:** To dispel the taboos associated with HIV/AIDS, UNHCR and UNFPA worked with young refugees, community leaders, parents and local NGOs to sensitise them on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues;
- **South Africa:** UNHCR produced a video "The Window of Hope" which educated young refugees on HIV/AIDS issues. To better meet their needs, UNHCR also conducted a survey of young urban-based refugees;
- **Yemen:** At the end of 2001, UNHCR focused on providing reproductive health services, including the training of health staff, family-planning counselling, pre-natal, and post-natal care to the refugee population;
- **Zambia:** To reduce the vulnerability of refugees to HIV/AIDS and provide them with some form of income, UNHCR brought income-generating activities (and the development of small businesses) under the umbrella of the reproductive health and HIV/AIDS projects. One example is the provision of a grinding mill to a group of refugee women in Zambia.

Working in collaboration with international agencies, UNHCR also produced advocacy and awareness materials on the rights of refugees and young people to reproductive health. The Inter-agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations was published in 1999. It was translated and widely disseminated in French, Portuguese and Russian in 2001 (with a Spanish version to be published in 2002).

UNHCR undertook various assessments in sub-Saharan Africa, with a view to enhance current projects on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, as well as design and implement new activities. A roster of humanitarian health workers was compiled, particularly those with expertise in the areas of HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and nutrition. A full-time Reproductive Health Officer was appointed at UNHCR Headquarters to provide technical support to the Field offices.

The Environment

In 2001, UNHCR's focus on environmental issues continued to evolve in response to the changing needs of UNHCR operations in different countries and regions. The overall objective, however,

remained the same as that set out in UNHCR's Environmental Policy (1996), namely to ensure that the environmental impact of refugees and returnees be kept to a minimum through the application of the key principles of prevention, cost-effectiveness, and a participatory approach involving the local population and the refugees. It has to be recognised, however, that much still remains to be done in relation to the preventive dimension of this policy: refugees continue to collect firewood for cooking purposes, fell young trees for the construction of basic shelters, or remove ground cover to cultivate land. To the extent that these practices continue to exist, there will inevitably be frictions with host communities and governments, and the risk of undermining the institution of asylum.



Ethiopia: Measures are taken to rehabilitate environmentally degraded areas around refugee settlements. Somali refugees working in a tree nursery. *UNHCR / M. Maasho*

In 2001, the following issues received particular attention:

- Integrating UNHCR's environmental policy and guidelines into all aspects and phases of refugee-related activities;
- Increasing awareness of environmental issues in refugee-related operations through training sessions and workshops at the national and regional levels;
- Enhancing support to the Field on environmental management issues through advice and guidance from the Engineering and Environmental Services Section (EESS);
- Improving collaboration and co-ordination with partners on environmental issues;

Expenditure – The Environment	
	(USD)
Environmental Protection and Management in Afghanistan	86,040
Environmental Protection in Areas Hosting Refugees in the Central African Republic	260,000
Environmental Resources Programme for Somali and Ethiopian Refugees in Djibouti	130,000
Environmental Planning & Coordination, Environmental Education and Rehabilitation in Ethiopia	179,675
Rational Energy Supply, Conservation and Utilisation in Dadaab and Kakuma Camps, Kenya	363,360
Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation in Areas Hosting Asylum-Seekers in Nepal	223,263
Demonstration of Environmental Approaches in Eastern Sudan	134,500
Participatory Approaches to Natural Resources Management in Former Refugee-Hosting Areas, Sudan	88,000
Forestry Activities & Energy Supply in Refugee Affected Areas in Northern Uganda	297,600
Environmental Co-ordination of Refugee Programmes	392,300
Regional Support Service for Refugee and Returnee Environmental Education Curriculum Dev. & Training	190,000
Environmental Assessment and Monitoring Methodologies in Refugee Operations	359,000
Programme Support Costs and Related Costs for Training on Environment at HQs	72,500
TOTAL	2,776,238

This table includes projects implemented from centrally-managed funds for environmental activities, as well as a sample of specific environmental project implemented under country allocations. Country chapters in this Report include the necessary details. The total of UNHCR's attention to environmental issues, however, is much wider as many sector activities, besides the main sector objective, also have secondary environmental objectives.

- Enhancing monitoring of compliance with UNHCR's environmental policies and guidelines.

Achievements and Impact

UNHCR renewed its efforts to work with other UN agencies, national and international organisations (especially conservation agencies working on natural resource management). Based on the large demand from implementing agencies for UNHCR's guidance, several new guidelines and handbooks were developed and pre-tested in field situations. The environment website was updated and UNHCR published a new brochure entitled *Caring for Refugees-Caring for the Environment*.

In 2001, EESS supported model projects designed to simultaneously meet the needs of refugees, local communities and the environment (in Afghanistan, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe). In Afghanistan, bio-gas technology, cooking systems and concrete beams (for housing) were provided to 225 pilot households. For Congolese (DRC) refugees in Rwanda, terracing was further expanded to slow down soil erosion and the formation of gullies in Byumba Camp, and at the same time it permitted refugees to engage in intensive agriculture on the terrace beds. In Zimbabwe, 400 refugees were trained in permaculture (environmentally friendly, productive and sustainable approaches to farming, which make

efficient use of soil, water, energy and other natural resources and are adaptable to both rural and urban situations).

In 2001, in the Tenedba, Um Rekuba and Um Gulga villages of eastern Sudan, UNHCR implemented the project "Participatory Approaches to Natural Resource Management in former Refugee-Hosting Areas." Some 16,000 local Sudanese villagers and a large number of IDPs benefited from this project, which demonstrated ways of ensuring environmental rehabilitation of former refugee hosting areas through local community participation. This helped to decrease tension between the local communities and the refugees.

At the end of the year, UNHCR organised a workshop on sound environmental management in refugee and returnee operations. Over 40 agencies and implementing partners participated in the discussion on best practice with a view to updating the booklet entitled *Refugee Operations and Environmental Management – Selected Lessons Learned*.

Environmental Education

In co-ordination with UNESCO's Programme for Education in Emergencies and Reconstruction, UNHCR continued an outreach programme to provide educational opportunities for refugee children in refugee-hosting areas. Culturally sensitive edu-

cation material on the environment was created and distributed, and teachers were trained in environmental techniques. Similar programmes were undertaken in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, and preparations have begun for educational initiatives in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda for 2002.

In February 2001, UNHCR organised a strategic planning workshop on environmental education in Nairobi, Kenya for UNHCR staff and implementing partners involved in environmental programmes in 10 African countries.

In Ethiopia, the Office and its implementing partner tested education materials on environmental awareness in emergency situations, mainly with host communities. The booklets *Our Environment* and *Taking Care of the Future* were distributed to teachers and pupils in Liberia and Sierra Leone. In Sudan, UNHCR, working in collaboration with the Commissioner for Refugees and a national corporation, created a series of posters promoting environmental awareness in Arabic. In Zambia, new educational material on environmental management was developed.

Training

UNHCR organised two regional training courses on environmental management in Ethiopia and Kenya for UNHCR staff, government counterparts, UNHCR implementing partners and donors.

