

SERBIA

(and Kosovo: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))

| Operational highlights |

Serbia

- UNHCR facilitated a significant achievement in the regional effort to end displacement caused by the 1991-1995 conflict in the Balkans. Four countries—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia—signed a Joint Declaration in Belgrade in November 2011, focused on resolving outstanding issues and including a Regional Housing Programme for some 74,000 beneficiaries (of whom some 45,000 are in Serbia).
- Serbia ratified the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. UNHCR established that 6.8 per cent of the Roma population in the country was at risk of statelessness due to lack of documentation. UNHCR's advocacy resulted in the abolition of taxes for birth registration and the adoption of a Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence. However, there remained a need for systemic solutions and simplified procedures to resolve documentation problems for marginalized Roma population.



Persons of concern for Serbia

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Croatia	49,900	49,900	51	7
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	20,700	20,700	54	6
	Various	10	10	27	27
Asylum-seekers	Somalia	180	180	12	19
	Afghanistan	170	170	14	18
	Various	40	40	11	-
IDPs	Serbia	210,100	97,300	50	19
Stateless¹	Citizens of the Former Yugoslavia	8,500	1,600	50	61
Total		289,600	169,900		

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

Persons of concern for Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Croatia	60	60	51	2
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	50	50	51	33
	Iraq	20	20	52	70
	Various	10	10	33	-
Asylum-seekers	Various	10	10	11	-
IDPs	Kosovo	18,100	18,100	47	39
Returnees (IDPs)	Kosovo	800	800	50	30
Others of concern	Minority forced returns of concern to UNHCR	500	500	35	30
Returnees (refugees)	Various	300	300	48	44
Total		19,850	19,850		

- UNHCR and the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees identified some 97,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in need of assistance. The vast majority indicated that local integration was their preferred durable solution.
- Some 1,500 persons of concern living in collective centres or inadequate private accommodation were provided with permanent housing. The self-sufficiency of more than 2,100 people was enhanced by income-generating activities and vocational training.
- Legal assistance was provided to some 2,700 asylum-seekers, and more than 4,300 refugees. In addition, some 4,000 Roma at risk of statelessness were given legal aid to help them obtain documents and gain access to their rights, while 3,500 displaced people from Kosovo received help with documentation and counselling on property restitution.

Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

- Legal assistance and counselling were provided to 1,480 returnees.
- UNHCR helped 240 families to repair shelters or rebuild their homes.
- Food was distributed to 1,840 people and core relief items were provided to 1,220 returnees and displaced persons.
- UNHCR helped the authorities to bring the national legal framework on the prevention of statelessness in line with international standards. The amended Citizenship Law now has a definition of a stateless person in accordance with the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
- Some 2,000 individuals received direct assistance or counselling to help them obtain personal documents. Around 17 per cent of those assisted were members of the Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian (RAE) communities, while 17 per cent were Kosovo Serbs.

| Working environment |

Serbia

The Serbian Government moved closer to achieving its objective of becoming a candidate for membership of the European Union (EU). The global financial crisis further aggravated economic problems in Serbia, increasing the number of people living below the poverty threshold to more than 680,000. This figure included many refugees and IDPs, as well as members of marginalized communities, such as the Roma.

Kosovo

While some progress was made in the EU-sponsored Pristina-Belgrade Dialogue, which continues to unfold on the basis of the UN General Assembly Resolution 64/392 of September 2010, the status issue with Serbia remained unresolved. Still, 85 States had recognized Kosovo as independent by the end of 2011. The first census since 1981 was held in April 2011, and established the population at 1.73 million (although some 60,000 Kosovo Serbs did not participate).

The overall security situation in Kosovo was stable but the political scene remained uncertain and tense. In July, Kosovo was affected by severe unrest in the north when the authorities attempted to assert customs control over the two entry points.

| Achievements and impact |

Serbia

• Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's primary aims in Serbia were to support the attainment of durable solutions, whether local integration or return; reduce statelessness; help the Government build an asylum system compatible with international standards; and assist the most vulnerable refugees and IDPs.

