

SERBIA



Operational highlights

Serbia

- Serbian authorities adopted eight by-laws and began implementation of the Law on Asylum in April 2008. UNHCR transferred responsibility for a reception centre for asylum-seekers, as well as the refugee status determination procedure (RSD) to the Government. The Office assisted some 110 asylum-seekers and mandate refugees.
- UNHCR conducted two participatory assessments with IDP groups, including Roma, accommodated in collective centres and settlements. The assessments were complemented by research on the refugee population carried out with the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees. The findings served as a basis for the durable solutions strategy in the country and facilitated advocacy and fund raising at the regional and country levels.
- Repatriation of refugees to Croatia remained modest, primarily due to issues of unresolved occupancy/tenancy

rights and convalidation of working years for pension purposes of Serb refugees from Croatia. As a result of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Kosovo Assembly in February 2008, returns of minority groups from other parts of Serbia to Kosovo have come to a near halt. UNHCR assisted 38 Roma IDPs to return voluntarily to Kosovo. Another 500 IDPs participated in 40 'go and see' visits to Kosovo.

- Local integration has been recognized as one of the preferred durable solutions for refugees. UNHCR and the Government of Serbia have reinvigorated their efforts to assist vulnerable groups, especially in the collective centres. Four centers were closed and more than 1,400 people who had been living in them benefited from various solutions tailored to their needs. Some 2,090 documents were provided to IDPs from Kosovo, while 2,500 refugees were taken off the registration rolls as a result of their naturalization.
- UNHCR began a project to address the needs of the Roma and related ethnic groups who are often unable to enjoy basic civil rights and are in a situation of *de facto* statelessness due to lack of registration documents. Since February 2008 some 600 Roma were identified as in need of civil

registration and were being helped in this regard to obtain documents. UNHCR provided free legal assistance to refugees and IDPs to support their search for durable solutions.

Kosovo

- UNHCR transferred some components of the Lead Agency Programme dealing with returns to the relevant Kosovo authorities and civil society actors. The Office supported a Localization Unit within the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, which became operational in November 2008.
- UNHCR embarked on the development of a new comprehensive return strategy and was involved in the revision of the Manual for Sustainable Return. These actions are expected to reverse the declining trend in returns: only some 600 IDPs returned to and within Kosovo, while some 200 refugees returned from the countries in the region during 2008.

- The Office facilitated IDP returns and worked to sustain them through a project for local integration in host communities. Some 4,920 individuals benefited from community development projects that strengthened the integration of minority returnees. Free legal assistance and counselling were provided to some 2,100 persons through NGO legal centres.
- UNHCR provided an analysis of the legislation and procedures related to the prevention of statelessness. Progress has been made in the civil registration of Roma, some 2,500 assisted with civil status registration and some 340 were registered as habitual residents.
- The Asylum Law entered into force on 15 June 2008, together with the new Constitution of Kosovo. The Office organized training events that focused on key features of the Kosovo Law on Asylum.

Working environment

Serbia

The year 2008 was marked by political differences over the country's future direction. The situation became more complicated with the unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo in February. Parliament was dissolved in March and elections held in May. The new coalition Government was formed only in July 2008. The dissolution of Parliament and the lengthy period before a new government was formed slowed legislative work that had a direct impact on populations of concern to UNHCR. The unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo stalled returns to Kosovo.

In the second half of 2008, Serbia ratified the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU. The Government stepped up efforts to solve a number of pressing issues, including an increase of its social responsibility and the observance of international law.

The appointment of a new Commissioner for Refugees in July 2008 reinvigorated the Government's efforts to find durable solutions for the remaining refugees. These efforts were further supported by UNHCR through its Protracted Refugee Situation Initiative, which focused on sustainable integration and realization of rights upon return.

Kosovo

Kosovo's independence has been recognized by 53 countries by year's end. The new governing bodies pledged to protect the rights of minorities. In April 2008, Kosovo's Parliament adopted a new Constitution, which came into force on 15 June, heralding the transfer of competencies from the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to the local authorities. UNMIK's legal and executive powers were significantly curtailed, but the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 remained in force and served as the primary source of rights for displaced persons and refugees. A new international institutional arrangement was put in place in Kosovo consisting of an European-led rule of law mission, an EU appointed Special Representative as well as an International Civilian Office.