The Office also undertook a thorough review of the training programme, to improve it and make it more cost-effective, allowing for a greater number of training sessions to be held throughout the year. In 2001, UNHCR supported five national training courses on environmental management in Liberia, Tanzania and Uganda, and preparations were undertaken for workshops to be held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Kenya and Sudan.

Monitoring Impact

Throughout the year, the Office developed a range of techniques to assess, monitor and evaluate activities with an environmental impact, including community-based indicators and remote-sensing applications, for use by UNHCR's programme managers and implementing partners. The Frame-

work for Assessing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Environment in Refugee Operations (FRAME) was further developed. Under the FRAME project, the following were prepared: guidelines for environmental assessment; a user guide for monitoring projects through the use of selective indicators; a geographical information systems database. Monitoring systems in Guinea and Uganda were also put in place.

Assessments and evaluations of environmental projects were undertaken in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand and Uganda.

Organisation and Implementation

EESS is an integral part of the Department of Operations, which oversees all aspects of UNHCR's activities, including ensuring full compliance with policy priorities. In 2001, there was an increase in the number of field-based environmental coordinators who continued to play an instrumental role in delivering assistance and services to UNHCR's implementing partners and to refugees.

The Office collaborated with various international NGOs on developing handbooks and guidelines related to environmental issues and provided specialists in environmental management to assist in training programmes and workshops. In co-ordination with an international NGO, the Office also carried out research on the management of protected areas affected by refugee operations. Joint ventures with national and international agencies on environmental issues have been important, since they allow UNHCR to pool resources and expertise in response to environmental management needs at the field level and help UNHCR identify partners who could eventually take over responsibility for environmental programmes initiated by UNHCR.

As a result of Action 2, several country programmes were obliged to scale back or even cancel planned activities in 2001, due to lack of financial and human resources.

In view of the importance of environmental management in refugee and returnee operations and

the increased demand from the field offices, UNHCR will develop a strategy for enhancing attention to environmental issues as an integral element of refugee programmes in 2002.

Programme Support Activities

The OMS Framework

The **Operations Management System (OMS)** provides, among other things, a comprehensive management framework for the implementation of UNHCR's policies and programmes. The following objectives were established for the implementation of OMS management framework in 2001:

- Operation teams are supported with advice on new management processes, tools, methods and techniques, and are provided with a channel for feedback leading to further system improvements;
- Processes, rules and procedures are simplified and OMS guidelines disseminated in updated manuals;
- UNHCR staff and partners are provided with training and operational support;
- User-friendly tools for planning and implementation developed.

Activities undertaken during the year included:

- The improvement in the quality and technical coherence of UNHCR programmes, through clear articulation of primary and secondary programme goals, objectives and related activities, expressed in terms of measurable indicators; this was achieved, in part, through nine strategic planning workshops (SPWs) organized for major operations: these workshops involved more than 300 UNHCR staff, NGO partners, local government, donor and refugee representatives, as well as other UN agency personnel. They involved participatory, integrated planning, incorporating log frame methodology and assessment techniques.
- A workshop was held in September to train 25 operations managers from 15 country operations in leading participatory planning exercises within their own country operations. "A Practi-

cal Guide on the Use of Objectives, Outputs and Indicators" was produced in May 2001 and disseminated to UNHCR offices worldwide.

- Over 40 field operations were provided with feed back and advice on improving their project descriptions.
- In May 2001, the Operations Management Learning Programme (OMLP) was launched as the main training vehicle for programme staff. The programme comprises a six-month distance-learning element, followed by a workshop and another three months where participants undertake a learning project. So far, over 75 staff members have enrolled in this distance learning programme.
- A substantial review of Chapter 4 of the UNHCR Manual (dealing with programming) was undertaken – over 25 Sections of the Manual have been changed into a more reader-friendly format and these were widely disseminated to all UNHCR staff.

OMS Integrated Systems Project

The **Population and Geographic Data Section (PGDS)** within the Division of Operational Support (DOS) is made up of the **Geographical Information and Mapping Unit (GIMU)** and the **Population Data Unit (PDU)**. Through this Section the Office has dedicated resources to cover population data management, including registration and statistics, as well as geographic information and mapping.

Some of the achievements and impact of the Section during 2001:

The GIMU was directly involved in developing information management projects in Sierra Leone (in co-operation with OCHA), Eritrea, Angola and Colombia, and provided support to the Afghan crisis through the services of four GIS consultants who were deployed to offices in Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan.

Due to enhanced communication, the Section was in a better position to meet the geographic information needs of the Office. This, in turn, led to improved collaboration with Bureaux and Field operations. During the year, GIMU assisted more

than 54 field offices, in more than 40 countries, with geographic information services.

During 2001, more than 630 operational maps were produced and a total of 120,000 copies were distributed both internally and externally. Some 50 maps were included and updated for the Global Reports. Over 2,000 refugee locations were recorded in the PGDS/GIMU database – used to develop the operational maps. These records are updated at least four times during the year.

Inter-agency co-ordination continued through working groups such as the Geographic Information Support Team (GIST) and the UN Geographic Information Working Group (UNGIWG). Contacts have also been established with the Office for Outer Space Affairs (OOSA), the UN Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNDCCP) and the EU Joint Research Centre (EU/JRC) to further improve co-ordination in this area.

In 2001, support to field operations in the area of registration was provided in a more systematic manner. The post of Senior Registration Officer, which had been vacant for a considerable time, was filled in November 2000. Support structures were revived. These included: technical assessment and advice on registration; deployment of standard registration materials from the HQ stockpile to the field, support to emergency operations; training; technical support missions to the field; liaison with sections/units at HQ; and support to the field-based Registration Co-ordinators in West and Central and the East and Horn of Africa.

Support to field registration and population data management activities in major operations was strengthened considerably and included the following:

Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC, ROC, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe contingency planning for six neighbouring countries, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Yemen, India, Afghanistan, Kosovo/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM).

The focus in the second half of 2001 was on Project

PROFILE, including a review of the objectives and the scope of the project. The Study for Scoping of project PROFILE was finalised by Deloitte and Touche in close co-operation with PGDS in February 2001. The findings and recommendations of the Study were translated into indicative implementation plans and budgets. Discussions were held to come up with the most appropriate approaches, especially to the information technology components of the project. Limited preliminary research was conducted on advanced technologies to prepare for the implementation of some elements of PROFILE. Donor briefings were organised to secure their support for this project.

While the implementation of PROFILE has been slower than initially expected, the project ensured that support for registration and population data management has now become a priority of UNHCR senior management and of donors, paving the way for the Office and field operations to make improvements in this area.

With regard to statistical collection and analysis, a large number of reports, analyses, tabulations, charts and databases were prepared and distributed, both at Headquarters, to country offices and externally. Hundreds of ad hoc internal and external queries were replied to. The UNHCR statistics website received more than 60,000 visitors each month.

