



Internally displaced children attend class after fleeing an attack in the Central African Republic.

Annexes



Glossary

10-Point Plan of Action

An action plan which seeks to assist States in ensuring that refugee protection needs are recognized and appropriately addressed in situations of mixed migration. The Plan sets out ten areas in which UNHCR has an interest and a potential role to play in partnership with other key actors. The Plan is especially relevant to situations where refugees are at risk of *refoulement* or hazardous onward movements.

Acquis

Used in the EU context to refer to the “acquired” or agreed set of instruments relating to cooperation on matters of asylum.

Agenda for Protection

A declaration and programme of action, agreed by UNHCR and States as part of the Global Consultations on International Protection, comprising of six goals to improve the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers around the world. Endorsed in October 2002 by the Executive Committee and welcomed by the General Assembly.

Asylum

The grant by a State, of protection on its territory, to persons from another State who are fleeing persecution or serious danger. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including *non-refoulement*, permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country and humane standards of treatment.

Asylum-seeker

An individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum-seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which the claim is submitted. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee was initially an asylum-seeker.

Cartagena Declaration on Refugees

A Declaration adopted by a colloquium of experts from the Americas in November 1984. The Declaration enlarges the 1951 Refugee Convention definition of refugee to include “persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.” While the Declaration is not a treaty, its provisions are respected across Central America. This refugee definition has been incorporated in the legislation of most of the countries of the Americas.

Cessation Clauses

Legal provisions that set out the conditions in which refugee status comes to an end because it is no longer needed or justified. Cessation clauses are found in Article 1 (C) of the 1951 Refugee Convention and in Article I (4) of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention.

Children

Persons who are below the legal age of majority and are therefore not legally independent. This term includes adolescents. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a “child” is a person who is below the age of eighteen, unless the applicable law sets a lower age.

Cluster Leadership Approach

The “cluster leadership approach” is part of the overall UN-led humanitarian reform process initiated in 2005 aimed at improving the effectiveness of humanitarian response through the predictability and accountability of humanitarian actions. It was adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as a mechanism that would

address gaps in response and enhance the quality of humanitarian actions by strengthening partnerships and coordination between UN agencies, the Red Cross movement, international organizations and NGOs. UNHCR is designated the cluster lead for protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and camp management in situations of conflict-related internal displacement.

Community-based approach

An inclusive partnership strategy that recognizes and builds upon capacities and resources of people of concern. The approach promotes participation in programme activities.

Complementary food

Food items provided by UNHCR in addition to the basic food ration supplied by WFP.

Complementary protection

Formal permission to reside in a country, extended by a country under national law or practice, to people who are in need of international protection even though they do not qualify as a refugee under the 1951 Refugee Convention refugee status.

Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

A treaty that provides for the acquisition of nationality by those who would otherwise be stateless and who have an appropriate link with the State, through birth on the territory or through descent from a national. The Convention also provides for the retention of nationality by those who would become stateless if they were to lose their nationality to that State. UNHCR has been mandated with specific functions under Article 11 of this Convention.

Convention refugees

Persons recognized as refugees by States, under the eligibility criteria in Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention, and are entitled to the rights under that treaty.

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Refugee Convention)

This treaty establishes the most widely applicable framework for the protection of refugees. The Convention was adopted in July 1951 and entered into force in April 1954. Article 1 of the Convention limits its scope to “events occurring before 1 January 1951” but this restriction was removed by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. As of November 2007, there were 147 States party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol.

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

A Convention that provides the definition of a stateless person and establishes a framework by which a stateless person, who is lawfully resident in a State, can have legal status. The Convention was adopted in September 1954 and entered into force in June 1960.

Delivering as One

The High-level Panel proposed mechanisms to improve UN’s ability to implement development, humanitarian assistance and environmental activities. The framework is based on a unified and coherent UN structure at the Country level with one leader, one programme, one budget and, where appropriate, one office. Achievements are measured by results-based management and accountability standards.

