

UNHCR Central Mediterranean Route Situation Appeal

Key results:

- Mitigation of protection risks along the route and enhancing the protection available in transit countries,
- Empowerment of people to make informed decisions by informing them of risks of the journey
- Enhancing durable solutions for refugees and irregular migrants in their region of origin,
- Improved migration and protection management in national authorities along the route as well as enhanced access to basic services.

Justification for support:

- Refugees and migrants continue to move in large numbers from Sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa and across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. By mid-November, in 2018 101,548 persons have crossed the Mediterranean Sea, and 2,043 persons have died or gone missing at sea. While on the move, refugees and migrants face high risks of grave human rights violations, abuse and death.
- The programme provides a comprehensive approach to addressing the large protection needs of refugees and irregular migrants on the move in Africa, with a cross-regional approach covering countries of origin and transit countries.
- Strong coherence with the priorities set out in the Danish strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, including by improving migration management in countries of origin and transit as well as addressing the risks faced by migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations. The latter includes identifying and closing protection gaps by meeting immediate humanitarian needs, ensuring basic rights and services, and identifying durable solutions in the region of origin.

Major risks and challenges:

The security situation and unpredictability in many of the contexts such as Libya may impede the implementation of the programme. Strong country and regional analyses, good relations with the authorities and security risk assessments will be used to adapt the programmes as necessary.

File No.	2018-42373					
Country	West, Central and North Africa and the Horn					
Responsible Unit	HMC					
Sector	Protection and Migration					
Partner	UNHCR					
	<i>DKK mil.</i>	2018	20xx	20xx	20xx	Tot.
Commitment		35				35
Projected ann. disb.		35				35
Duration	Rest of 2018 - Unspent funds transfer to 2019					
Previous grants	15 mill. DKK. (2017-18)					
Finance Act code	06.32.10.13					
Head of unit	Stephan Schönemann					
Desk officer	Lene Aggærnes					
Financial officer	Jacob Strange-Thomsen					

Relevant SDGs Overall goal: Leaving no one behind

 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals	

Strategic objectives:

-Improved living conditions and durable solutions for refugees and irregular migrants in their region of origin, which can reduce the incentives to embark on dangerous journeys towards Europe.

-Reduced risk for people on the move and improved protection of refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations along the central Mediterranean Route.

Justification for choice of partner:

UNHCR's strong operational presence across the region can benefit the application of the comprehensive cross-border protection and solutions strategy on mixed movements. UNHCR has for many years been a key partner for Denmark in implementation of humanitarian and development priorities. UNHCR receives 320.5 mil. DKK annually under a humanitarian partnership agreement.

Summary:

In countries of origin and transit in West, Central and North Africa and Africa's Horn, UNHCR will enhance protection and solution opportunities for refugees and irregular migrants in their region of origin. This includes e.g. information campaigns on the risk associated with the journey, capacity building of local authorities of migration management and protection, assist with voluntary return and resettlement, integration of refugees in host communities, protection of unaccompanied children and vulnerable groups, rescue missions and monitoring of detention centres in Libya.

Budget:

Total DKK 35,000,000

UNHCR Central Mediterranean Route Situation Appeal

1. Introduction

In 2018, refugees and irregular migrants continue to move in large numbers from Sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa and across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. Libya remains one of their main points of departure in the attempt to reach Europe by crossing the Mediterranean. While on the move, refugees and irregular migrants in mixed migration flows face lack of access to basic health and services, and a high risk of grave human rights violations, abuse and death.

In accordance with the Danish strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance – The World 2030 – addressing the challenges of mixed migration is a key priority. This entails addressing the causes of irregular migration through long-term development assistance, stabilising fragile countries and situations, improving migration management in countries of origin and transit, strengthening cooperation on return and readmission, as well as addressing the risks faced by migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations. The latter includes identifying and closing protection gaps by meeting immediate humanitarian needs and ensuring basic rights and services.

UNHCR's programmatic appeal for the Central Mediterranean Route situation reflects a cross-regional strategy with broad objectives and appropriate activities in countries of origin and transit in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Libya and North Africa countries. Recognizing the complexity of mixed movements, UNHCR will in this programme support measures that reduce the risk for people undertaking these dangerous journeys, through working to enhance protection and solution opportunities in countries of origin and transit.

By supporting this programme, Denmark contributes to improved living conditions and sustainable solutions for refugees and irregular migrants in their region of origin, which can reduce the incentives to embark on dangerous journeys towards Europe.

With this note, a proposal for a contribution of 35 mil. DKK for the UNHCR programmatic appeal for the Central Mediterranean Route situation 2018 is presented. The UNHCR appeal also includes activities in Europe. It has been agreed with UNHCR that the proposed contribution will only go to activities taking place outside Europe.

2. Brief summary of issues to be addressed

In recent years, increasing numbers of people in different parts of the world have been travelling in mixed movements. Those travelling in mixed movements are not always registered, because they often cannot access any means to claim asylum, do not come forward for fear of being detained and deported, or because they perish somewhere along the dangerous routes they take.

People in need of international protection travel alongside migrants, frequently in an irregular manner, using the same routes and means of transport. Although they travel for different reasons, they face many of the same threats to their lives and safety, such as exploitation and violence at the hands of traffickers

and smugglers, prolonged separation from family members, abduction, detention in deplorable conditions and, for long periods, physical and sexual abuse, torture, and extortion by criminal gangs.

Interventions are therefore highly needed to reduce the need for people to undertake these dangerous journeys in the first place, and to meet immediate humanitarian needs, and ensure access to basic rights, services and international protection.

Recognizing the complexity and realities of mixed movements, UNHCR will engage in a broad range of activities, including among others: information campaigns on the risk associated with the journey, capacity building of local authorities to manage migration and protect refugees, assist with voluntary return and resettlement, integration of refugees in host communities, protection of unaccompanied children and victims of sexual and gender based violence, rescue missions in the desert, monitoring of detention centres in Libya and evacuation from Libya of vulnerable refugees to Niger with a view of further resettlement.

3. Strategic considerations and justification

Context

The Central Mediterranean route from Sub-Saharan Africa to Italy is one of the most active and dangerous route with Libya as the main point of departure for the majority of refugees and migrants from Africa seeking to reach Europe. These mixed movements include people fleeing persecution, human rights violations and conflict as well as those looking for better economic and social opportunities, including means to support family members at home.