The Emergency and Security Service

The Emergency and Security Service was created in January 2001, following two UNHCR-initiated processes in 2000 in the area of emergency and security management: The Plan of Action, for "Strengthening UNHCR's Preparedness and Response Capacity", and the report on "Enhancing Staff Security" following the tragic deaths of four UNHCR staff members in West Timor and Guinea. ESS brings together two sections – the Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (EPRS) and the Field Safety Section (FSS), in order to encourage a more comprehensive and integrated approach to emergency and security management within UNHCR.

To increase UNHCR's emergency and security management capacity, 14 additional posts were created in ESS in 2001. This strengthened the stand-

ing deployment capability for emergency situations as it now includes six Senior Emergency Preparedness and Response Officers, one Senior Emergency Administrator and three Emergency Finance/Administrative Assistants. In addition, a multi-disciplinary Emergency Roster Team (ERT), roster of 25 UNHCR and 10 non-UNHCR staff, was maintained at all times for rapid deployment with the possibility of reinforcement, through standby arrangements with external partners.

UNHCR expanded the number of Field Safety Advisors (FSA) through the creation of specific field-based posts and a central pool of six out-posted FSAs. These FSAs are administratively assigned to Geneva, but permanently out-posted in the field, in order to provide enhanced security coverage to the operations without FSAs or the required financial resources. In addition, 22 national positions were created in 2001 to support the FSAs in various field locations, and two Senior FSA positions were created in FSS to enhance its capacity for situational monitoring, analysis, technical support and oversight to field operations. The total staff capacity for the management of staff safety in Headquarters and in the Field, including international and local staff, increased from 29 in 2000 to 68 in 2001.

2001 was marked by major emergency operations in West Africa, Afghanistan and Macedonia where EPRS deployed and mobilised staff in support of UNHCR regional and field operations. EPRS also provided support to field operations confronting smaller emergencies including Eritrea, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nauru and Cambodia.

In 2001, the main results achieved in the area of staff safety management included: the increase in staffing, at both the international and national levels, needed for the better management of staff safety; the introduction of two new staffing mechanism (out-posting and retainer-type contracting) for greater flexibility in moving security personnel around the world; and the creation of new resource allocation mechanisms for staff safety. Inter-agency collaboration on staff security issues, particularly with UNSECOORD, remained a high priority throughout the year.

During 2001, 159 security incidents took place involving UNHCR staff, as opposed to 156 in 2000. 58 of them were serious, compared to 56 in 2001. Five

staff members were evacuated from their duty stations for security reasons, compared to six the year before. In general, there was a heightened awareness for staff safety throughout the organisation. This is also reflected by the increased demands for security officers in field operations. In 2001, security concerns were better integrated into the planning of operations and there was greater involvement at the senior management level in security issues.

Training for UNHCR Staff

In 2001, the Staff Development Section (SDS) revised its organisational learning strategy, increased the role of SDS in the co-ordination of staff training, developed and applied a more systematic training planning process, including needs assessment, monitoring, reporting and multi-level evaluation, and provided more learning opportunities for staff, in order to improve organisational behaviour and effectiveness in UNHCR.

During 2001, the Staff Development Section in consultation with training co-ordinators and training providers, reviewed the Learning Policy and Guidelines. 21 policy indicators, similar to those being developed with the UN system, were identified. Learning in UNHCR will be measured against these indicators, and this project will ensure that learning activities in UNHCR conform to UN standards. SDS also reviewed and incorporated standards and values into the Guidelines to be used in the toolkit for induction and orientation developed in 2001 and to create a Code of Conduct for the Office.

Throughout the year, the Staff Development Section informed staff of training opportunities through the regular distribution of the Staff Development Notes and through the updated SDS Intranet site. To further outreach to UNHCR staff, SDS staff served as focal points for different geographical regions.

In order to assess staff interest in the training programmes and better understand their training needs, SDS developed a database to monitor participant applications to learning programmes. This has proved fruitful in the planning, management and reporting of training programmes. Electronic media was also used to assess the Facilitation

Learning Programme which was developed in 2001 and expected to impact the learning methodologies in UNHCR, and the on-line learning packages. Staff interest in these learning programmes was relatively high.

Four of the five core learning programmes have been developed: Senior Management, Middle Management, Protection and Operations Management. Due to financial constraints, the development of the Resource Management Learning Programme was postponed to 2002. A successful learning programme was the Effective Writing Programme, which received an international award for best practice in distance learning in 2001.

In 2001, 3,900 UNHCR staff and 1,800 implementing partner staff benefited from the various learning programmes, distance learning courses and workshops.

HQ Support for Resettlement Activities

During 2001, the Resettlement Section in the Department of International Protection continued its endeavours for developing resettlement policies, setting standards for resettlement work, disseminating them, and monitoring their consistent application, including the compilation of worldwide statistics, providing guidance and training in resettlement policies and procedures to UNHCR staff and NGO and government partners. The Section assessed resettlement needs and established priorities for the resettlement of refugees, given the availability of resettlement places.

The discovery of the corruption scam in UNHCR's Nairobi office and various other reports on allegations of corruption in several field offices highlighted the need to take corrective measures in the management of overall protection activities which impact on resettlement processes, as well as on the standardisation of resettlement systems.

Heightened security concerns, which arose following the terrorist attacks of September 11th, restricted refugee admissions in the United States of America, a major resettlement country. The programme was temporarily suspended in late 2001, and is only slowly resuming. Admissions are now under condi-

tions of restricted processing and security checks. These have slowed the processing of cases. The predictability that once characterised the commitments of major resettlement countries has proven to be another casualty of the September 11th attacks.

At Headquarters, two new professional posts were approved for the Resettlement Section in 2001, a Senior Resettlement Officer and a Programme Officer.

Some of the activities undertaken in 2001 in support of resettlement included:

- The *Resettlement Handbook*, a fundamental tool for case identification and submission, was widely disseminated, and the country chapters were updated and posted on the UNHCR website. The French version of the country chapters is presently being prepared. During 2001, wide dissemination and an increased use of the Handbook resulted in more frequent and better-quality resettlement submissions.
- Monitoring of resettlement activities has been improved; quality control of submissions by Headquarters providing case-specific guidance to field offices is ongoing.
- The Section successfully negotiated with Governments for the provision of adequate quotas for 2001 and ensured their effective use. Selection missions and dossier submissions continued to be carefully co-ordinated in consultation with the appropriate field offices, Bureaux, and resettlement countries.
- Active support and guidance to emerging resettlement countries also continued. In addition, the Section expeditiously processed the files of 250 refugees who were in need of emergency resettlement. The Section remained engaged in monitoring the use of quotas by UNHCR field offices which had been allocated to various regions/countries by the USA, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.
- Dialogue with resettlement countries continued through the Working Group on Resettlement (WGR) and Annual Tripartite Consultations (ATC) mechanisms. This was designed to harmonise the policies of resettlement countries with those of UNHCR, specifically, with the aim of encouraging them to diversify their resettlement intake, increase the level of their quotas,

and allow flexible allocation of quotas by region, country, or populations.