Dublin II

A European Council regulation, effective from 1 September 2003, which provides the legal basis for establishing the criteria and mechanism for determining the State responsible for examining an asylum application in one of the Member States of the EU (excluding Denmark), as well as in Iceland and Norway.

Durable solutions

Any means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved. Traditionally, UNHCR pursues the three durable solutions of voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement.

Earmarking

A donor condition governing the use of funds:

- Unrestricted contributions: No limitations on the use of funds.
- Regional / subregional earmarking: Broadly earmarked contributions towards a region (e.g. Africa) or subregion (e.g. West Africa). Broadly earmarked contributions for supplementary programmes that cover more than one country, and contributions towards Headquarters, Global Programmes and the Operational Reserve that have no further restrictions are included in this category.
- Country earmarking: Contributions that are earmarked for a specific country without any limitations. Broadly earmarked contributions for supplementary programmes that cover only one country are included in this category.
- Thematic earmarking: Contributions that are earmarked at the country, regional or global levels for a specific theme (e.g. reintegration in Burundi), beneficiary group (e.g. Sudanese refugees in Chad) or a specific geographical region within a country (e.g. Northern Caucasus in the Russian Federation) without any further restrictions and as long as the theme or beneficiary group does not cover the entire country operation.
- Sector earmarking: Contributions that are earmarked at the country, regional or global levels for specific sectors and/or activities. All in-kind contributions, contributions against the NAM Reserve and staff-related contributions (e.g. JPOs, consultants and secondments) are included in this category.

Exclusion clauses

Legal provisions that deny the benefits of international protection to persons who would otherwise satisfy the criteria for refugee status. In the 1951 Refugee Convention, the exclusion clauses are found in Articles 1D, 1E and

1F. These clauses apply to the following categories: persons who are receiving protection or assistance from United Nations agencies other than UNHCR; persons who possess the rights and obligations attached to the possession of nationality of their country of residence; and persons in respect of whom there are serious reasons for considering that they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, a crime against humanity, a serious non-political crime, or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom)

The Committee charged with approving UNHCR's assistance programmes, advising the High Commissioner on the exercise of his/her functions and overseeing the Office's finances and administration. ExCom is composed of representatives of 72 States with a demonstrated interest in refugee issues.

Facilitated voluntary repatriation

Even when conditions in the country of origin are too difficult or dangerous for the majority of refugees to return, UNHCR can assist ("facilitate") the repatriation of any refugees who makes an informed and voluntary decision to return, and requests such assistance.

Final budget

The budget adopted by the 58th Session of the Executive Committee in October 2007, adjusted with allocations from the Operational Reserve or transfers between appropriations.

Gender-related persecution

Persecution that targets or disproportionately affects a particular gender. Under certain circumstances, gender-related persecution may come within the refugee definition.

Good Humanitarian Donorship

An initiative launched by donors in 2003 with the aim to improve their response to humanitarian crises.

