

GLOSSARY

- Assessment:** (and re-assessment): the set of activities necessary to understand a given situation, entails the collection, up-dating and analysis of data pertaining to the population of concern (needs, capacities, resources, etc.), as well as the state of infrastructure and general socio-economic conditions in a given location/area.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Capacity building:** a process by which individuals, institutions and societies develop abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve their goals.
Source: Guidelines on CCA/UNDAF (October 2003)
- Co-existence:** a bridge from the cessation of hostilities that eventually can lead to reconciliation. Initiatives related to the co-existence approach include peace education, sustainable community development, the socio-economic empowerment of refugees, the reintegration of child soldiers and partnership development.
Source: UNHCR/RLSS brochure for the June 2002 Imagine Co-existence Conference
- Common country assessment (CCA):** the common instrument of the United Nations to analyze the development situation and identify key national development issues with a focus on the Millennium Development Goals and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

Community development:

a process to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities. Community development aims to integrate refugees into their host countries or to reintegrate them upon return to their country of origin and to improve living standards for the whole community.

Source: CDEGEC/DOS/UNHCR

Community development approach:

uses empowerment to enable refugees/returnees to shape their futures from their environment and overcome limitations in service provision. It is applied from the start of an operation and continues throughout, working towards the identification and implementation of durable solutions. The approach involves refugees/returnees from all populations groups (women, men, boys, girls, older persons) and host communities in programme planning, assessments, implementation and monitoring. The use of committees to represent all groups within the community enables everyone a voice and acts as an effective and sustainable targeting mechanism leading to self-reliance.

Source: RLSS/DOS/UNHCR

Consolidated appeals process (CAP):

a programming process through which national, regional and international relief systems are able to mobilize and respond to selective major or complex emergencies that require a system-wide response to humanitarian crisis.

Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

Decentralization:

the establishment of institutional and legal frameworks for decision making and the empowerment of sub-national institutions at the provincial, district, city, town and village levels in terms of fiscal, administrative, political and legal processes.

Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

Development assistance for refugees (DAR):

a programming approach which aims to promote refugees and host communities in development agendas through additional development assistance to improve burden-sharing with countries hosting a large number of refugees and to promote better quality of life and self-reliance for refugees pending durable solutions and a better quality of life for refugee-hosting communities.

Source: Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern at www.unhcr.ch

Development through local integration (DLI):

a programming approach applied in protracted refugee situations where the state opts to provide opportunities for the gradual integration of refugees. It is based on the understanding that those refugees who are unable to repatriate and are willing to integrate locally will find a solution to their plight in their country of asylum. DLI is achieved through additional development assistance.

Source: Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern at www.unhcr.ch

Durable solutions (for refugees):

lasting solutions through local integration in the country of asylum, voluntary repatriation to the country of origin or resettlement in a third country.

Source: Agenda for Protection at www.unhcr.ch

Emergency relief:

the immediate survival assistance to the victims of crisis and violent conflict. Most relief operations are initiated on short notice and have a short implementation period (project objectives are generally completed within a year). The main purpose of emergency relief is to save lives.

Source: OECD, Development Assistance Committee Guidelines on Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation (May 1997)

Empowerment:

a process/phenomenon that allows people to take greater control over the decisions, assets, policies, processes and institutions that affect their [lives].

Source: DfID, Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

- Evaluation:** as systematic and objective an analysis and assessment of the organization's policies, programmes, practices, partnerships and procedures as possible, focused on planning, design, implementation and impacts.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Humanitarian assistance (relief):** aid that addresses the immediate needs of individuals affected by crises and is provided mainly by non-governmental and international organizations.
Source: EU, Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development. (LRRD) COM(1996)153
- Institutions:** a) organizations or agencies that operate within the public and private sector and b) the mechanisms, rules and customs by which people and organizations interact with each other.
Source: DFID, Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets
- Internally displaced persons:** people who have fled from their homes as a result of armed conflicts, widespread violence, human rights violations or natural disasters, but who have not gone outside the borders of their country.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Labour-based infrastructure projects:** short and medium term infrastructure works that generate employment and income by maximizing the use of available unskilled labour.
Source: RLSS/DOS/UNHCR
- Livelihoods:** a combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Resources include individual skills (human capital), land (natural capital), savings (financial capital), equipment (physical capital), as well as formal support groups and informal networks (social capital).
Source: DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