- The expansion of the number of resettlement countries from 10 in 1996 to 17 in 2001 required a heavy involvement by the Section – in capacity-building and case selection for these countries.
- An integration expert was sent to Brazil and Chile to follow up on integration initiatives supported by Nordic countries. Significant progress has been made: Brazil identified two placement sites for refugees arriving in early 2002, and a Brazilian selection mission identified 45 Afghan refugees for resettlement. Chile conducted a selection mission to Azerbaijan in April 2001, and nine Afghan refugee cases were accepted. The integration of the Afghan refugees in Chile has been successful and future selection missions are being planned.
- Training continues to be an essential component of UNHCR's strategy to strengthen and harmonise the implementation of resettlement activities in the field and enhance staff competencies. Joint training of UNHCR staff and resettlement partners reinforces the relationships necessary for the effective identification and assessment of resettlement needs. Fraud awareness and integration issues have been mainstreamed into training programmes. Another element of the Resettlement Section's training activities is its cooperation with the Department of International Protection's Protection Learning Programme, which includes a unit dedicated to resettlement.
- The Section organised regional training workshops in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March and in Moscow, Russian Federation, in June 2001. Training sessions were also held in Washington and Canada for governmental and non-governmental partners, in Nairobi for UNHCR staff in the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region.
- During the reporting period, the Resettlement Section placed considerable emphasis upon the development of an Integration Initiative to enhance the capacity in both traditional and emerging resettlement countries to ensure resettlement as a tool of protection and a durable solution. A key event within the broader Integration Initiative was the International Conference on the Reception and Integration of Resettled Refugees (ICRIRR), held in Norrköping,

Sweden, in April 2001. Some 265 participants from governments, inter-governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, UNHCR staff, as well as 50 former refugees from twenty resettlement countries attended the ICRIRR, which was hosted by the Swedish National Integration Office. Emerging resettlement countries participated in the planning and implementation of the conference, which provided excellent opportunities to exchange views on best practices with the traditional resettlement countries.

- The Section continued to provide guidance and operational support to Benin and Burkina Faso as emerging resettlement countries in order to strengthen their overall programmes for selection and integration of refugees. In this regard, a joint mission (DIP/Africa Bureau) was carried out to Benin and Burkina Faso to assess the situation of resettled refugees and to make concrete recommendations about next steps to be taken to strengthen the integration programmes in the resettlement and protection capacity of government and NGO counterparts.

Voluntary Separation and Special Staff Costs

The Voluntary Separation Programme is designed to mitigate the effects of staff reductions by providing incentives for voluntary separation and early retirement. Special staff costs include expenditure related to staff who are in between assignments and waiting to be reassigned to a new duty station.

Other Activities

Protection-related Activities

Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

The RSD project, established in late 1999, to assist UNHCR offices in clearing increasing backlogs in refugee status determination, continued to support UNHCR field offices and, in some cases, also governments. With the restructuring of the Department of International Protection in August 2001, the RSD Project was placed within the Protection Capacity Section to put more emphasis on the training and the capacity-building aspects of the project. In

2001, the project provided staff, training, technical support and advice to UNHCR offices, helping to reduce backlogs and improve the standards of RSD practices. Support was provided to UNHCR offices in South Africa, Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kenya, Cyprus and Jordan.

Protection Staff Training

In 2001, the protection-learning programme continued to form the core of protection training for UNHCR staff. Its aim is to promote a common understanding of UNHCR's protection mandate and related international legal standards and enhance staff's ability to apply such standards in their daily work. Four sessions of the pro-gramme commenced in 2000, were completed in 2001 and have benefited approximately 90 participants. Regional workshops were held in Kenya, Nepal and Spain. Five more sessions, for 150 participants were launched in August and October 2001, to be completed in 2002. The protection learning programmes was complemented by specialized workshops in refugee status determination and statelessness.

Protection and Refugee Law Training

Three training courses were held during the year in collaboration with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law. The participants were drawn from among government officials dealing with refugee issues, refugee law judges, practitioners, and representatives of NGOs involved in refugee programmes or human rights activities and academics teaching refugee law.

Promotion of Refugee Law, Advocacy and Strengthening Partnerships

In 2001, UNHCR continued its activities in the promotion and advocacy of international refugee law and principles. It also continued its efforts to strengthen and broaden partnerships in support of its protection mandate and the effective use of human rights and international humanitarian law in refugee protection.

The Reach Out Project started in 2000. The main objective is to improve the collaboration and co-operation between UNHCR and NGOs through consultations. It is also designed to underscore the importance of the role of NGOs in the delivery of refugee protection and enhance refugee protection awareness, as well as the knowledge and skills of

humanitarian workers based in the field. During 2001, eleven training events took place in eight field locations and training modules were developed in two languages.

UNHCR continued its co-operation with the International Association of Refugee Law judges (IARLJ) whose aims are to encourage harmonisation of the practice, procedure and interpretation of refugee law. UNHCR supported the IARLJ in organising a regional conference in South Africa and a refugee law-training workshop in Tanzania.

Through capacity-building endeavours for refugee status determination, UNHCR co-operated with several governments who seconded experienced adjudicators to UNHCR operations, for instance in South Africa and Pakistan.

The Action Group on Migration and Asylum (AGAMI), a joint UNHCR/IOM initiative, was officially launched in 2001. The terms of reference for this initiative include research and consultations on migration and asylum issues. So far, the first AGAMI meeting focussed on the terms of reference and statistical matters. A joint UNHCR/IOM paper on the interface between asylum and migration was submitted to UNHCR's 52nd ExCom. There are plans to address issues related to interception on the high seas and the return of persons whose refugee claims have been rejected.

Resettlement Activities and Projects

Resourcing resettlement activities adequately – both in the field and at HQ, has continued to present a challenge in 2001. In order to carry out resettlement activities despite continuing financial constraints, the Resettlement Section has expanded its partnership with the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) in the implementation of the Resettlement Deployment Scheme.

In addition to the Resettlement Deployment Scheme, the Section has supported various programmes in UNHCR field offices in India, Turkey, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Moscow. More than 25 staff members were hired under this administrative arrangement.

In a collaborative effort with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the US Government, UNHCR continued to implement the UNHCR/IRC Resettlement Outreach project in Pakistan. The project identified more than 700 vulnerable refugees for resettlement who would not otherwise have benefited from resettlement. The majority of these cases were women-at-risk and medical cases. The project is the first of its kind, designed to identify vulnerable refugees for resettlement in a protracted situation in collaboration with NGOs.

Despite some setbacks in the emerging country resettlement programmes, the Resettlement Section continues to pursue these projects as represent an important way forward to promote regional solutions and expand the commitment to the 1951 Convention and the concept of global responsibility-sharing. The Resettlement Section will continue to play a catalytic role in identifying and responding to the needs of the emerging resettlement countries.

In a climate of diminishing resources within UNHCR, and with the closure of offices after Action 2, there has been an increased demand for the use of resources under this Project by field offices for a longer period than originally planned. As a result of the increased demands, additional funding was required to continue to support activities in the field. Although the output in terms of quantity and quality has been important, efforts were made so that the Deployment Scheme be confirmed as a complement to protection staff activities rather than a substitute to UNHCR regular protection staff. The Deployment Scheme requires adequate regular protection staff to provide supervision and ensure a high quality of the work by the deployees, as well as the integrity of the process.