Group-based protection responses	Approaches whereby the protection and assistance needs of refugees are met without previously determining their status on an individual basis. Appropriate where asylum-seekers arrive <i>en masse</i> and individualized procedures are neither feasible nor necessary (the cause of flight often being self-evident). The two main approaches are recognition of refugee status on a <i>prima facie</i> basis and temporary protection.	Junior Professional Officer (JPO)	Government-sponsored young professional working for UNHCR.
Groups with specific needs	Individuals, families or groups, requiring additional support in order to enable them to overcome the challenges they face in accessing and enjoying their rights.	Local integration	A durable solution to the plight of refugees that involves their permanent settlement in the country in which they sought asylum.
Instalments to implementing partners	In financial reports, payments made to partners (allocated to a general sector), for which financial reports are not received by the end of the financial year. These amounts will be cleared upon the reception of financial reports from the partners, which indicate the specific sector to which the amounts should be allocated.	Malnutrition	Cellular imbalance between the supply of nutrients and energy (and the body's demand for them to ensure growth, maintenance, and specific functions). It is a general term for the medical condition that is caused by an improper or insufficient nutrition, which is not adequate to maintain good health. The adverse effects of malnutrition include both physical and developmental manifestations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe Acute Malnutrition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I) Kwashiorkor, malnutrition brought on by a protein deficiency which causes fluids to drain from the blood into the stomach, causing swelling. II) Marasmus, resulting from a general lack of calories, causing extreme emaciation with a loss of muscle and fat tissue. It is considered a medical emergency and, untreated, will most often result in death. • Moderate Acute Malnutrition: A less urgent medical condition, but whose prevalence is more widespread than that of severe malnutrition. If left unattended, moderate malnutrition often progresses toward severe malnutrition.
Internally displaced person (IDP)	An individual who has been forced or obliged to flee from the individual's home or place of habitual residence, "...in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border" (according to the <i>Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</i>).	Management Systems Renewal Project (MSRP)	UNHCR's computerized management system which includes finance, supply chain, human resources and payroll.
International protection	All actions aimed at ensuring the equal access to and enjoyment of the rights of women, men, girls and boys of concern to UNHCR, in accordance with the relevant bodies of law (including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law).	Mandate Refugees	Persons who are recognized as refugees by UNHCR acting under the authority of its Statute and relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. Mandate status is especially significant in States that are not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol.

Mexico Plan of Action	The Mexico Plan of Action, launched in 2004, aims to enhance international refugee protection in Latin America by further developing international refugee law, consolidating protection networks and improving the ability of States to provide international protection to those in need. Its focus is on providing durable solutions for urban refugees, in particular self-reliance; the special needs of refugee women, the Colombian conflict and its impact, as well as solutions at border areas; and the use of resettlement opportunities in the region.	Prima facie refugees	Persons recognised as refugees, by a State or UNHCR, on the basis of objective criteria related to the circumstances in their country of origin, justifying a presumption that they meet the criteria of the applicable refugee definition. See also Group-based protection responses.
Mixed migratory flows	Movements of people from one country and/or continent to another and may include both people who are in need of international protection and others who are not. Mixed flows are likely when a country of origin is simultaneously affected by human rights violations, economic decline and an absence of opportunities of livelihood. Such flows of people, involving both refugees and migrants, are commonly referred to as 'mixed movements'.	Previous year's projects	Details of disbursements made against obligations raised during previous financial years.
OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	This regional complement to the 1951 Refugee Convention provides for a broader refugee definition. Adopted in 1969, the OAU Convention stipulates that the term "refugee" also "applies to those fleeing from external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or whole of the country of origin."	ProCap	Mechanism to enhance the UN protection response. ProCap Tier 1 refers to Senior Protection Officers administered on a contractual basis by the Norwegian Refugee Council.
Operational partner	Any organization or agency with which UNHCR collaborates to provide protection and assistance for refugees, or other people of concern to UNHCR, but which does not receive funds from UNHCR to implement activities on its behalf.	Programme support	The costs of organizational units, whose primary functions are the formulation, development, delivery and evaluation of UNHCR programmes, including those that provide technical, thematic, geographic, logistical or administrative support.
		Promoted voluntary repatriation	Voluntary repatriation encouraged and organized by UNHCR, when conditions are considered conducive for a safe and dignified return.
		Protection	All activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e., international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law).
		Protection, monitoring and co-ordination	In financial reports, the cost of UNHCR's presence at operating locations (i.e. the direct cost of providing international protection to refugee populations). This differs from the "Legal assistance" sector, which refers to the cost of specific projects and/or materials.