With the discontinuation of UNMIK's operational role in returns, UNHCR developed a new return strategy. The authorities were working to abide by the provisions of international conventions related to human rights. The Constitution of Kosovo guarantees the right of all refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo to return to their homes and recover their property and personal possessions. In this regard, the Ministry for Communities and Returns announced a broader emphasis on minority communities and directed efforts towards their stabilization in Kosovo.

Ethnic and social tensions persisted throughout Kosovo, particularly in northern Mitrovica. The evolving and uncertain ethnic and socio-economic environment has affected returns despite renewed efforts to boost them.

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

Serbia

- Help the Government of Serbia to find durable solutions for IDPs from Kosovo and for the most vulnerable refugees from Croatia and BiH.
- Provide assistance to the most vulnerable refugees, IDPs and other marginalized groups.
- Assist the Government to build an asylum system in harmony with international standards.
- Eliminate current and potential situations of statelessness.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Croatia	69,500	69,500	51	9
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	27,200	27,200	54	10
	Various	70	70	38	46
Asylum-seekers	Various	40	40	18	5
Returnees (refugees)	Various	800	230	23	-
IDPs		225,900	225,900	50	20
Returnees (IDPs)		500	-	46	32
Stateless	Stateless	17,050	17,050	50	76
Total		341,060	339,990		

Kosovo

- Support return and sustainable and community-based (re)integration of minority returnees, including those returning from third countries considered to be of concern to UNHCR;
- Promote protection principles and advance the search for durable solutions of IDPs within Kosovo;
- Develop and strengthen comprehensive local capacities relevant for return, durable solutions and asylum within a wider migration context;
- Assist *de facto* stateless individuals and prevent cases of statelessness;
- Maintain adequate contingency planning and preparedness levels to promptly and effectively respond to possible population movements and displacement.

- *Protection and solutions*

Serbia

At the end of 2008, Serbia hosted some 97,000 refugees, mainly from Croatia. Durable solutions for this population continue to be dependent on the resolution of the two outstanding issues emanating from the Sarajevo Declaration of January 2005, i.e. occupancy/tenancy rights (OTRs) and the successful implementation of convalidation of working years for pension purposes in Croatia. A new decree in Croatia offered a solution for the convalidation issue, although implementation is slow. On the other hand, a comprehensive solution for the OTRs issue was not reached, and interest in return to Croatia continued to decrease, with the majority of refugees opting for local integration. Despite high naturalization statistics, there is still a significant number of refugees and former refugees who have not achieved full socio-economic local integration. The main obstacles lie in the sphere of housing and employment.

In view of the stalled implementation of the Sarajevo Declaration to identify durable solutions and close the displacement chapter, the plight of this population was recalled in December, when the situation of refugees in Serbia was included in the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protracted Refugee Situations. The Dialogue highlighted the outstanding issues and outlined possible ways to reach durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary repatriation.

In cooperation with the Government, UNHCR focused its integration assistance on groups with specific needs, in particular collective centres' residents. To ensure funds for their local integration and to assess their needs, the Serbian Commissioner for Refugees (SCR) and UNHCR researched the Situation and Needs of the Refugee Population in the Republic of Serbia, the findings of which were issued in December 2008.

The Office assisted vulnerable refugees to integrate locally through various housing and livelihoods projects. In 2008, UNHCR and the SCR reinvigorated the process of closing collective centres; four centres were closed and solutions found for all their residents.

Many of the 200,000 IDPs still face numerous obstacles in the enjoyment of their citizenship rights (access to

personal documents, birth registration, socio-economic and property rights), hindering their search for a durable solution. The unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo brought the process of return to a halt, and conditions are still not conducive to return. The existing return procedures have meanwhile become obsolete and now constitute an impediment for minority returns.

The IDP Profiling Initiative survey showed that IDPs are in need of an institutional framework for protection and that they lack information in their search for durable solutions. UNHCR reviewed the return procedures in the course of the year while at the same time facilitating the voluntary return of IDPs. It worked with the relevant central and local structures to increase social protection for refugees and IDPs as well as to advocate for their inclusion in local initiatives, plans and programmes.

Roma IDPs remain the most marginalized and vulnerable segment of the population. An assessment in June 2008 focused on Roma groups and identified several major protection risks, such as lack of access to proper education, social exclusion, discrimination, inadequate housing and unhygienic living conditions, material hardship and health risks.