Favourable protection environment

- Serbia has acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, indicating its commitment to human rights and humanitarian standards and the prevention and reduction of statelessness. Some progress was made in resolving the problems of the "legally invisible" Roma and their lack of personal documentation, placing them at risk of statelessness. The adoption of a Law on Permanent and Temporary Residence was a step forward in enabling Roma without residence to register at local welfare centres and obtain documents to help them gain access to their rights. There was improvement in the ability of asylum-seekers to gain access to status determination procedures and be referred to asylum centres.

Fair protection processes

- Some 3,130 asylum-seekers were registered in 2011. The Asylum Office conducted 118 refugee status determination (RSD) interviews and issued about 90 decisions, all of which were negative based mainly on the "Safe Third Country" concept. UNHCR provided legal advice to some 2,700 asylum-seekers and submitted more than 50 appeals to the Asylum Commission. A new reception facility was opened by the authorities, but its capacity was limited.
- UNHCR's survey of the Roma minority revealed that 6.8 per cent of its members were at risk of statelessness, due to lack of birth registration and of personal documentation, while 1.5 per cent of Roma children and adults were "legally invisible". The size of the RAE population in Serbia was not clear. The Government's response to a European Union questionnaire noted that "most researchers estimate that there are some 450,000 Roma residing in Serbia". That would mean that some 30,000 RAE were at risk of statelessness.
- In 2011, UNHCR assisted 3,700 Roma in the country and some 900 in the region to obtain civil documentation. Strong advocacy continued for legislative changes and solutions to fill gaps in the area of birth registration.
- UNHCR helped 3,500 IDPs obtain basic documents and assisted 60 others to gain their property rights in Kosovo.

UNHCR's agricultural income-generating programme helped this Croatian refugee in Vojvodina (northern Serbia).



Security from violence and exploitation

- Some 90 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) received information and/or protection, while half of them were provided with legal assistance. Public debates involving local institutions and other stakeholders and workshops for Roma IDPs were organized to raise awareness about SGBV.

Basic needs and services

- Psychosocial counselling was offered to some 11,810 persons (6,520 IDPs and 5,290 refugees), while some 90 individuals were referred to homes for the elderly.
- Support for primary education of Roma IDP children remained a priority. Some 400 children attended pre-school and compensatory classes, and 110 were enrolled in local schools. Sixty-five children in the Asylum Centre benefited from UNHCR-organized social and cultural activities.

Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR organized 400 meetings at the municipal level encouraging local authorities to cooperate in ensuring that vulnerable IDPs and refugees were able to benefit from the social welfare and health systems.
- The livelihoods of 2,100 refugees and IDPs were improved by means of agricultural programmes (1,180 persons) and vocational training (885), while 17 individuals (supporting 68 family members) were employed in two recycling cooperatives. UNHCR also supported the inclusion of people of concern in local action plans in 25 municipalities,

and some 50 families benefited from income-generating activities.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR focused on providing permanent housing for more than 1,500 displaced persons and refugees still living in collective centres or poor private accommodation. Some 94 houses were provided, benefiting nearly 400 persons. In addition, building material was distributed to 930 people, and social housing offered a solution for 65 others. UNHCR gave support to the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees to help it implement local action plans, whereby 25 local communities provided another 102 houses, 22 building material kits and 13 income-generation kits to 536 vulnerable refugees and IDPs.
- UNHCR assisted nearly 180 people to return voluntarily to Croatia. Only 600 IDPs returned to Kosovo from central Serbia, mainly due to the lack of housing and jobs in areas of return. Twenty-five go-and-see visits were organized for 280 IDPs throughout Kosovo, and 30 municipal working group meetings were held to help IDPs make free and informed return decisions.

External relations

- UNHCR continued to keep statelessness high on the media agenda. Financial support was given to the only magazine in the Roma language which reports regularly on statelessness issues. Two weekly television programmes disseminated information related to return to Kosovo and Croatia.