<u>Refoulement</u>	The removal of a person to a territory where he/she would be at risk of being persecuted, or being moved to another territory where he/she would face persecution. Under international refugee law and customary international law, <i>refoulement</i> is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.	example of international burden and responsibility sharing.
<u>Refugee</u>	A person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for international or regional instruments, under UNHCR's mandate and/or in national legislation.	
<u>Refugee-like situation</u>	The category of people in a refugee-like situation is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.	
<u>Refugee status determination (RSD)</u>	Legal and administrative procedures undertaken by States and/or UNHCR to determine whether an individual should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.	
<u>Reintegration</u>	A process which enables returnees to regain their physical, social, legal and material security needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and which eventually leads to the disappearance of any observable distinctions vis-à-vis their compatriots.	
<u>Resettlement</u>	The transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought asylum to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized citizens. For this reason, resettlement is a durable solution as well as a tool for the protection of refugees. It is also a practical	
	<u>Results-based management (RBM)</u>	A management philosophy and approach that emphasizes the achievement of results as the essential task of management.
	<u>Returnee</u>	A person who was of concern to UNHCR when outside his/her country of origin and who remains so, for a limited period (usually two years), after returning to the country of origin. The term also applies to internally displaced persons who return to their previous place of residence.
	<u>Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)</u>	Acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, that target individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender.
	<u>Self-reliance</u>	In the refugee context, the ability of an asylum-seeker or refugee to provide for his/her own living needs, and those of his/her dependants.
	<u>Sphere Project</u>	A project set up by several NGO consortia to develop a set of universal minimum standards in core areas of humanitarian assistance. Its aim is to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters and to enhance the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response.
	<u>Stateless persons</u>	Persons who are not considered as nationals, by any State under the operation of its law, including persons whose nationality is not established.
	<u>Surge Project</u>	The Surge Protection Capacity Project is UNHCR's response to increased and sudden temporary protection staffing needs in circumstances where the Office's own protection staffing capacity is insufficient. The Project's main feature includes a roster of external candidates available for immediate deployment.

Söderköping Process

An initiative, launched by UNHCR and the Swedish Migration Board, to promote dialogue on asylum and irregular migration issues among the countries situated along the eastern border of the European Union.

Temporary Protection

An arrangement or device developed by States to offer protection, of a temporary nature, to persons arriving *en masse* from situations of conflict or generalized violence, without prior individual refugee status determination. Temporary protection has been mostly used in industrialized States.

Trafficking (human)

The organized illegal movement of persons for profit. The critical additional factor that distinguishes trafficking from migrant smuggling is the use of force, coercion and/or deception throughout, or at some stage in the process. While the additional elements that distinguish trafficking from migrant smuggling may sometimes be obvious, in many cases they are difficult to prove without active investigation.

Transpose/ Transposition

The application of directives, in accordance with the rulings of the European Court of Justice, into the national law of EU-Member States.

Unaccompanied children

Children who are not in the company of parents or another adult caregiver.

United Nations Security Phases

The UN utilizes a five-phase security management system. The five phases are:

Phase One – Precautionary: Used to warn staff that the security situation in the country, or a portion of the country, is such that caution should be exercised. Travel to the duty station requires advance clearance from the Designated Official responsible for security.

Phase Two – Restricted Movement: Will be declared to signify that the

situation warrants a much higher level of awareness and preparedness than the precautionary phase, and to impose major restrictions on the movement of staff members and their eligible dependants who may be directed to remain at home unless otherwise instructed. Phase Two should be used as a transition measure. No travel to or within the country will occur unless specifically authorized by the Designated Official as essential travel.

Phase Three – Relocation: Indicates a substantial deterioration in the security situation, which may result in the relocation of non-essential staff members or their eligible dependants. The determination of essential staff members for security purposes will be made by the Designated Official and the Security Management Team.

Phase Four – Emergency Operations: All internationally recruited staff may be evacuated, apart from staff directly concerned with security matters, emergency or humanitarian relief operations. The purpose of Phase Four is to limit the numbers of international staff members at the duty station to those vital for emergency, humanitarian relief, security operations or any other operation deemed essential by the Secretary-General.