Voluntary Repatriation

During 2001, material assistance was provided to refugees who wished to repatriate voluntarily, and whose assistance needs were not covered under any other UNHCR projects. This included confirmation that conditions for repatriation were satisfactory, that the return was feasible, that proper travel and identification documentation were in order, and that appropriate travel arrangements were made. Travel arrangements for these persons were made in coordination with IOM.

Research/Evaluation and Documentation

A number of evaluation projects were initiated in the course of 2001, the most important of which was an independent review of the impact of UNHCR's activities in meeting the protection needs of refugee children. EPAU was responsible for reviews of UNHCR's work with IDPs (in Angola and Sri Lanka), its reintegration programmes (in Liberia and South-East Asia), and its efforts to protect the physical security of refugees (in Kenya and Tanzania). In addition, the evaluation work programme for 2001 included a review of UNHCR's role in strengthening national NGOs, a review of UNHCR's policy on refugees in urban areas, and a review of UNHCR's role and activities in relation to statelessness.

Private Sector and Public Affairs Activities

Public Affairs/Awareness building

In 2001, the Public Affairs unit pursued dual objectives of generating public support for UNHCR and refugees, and of supporting fund raising efforts in the private sector. A number of strategies were employed, primarily public service advertising, special events and goodwill ambassadors.

The "**Respect**" campaign, re-launched in winter/spring 2001 with two new 30-second TV spots, proved highly successful world-wide. It won over USD 33 million in free television broadcast time and free full/double page colour advertisements in print media in over 50 countries around the world. In May, a major special event – the annual "**Pavarotti and Friends**" televised concert featuring many artists including Michael Douglas, Catherine Zeta-Jones, Tom Jones, Barry White, Deep Purple, Celia Cruz and Bono from U2 – was dedicated to UNHCR. Proceeds from the concert in Italy, as well as media campaigns mounted around the event, raised more than USD three million for Afghan refugee women and children. In addition to the funds, the event generated major editorial coverage and photo features in the media.

In August, a new Goodwill Ambassador (GWA) – American actress **Angelina Jolie** – was chosen (see box). Ms. Jolie has spoken articulately, and often,



Italy: "Pavarotti and Friends" Concert in Modena which raised USD 2 million in Pakistan in favour of Afghan refugee children.
D. Venturelli

about her concern for refugees generating television and print media editorial coverage worth several million dollars. Particularly noteworthy were her comments as "person of the year" in *Rolling Stone* (readership over four million) and a post 11 September appearance speaking out for refugees on *Larry King Live* (CNN – over five million viewers worldwide). A staunch supporter of UNHCR's educational materials, she was a keynote speaker at a national teachers conference in Washington DC in November.

Regional Goodwill Ambassadors continued their advocacy activities, particularly Egyptian actor Adel Imam, who performed benevolently in an Arab language public awareness campaign to be launched in 2003. The longest serving GWA, Barbara Hendricks, played a key role as Board Member of the Refugee Education Trust. A strategy document for GWA's was drafted and is expected to be adopted by senior management in early 2002.

During the end-of-year holiday period, the **Giorgio Armani Group** launched a precedent setting corporate support initiative for UNHCR, in favour of Afghan refugees, which included a major awareness/fund raising campaign with sponsored

full-page advertisements in print media such as *The Economist* and *Newsweek*.

With the discontinuation of the 50th Anniversary Unit in mid-2001, the Public Affairs Unit took over the overall responsibility for World Refugee Day. In preparation for **World Refugee Day 2002**, the Unit developed and produced a **World Refugee Day Toolkit** meant to assist country offices and National Associations in the organisation of events and activities.

The dissemination of educational materials remained a priority throughout 2001. During the second half of the year, several of the most popular existing educational materials (including *Refugee Children*, *Refugee Teenagers*, and *Human Rights, Refugees and UNHCR*) were reprinted in English, French and Spanish in large quantities and distributed to country offices and, upon request, to schools and teachers worldwide.

Partnership with organisations such as the **World Organisation of the Scout Movement** continued in 2001. The Office will participate in the next World Scout Jamboree in Thailand in December 2002. Collaboration is on – going with the **International**



UNHCR HQ in Geneva: Actress Angelina Jolie was named Goodwill Ambassador. UNHCR / S. Hooper.

The High Commissioner Appoints New UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador

On 27 August 2001, Angelina Jolie was appointed UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador by the High Commissioner Ruud Lubbers. The ceremony, held at UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva, was attended by staff and journalists from around the world.

As UNHCR's Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. Jolie will help educate the public not only about the plight of refugees, but also about the perseverance and courage they show in overcoming all odds to rebuild their lives.

In 2001, Ms. Jolie went with UNHCR field officers to meet with refugees in Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia and Pakistan. She kept personal journals about her mission experiences, which are published on the website <http://www.usaforunhcr.org/journal/>

In October, Ms. Jolie met with refugees resettled in Atlanta, USA, speaking with various UNHCR partners in resettlement projects. In November, she participated in a national teachers' conference in Washington D.C. where she addressed over 5,000 teachers and school principals about her concern for refugees, urging studies focused on tolerance and respect for human rights. Ms. Jolie promotes UNHCR's educational materials at every opportunity.

Of her work with UNHCR and her encounters with refugees, Ms. Jolie says: "You go to these refugee camps, and you realise what life's really about and what people are going through. I honestly want to help. I think we all want justice and equality, a chance for a life with meaning. All of us would like to believe that if we were in a bad situation someone would help us. We can all make a difference".

In addition to giving generously of her time as well as her invaluable ongoing efforts to bring refugee concerns to the media spotlight, Ms. Jolie has made major personal donations to UNHCR projects benefiting the refugees she has met around the globe.

Ms. Jolie, an American actress, is an Academy Award and three time Golden Globe winner.

Olympic Committee and some of the national Olympic committees that donated funds to fix playing fields and purchase sports equipment in selected African, Asian and Central Asian refugee camps. The *Fédération internationale de volleyball* selected two refugee camps this year to receive hundreds of volleyballs and some nets and provided funds to hire the national team players as coaches. **Olympic Aid**, based in Canada and founded by Johann Koss, a Norwegian gold medal winner at the Lillehammer Winter Olympics, has developed a project for UNHCR called "coach2coach". Olympic Aid sends athletics coaches to refugee camps for up to three years to organise

sports and train refugee youth to become coaches when they depart. Olympic Aid is helping UNHCR in some 20 camps in seven countries.

Nansen Refugee Award

In 2001, the Nansen Refugee Award Committee selected Maestro Luciano Pavarotti as the recipient for the 2001 award. This year also saw the creation of a distinct multimedia website section as well as an updated brochure to increase visibility of the award. In particular, considerable attention was given to revising the nomination process in order to ensure high quality submissions in a timely fashion.

“Pavarotti and Friends” at his annual concert in Modena which raised two million for Afghan refugee children in Pakistan, 2001.