Kosovo

● *Main objectives and targets*

UNHCR's primary aims in Kosovo were to strengthen the capacity of the authorities to implement an asylum system in compliance with international standards; support durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, whether they opted to return to their areas of origin or to remain in their place of residence; and provide legal aid and remedies for people at risk of statelessness.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR helped the authorities to bring the national legal framework on the prevention of statelessness in line with international standards. The amended Citizenship Law now has a definition of a stateless person in accordance with the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. It also includes provisions for the acquisition of citizenship by stateless persons, and by children born in Kosovo to stateless parents. UNHCR assisted the authorities to reform legislation on civil status and civil registration by providing comments on legal drafts.
- The drafting of the Civil Status Law, which was adopted in 2011, and five out of 21 planned Administrative Instructions also received UNHCR's support. Furthermore, UNHCR helped the authorities to draft a regulation on the establishment of the Municipal Office for Communities and Returns (MOCR). It participated both in the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Board overseeing the implementation of the Strategy for Reintegration of Repatriated Persons, and in the Secretariat, which has executive authority to process assistance requests.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR and its legal implementing partner, the Civil Rights Programme/Kosovo (CRP/K), conducted initial interviews with all asylum-seekers and offered them counselling, in addition to distributing more than 5,000 information leaflets in nine languages. Some 2,000 individuals obtained personal documents with the aid of direct assistance and counselling. This enabled many within marginalized communities to gain access to a wide variety of services, which in turn enhanced their social inclusion. UNHCR's advocacy and engagement with partners resulted in agreements with 26 municipalities in Kosovo for waivers of civil status registration fees for the RAE communities.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Forty victims of violence and exploitation were identified and received legal assistance and counselling. However, the reluctance to report cases of SGBV among all communities remained a matter of concern. Additional training on SGBV prevention and response was conducted for local lawyers.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR assessed the needs of returnees in Kosovo and provided them with basic assistance. Food was given to

430 families, while 300 received return packages of core-relief items (blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits, sanitary napkins, multi-purpose stoves and firewood) and 110 were provided with household items. The assistance packages contained food for six months. UNHCR also gave food assistance to an additional 300 vulnerable spontaneous-returnee families who were not eligible to benefit from housing assistance from other sources.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR and its partners assisted 240 returnee families, including refugees and IDPs, in shelter repair and housing construction either directly or in cooperation with the Ministry of Communities and Returns and with the European Union (EU). Housing assistance was provided to 12 refugee families displaced by the 1991-1995 conflicts under the EU regional Instrument for Pre-Accession, co-funded with UNHCR. Legal aid helped facilitate the naturalization of 76 refugees.

External relations

- UNHCR cooperated with donors, the UN Kosovo Team, NGOs and other partners on issues such as the lack of a reintegration programme for voluntary returnees, irregular onward movements within Europe of people returned to Kosovo under readmission agreements, and a strategy to find durable solutions for refugees and IDPs. UNHCR advocated for common plans and interventions for minority returnees, readmitted minority returnees, refugees and IDPs. It also ensured that the media focused on the rights of voluntary minority returnees, refugees and IDPs. UNHCR highlighted the need for land allocation and more housing for returnees.

Logistics and operations support

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

| Constraints |

Serbia

The issue of the growing number of asylum-seekers remained unresolved. Legislative reform was needed in the area of civil registration and to promote the social inclusion of the RAE communities. The search for durable solutions for IDPs in Serbia made little progress due to the lack of dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina. The economic situation limited employment opportunities for persons of concern.

Kosovo

The complex political situation, mainly affecting the population in the north and minorities in the south, remained a major constraint. The Ministry of Communities and Return suffered from insufficient funds, a lack of available land, and the absence of a durable reintegration strategy. A lack of coordination between the central and

municipal authorities, and limits on the ability of the Municipal Office for Communities and Returns to provide a comprehensive solution for reintegration were further constraints. High unemployment, the slow return of the rule of law and inadequate delivery of basic services affected the entire population, particularly minorities.

Financial information

In 2011, available funds covered around 50 per cent of assessed needs in Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)). The most critical unmet needs in Serbia were related to housing support and income-generating activities, while in Kosovo, financial constraints prevented the implementation of livelihood activities and compelled UNHCR to reduce housing support for returnees.