So far, in 2018, some 119,200 persons have arrived via the three Mediterranean routes¹ to Europe. Out of the 119,200, some 22,000 persons of concern have arrived in Italy, i.e. about 23% of the total arrivals. These arrivals are mainly through Libya (about 59.9%). Though the arrivals to Europe through the Central Mediterranean route have gone down in the current year, it remains the most dangerous route with 2,023 people having died or gone missing while trying to reach Europe by sea. Furthermore, a considerable number of unaccompanied and separated children (16 per cent), adult women (9 per cent) and accompanied children (4 per cent) among the sea arrivals needs effective protection and special assistance. Between 1 January and 30 September 2018, 3,254 unaccompanied children reached Italian shores.

While all refugee-hosting countries along the migratory routes to Libya have continued showing remarkable commitment and generosity towards those in need of international protection, their capacities are overstretched. For hundreds of thousands of refugees and migrants, there is a need to enhance their safety, protection, relief and access to durable solutions. As the underlying factors compelling people to move remain largely unaddressed, it is highly likely that the central Mediterranean route will remain active.

¹ Arrivals via Mediterranean Routes include arrivals by land to Greece, as well as Spain land arrivals.

Strategic framework

In line with its mandate, the whole-of-society approach underlying the New York Declaration, and taking into consideration the progress achieved in the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), UNHCR Central Mediterranean strategy and plan aims at:

- Mitigating identified protection risks along the route and enhancing the protection space available in transit countries, including through community-based protection.
- Identifying durable solutions to migrants and refugees in Africa.
- Empowering people to make informed decisions by informing them of risks and available protection and solutions options as well as improving communication with communities.
- Strengthening partnerships and coordination with States and others, including through targeted capacity-building activities.

Alignment to the international agendas and stakeholders

To facilitate implementation of the above mentioned strategy and plan, the High Commissioner's Special Envoy for the central Mediterranean route situation (SECM) has been designated to facilitate coordination and cooperation internally within UNHCR as well as externally, notably through inter-regional and inter-agency fora. The SECM supports integrated policy synergies and practices, building on the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants. The SECM also focuses on a harmonized approach to solutions, including through the CRRF (for example in Ethiopia and Somalia) and suggests targeted programmatic interventions to mitigate the risks related to these journeys and find solutions. To maximize synergies and impact, the SECM seeks to ensure that UNHCR builds on existing mechanisms rather than creating new ones.

In this regard, all of the planned activities will be undertaken in accordance with the multi-stakeholder, "whole-of-society" approach endorsed by the General Assembly in the New York Declaration, involving "national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional coordination and partnership mechanisms, civil society partners, including faith-based organizations and academia, the private sector, media and the refugees themselves".

In particular, the coordination and partnership with regional partners such as the African Union, ECOWAS, IGAD, EAC, and the EU will prove instrumental in the search for lasting solutions in view of the cross-regional dimension of the issue. UNHCR will therefore look to further its contribution to regional mechanisms to advance its protection and solutions agenda. International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks, will also be critical in leveraging development financing to address root causes of displacement and develop alternative opportunities.

Finally, the Office will ensure that the activities foreseen in the Appeal build on and complement ongoing initiatives and projects while maximizing opportunities for cooperation with UNICEF and NGOs as well as joint programming, in particular with IOM. IOM will be a key partner for UNHCR in the appeal. Addressing mixed migration flows necessitates close cooperation between UNHCR and IOM while respecting each organization's respective mandate. For example, during UNHCR's identification process of protection needs of vulnerable groups, UNHCR will refer cases of migrants wishing to return home to IOM for consideration

under their assisted voluntary return and integration programme. Likewise, targeted mass information programmes of the risk associated with the journey will happen in close cooperation with IOM.

Relevance according to Danish priorities and interests

The situation surrounding the Central Mediterranean Route, including the flow of migrants and refugees towards Europe by this route is a matter of Danish interest and referred to as a priority in Denmark's Foreign and Security Policy Strategy. In accordance with the the Danish strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, Denmark seeks to address the needs of refugees and irregular migrants close to their country of origin by a multipronged approach, which includes: addressing drivers for irregular migration and displacement; building resilience to crises, climate change and natural disasters; supporting states that are hosting large refugee populations in order to ensure dignified living standards for refugees and host communities; strengthening efforts towards finding durable solutions for refugees in their region of origin, improved migration management along the route, and enhanced cooperation on return and readmission.

The activities in the present programme is not only well aligned with these priorities, it also offers a commendable holistic approach: The programme covers both migrants and refugees and information to these populations on the risk of being on the move. It covers immediate protection needs as well as addressing drivers of irregular migration and secondary displacement flows. It has a focus on durable solutions for refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations as well as capacity building of local authorities in protection and migration management. Finally, the programme has a cross-regional scope including countries of origin and transit. The holistic approach strengthen the programmatic impact in comparison with single country programmes focusing on only some of the aspects of the complex situation along the route.

Justification of partner

UNHCR's unique mandate to protect refugees and the organisation's strong operational presence across the regions can benefit the design and application of the comprehensive cross-border protection and solutions strategy on mixed movements, as well as facilitate dialogues and cooperation between multiple stakeholders. In the programme, UNHCR has strong focus on cooperation with IOM, in particular on aspects of irregular migration. UNHCR will seek to strengthen synergies with activities implemented by other organizations such as IOM, UNICEF and NGOs that are responding to the needs of refugees and migrants using the same route.

For many years, UNHCR has been a key partner in Danish humanitarian assistance. Under a Humanitarian Partnership Framework Agreement 2017-2021, UNHCR receives annually 320.5 mil DKK to its humanitarian efforts. The organization contributes directly to the implementation of the priorities of Danish humanitarian and development cooperation by protecting conflict affected populations and other people of concern and by helping to address complex challenges related to displacement and forced migration as well as to find durable solutions for refugees and IDP's.

In 2018, Denmark is so far (per 24 September) the ninth largest donor to UNHCR, and Denmark has a very close relationship to the organisation, not only via the annual consultations and active Danish participation in UNHCR Executive Board meetings, but also as a trusted and strategic partner with whom informal dialog

and close consulting takes place regularly via the Permanent Representation of Denmark to the UN in Geneva and the Department for Humanitarian Action, Migration and Civil society in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Copenhagen.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

UNHCR's theory of change for the Central Mediterranean Appeal is attached in annex 4, including the programmatic assumptions underlying the different activities.