UNHCR Library

In 2001, some 450 users, UNHCR colleagues and external researchers, visited the Library to consult refugee literature. The Library also handled some 7,800 information requests relating to country situations, legal and protection issues. The Library distributed the 2000 edition of KIMS on CD-ROM mainly to UNHCR offices in the field and the REF WORLD CD to external subscribers.

In co-operation with other UNHCR services and Oxford University Press, the Library published four issues of the Refugee Survey Quarterly (RSQ). A special issue, published in collaboration with DIP, was devoted to the Global Consultations and was distributed to government delegates during the Ministerial Conference held in the *UN Palais des Nations* (12 to 13 December 2001). At the same time, the International Thesaurus of Refugee Terminology was updated and fully restructured, and changes incorporated into a new Thesaurus database.

Visitors' Centre

With the aim to strengthen the visibility of UNHCR in Geneva, the Visitors' Centre welcomed approximately 6,000 visitors, individuals and groups. At the International Book Fair in Geneva (from 27 April to 1 May) about 3,000 individuals visited the UNHCR stand. UNHCR participated in the Concert against Racism, organised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in the exhibition “*Genève: un lieu pour la paix*”. During the UN Open Doors in October, a refugee tent and a UNHCR stand were set up, and visitors were offered demonstrations of the Microsoft registration kit. For information on the fundraising activities of PSPA, please refer to the Chapter on Funding UNHCR's Programmes.

Public Information and Media Projects

During 2001, UNHCR increased the capacity of the Media Relations and Public Information Services and

made technological improvements to disseminate information to external audiences more effectively.

During the Afghanistan emergency, UNHCR efficiently co-ordinated the public information and media services in an environment of colossal media attention following from the events of September 11. Seven extra Public Information officers (four from Headquarters and three from other operations around the world) were swiftly deployed to the region from September to November, reinforcing the existing UNHCR capacity in the region. In particular, UNHCR stationed experienced spokespersons in Islamabad, Pakistan and in the two border cities where large media contingents were present. International PI officers were also deployed to the Islamic Republic of Iran. UNHCR, as a result, was able to maintain the issue of refugee protection on a prominent level with the 3,000 – 4,000 journalists and broadcasters present in the region. However, the scale of the crisis meant that, even with the increased standby capacity built up over the past two years, UNHCR was not able to provide a spokesperson in Central Asia.

The organisation's prominence on the ground and the provision of daily news updates on its new global website (see Headquarters chapter for details on the redesigned website) and at press briefings in the region and in Geneva increased interest in UNHCR's point of view in many countries around the world, and especially in the main media hubs. The media hub system had qualified PI staff in some 20 offices worldwide in 2001. The system functioned reasonably well in some parts of the world particularly in Europe and North America. Co-ordinated, coherent and consistent flow of information between the PI staff in the field offices and at Headquarters was maintained. However, budget constraints and other factors meant that the system is not yet up to full capacity in either Africa or Asia.

A UNHCR-supported global project examining refugee and asylum issues worldwide, “*Right to Refuge*,” was broadcast by BBC World Service in nine languages. A dedicated BBC website on “Right to Refuge” was also started and will remain online throughout 2002. The High Commissioner attended the launch of this groundbreaking series at BBC Bush House in London in July and later

participated in a special, one-hour World Service "Talking Point" presentation that was broadcast and webcast live worldwide.

UNHCR's video and publications capacity was stretched to its limits due to the increased demand for information during the Afghanistan crisis and the need to constantly update the website. This meant that UNHCR had to accommodate a host of extra demands in addition to regular, planned productions on the world of refugees. However, output of video materials to television stations increased substantially during 2001. News edits provided by UNHCR to the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the world's biggest television news distributor, tripled from 12 edits in 1999 to 35 in 2001, in addition to an increase in other types of video production. Video images or on occasion, entire videos were provided, directly on request, to about 30 television stations and other broadcasters. Video materials were also produced for a number of educational and fund-raising projects. The audio-video studio was used for several live and recorded interviews with the High Commissioner, senior managers and PI officers throughout the year.

The Senior Mass Information officer spent more than six months in UNHCR field offices, providing assistance in initiating and managing regional mass information programmes in West Africa, Pakistan/Afghanistan and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Teams of information assistants gathered information on "conditions of return" in specific areas, packaged it and then disseminated the information to refugees, host communities and other targeted audiences using a variety of media. The Afghanistan regional mass information network built on the existing relationship with the BBC World Service Trust, and daily broadcasts of UNHCR-supported humanitarian bulletins in Persian and Pashtu were made available. These broadcasts reach large audiences throughout the region.

As a result of the strong, co-ordinated responses from headquarters and field offices, in September and October, UNHCR's media profile rose to its highest level since the war in Bosnia in the mid 1990s. Earlier in the year, headquarters PI officers were also deployed to the field to strengthen visibil-

ity during the refugee crisis in Guinea, and the high-profile visits by the High Commissioner to West Africa, Afghanistan and the surrounding region. The Tampa boat people crisis in September was one of the year's other major events, in terms of global media interest. PI staff in field offices, in addition to their daily media work, were also heavily involved in major public awareness events to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the first-ever World Refugee Day.

The events and aftermath of September 11 had an impact on virtually all UNHCR media and public information operations worldwide. Anti-refugee campaigners received an unfortunate stimulus and were quick to adapt the situation to suit their existing xenophobic agenda. This has also created an increasingly difficult environment for asylum-seekers.

Training-related Projects

The main objective of UNHCR's Staff Development Strategy (SDS) is to make "just-in-time" learning opportunities available to all staff in all locations in such a manner as to exert a measurable impact on job performance and future career goals.

The success of a flexible learning approach continued to be seen through the high enrolment of staff in the four new nine-month learning programmes. In 2001, the refined Protection Learning Programme was launched and another programme for more experienced protection staff will be developed in 2002. These core protection programmes continued to be supplemented by other learning opportunities on refugee status determination, resettlement, statelessness and other topics. The Operations Management Learning Programme was piloted in 2001 and adapted to include lessons learned from the pilot version. The completed version will be made available to all staff in 2002.

The Office provided flexible and timely access for staff to important skill sets, including communication, information technology, health, welfare and safety, and personal effectiveness. UNHCR also made efforts to provide training to implementing partners in key areas, such as protection, emergency management, programme management and security awareness.

In 2001, 20 per cent of the training budget continued to be decentralised to offices in the field, to allow them to manage their own local learning initiatives. SDS also provided further support to Training Co-ordinators in their functions to increase the possibilities for staff to develop their skills and increase their opportunities for postings.

Emergency-related Projects

In 2001, UNHCR increased its storage capacity of non-food items, including plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, at its Central Emergency Stockpile in Copenhagen. Previous stocks sufficient to meet the emergency needs of 200,000 people, were increased by 25 per cent to cover the needs of 250,000 people. In addition, UNHCR explored the possibility of accessing external humanitarian emergency stockpiles with governments with the objective of doubling the quantity of items required.