Due to a lack of documents, many Roma are unable to enjoy citizenship rights and often find themselves in a situation of *de facto* statelessness. Civil registration and the provision of documentation to Roma and Roma IDPs remain crucial for their access to citizenship rights and to prevent statelessness.

In the course of the implementation of the EU-funded project, *Social Inclusion of and Access to Human Rights for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Western Balkans*, UNHCR placed special emphasis on outreach and media campaigns, as well as the provision of free legal assistance. Some 1,300 personal documents were obtained for 650 IDPs, while 30 community meetings in selected municipalities targeting local authorities and local Roma. NGO legal teams visited 56 Roma settlements. UNHCR has become a member of the Roma Decade at the invitation of the Government of Serbia. It has also been closely involved in the re-drafting of the Roma National Strategy and the Roma Action Plans.

Kosovo

Voluntary returns of IDPs to Kosovo decreased in the aftermath of the unilateral declaration of independence in February 2008. The return rate was at the lowest level since the launching of the return programme in 2000. Many protection problems persisted, including discrimination against minority groups in the provision of services; lack of legal services to settle disputes pertaining to land and property; lack of civil registration for a large proportion of Roma and affiliated groups; and an increase in the number of people potentially at risk of statelessness due to the promulgation of the citizenship law.

While in displacement, IDPs within Kosovo face many challenges including lack of livelihood opportunities, deplorable housing conditions (including lead contamination) for those living in the northern camps, fear of further displacement, and inadequate social assistance.

UNHCR in Kosovo has been steadily building the capacity of local actors to engage in return activities.



Vocational training for IDPs, ex-refugees, and local Roma in Belgrade, Serbia

UNHCR / L. TAYLOR

From early 2007 through 2008 the Office helped to build the capacity of relevant authorities at municipal and central levels in this regard. As a result, local authorities became more pro-active in dealing with return-related issues. A localization unit established in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister strengthened coordination between central and local authorities and among relevant line ministries.

The Office helped voluntary returnees, and especially minority returnees, by providing them with return packages and emergency shelter assistance. It also implemented income generating activities and outreach programmes and promoted inter-ethnic dialogue.

UNHCR comprehensively addressed returnee and IDP communities' problems, specifically those of the Roma and other minorities, through free legal assistance, information, counselling and civil registration. Radio and television campaigns and face-to-face sessions for the benefit of returnees, minorities and other marginalized groups facilitated their enjoyment of fundamental rights and strengthened public awareness of procedures, obligations and rights related to civil registration.

Some 2,790 Roma and other minority individuals benefited from UNHCR's legal aid programme. UNHCR also worked with implementing partners to facilitate the issuance of 755 documents to IDPs in Serbia and in Montenegro.

UNHCR in Kosovo assumed a leading role in addressing the concerns of the international community with respect to the new asylum law and bringing it into line with international and European standards. The Office made recommendations to the authorities on the legislation, procedures and implementing instruments related to the prevention of statelessness.

• *Activities and assistance*

Serbia

Community services: A network of community based social services and a referral system assisted some 12,700 of the neediest refugees and IDPs, with particular attention given to the needs of children, adolescents, women and older people and to measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. A database of extremely vulnerable individuals was established and some 13,000 people with special needs were registered by the end of 2008.

Domestic needs and household support: UNHCR provided in-kind and cash assistance to individuals with specific needs moving out of collective centres and substandard private accommodation. Some 50 refugee and 92 IDP families left the centres and found durable and dignified solutions tailored to their requirements. The older people and socially vulnerable received winterization assistance. Overnight accommodation was provided to 127 returnees en route to Croatia.

Education: The focus in this sector was on vocational training to enhance livelihoods and improve employment chances for refugees and IDPs. Some 410 people were trained in 46 courses. Special attention was paid to the training of women. Pre-school preparations for some 220 Roma IDP children were organized, and remedial courses were provided for Roma and other IDP and refugee children.

Health and nutrition: Some 600 extremely vulnerable refugees and IDPs were provided with life-saving medicines, services or medical devices that could not be obtained free through the national health care system.

Income generation: Activities targeted refugee and IDP groups living in rural, economically underdeveloped areas. Assistance was provided in the form of agricultural inputs: 60 refugee families, 31 IDP families and four domiciled families received cows, sheep and other animals for breeding as well as green houses for vegetable growing. Guidance and counselling was provided on marketing of the products that improved their livelihoods through more regular and secure income.