The strategic assumptions behind the design of the appeal itself are as follows:

- 1) Demographic pressures, protracted and new conflicts and violence, persecution, human rights abuses, poverty and inequality, environmental hazards and fragility will continue to push people into undertaking risky journeys in search of protection and economic opportunities from countries of origin into neighbouring countries, and further onward to countries outside their region.
- 2) Displacement and irregular migration in large movements presents complex challenges to affected countries and may contribute to further destabilizing already fragile political and economic environments, as well as fuel illicit activity such as smuggling and trafficking.
- 3) A comprehensive approach is required, addressing the drivers and root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, while also responding to the protection needs of people on the move and offering viable alternatives to irregular movements.
- 4) Countries of first asylum and transit along the central Mediterranean route need considerable and sustained investment and support to effectively respond to the needs of those on the move and provide for their protection.
- 5) UNHCR's mandate to protect refugees and its operational presence across the regions can benefit the design and application of a comprehensive cross-border protection and solutions strategy on mixed movements, as well as facilitate dialogue and cooperation between multiple stakeholders.
- 6) Transnational criminal activities related to these movements, such as smuggling and trafficking, require a transnational response by all actors, not only to combat criminal activity but also to ensure the protection of victims of trafficking. UNHCR's experience in addressing trafficking of people under its mandate through inter-agency referral systems is a key component of the response.
- 7) Reinforced border control measures could lead to the development of additional migratory routes, with increased protection risks and possible shifts in movements towards other countries such as Egypt and Morocco.
- 8) The return of the irregular migrants to their countries of origin, if accompanied by sustainable reintegration measures, related information campaigns and strong investments in countries of origin will be

continued. The evacuation of refugees from Libya, resettlement efforts in all countries of first asylum/transit, as well as the development of some complementary pathways for refugees will be enhanced. These measures may contribute to a gradual reduction of the flows towards Libya and better management of population movements.

5. Project objective and summary of results frame

The objective of the contribution is to support measures that reduce the risk for people undertaking the dangerous journeys and working to enhance protection and solution opportunities in countries of origin and transit.

Progress will be measured through the UNHCR's monitoring framework. A results framework is found in annex 5.

The following is the summary of outcomes to be achieved:

- *Migrants and refugees in transit, particularly the most vulnerable are protected from harm and are able to meet their basic needs and are informed about the risks of irregular migration.*
- *More refugees are able to access long-term protection and durable solutions, i.e. voluntary repatriation and reintegration, local integration in country of asylum, access to resettlement programmes.*
- *Governments, humanitarian agencies and national organizations have improved understanding of migration trends and improve their response.*
- *Refugees have access to safe and regulated pathways of admission to third countries as well as increased options for durable solutions, (i.e., through extended family reunification, labour-mobility education programs and regional mobility schemes).*

6. Budget

Attached as Annex 1 is the Central Mediterranean Appeal document outlining the overall requirements under the appeal as published in March 2018. Further, attachment 6 includes a more detailed and updated budget for the North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa countries relevant to this proposal.

For North Africa countries, the funding level stands roughly at 10%, while for Sub-Saharan Africa, the funding level stands roughly at 14%.

7. Institutional and Management arrangement

The institutional and management arrangement will follow the regulations in the UNHCR/Denmark humanitarian partnership framework agreement 2017-2021, signed 31 Marts 2017 (included in annex 2) and as described in Denmark's organisation strategy for UNHCR (annex 3). This includes annual consultations and possibilities for informal dialogue, as well as anti-corruption measures applied including information on allegations of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities.

The UNHCR will communicate the contribution of Denmark and results of the programme in relevant fora, documents and social media.

8. Financial Management, planning and reporting

The financial management will follow the regulations in the UNHCR/Denmark humanitarian partnership framework agreement 2017-2021, signed 31 Marts 2017 (included in annex 2) and as described in the organisational strategy (annex 3), including in regards to disbursement, UNHCR's procedures for financial management, procurement, accounting and auditing.

While disbursement will take place in 2018, any unspent funds can be transferred and be available for the same activities in 2019. In this case UNHCR will need to inform Denmark as well as convey all relevant programme documents for 2019.

UNHCR will provide an annual financial statement as of 31 December each year on revenue and expenses of the programme including specification of the Danish contribution, certified by the controller of UNHCR, no later than 30 June of the following year. UNHCR will at the same time also provide a short narrative progress report summarizing project activities and results according to the results framework. The narrative report and certified financial statements will be sent to Denmark via the Permanent Representation of Denmark to the UN in Geneva.

In general, Denmark bases its monitoring on UNHCR's own monitoring and reporting framework. The responsible MFA unit shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. After the termination of the programme support, Denmark reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

9. Risk Management

The mixed movement operation will be conducted in countries where there is at times insecurity and a tense political context with regard to threats related to socio-political conflicts and terrorism. It is not excluded that there may be some disruptions due to the security situation, which could impede the implementation of this programme. Therefore, the management strategy will encourage a comprehensive security risk assessment and propose alternatives to mitigate any threats that may hamper activities. Since this programme is also aimed at saving lives, it perfectly meets the eligibility criterion of the programme criticalities developed each year by United Nation Security Country Team (UNSMT) to identify the priority programmes as well as the mechanism of their implementation in an insecure environment. As a result, UNHCR will advocate that its mixed movement management programmes be placed on the list of priorities under the programme criticalities, because of their character of lives saving.

In Libya, UNHCR's operation continues to have some risks that are linked to the unpredictability of the situation at the security and government level. UNHCR and its partners may face major risks that may delay the implementation of the proposed activities. Besides, the security situation continues to worsen thereby hindering access to some areas of implementation such as in the south of Libya.

To mitigate the risks, UNHCR will advocate to maintain strong country and regional analysis of trends so as to adapt programmes and security procedures ahead of new risks. Maintain good security networks and good relations with the authorities through the capacity building sessions to be implemented in Libya and Tunisia.

As part of its implementation procedures UNHCR has in place a framework regarding policies, procedures and tools, including the systematic embedding of a risk-based management approach in the Project Partnership Agreement cycle and the direct implementation.