Organization and implementation

Collaboration between UNHCR's offices at the regional level was expanded. The Office in Kosovo moved its focus from operations and assistance to advocacy and legal aid, with priority given to asylum, migration and statelessness issues.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

Serbia

□ Number of offices	2
□ Total staff	58
International	4
National	42
Others	12

Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	65
International	9
National	49
UNVs	7

Working with others

Serbia

UNHCR's programme was implemented through 18 partners, including national and international NGOs as well as State entities. Cooperation with various ministries and the Serbian Refugee Commissioner, as well as municipal authorities and local centres for social welfare, ensured that UNHCR's programmes were implemented effectively.

UNHCR took part in a joint UN programme to promote peacebuilding and the development of the 2011-2015 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Serbia. It also worked with the UNODC, the IOM, and the Anti-Human Trafficking National Authority, to raise awareness and strengthen local authorities' ability to counter human trafficking. UNHCR participated in various UN theme groups on gender, HIV and AIDS, disabilities and youth, and chaired the Roma theme group.

The UN Country Team worked closely with the OSCE and the EU on issues related to birth registration. UNHCR

continued its close cooperation with the EU in the context of the accession process. Cooperation with the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), private organizations (Humanitarian Organization Divac - HOD) and NGOs, including the Danish Refugee Council and InterSOS, also continued.

Kosovo

UNHCR implemented its programme through five implementing partners and worked closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Department of Asylum, Citizenship and Migration), the Ministry of Communities and Return, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare at the central level, and with local municipal authorities to ensure that minorities had access to their basic rights.

In addition to participating in the UN Kosovo Team's five-year 2011-2015 Common Development Plan, UNHCR played a role in the development of the UN Strategic Framework on return and in the Human Security and Gender Coordination group, which promoted gender equality and women's self-reliance. The Office also signed a technical agreement with the OSCE Mission in Kosovo.

Overall assessment

Serbia

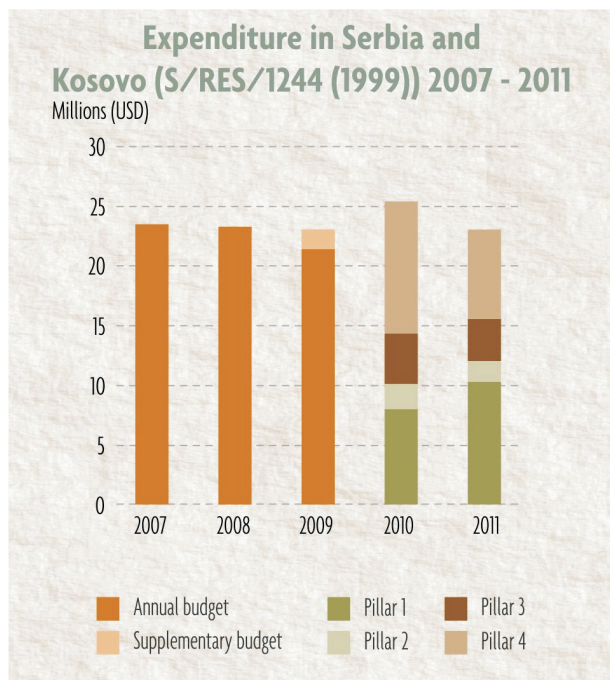
In 2011, most of the main operational objectives were achieved. UNHCR continued to ensure admission to the territory and to the asylum procedure, while trying to improve the quality of RSD procedures. It was anticipated that efforts to strengthen the asylum system in Serbia would remain the main focus of UNHCR's activities in 2012 and beyond.

Refugees in Serbia from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia have become the largest protracted refugee situation in Europe. Some solutions should be achieved for their benefit through the Regional Housing Project. Assistance for persons displaced from Kosovo has remained a substantive part of UNHCR's work, which continued to urge the Government to update its strategy for IDPs to allow full local integration.

Significant progress was achieved in addressing statelessness, notably Serbia's accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Some progress has been made in providing solutions and assistance to persons at risk of statelessness, but more needs to be done.