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

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

The volunteer arm of the United Nations was created by the General Assembly in 1970 to serve as an operational partner in development cooperation at the request of UN member States. It deploys qualified volunteers to different UN organizations.

Voluntary Repatriation

Return to the country of origin based on the refugees' free and informed decision. Voluntary repatriation is one of the three durable solutions and may be organized (when it takes place under the auspices of the concerned governments and/or UNHCR) or spontaneous (the refugees return by their own means with no involvement of UNHCR and governments). See also

“facilitated” and “promoted voluntary repatriation”.

Z-Score (normal or standard score)

The z-score represents the relative position of the data value (raw score) by indicating the number of standard deviations (measure of statistical dispersion) it is from the mean. Normally, any value with a z-score less than 3 or greater than 3 should be considered an outlier.

List of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
AfDB	African Development Bank	DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ALAC	Advice and Legal Aid Centre	DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy	EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	EC	European Commission
AU	African Union	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
AU/PSC	African Union Peace and Security Council	ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process (Inter-agency)	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
CAR	Central African Republic	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
CBCP	The Söderköping/Cross Border Cooperation Process	ECRE	European Council on Refugees and Exiles
CCA	Common Country Assessment (UN)	EDF	European Development Fund
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management (cluster)	ELENA	European Legal Network on Asylum
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	EPRS	Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (UNHCR)
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank	ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator (United Nations)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	EU	European Union
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan	EUFOR	European Force
CoE	Council of Europe	ExCom	Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme
COP	Country Operations Plan	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
CPA	Comprehensive Plan of Action	GDP	Gross domestic product
CPR	Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network	GLIA	Great Lakes Initiative for Africa
DAFI	Albert Einstein Academic Scholarship Programme for Refugees	GPS	Global Positioning System
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs		

GTZ	Deutsche Gessellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit	MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
HIV and AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	MSRP	Management Systems Renewal Project
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	NAP	National Action Plan
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	NFIs	Non-food items
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	NWFP	North-West Frontier Province (Pakistan)
IGASOM	IGAD Peace Support Mission in Somalia	OAS	Organization of American States
ILO	International Labour Organization	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
IMF	International Monetary Fund	ODA	Official Development Assistance
IOM	International Organization for Migration	OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards	OHCHR	(UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
IUCN	World Conservation Union	OHR	Office of the High Representative (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
JAM	Joint Assessment of Needs Mission	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	OIOS	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
JPO	Junior Professional Officer	OMS	Operations Management System
LAIC	Legal Aid and Information Centre	OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	PCWG	Protection Cluster Working Group
MENA	Middle East and North Africa	PISG	Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (Kosovo)
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur - Common Market of the Southern Cone	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
MONUC	United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	RLU	Regional Legal Unit
		RSD	Refugee status determination

SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services Agency	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
SRSR	Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UN-IP	United Nations Integrated Development Programme
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan	UNJLS	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNMIL	United Nations Mission for Liberia
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNDG	United Nations Development Group	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	UNV	United Nations Volunteer
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (cluster)
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	WFP	World Food Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	WHO	World Health Organization
		ZAR	<i>Zone d'accueil des réfugiés</i>

Member States of the Executive Committee

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Argentina	Holy See	Poland
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Austria	India	Republic of Korea
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Belgium	Ireland	Russian Federation
Benin	Israel	Serbia
Brazil	Italy	Somalia
Canada	Japan	South Africa
Chile	Jordan	Spain
China	Kenya	Sudan
Colombia	Lebanon	Sweden
Costa Rica	Lesotho	Switzerland
Côte d'Ivoire	Luxembourg	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Cyprus	Madagascar	Thailand
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mexico	Tunisia
Denmark	Montenegro	Turkey
Ecuador	Morocco	Uganda
Egypt	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Estonia	Namibia	United Republic of Tanzania
Ethiopia	Netherlands	United States of America
Finland	New Zealand	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
France	Nicaragua	Yemen
Germany	Nigeria	Zambia
Ghana	Norway	
Greece	Pakistan	