As UNHCR's programme is cross-regional, UNHCR operates with single country risk matrixes. The example of the risk matrix for Libya is attached as annex 7.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Appeal document, including context analysis

Annex 2: Humanitarian Partnership Framework Agreement 2017-2021 between the Government of Denmark and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Annex 3: Strategy for Denmark's Cooperation with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Annex 4: Theory of Change

Annex 5: Result Framework

Annex 6: Budget details

Annex 7: Risk Management Matrix

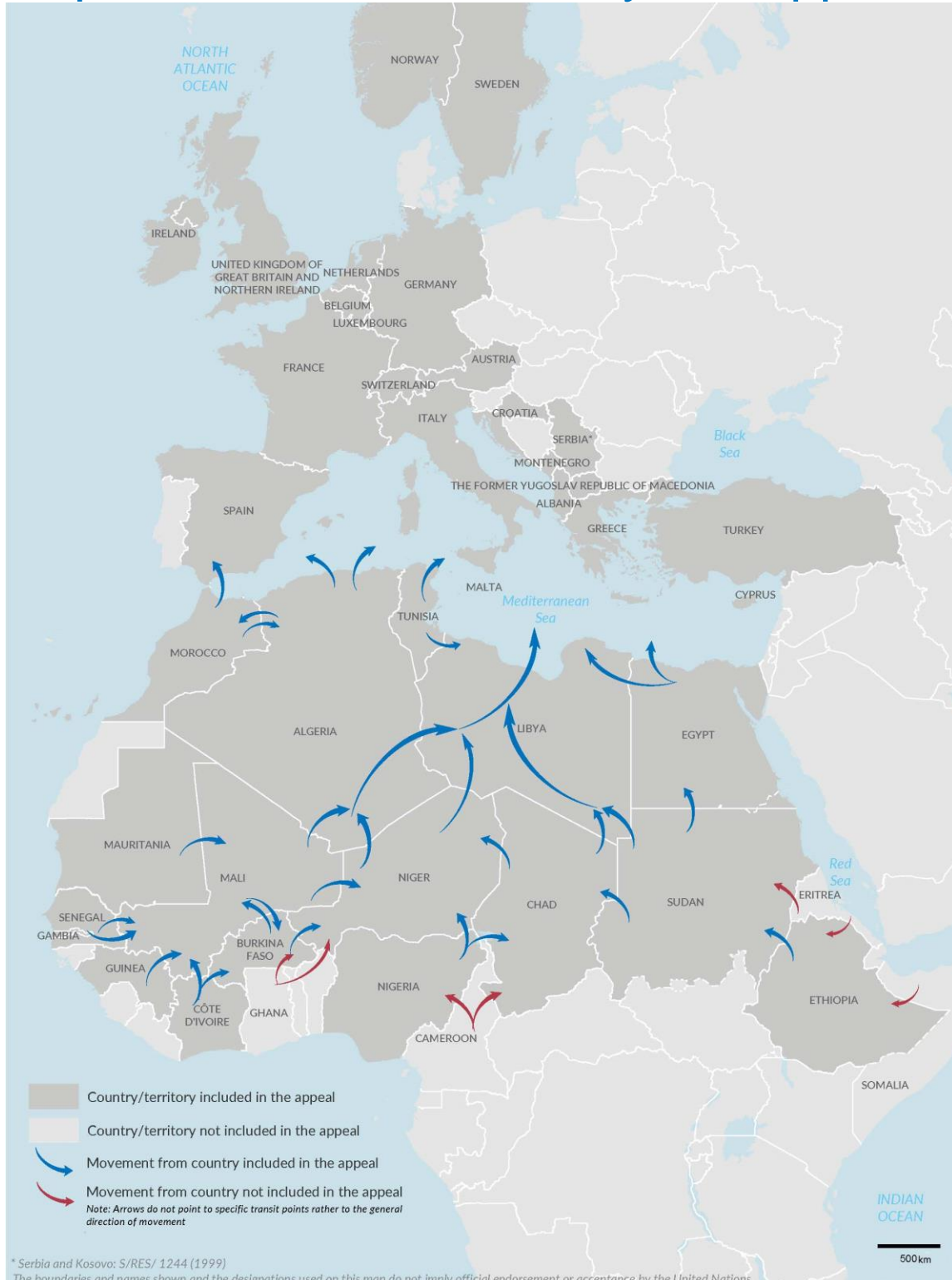
Annex 8: Quality Assurance Checklist, including a quality assurance process (why no Process Action Plan is necessary)



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE SITUATION

Supplementary Appeal
January - December 2018

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview

Refugees and migrants continue to move in large numbers from Sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa and across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe.

Libya remains the main point of departure for the majority of refugees and migrants from Africa hoping to reach Europe.

While on the move, refugees and migrants face intolerably **high risks of grave human rights violations and death.**

UNHCR is rolling out a **three-pronged cross-regional strategy** with broad objectives and selected activities in the countries of origin and transit in Sub-Saharan Africa, and countries in North Africa and Europe.

In order to assist an estimated **656,280 people of concern** by the end 2018, **UNHCR is appealing for \$226.6 million** for January to December 2018



124,711

People have crossed the central Mediterranean between January 2017 to March 2018 towards Italy



2,873

People died or reported missing at sea in the central Mediterranean in 2017



15,779

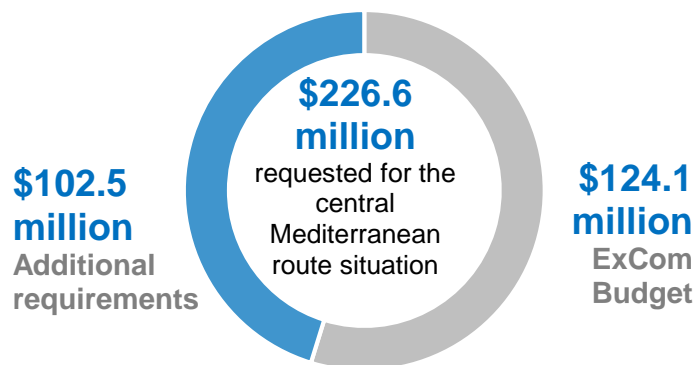
Unaccompanied children arrived in Italy in 2017



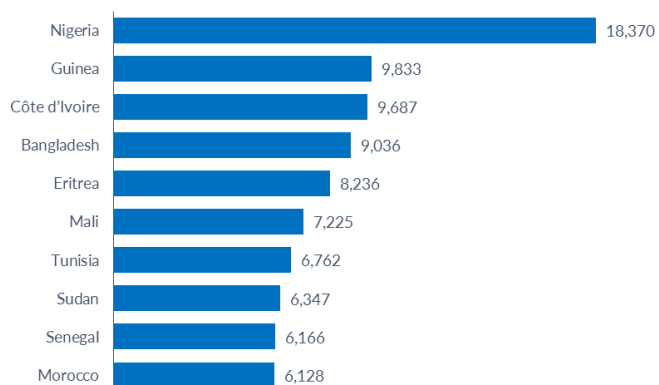
278,000

People of concern are in need of resettlement in the 15 priority countries* of asylum for the central Mediterranean situation