Kosovo

UNHCR's advocacy with the authorities and the international community proved successful in helping Kosovo move towards European and international standards on asylum, statelessness, protection monitoring and reintegration. UNHCR was acknowledged to be an essential counterpart by the authorities, especially on legislative and administrative matters. In view of the complexity of the political and administrative structure, UNHCR will need to continue promoting coordination between central and municipal authorities.



Despite the adoption of the new Law on Asylum, legislation on asylum and reception conditions remained weak. Kosovo is a key transit country for asylum-seekers heading to Western Europe, calling for regional cooperation on the identification of people of concern to UNHCR within mixed migration movements. UNHCR helped the authorities to safeguard asylum in Kosovo, strengthen RSD procedures and establish an effective protection-sensitive entry system in Kosovo.

UNHCR continued to support legal reform efforts with regard to civil status and civil registration, as well as the reduction and prevention of statelessness. The Office provided advice to the drafters of the Law on Citizenship and Law on Civil Status, which are now consistent with international standards. Legal assistance and advice were also provided to facilitate civil status registration and the issuance of ID cards to 2,000 individuals.

The Kosovo authorities and the international donor community received useful, detailed information from UNHCR on the displaced outside Kosovo and within the region, the number of those willing to return, where they intended to return and their family size and structure. This data helped in the design of assistance programmes and reintegration strategies.

UNHCR continued its supervisory role in the return process, particularly by monitoring minorities' access to basic rights and services. The monitoring of those returning to Kosovo from within the region was conducted in close cooperation with the Ministry of Communities and Returns. UNHCR also monitored the situation of members of minorities returned from Western Europe on the basis of readmission agreements, and advised the authorities on the implementation of Kosovo's Strategy for Reintegration of Repatriated Persons.

Partners

Serbia Implementing partners

Government agencies: Fund for Aid to Refugees, Expelled and Displaced Persons, Serbian Commissioner for Refugees

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

Others: Faculty of Law of Nis, Faculty of Law of Novi Sad, UNOPS

Serbia Operational partners

Government agencies: Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Human and Minority Rights, Kosovo and Metohija, Infrastructure and Capital Investment, Labour and Social Policy, the People's Office of the President of the Republic of Serbia, Public Administration and Local Self Government

NGOs: HELP, International Orthodox Christian Charities, Save the Children

Others: BPRM, Commissioner for Equality, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Union Delegation, Humanitarian Organization Divac, IOM, Ombudsman of the Republic of Serbia, OSCE Mission to Serbia, UN Country Team, UN HABITAT, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO

Kosovo Implementing partners

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

Others: UNV

Kosovo Operational partners

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

Others: Council of Europe, EULEX, European Union Office in Kosovo, EUSR, ICO, IOM, KFOR, Kosovo Red Cross, OHCHR, OSCE, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNMIK, WHO

| Unmet needs |

Serbia

Refugees and IDPs:

Due to lack of funds, the process of closing collective centres slowed down since some 258 refugee and IDP families (more than 1,000 individuals) did not get assistance to reach durable accommodation in one of the following ways:

- Provision of packages of building materials to 40 of them.
- Micro-housing loans to provide decent accommodation to 72 other families disposing of a stable source of income.
- Purchase of very modest abandoned rural houses to 50 refugee/IDP families who are able to work and support themselves.
- Access to prefabricated houses to 16 vulnerable refugee/IDP families capable to live independently but who cannot acquire any form of accommodation with their own means.

- Sustainable accommodation in social housing in supportive environment for 80 extremely vulnerable IDP families.
- 173 refugees were denied vocational training, reducing their chance of finding employment and putting their families at risk of having no regular income.

Kosovo

IDPs:

- Only 52 families were able to receive housing reconstruction assistance, out of a total of 152 families in need.

Returnees:

- A comprehensive national scheme for land allocation to boost the returns and support durable solutions could not be provided for the most vulnerable (of around 20 persons of concern) in the region and within Kosovo.