- Market distortion:** When any one factor interferes with market competition, leading to fewer choices and higher prices.
Source: ILO - www.ilo.org
- Millennium declaration:** was adopted by the UN General Assembly (A/RES/55/2). It lists values and principles and makes commitments for peace, security and disarmament; development and poverty eradication; protecting our common environment; human rights, democracy and good governance; protecting the vulnerable; meeting special needs of Africa; and strengthening the United Nations.
Source: UN Resolution A/RES/55/2
- Millennium development goals (MDGs):** represent 8 major development goals for reducing poverty and improving lives set by world leaders at the Millennium Summit in September 2000. These targets, which have been set for 2015, include the following: 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2) Improve maternal health; 3) Achieve universal primary education; 4) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; 5) Promote gender equality and empower women; 6) Ensure environmental sustainability; 7) Reduce child mortality; 8) Develop a global partnership for development. Find a complete list of the goals, targets and indicators at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp.
Source: www.undg.org
- Microfinance:** is the provision of financial services in a sustainable way to micro-entrepreneurs and other individuals with low incomes, who do not have access to commercial financial services.
Source: RLSS/DOS/UNHCR
- Monitoring:** an ongoing review and control of the implementation of a project to ensure that inputs, work schedules and agreed activities proceed according to plans and budgetary requirements.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

- Operational partners:** governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and UN agencies that work with UNHCR to protect and assist refugees/returnees and to achieve durable solutions.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Participatory rural appraisal:** a growing family of approaches, methods and behaviours to enable people to share, enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions and to plan, act, monitor and evaluate.
Source: Robert Chambers. Relaxed and Participatory Appraisal Notes on Practical Approaches and Methods. Notes For Participants In PRA Familiarisation Workshops In The Second Half of 1999 Institute of Development Studies/University of Sussex (1999)
- Peacebuilding:** efforts aimed at preventing the outbreak, recurrence or continuation of armed conflict and therefore encompassing a wide range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights programmes and mechanisms.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Poverty reduction strategy paper:** a country's macro-economic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Quick impact projects:** small, rapidly implemented projects intended to help create conditions for durable solutions through rapid interventions. They can, for example, provide for small-scale initial rehabilitation and enable communities to take advantage of development opportunities.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

- Reconstruction:** developmental interventions which not only seek to build, repair damage or return to the status quo ante, but also address medium- and long-term needs and the need for improvement in policies, programmes, systems and capacities to avert the recurrence of crisis and to reach higher levels of employment and standards of living.
Source: ILO, Generic Crisis Response Modules (2001)
- Rehabilitation:** actions which enable the affected population to resume more or less “normal” patterns of life. These actions constitute a transitional phase and can [occur] simultaneously with relief activities, as well as further recovery and reconstruction activities.
Source: ILO, Generic Crisis Response Modules (2001)
- Reintegration:** a process which enables former refugees and displaced people to enjoy a progressively greater degree of physical, social, legal and material security.
Source: UNHCR, The State of the World’s Refugees (1997)
- Returnees:** refugees who have returned to their country or community of origin.
Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)
- Self-reliance:** is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity – developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian assistance.
Source: RLSS/DOS/UNHCR

Sustainability: the ability of a person/community/country to cope with and recover from the stress and shocks of conflict while maintaining (not undermining) the natural, social, economic or institutional resources which form the basis of her/his/its existence.

Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

Voluntary repatriation: the free and voluntary return of refugees to their country of origin in safety and dignity.

Source: UNHCR Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities (May, 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS

4Rs	Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
ARC	Action on the Rights of the Child
ASCA	Accumulated Savings and Credit Associations
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BDS	Business Development Services
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CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDC	Community Development Council
CDEGEC	Community Development, Education, Gender Equality, and Children Section (UNHCR)
CFW	Cash-for-Work
CGAP	Consultative Group for Assisting the Poor
COP	Country Operational Plan
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DAR	Development Assistance for Refugees
DfID	UK Department for International Development
DLI	Development Through Local Integration
DOS	Division of Operational Support (UNHCR)
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EPAU	Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit (UNHCR)
EPES	Emergency Public Employment Services
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FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFW	Food-For-Work
FMIS	Financial and Management Information System
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GYBI	Generating Your Own Business Idea
GAM	Gender and Age Mainstreaming
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
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HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
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ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILAC	Information and Legal Aid Center
ILO	International Labour Organization

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

LBIP	Labour-Based Infrastructure Projects
LBT	Labour-Based Technology
LED	Local Economic Development
LEDA	Local Economic Development Agencies
MAPA	Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSP	National Solidarity Programme (Afghanistan)
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QIP	Quick Impact Projects
RLSS	Reintegration and Local Settlement Section (UNHCR)
RoSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
SEED	Employment through Small Enterprise Development (ILO)
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business (ILO)
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TOR	Terms of Reference
TQC	Time Quality Cost
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Un-exploded Ordinance
WFP	World Food Programme