Financial requirements



Top ten nationalities arriving to Italy by sea
From January 2017 to January 2018



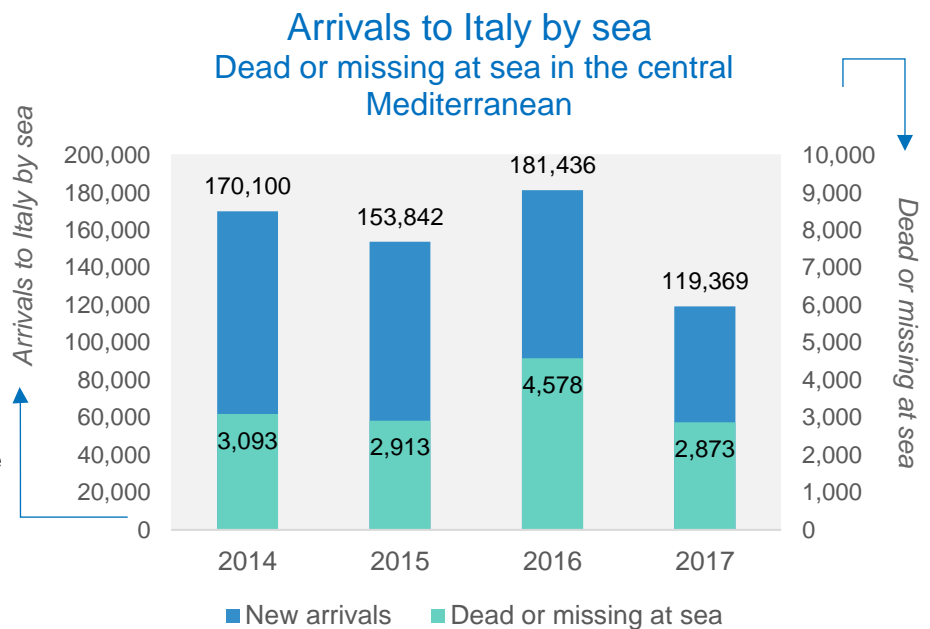
Source: UNHCR

*The 15 priority countries for resettlement (specifically) include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Niger and Sudan.

Introduction

The central Mediterranean route, from Sub-Saharan Africa to Italy, **is one of the most active and dangerous, currently accounting for the largest number of people crossing to Europe by sea.** Libya remains the main point of departure for the majority of refugees and migrants from Africa seeking to reach Europe. These mixed movements include people fleeing persecution, conflict and violence as well as those looking for better economic and social opportunities, including means to support family members at home. Many are not headed to Libya or Europe when they initially leave their country of origin, while others are ultimately trafficked to Europe.

Despite a significant decrease in arrivals in Europe in 2017, refugees and migrants continue to put themselves at grave risk, both on land and at sea, in their attempts to reach Europe. In 2017, **an estimated 2,800 refugees and migrants perished or went missing in the central Mediterranean Sea.** It is estimated that many more have died on their way crossing the desert and before attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea, due to the many dangers faced along the routes and in Libya.



The lack of appropriate asylum systems and prospects for solutions for people in need of international protection—including voluntary repatriation, resettlement, local integration and other legal pathways—as well as the reduced assistance standards in several asylum countries and the weak protection environment compels many of them to move onwards. The majority of refugees and migrants arriving in Italy by sea are from Sub-Saharan Africa. Between January and December 2017, **11 per cent of the total arrivals were from East and Horn of Africa, while approximately 41 per cent were from West Africa and 10 per cent from North Africa.**

While many refugee-hosting countries have continued showing remarkable commitment and generosity towards those in need of international protection, their capacities are overstretched. In some instances, protection space has diminished and serious gaps have emerged in asylum and reception systems.

With the underlying factors compelling people to undertake such dangerous journeys remaining largely unaddressed, it is highly likely that the central Mediterranean route will continue to be active in 2018. Illustrating this, since January 2018, about 5,300 refugees and migrants arrived in Italy via this route. Accordingly, UNHCR and its partners will need to work with States to continue **providing international protection and assistance as well as greater access to solutions, including safe and legal pathways.**

In this context, and as presented in this Supplementary Appeal, UNHCR is rolling out **a three-pronged cross-regional strategy** with broad objectives and selected activities **in the countries of origin and transit in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Libya and North Africa countries, in transit countries and in Europe.**

Recognizing the complexity of mixed movements today, **UNHCR will support, wherever possible, measures that reduce the risk for people undertaking these dangerous journeys, working to enhance protection and solution opportunities in countries of origin and transit.**

UNHCR will aim to increase options for legal pathways towards safety as well as

improve the protection space available for asylum-seekers and refugees. UNHCR will also seek to strengthen synergy with activities implemented by other organizations such as IOM, UNICEF and those NGOs responding to the needs of refugees and migrants using the same route.

This Supplementary Appeal presents UNHCR's strategic objectives, priorities and financial requirements for its response to mixed movements. UNHCR is seeking **\$226.6 million, including \$102.5 million in additional financial requirements from January to December 2018.**



Emergency aid for refugees, migrants and internally displaced in Sabratha, Libya. © UNHCR

Summary of financial requirements

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the central Mediterranean route situation in 2018 was \$124,164,859. To address the increasing protection needs of people of concern, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to **\$102.5 million**. The total revised 2018 requirements for the central Mediterranean situation now amount to **\$226.6 million**, including support costs.

While Greece remains part of the situation, it has not been included in this appeal because a majority of its needs are expected to be covered by earmarked contributions. UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for Greece amounts to **\$232,766,204**.

Priorities for resource mobilization

UNHCR takes as basic principles in its fundraising that funds be raised first and foremost for prioritized activities, and that the funds raised are as flexible as possible given the range of locations, contexts and themes of its activities. Based on this, the preferences for income would be as follows.

- **Unearmarked funding** is the priority for resource mobilization. Contributed without restrictions on its use, un-earmarked funding allows UNHCR the critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern in the greatest need and at the greatest risk.
- Secondly, funding which is **broadly earmarked at the situational or regional level**: meaning, funding that can be used across the range of countries and activities in a given region or situation in accordance with the priorities and activities identified by UNHCR.
- Thirdly, funding which is **earmarked at the country or operational level**. Funding of this type allows UNHCR to allocate funding to its planned activities within a country in a context specific manner.
- Fourthly, funding which is **earmarked to the sectoral or thematic level**. This is the most restrictive level of funding.
- Ideally, all funds raised should be **flexible in their implementation period**; meaning, UNHCR should be able to carry funds to the following year. This will enable the smooth continuation of activities, make operations more predictable, and avoid situations of UNHCR receiving funds it may not be able to spend within the calendar year.