Situational preparedness was reinforced through four workshops on emergency management. These took place in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Qatar and Uzbekistan. The workshops aimed at addressing preparedness issues in the specific regions. A total of 172 people benefited from the training, including 89 UNHCR staff, 83 local government officials, UN agencies and NGOs.

Three workshops for emergency managers (WEM) for the preparation of the ERT rosters were held in France, Germany and Spain. A total of 116 people from UNHCR and external standby partners, as well as a few non-deployable government officials and staff from UN agencies and NGOs participated.

Education Projects

During 2001, the Albert Einstein Academic Scholarship Programme for Refugees (DAFI), funded by the Government of Germany, sponsored 1,100 refugee students at the tertiary education level in 49 countries. The objectives of the DAFI scholarship programme are to contribute to the self-reliance of individual refugees as well as to generate skilled human resources, preferably for post-conflict recovery after repatriation, or integration in the region.

The bulk of the resources are being allocated to Africa, where the majority of the beneficiaries originate. In 2001, the programme also focused on Afghan refugees (28 per cent of the beneficiaries).

Female participation in the programme remained stable, at 35 per cent in 2001. Efforts were made to achieve 50 per cent participation of girls. The main obstacle here was the shortage of qualified female secondary-school graduates.

By the end of 2001, the Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize Scholarship programme (provided a limited number of secondary scholarships to a total of 100 refugee students (mainly from Sierra Leone and Sudan) in Ghana and Uganda. Over half of the students were female participants.

NGO-related Projects

From its foundation in 1951, collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) has been a well-ingrained part of UNHCR's operations. UNHCR recognises that with increasing complex crisis situations, the challenge of providing protection and material assistance to refugees can be best met through constructive NGO partnerships. During 2001, UNHCR entered into project agreements with 573 NGOs (426 national and 147 international) to implement operational activities for refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR.

Throughout the year, NGOs played an active role in the Global Consultations on International Protection examining trends in refugee law and informing decision-makers formulating refugee policy. Prior to the 52nd Session of the Executive Committee (ExCom) to UNHCR, over 200 representatives from 168 NGOs attended the Pre-Executive Committee consultations to examine a broad range of operational issues of concern to participating agencies. The three-day meeting featured four main panel discussions, examining partnership with NGOs, the role of NGOs in refugee protection, migration, human smuggling, asylum, and IDPs. The outcome of the Pre-ExCom consultations provided input into the joint NGO-statement made by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) on behalf of the NGO community at the ExCom meeting.

In September 2001, the High Commissioner established a Task Force on Partnerships to ensure that the Office makes a concerted effort to promote and enhance co-operation with a range of actors working with refugees and others of concern to the Office. One of the two sub-working groups focused on NGOs. It reviewed the existing status of UNHCR's partnerships with NGOs as well as selected trends of UNHCR funding of NGOs. Two separate half-day retreats brought together 32 UNHCR staff and representatives of 12 NGOs to verify key strategic issues and they focused on concrete suggestions for follow-up. The key recommendations of the working group which were endorsed by the Office included: increased focus on national NGOs, improved guidelines to disseminate the letter and spirit of the Framework Agreement on Operational Support (FAOP) to

strengthening the humanitarian emergency response capacity of regional networks in the Asia-Pacific region. It directly benefited the NGO community both in Japan and in the wider Asia-Pacific region (government officials as well as UN staff). In 2001, training programmes were held in Japan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Japan and Australia – targeting local clusters of NGOs. Further information can be obtained from the eCentre website at www.the-ecentre.net.

Linking Humanitarian Assistance and Development

The search for durable solutions for refugees often implies the creation of a conducive environment for socio-economic interaction between refugees/returnees and local populations. Only then can they become self-reliant and active contributors to the local socio-economic development. This requires a comprehensive and coherent approach from governments, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, development actors and should aim to also include refugees/returnees in national development planning at an early stage. The successful reintegration of refugees in post-conflict situations remains one of the most difficult challenges for UNHCR. Working towards this in 2001, the Office continued to reinforce its partnership efforts to build and advocate for joint planning and programming with development agencies.

Building on the 2000 initiatives, UNHCR, at the beginning of 2001, committed itself to seeking to ease the transition from humanitarian assistance to long-

term development by forging stronger and more predictable partnerships with development actors. These partnerships, underpinned by field initiatives, would enable UNHCR to take up its role in assisting refugees in their search for durable solutions.



Sierra Leone: Destroyed villages had to be reconstructed from scratch. Returnees busy rebuilding their homes. *UNHCR / W. Spindler*

field offices, establishing strategic alliances with NGOs, and reconfiguration of the PARinAC process.

The Regional Centre for Emergency Training in International Humanitarian Response (eCentre) established in Japan in August 2000 aimed at

The activities undertaken during the year included:

- The further strengthening of partnerships with Bilateral Development Institutes.
- A network of inter-agency support for reintegration was created for Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Eritrea, Burundi, Sri Lanka and for local integration in Armenia, Serbia and Georgia. In Zambia, UNHCR played a catalytic role in the Zambia Initiative where a joint effort involving Government/UNHCR and donors created a platform for the development of the western province, one of the poorest provinces in the country. The project was designed to benefit the local population and the refugees hosted in the area.
- The partnership with the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) resulted in a staff exchange initiated at the end of 2001, allowing for deeper knowledge and co-operation on development projects in refugee-hosting areas (Tanzania and Zambia). The possibility of collaboration for reintegration of returnees is also under consideration for Myanmar and Afghanistan.
- Support in the form of Management Information Systems for joint planning and co-ordination of activities were developed in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Eritrea, Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- The partnership with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)* is allowing for an integrated approach to rehabilitation and reconstruction in areas of return in Sierra Leone under the ReAct concept. This integrated approach, which takes advantage of GTZ's development expertise and UNHCR's protection role, is aimed at accommodating returning refugees, IDPs and ex-combatants who return simultaneously, sometimes to totally destroyed communities. The synergy between GTZ's development expertise and UNHCR's protection role is expected to contribute to making the return more sustainable.
- A partnership with ILO led to the preparation of a draft training manual on microfinance in conflict-affected communities. It is expected to be published in 2002. ILO also provided technical expertise in micro-finance for projects aimed at increasing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees and returnees in India, Rwanda, Uganda, Somalia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- A review of the MOU with WFP is planned to strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of refugees and returnees, promoting their self-reliance.

UNHCR continued to pursue partnership initiatives with other development agencies, such as the World Bank, DANIDA, NORAD, USAID, DFID and the French Development Co-operation, to name but a few. It participated in multilateral initiatives like the Post-conflict Engagement Group in Rwanda, the informal network of Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation (CPDC) of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and bi-annual meetings of the Conflict Prevention and Post-conflict Reconstruction Network (CPR), to strengthen the network on peace building.