Legal assistance: UNHCHR addressed legal protection needs of refugees, IDPs and de facto stateless through the provision of legal counselling and the provision of civil documents to several thousand persons of concern. The Office conducted awareness-raising campaigns, particularly among the Roma population on the importance of civil documentation as a precondition to full enjoyment of citizenship. The digitalization of the civil registry database for IDPs continued in 2008, and the Kraljevo and Vranje databases were accordingly automated.

Public information: Timely and accurate information was provided to IDPs and refugees through 38 pre-recorded and nine live shows broadcast through the public TV that helped individuals to make an informed decision on durable solutions. Increased awareness of the public and government institutions on asylum issues was achieved: media coverage of asylum-related information exceeded 30 per cent growth. Audits of all implementing partners were performed timely ensuring an efficient use of UNHCR funds.

Shelter and other infrastructure: Dignified alternative accommodation was provided to more than 530 IDPs and refugee families: some 110 families received building materials; 290 families benefited from housing loans; 100 families from collective centres were moved to village houses; some 20 families moved into new housing units built within a supportive social environment; and another 20 families moved in with resident elderly households. These moves allowed for the closure of the four collective centres and facilitated refugees' local integration.

Transport and logistics: Most vulnerable refugee and IDP families originating from rural areas were helped to transport their household belongings and tractors, which were essential for their integration in Croatia (80 families) and Kosovo (40 Roma families). Transport was provided to enable 520 IDPs to visit their places of origin as well as for some 450 IDP representatives to participate in municipal meetings and provide information to their communities after their return.

Kosovo

Community services: UNHCR implemented 44 community development projects in Kosovo that helped to improve relations among community members while strengthening the integration of minority returnees. UNHCR helped IDP associations in Kosovo to develop a strategy to direct their future development. Three local NGOs and two IDP associations in Kosovo cooperated on the return process.

Domestic needs and household support: Some 450 minority returnees benefited from the distribution of relief items through sustainable return projects. As part of the contingency planning, UNHCR pre-positioned relief items sufficient to cope with the movement of 20,000 people.

Food: Some 140 IDPs in Kosovo received one-month food rations consisting of wheat flour, beans, oil, sugar and canned meat. Contingency food stocks contained enough food to cope with an emergency for 20,000 people.

Health and nutrition: The Office gave priority to reducing the prevalence and impact of HIV and AIDS, targeting youth among the Roma and other minority communities in particular with culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS information. Ten workshops on HIV and AIDS benefited some 270 Roma and other minority members, more than half in the 16-25 age group.

Income generation: Twenty-one income-generation projects tailored towards the provision of goods and services in the return communities were implemented. These activities enhanced the sustainability of return and improved the livelihoods of some 120 voluntary minority returnees.

Legal assistance: UNHCR focused its assistance on Roma and other minority communities at risk of statelessness, IDPs and habitual residents of Kosovo. Fifteen field-based outreach workers identified and referred some 3,200 persons in need of civil status and civil registration as Kosovo habitual residents, and 2,500 Roma and other minority community members were assisted with civil status registration.

In addition, 340 persons received personal documents. UNHCR facilitated the issuance of 760 documents to IDPs in Serbia and to refugees in Montenegro in coordination with implementing partners.

The Office retained a specialist legal consultant on the prevention of statelessness, who was seconded to the civil registration section of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and tasked with analysing legislation and procedures related to the prevention of statelessness. UNHCR also followed up 14 cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

Operational support (to agencies): An audit exercise of seven implementing partners indicated that all projects had been managed satisfactorily. UNHCR assisted field visits for television crews for the *Returns* programme broadcast in Serbia.

Shelter and other infrastructure: Following UNHCR surveys to assess the needs of the Kosovo IDP population, 34 families were assisted with minor emergency shelter repairs. Fifteen temporary centres in Mitrovica/a were repaired. In addition, shelter repair assistance was provided to a safe house and to the Deaf and Mute Association in Gjilan/Gnjilane.

Transport and logistics: UNHCR's warehouse and a mechanical workshop were fully operational and a fleet of 109 vehicles, including trucks and forklifts, were used to ensure smooth implementation of the programme in 2008.