OPERATION	CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE SITUATION				
	ExCom budget not related to the central Mediterranean route situation	ExCom Budget related to the central Mediterranean route situation	Additional requirements	Total	Total revised requirements
Belgium Regional Office	21,446,484	1,477,729	-	1,477,729	22,924,214
Bosnia and Herzegovina Regional Office	28,774,449	16,255,053	-	16,255,053	45,029,501
Hungary Regional Office	12,489,347	3,246,851	-	3,246,851	15,736,198
Italy Regional Office	22,952,316	8,040,243	-	8,040,243	30,992,559
Sweden Regional Office	5,206,714	73,721	-	73,721	5,280,435
Turkey	424,637,626	11,429,851	-	11,429,851	436,067,478
Europe regional activities	14,579,224	10,310,192	-	10,310,192	24,889,416
EUROPE Total	530,086,161	50,833,640	-	50,833,640	580,919,801
Algeria	35,481,053	775,000	-	775,000	36,256,053
Egypt	70,402,452	4,066,202	-	4,066,202	74,468,654
Libya	23,365,630	8,093,419	53,540,949	61,634,368	84,999,998
Morocco	6,349,546	400,000	1,000,000	1,400,000	7,749,546
Tunisia	4,752,606	783,237	-	783,237	5,535,843
Mauritania	19,326,354	-	767,840	767,840	20,094,194
Middle East and North Africa regional activities	116,343,676	1,120,000	2,997,300	4,117,300	120,460,976
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Total	276,021,318	15,237,087	58,306,089	73,543,946	349,565,264
Burkina Faso	19,057,961	2,793,035	2,800,000	5,593,035	24,650,996
Chad	141,028,344	7,960,400	-	7,960,400	148,988,744
Ethiopia	301,426,599	33,378,076	-	33,378,076	334,804,676
Mali	18,103,089	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	21,103,089
Niger	65,810,299	-	19,973,516	19,973,516	85,783,815
Senegal Regional Office	29,502,175	-	9,681,501	9,681,501	39,183,676
Sudan	248,220,168	7,678,631	-	7,678,631	255,898,799
AFRICA Total	823,148,635	53,310,142	33,955,017	87,265,159	910,413,794
Headquarters	283,491,439	4,787,220	3,768,973	8,556,193	292,047,632
SUBTOTAL	1,919,288,561	124,164,859	96,030,078	220,194,938	2,139,483,499
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	6,458,277	6,458,277	6,458,277
TOTAL	1,919,288,561	124,164,859	102,488,356	226,653,216	2,145,941,776

Planning assumptions

- 1 Demographic pressures, protracted and new conflicts and violence, persecution, human rights abuses, poverty and inequality, environmental hazards and fragility will continue to push people into undertaking risky journeys in search of protection and economic opportunities from countries of origin into neighbouring countries, and further onward to countries outside their region.
- 2 Displacement and irregular migration in large movements presents complex challenges to affected countries and may contribute to further destabilizing already fragile political and economic environments, as well as fuel illicit activity such as smuggling and trafficking.
- 3 A comprehensive approach is required, addressing the drivers and root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, while also responding to the protection needs of people on the move and offering viable alternatives to irregular movements.
- 4 Countries of first asylum and transit along the central Mediterranean route need considerable and sustained investment and support to effectively respond to the needs of those on the move and provide for their protection.
- 5 UNHCR's mandate to protect refugees and its operational presence across the regions can benefit the design and application of a comprehensive cross-border protection and solutions strategy on mixed movements, as well as facilitate dialogue and cooperation between multiple stakeholders.
- 6 Transnational criminal activities related to these movements, such as smuggling and trafficking, require a transnational response by all actors, not only to combat criminal activity but to ensure the protection of victims of trafficking. UNHCR's experience in addressing trafficking of people under its mandate through inter-agency referral systems is a key component of the response.
- 7 Reinforced border control measures could lead to the development of additional migratory routes, with increased protection risks and possible shifts in movements towards other countries such as Egypt and Morocco.
- 8 The return of the irregular migrants to their countries of origin, if accompanied by sustainable reintegration measures, related information campaigns and strong investments in countries of origin will be continued. The evacuation of refugees from Libya, resettlement efforts in all countries of first asylum/transit, as well as the development of some complementary pathways for refugees will be enhanced. These measures may contribute to a gradual reduction of the flows towards Libya and better management of population movements.

Strategic overview

In line with its mandate, the whole-of-society approach underlying the New York Declaration, and taking into consideration the progress achieved in the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), UNHCR aims at:

- Mitigating identified protection risks along the route and enhancing the protection space available in transit countries, including through community-based protection.
- Identifying effective solutions in countries of asylum, origin and transit.
- Finding safe and legal alternatives to irregular movements.
- Empowering people to make informed decisions by informing them of risks and available protection and solutions options as well as improving communication with communities.
- Strengthening partnerships and coordination with States and others, including through targeted capacity-building activities.

The comprehensive approach taken by UNHCR, covering all three geographic regions, is **unique** in that it takes into account the numerous challenges in each one of them as well as those which are cross-regional, offering concrete and mutually reinforcing measures in all operations covered by the strategy and this Supplementary Appeal.

Response

Sub-Saharan Africa



260,000

Resettlement needs in the nine Sub-Saharan Africa priority countries* of asylum

3%

Resettlement needs met 2017



268,400

People of concern targeted for assistance by end of 2018

78%

Protection rate** in 2017 for East and Horn Africa nationalities among top 10 arriving in Italy by sea



26%

Protection rate** in 2017 for West Africa nationalities among top 10 arriving in Italy by sea

**From Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Niger and Sudan.*

***This includes subsidiary protection as well as humanitarian status.*

Countries of origin

Mixed movements have in recent years become one of the most challenging operational contexts within which complex protection issues have arisen. The drivers and root causes of these movements are many and varied, such as underdevelopment, poverty, human rights violations, climate change, conflicts, violence and persecution, as well as political and social issues. For certain groups, preventive actions in countries of origin can play a critical role in addressing the root causes of displacement or drivers of migration. If fully informed on the dangers and provided with alternative options, people who otherwise are likely to resort to dangerous and irregular movements may choose other opportunities. Equally important is the provision of tailor-made solutions for those not in need of international protection who have suffered exploitation and abuse along migratory routes and who wish to return.