Bureau of the Executive Committee

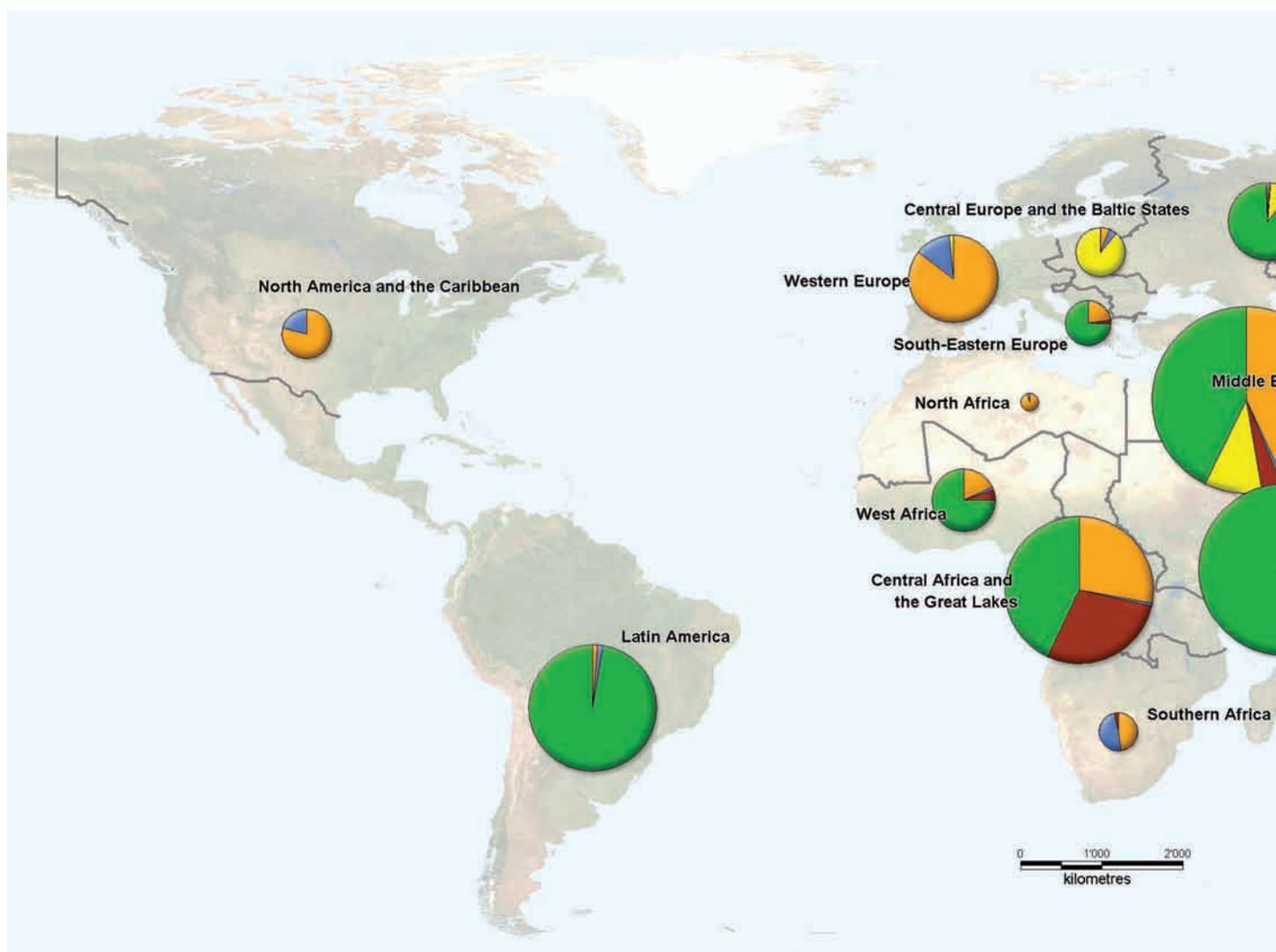
Chairperson: H.E. Ms. Laura Thompson Chacón, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Vice-Chairperson: H.E. Ms. Caroline Millar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicoleta Birladianu, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