● Constraints

Serbia

As the issue of occupancy/tenancy rights in Croatia was not resolved in 2008, many refugees still hesitate to naturalize, expecting that their refugee status may give them better prospects for accessing their rights in Croatia. The absence of a fair settlement mechanism for tenancy right holders combined with the low pace of implementation of new decree on the convalidation of pensions in Croatia, continue to impede repatriation, as well as local integration in Serbia. The inclusion of the situation in Serbia in the High Commissioner's Initiative on Protracted Refugee Situations has given a new impetus to the cooperation of the concerned parties in their search for a fair resolution of the outstanding issues within the near future. The politically complicated internal environment in Serbia and the unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo slowed the search for durable solutions for IDPs. Despite the progress in asylum-system building, the technical and operational capacity of the Ministry of the Interior remained limited.

Kosovo

The unilateral declaration of independence by Kosovo stalled IDP returns. In some areas, specifically in the north, inter-ethnic tensions impeded minority returns within Kosovo. Conditions were not conducive for a significant return movement. Limited freedom of movement, security threats, lack of job opportunities, limited education opportunities, access to properties were some of the impediments which hampered the return programme.

Legal gaps related to civil registration procedures, delays in the implementation of laws pertaining to statelessness, inconsistent procedures followed by the municipal registration officials, administrative taxes for the obtaining of personal documents and limited awareness among the communities of the importance of registration hindered the civil registration campaign of Roma and other minorities.

| Financial information |

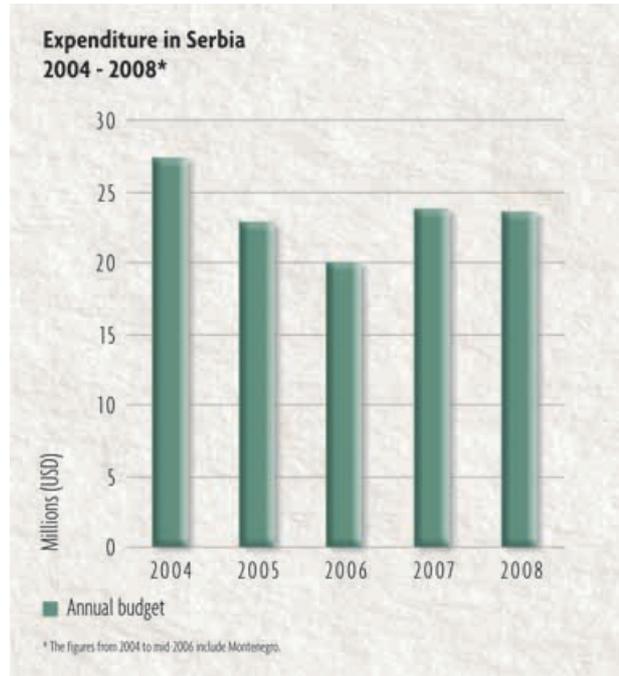
Serbia

The operation in Serbia was fully funded in 2008. However, the steady appreciation of the local currency in relation to the US dollar caused exchange rate losses that reached almost 15 per cent of the initial projects' value. The scaling down of activities was, however, avoided and satisfactory implementation of the projects was achieved owing to fund raising efforts at the country level.

In 2008, UNHCR in Serbia was successful in local fundraising, with an additional USD 4 million raised for projects dealing with local integration of vulnerable refugees and IDPs, some of which will to be implemented in 2009.

Kosovo

UNHCR Kosovo faced similar budgetary difficulties in 2008, because of exchange rate losses, which had to be overcome by additional allocations. Project funding proved to be adequate, partly due to the decline in IDP returns and a reduction in the overall staffing level.



| Organization and implementation |

Serbia

UNHCR managed its operations in Serbia through the Representation Office in Belgrade and a field office in Kraljevo. The Office had 69 personnel, including six international and 49 national staff as well as 14 UNVs. In mid-2008, a new post of Senior Regional Reintegration Officer was created in Belgrade to support local integration strategies.