Key intervention areas

- A key component in UNHCR's **awareness-raising** efforts is the increased engagement of the diaspora, as well as its leverage on migration-related issues such as remittances and mixed movement dynamics.
- In its attempts to decrease vulnerabilities and to prevent and reduce statelessness, UNHCR will advocate for and offer technical expertise to strengthen national capacities for continuous **civil status registration** and the provision of easily accessible identification and travel documents. Coordination with States, ECOWAS and the EU will remain key in this area.
- UNHCR will continue actively advocating to strengthen the national capacities of countries of origin to provide **consular protection** to all people not in need of international protection who are stranded along the route to Europe.
- Jointly with relevant partners, and through systems with adequate protection safeguards, UNHCR will assist in the identification and referral of cases for whom **assisted voluntary repatriation and reintegration** is the best option, including through facilitated access to labour markets and social systems.
- Specific national groups or people from specific geographical areas within a country are often more likely to embark on dangerous migratory journeys than others. UNHCR will advocate with bilateral and multilateral donors that the underlying socio-economic **drivers of migration** are systematically included in relevant development programming, including the UNDAF.

Key recent achievements

At a dialogue held in January 2018—*Fostering Mutual Understanding and Common Approaches between Countries of Origin in West Africa and European Countries of Destination*—jointly organized by UNHCR and Chatham House, an open and constructive exchange took place on five themes: **civil registration and documentation; protection and solutions for unaccompanied and separated children; transnational programming for victims of trafficking; collection and dissemination of information on missing people; and the diaspora's role and influence in the current dynamics of mixed movements.** A set of recommendations have been agreed upon which provide important guidance for tackling these complex cross-border issues.

UNHCR has continued its engagement with the Government of Eritrea on family reunification for a number of **unaccompanied and separated children** in countries in the region, in accordance with international applicable standards.

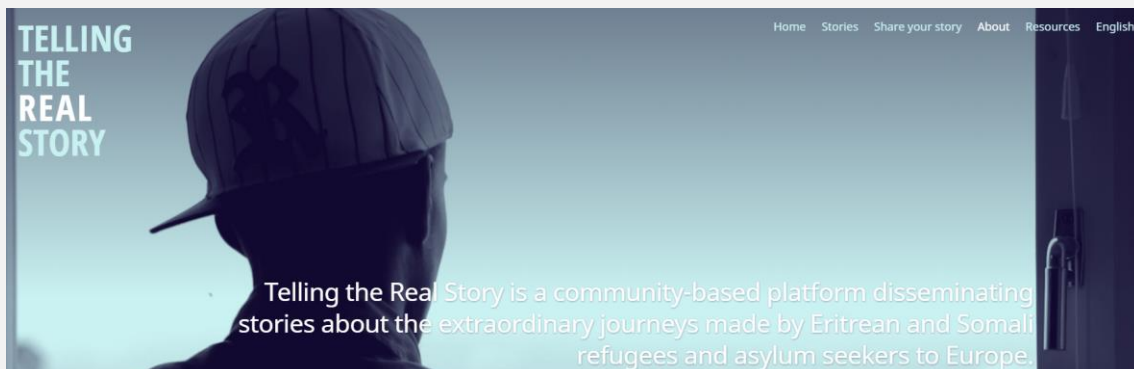
In a regional strategic meeting on the central Mediterranean route organized by UNHCR in Senegal in December 2017, governmental and non-governmental stakeholders agreed on a set of recommendations for activities led by governments, UNHCR and regional bodies.

Continuous challenges

- With the exception of the Gambia, **none of the current conflicts on the African continent were brought to a peaceful conclusion in 2017**. In many countries of origin the opposite has occurred. Continuous outflows of refugees and few or no returns to countries of origin are therefore a likely scenario.
- **Gaps remain in the provision of reintegration programmes** for people not in need of international protection returning from Libya. Past experience shows that returnees with specific needs, including victims of trafficking, are at a heightened risk of being re-trafficked. The lack of any protection safeguards for some of the nationalities assisted to voluntarily return from Libya will continue to lead to situations of internal displacement and to new onward movements as people seek protection elsewhere.
- Most UNDAF frameworks do not yet include the **causes and consequences of mixed movements** in development plans and further coordination between bilateral and multilateral donors is necessary to address the socio-economic components of irregular population movements.

Communicating with communities: telling the real story

While they may know that journeys are dangerous, many refugees do not understand these dangers fully, and often have highly unrealistic expectations about life in Europe and the complexity of asylum procedures. **Telling the Real Story** is a platform where refugees share their experiences and inform their communities about the realities and risks of undertaking dangerous journeys. *More detailed information on personal experiences from people is available at <http://tellingtherealstory.org>.*



Countries of first asylum and transit

The lack of effective protection in countries of first asylum and transit leaves refugees often with little option other than moving onwards. This includes not only adequate reception conditions and efficient asylum procedures but also access to basic services, such as for health and education, opportunities for self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion, and at least some prospects for eventually obtaining a durable solution to the displacement situation.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, there will be targeted activities in three countries in the Horn of Africa namely, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan, and four countries in the West and the Central Africa region, in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger.

Key intervention areas

- One of the central components of UNHCR's strategy in these countries to strengthen effective protection in countries of first asylum and transit is through ensuring **unhindered access to asylum, efficient refugee status determination procedures and improved reception conditions**—including the availability of temporary accommodation and related services. This includes capacity building, counselling, establishment of effective referral mechanisms and response through inclusion in national protection systems, especially for unaccompanied and separated children. Protection and border monitoring, search and rescue operations along land routes, especially in desert areas, and protection sensitive border management will also be pursued.
- While UNHCR will continue its work on the provision of basic services, the **socio-economic inclusion of refugees** in their host countries and the corresponding **support to host communities** is of increasing importance to sustainable refugee protection. Where possible, UNHCR will advocate for the reinforcement of refugee's access to national systems in areas such as health and education, which is often the most cost efficient and sustainable approach. Development financing will be critical in the strengthening of national institutions and related policies.
- In addition to resettlement, **access to safe and regulated pathways to third countries** could, for a significant portion of refugees, reduce the incentive to embark on dangerous irregular travel. This includes humanitarian visas, private and/or community sponsorship programmes, family reunification, labour mobility schemes, scholarships and education programmes, as well as regional mobility schemes.
- In close collaboration with IOM and other concerned organizations, **targeted mass information programmes** will inform people of the risks associated with irregular movement to Libya and Europe and provide information on alternatives available *sur place*, through designated information centres and at key points along the route.