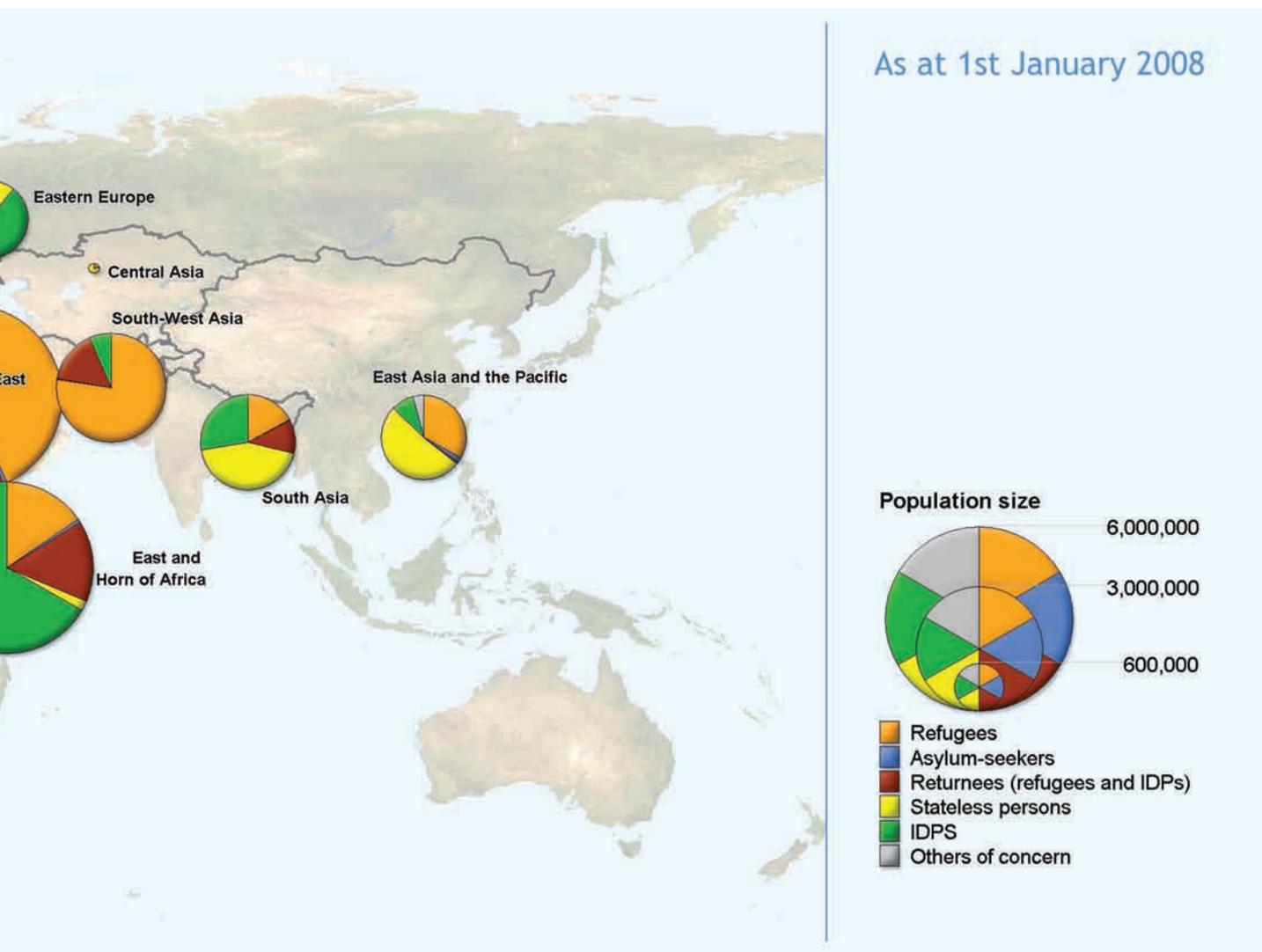
(October 2008)