Budget, income and expenditure in Serbia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	13,022,355	773,805	85,668	14,471,631	28,353,459
Income from contributions	649,341	0	0	2,001,801	2,651,142
Other funds available	8,531,326	728,309	0	3,504,667	12,764,302
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	9,180,667	728,309	0	5,506,468	15,415,444
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
International and regional instruments	75,985	0	0	0	75,985
National legal framework	100,779	11,397	0	25,828	138,004
National administrative framework	0	0	0	25,828	25,828
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	25,828	25,828
National and regional migration policy	156,378	0	0	26,552	182,930
Prevention of statelessness	0	17,422	0	0	17,422
Access to territory	19,641	0	0	0	19,641
Subtotal	352,783	28,819	0	104,036	485,638
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Reception conditions	100,609	0	0	0	100,609
Registration and profiling	113,977	22,794	0	0	136,771
Access to asylum procedures	196,072	0	0	0	196,072
Fair and efficient status determination	19,859	0	0	0	19,859
Individual documentation	113,977	0	0	51,657	165,634
Civil status documentation	0	0	0	207,116	207,116
Subtotal	544,494	22,794	0	258,773	826,061
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Gender-based violence	179,417	0	0	114,885	294,302
Access to legal remedies	113,977	0	0	0	113,977
Subtotal	293,394	0	0	114,885	408,279
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,783,878	0	0	1,950,598	3,734,476
Basic domestic and hygiene items	275,669	0	0	219,435	495,104
Primary health care	102,854	0	0	65,659	168,513
HIV and AIDS	59,591	0	0	0	59,591
Education	0	0	0	190,951	190,951
Services for groups with specific needs	192,095	0	0	122,861	314,956
Subtotal	2,414,087	0	0	2,549,504	4,963,591

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,067,663	0	0	576,342	1,644,005
Subtotal	1,067,663	0	0	576,342	1,644,005
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	78,156	0	0	34,438	112,594
Voluntary return	261,076	0	0	317,084	578,160
Local integration	854,621	0	0	368,693	1,223,314
Reduction of statelessness	0	368,139	0	0	368,139
Subtotal	1,193,853	368,139	0	720,215	2,282,207
<i>External relations</i>					
Partnership	267,191	0	0	51,657	318,848
Public information	270,411	69,729	0	181,720	521,860
Subtotal	537,602	69,729	0	233,377	840,708
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	449,509	21,423	0	166,525	637,457
Programme management and coordination	1,365,400	34,183	0	111,805	1,511,388
Subtotal	1,814,909	55,606	0	278,330	2,148,845
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	961,881	183,223	0	671,008	1,816,112
Total	9,180,666	728,310	0	5,506,470	15,415,446

Budget, income and expenditure in Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	1,156,000	1,220,470	8,562,066	3,469,916	14,408,452
Income from contributions	190,098	0	0	0	190,098
Other funds available	964,888	1,010,410	3,554,466	2,023,805	7,553,569
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	1,154,986	1,010,410	3,554,466	2,023,805	7,743,667
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
National legal framework	0	106,150	0	0	106,150
Prevention of statelessness	0	143,368	0	0	143,368
Subtotal	0	249,518	0	0	249,518
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Reception conditions	194,410	0	0	0	194,410
Fair and efficient status determination	130,041	0	0	0	130,041
Civil status documentation	0	208,989	0	0	208,989
Subtotal	324,451	208,989	0	0	533,440
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Gender-based violence	190,677	154,180	165,226	127,140	637,223
Access to legal remedies	0	0	213,691	173,529	387,220
Subtotal	190,677	154,180	378,917	300,669	1,024,443
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Shelter and other infrastructure	0	0	599,638	351,534	951,172
Subtotal	0	0	599,638	351,534	951,172

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Participatory assessment	0	154,182	425,823	276,266	856,271
Subtotal	0	154,182	425,823	276,266	856,271
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Voluntary return	0	0	541,275	206,591	747,866
Rehabilitation and reintegration	0	0	211,241	132,623	343,864
Local integration	434,511	0	0	0	434,511
Subtotal	434,511	0	752,516	339,214	1,526,241
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	0	0	699,452	362,539	1,061,991
Programme management and coordination	122,298	152,577	384,103	257,843	916,821
Subtotal	122,298	152,577	1,083,555	620,382	1,978,812
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	83,049	90,964	314,018	135,739	623,770
Total	1,154,986	1,010,410	3,554,467	2,023,804	7,743,667