Kosovo

The Kosovo operation was led by the Office of the Chief of Mission in Pristina and offices in Mitrovica/a, Peja/Pec, and Gjlan/Gnjilane. By the end of 2008, the office in Prizren was closed and the office in Peja/Pec downsized. Staff included 12 international and 62 national employees supported by 14 UNVs. The operation in Kosovo also provided regional IT, telecommunications and security support.

| Working with others |

Serbia

UNHCR collaborated with relevant national and international stakeholders to mainstream refugee and IDP requirements into their plans and strategies. The cooperation with the Ministry for Social Affairs, municipal authorities, local trustees and local centres for social welfare ensured smooth implementation of UNHCR's projects. UNHCR chaired a newly formed UN Theme Group on Roma.

The partnership with the EU was instrumental in terms of asylum building as well as in the efforts to reduce the risks of statelessness among Roma and other minority groups. UNHCR participated in various UN Theme Groups on Gender, Disability and Youth throughout 2008. UNHCR and UNDP have created a pilot area-based development project aimed at the three most IDP-populated municipalities in central Serbia.

Kosovo

UNHCR worked with UN agencies, other international actors and local authorities to protect IDPs and facilitate the return process. It supported UNDP's project to strengthen the structure of a central IDP representational association.

UNHCR works closely with KFOR and participates in the UN Kosovo Team, supporting the mainstreaming of return and reintegration issues. Joint projects were developed to address the specific needs of particular groups such as the Roma and other minorities. The OSCE and UNHCR collaborated in monitoring human rights and return issues.

| Overall assessment |

Serbia

Objectives set by the country operation have been met, despite a marked slowdown in early 2008 owing to internal political developments. UNHCR's cooperation with the Government has improved at the central, as well as municipal level and has promoted the authorities' ownership of the ongoing integration process. Approaches to finding solutions to IDP problems have been diversified and joint Government-UNHCR initiatives have been launched.

Kosovo

The authorities in Kosovo, while assuming a lead role in return, still required support at the central and municipal levels. UNHCR continued to pursue capacity-building activities to aid municipal return officials during the localization process. UNHCR will continue supporting relevant ministries and municipalities, local NGOs dealing with protection monitoring and IDP associations.

Partners

Serbia

Implementing partners

Government: Commissioner for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia (IP), Municipality of Krusevac, City of Kraljevo

NGOs: Danish Refugee Council, Red Cross of Serbia, Union of IDP Associations (UNIIA), Association for Protection and Promotion of Mental Health of Children and Youth, Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Tolerance, Micro Development Fund, INTERSOS, MicroFins, Housing Centre, Praxis, Balkan Fund for Migration and Humanitarian Activities, *Vizija, Amity*

Others: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Infrastructure and Capital Investment, Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija, People's Office of the President of the Republic of Serbia, UNV, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, UN HABITAT, WHO, European Commission Delegation to Serbia, EAR, Council of Europe Development Bank, OSCE Mission to Serbia

Kosovo

Implementing partners

NGOs: Danish Refugee Council, Mercy Corps, International Catholic Migration Commission, Norwegian Church Aid, Developing Together, Advocacy Training and Resource Centre, Civil Rights Programme –Kosovo, Norma Lawyers' Association

Others: Ministry of Local Government and Administration, Ministry of Communities and Returns, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, UNMIK, ICO, EUSR, EULEX, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCHR, IOM, UNFPA, WHO, OSCE, CRS, CARE International

Budget, income and expenditure in Serbia (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available ¹	Total expenditure
Annual budget	24,661,546	6,324,551	17,048,149	23,372,700	23,393,310

Note: Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level and do not include seven per cent support costs for NAM contributions. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

¹ Total funds available include currency adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Serbia (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects	Prior years' project
	Annual programme budget	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	5,121,348	0
Community services	529,872	196,183
Domestic needs and household support	920,709	25,224
Education	432,305	52,022
Health and nutrition	127,001	40,310
Income generation	264,243	26,073
Legal assistance	3,100,326	169,483
Operational support (to agencies)	1,445,727	13,717
Shelter and infrastructure	3,043,506	403,604
Transport and logistics	1,805,167	208,656
Instalments to implementing partners	2,271,259	(1,135,272)
Subtotal operational activities	19,061,463	0
Programme support	4,331,847	0
Total expenditure	23,393,310	0
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure		(57,607)
Instalments with implementing partners		
Payments made	10,749,051	
Reporting received	(8,477,792)	
Balance	2,271,259	
Outstanding 1st January		1,298,711
Reporting received		(1,135,272)
Refunded to UNHCR		(124,817)
Currency adjustment		0
Outstanding 31st December		38,622