Populations of concern to UNHCR



Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, stateless persons and others of concern to UNHCR (1 January 2008)

Subregion	Refugees				Asylum-seekers	Returned refugees
	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	<i>Of whom assisted by UNHCR</i>		
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	1,100,050	20	1,100,070	673,610	21,900	109,370
East and Horn of Africa	815,180	10	815,190	733,920	30,270	132,940
West Africa	174,730	10	174,730	163,620	13,350	48,260
Southern Africa	181,190	-	181,190	88,480	186,760	12,070
North Africa ³	100,090	29,500	129,590	95,480	5,120	-
Middle East ⁴	2,553,860	38,070	2,591,930	408,980	31,790	45,470
South-West Asia ⁵	1,850,860	1,147,750	2,998,610	1,850,820	4,320	373,870
Central Asia	6,970	350	7,320	3,480	950	10
South Asia	317,470	2,500	319,970	146,340	4,310	2,000
East Asia and the Pacific	498,860	420	499,270	161,450	27,210	70
Eastern Europe	12,700	5,000	17,700	9,120	4,650	260
South-Eastern Europe	116,770	70	116,840	111,200	890	6,100
Central Europe and the Baltic States	35,980	-	35,980	17,940	28,640	160
Western Europe	1,414,760	-	1,414,760	-	217,280	-
North America and the Caribbean	456,980	-	456,980	20	121,500	-
Latin America ⁶	42,940	487,590	530,530	35,910	41,050	30
Total	9,679,390	1,711,280	11,390,670	4,500,350	739,990	730,600



IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR ¹	Returned IDPs	Stateless persons	Various ²	Total population of concern
1,693,800	1,005,000	-	-	3,930,130
3,485,990	663,830	100,000	-	5,228,220
709,050	180	-	-	945,570
-	-	-	470	380,500
-	-	-	-	134,720
2,532,870	166,000	591,080	-	5,959,130
153,720	8,010	-	-	3,538,530
-	-	26,090	-	34,360
509,570	208,600	800,000	140	1,844,590
129,920	9,970	772,560	61,500	1,500,490
1,149,050	1,140	123,110	5,740	1,301,650
376,360	7,390	560	450	508,590
-	-	500,340	310	565,430
-	-	23,560	-	1,655,600
-	-	-	-	578,490
3,000,000	-	10	-	3,571,620
13,740,320	2,070,120	2,937,320	68,620	31,677,620

Notes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection. In the absence of official refugee estimates in 24 industrialized countries, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population based on ten years of refugee recognition. A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

¹ IDPs include 146,310 people in "IDP-like situations" in Eastern Europe.

² Persons of concern to UNHCR not included in the previous categories but to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance.

³ According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

⁴ Refugee figures for Iraqis in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic are Government estimates.

⁵ Refugee figure for Pakistan includes recognized Afghan refugees (1,700), registered Afghans in refugee villages who are assisted by UNHCR (886,700), and registered Afghans outside refugee villages who are living in a "refugee-like" situation (1,147,500). Individuals in all categories have been issued a Proof of Registration Card by the Government of Pakistan. Following the completion of the registration in 2007, those living outside refugee villages are now in the "refugee-like" category. They do not receive direct UNHCR assistance but they benefit from advocacy and reintegration support upon return.

⁶ According to the Constitutional Court of Colombia, there is a discrepancy between the real number of displaced people and the number given by the national registration system. The Court cites the Director of the Agencia Presidencial para la Acción Social y la Cooperación Internacional who acknowledged that the number of IDPs in Colombia is close to three million (Order of Compliance 218, dated 11 August 2006, related to the landmark Judgement T-025).