Voluntary Contributions – Restricted (USD)					
Donor	Earmarking ¹	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds		Supplementary Programme Budget and Trust Funds	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
Action Réfugiés (FRA)	Refugee Children and Adolescents	13,114	13,114	0	0
Australia	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	49,579	49,579
Australia for UNHCR (AUL)	Refugee Children and Adolescents	287,724	287,724	0	0
Bermuda	Resettlement Activities	5,000	5,000	0	0
Canada	Security	324,675	324,675	0	0
	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	48,701	48,701
	Refugee Women, Refugee Children and Adolescents	243,506	243,506	0	0
	Evaluation Activities	487,013	487,013	0	0
	Resettlement Activities	70,954	70,954	0	0
Denmark	Refugee Children and Adolescents	119,904	119,904	0	0
	Staff Security	239,808	239,808	0	0
European Commission	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	106,857	106,857
Germany	Education	1,665,136	1,665,136	0	0
Italy	Women, Children and Gender Equity	287,658	287,658	0	0
Japan	Staff Security/Emergency Preparedness	610,000	610,000	0	0
	Support to “Human Security Commission”	0	0	941,583	941,583
Japan Association for UNHCR (JPN)	Refugee Women	7,783	7,783	0	0
	Refugee Children and Adolescents	43,406	43,406	0	0
Luxembourg	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	45,914	45,914
Nansen Environ. and Remote Sensing Centre (NOR)	Environmental Activities	11,352	11,352	0	0
Netherlands	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	104,782	104,782
Norway	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	25,000	25,000
	Nansen Award Awareness	194,017	194,017	0	0
	Nansen Award	48,754	48,754	0	0
	Staff Security	487,541	487,541	0	0
Private Donors Austria	Refugee Children and Adolescents	10,710	10,710	0	0
Private Donors Germany	Refugee Children and Adolescents	140	140	0	0
Private Donors Japan	Refugee Children and Adolescents	11,005	11,005	0	0
Private Donors Switzerland	Refugee Children and Adolescents	406	406	0	0
Qatar Charitable Society (QAT)	Emergency Preparedness	26,655	26,655	0	0
Sweden	Global Programmes/Ops	2,416,666	2,416,666	0	0
	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	25,000	25,000
Switzerland	Nansen Award	50,000	50,000	0	0
UK for UNHCR (GBR)	Refugee Children and Adolescents	94,666	94,666	0	0
UNHCR-50 Foundation (SWI)	Refugee Women	22,000	22,000	0	0
UN Trust Fund for Human Security (Gov, Japan)	“Imagine Co-Existence” Project	1,250,000	1,250,000	0	0

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UNF/UNFIP (Ted Turner) (USA)	Reproductive Health	815,000	815,000	0	0
	Refugee Women, Refugee Children and Adolescents	29,875	29,875	0	0
United Kingdom	Protection Activities	2,898,551	2,898,551	0	0
	Research, Evaluation and Documentation	724,638	724,638	0	0
	Emergency Preparedness	1,449,275	1,449,275	0	0
	OMS-Integrated Systems Projects	942,029	942,029	0	0
	Field Safety	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	710,349	710,349
United States of America	Emergency Preparedness	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
	Global Consultations on International Protection	0	0	150,000	150,000
	Global Programmes/Ops	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
	Peace Education	200,000	200,000	0	0
	Refugee Children and Adolescents	395,000	395,000	0	0
	Refugee Women	200,000	200,000	0	0
	Resettlement Activities	802,000	802,000	0	0
	Staff Security	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
USA for UNHCR (USA)	Refugee Women	900	900	0	0
TOTAL¹		25,486,861	25,486,861	2,207,765	2,207,765

¹ For more information on the various earmarkings, please refer to the Donor Profiles.

² Total funds available for obligation in the region also included unrestricted voluntary contributions, lightly restricted contributions, opening balances and adjustments.

Budget and Expenditure (USD)						
Country	Revised Budget			Expenditure		
	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds	Supplementary Programme Budget and Trust Funds	Total	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds	Supplementary Programme Budget and Trust Funds	Total
Policy Priorities						
Refugee Women	789,255	0	789,255	685,579	0	685,579
Refugee Children and Adolescents	2,031,385	0	2,031,385	1,481,357	0	1,481,357
The Environment	1,275,679	0	1,275,679	941,300	0	941,300
Sub-total	4,096,319	0	4,096,319	3,108,236	0	3,108,236
Programme Support Activities						
OMS Framework ¹	512,500	0	512,500	308,217	0	308,217
OMS Integrated Systems Project ²	6,939,446	0	6,939,446	4,632,587	0	4,632,587
Emergency and Security Service ³	2,641,593	0	2,641,593	2,595,946	0	2,595,946
Training for UNHCR Staff	4,487,600	0	4,487,600	3,352,600	0	3,352,600
HQ's Support for Resettlement Activities	212,000	0	212,000	173,955	0	173,955
Voluntary Separation and Special Staff Costs	16,012,163	0	16,012,163	13,802,173	0	13,802,173
Other Programme Support Activities ⁴	3,498,881	0	3,498,881	3,027,286	0	3,027,286
Sub-total	34,304,183	0	34,304,183	27,892,764	0	27,892,764
Other Activities						
Promotion of Refugee Law and Advocacy	767,200	0	767,200	600,000	0	600,000
Resettlement Projects	3,917,500	0	3,917,500	3,394,000	0	3,394,000
Protection-Related Projects / Voluntary Repatriation	1,622,000	722,679	2,344,679	1,270,774	520,000	1,790,774
Research / Evaluation and Documentation	2,276,900	0	2,276,900	1,347,304	0	1,347,304
Public Information / Media Projects (including PFSR)	6,231,760	0	6,231,760	4,552,765	0	4,552,765
Training-Related Projects	453,000	0	453,000	291,366	0	291,366
Emergency-Related Projects	2,530,140	0	2,530,140	1,965,976	0	1,965,976
Education Projects	109,882	0	109,882	91,282	0	91,282
NGO-Related Projects	250,000	0	250,000	200,000	0	200,000
Miscellaneous ⁵	1,769,610	801,583	2,571,193	1,380,458	756,573	2,137,031
Sub-total	19,927,992	1,524,262	21,452,254	15,093,925	1,276,573	16,370,498
TOTAL	58,328,494	1,524,262	59,852,756	46,094,925	1,276,573	47,371,498

¹ OMS Framework: Includes development of processes and procedures.

² Integrated Systems Project (ISP): Includes core systems for Financial Services (expenditure amounting to USD 3,842,437), the Supply Chain (USD 455,690) as well as Intranet Services (USD 334,460)

³ Emergency Security Service: (USD 2,595,946) Includes costs of the Emergency Response Service and costs for the Field Safety Section.

⁴ Other Programmes Support Activities: (USD 3,027,286) Includes Staff Housing (USD 231,368) and Information Technology Services for field operations such as software development, telecommunications, e-mail-user services etc. amounting to USD 2,795,918

⁵ Miscellaneous: (USD 2,137,011) Includes mainly "Imagine Co-existence" Project (USD 604,100), provision of short-term consultancies (USD 208,000), UNHCR 50th Anniversary (USD 148,000), Insurance costs, logistics (USD 292,000), as well as costs under the Supplementary Programme Budget for support to the Human Security Commission (USD 756,573).