Key recent achievements

In Niger, UNHCR has actively pursued its **outreach strategy** for asylum-seekers in mixed movements, providing information on the asylum procedures and offering technical support in the strengthening and decentralization of the national refugee status determination process. A “One-stop-shop” (“*Guichet unique*”) in Niamey, temporary accommodation for asylum-seekers and a toll free hot line allows asylum-seekers and refugees to access services and referral mechanisms directly.

UNHCR’s temporary **evacuation transit facility (ETM)** for refugees evacuated from Libya started operating in Niamey on November 2017. As of 4 March 2018, some 1,060 people have been received in these facilities, of which 93 have been submitted for resettlement. UNHCR is now working with the authorities in the development of a purpose-built transit facility. **Reception facilities** are also being established in Agadez, in the north of the country.

In support of migrants wishing to return home, UNHCR is referring cases coming to its attention to IOM for consideration under their **assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme**.

In Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali and Sudan, UNHCR has conducted a series of training and **capacity-building activities**, offered technical and material support to authorities, provided legal counselling and assistance and launched mass information campaigns on the dangers of irregular journeys. In several countries, strengthening of reception capacity and related services, as well as improvements to the status determination systems are also underway, as per the recommendations reached with all ECOWAS countries in Dakar on 7 December 2017.

Continuous challenges

- The general **security developments** in a number of countries, such as the increased number of security incidents targeting the military and civilians in Mali, Niger and Nigeria, are giving rise to concern and limiting UNHCR’s access and operational presence in a number of areas.
- Despite efforts on all sides, ensuring a smooth and predictable **resettlement** in-take through the ETM, accessing **family reunion procedure** for eligible refugees and developing differentiated solutions for unaccompanied and separated children remains challenging. **Complementary pathways** out of first countries of asylum are either inexistent or slow, and contribute only marginally to responsibility-sharing between states.
- Significant progress has been made on the inclusion of development actors in addressing forced displacement, in particular the recent decision by the World Bank to make available an especially dedicated funding window for refugees and host communities under its IDA18

financing instrument. **However, many multilateral and bilateral donors have yet to adopt a more inclusive approach to development financing in response to forced displacement situations.** Community stabilization projects funded under the EU trade facilitation agreement or bilaterally will require a certain time to show concrete results.

- Reduced levels of assistance—including decreased food security—are serious push factors for refugee or IDP populations in a number of fragile environments along the mixed movement routes.

Trafficking among the most serious protection risks along the central Mediterranean route

“You will die for nothing. If you stay, every day they are coming to do bad things to you. One day, one day, one day, they will kill you.”

- A migrant on his experiences

Plucked from the Mediterranean by the Italian Coast Guard, refugees and migrants warn of forced labour and slavery.

Mamoudou Oba from Guinea, who was rescued after days in a drifting vessel, has warned others trying to flee poverty and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa of the dangers of the land and sea routes to Europe. Sitting among a group of 99 people rescued by the Italian Coast Guard, he says people are being bought and sold for as little as \$300. He had been kidnapped, starved and beaten for three weeks before leaving Libya.



Refugees and migrants rest on the deck of the 'Dattilo', an Italian Coast Guard patrol vessel. © UNHCR/V. TANIA

Libya and North Africa



18,000

Resettlement needs in the six priority countries of asylum in North Africa*

12%

Resettlement needs in the region fulfilled in 2017



173,700

People of concern targeted for assistance by end of 2018



11%

Protection rate** in 2017 for North African nationalities among top 10 arriving in Italy by sea

*From Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

**This includes subsidiary protection as well as humanitarian status.

Mixed movements continue through North Africa, where the number of urban refugees and asylum-seekers—and the complexity of their situation—continues to increase. In addition to being transit countries, North African States are increasingly becoming destination points. Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas are affected by the difficult economic situation and lack of access to employment opportunities, leaving the most vulnerable almost fully dependent on assistance. In the absence of effective access to protection and long-term solutions, many move onwards falling victim to smugglers and traffickers. With restricted access to main entry, transit and departure points, a key challenge for the operations concerns the identification and processing of people in need of international protection.

Libya remains the main point of departure for those attempting the perilous journey across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. There are an estimated 48,000 asylum-seekers and refugees in Libya who have been registered with UNHCR. Women and children account for 58 per cent and 11 per cent respectively, of the registered population. In February alone, UNHCR registered 2,350 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan (64 per cent), Syria (12 per cent), Eritrea (11 per cent), Somalia (6 per cent), Ethiopia (5 per cent), State of Palestine (1 per cent), and South Sudan (1 per cent), in addition to other nationalities. Countries neighbouring Libya are likewise affected by these flows, albeit on a smaller scale.

Key intervention areas

- UNHCR in Mauritania and Morocco has put a special focus on the **support of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)**, including through setting up a shelter house for survivors of SGBV and trafficking in Mauritania and strengthening referral mechanisms in border areas in Morocco. In order to prevent SGBV, UNHCR will continue to support women at risk with cash-based interventions and set up a safe space for children in Nouadhibou, Mauritania.
- To identify people in need of international protection, UNHCR is undertaking **profiling activities of migratory flows protection** throughout the region and **building capacity of local authorities and civil society** to strengthen the protection of refugees, including through training in case management and the prevention of human trafficking.
- Through **outreach and early identification** of the most vulnerable people, UNHCR seeks to ensure timely assistance and protection in key locations in Libya, including through distributions of core relief items, cash assistance and quick impact projects, referral mechanisms and the roll-out of information campaigns. UNHCR will continue to support conflict-affected populations, including host communities, increasing the sustainability of the humanitarian response and strengthening ownership by relevant authorities.
- **Access to detention centres** and the identification and registration of people of concern remain crucial. UNHCR will continue to promote alternatives to detention, seek the immediate release of refugees and asylum-seekers, including unaccompanied separated children and other vulnerable people, and facilitate their evacuation to the ETM in Niger or directly to resettlement countries. In partnership with UNICEF and IOM, UNHCR is providing care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, family tracing, and possible family reunification in line with the best interests of children.
- UNHCR will continue **providing protection monitoring at disembarkation points and humanitarian assistance** for effective identification of people of concern, including referral arrangements. Furthermore, the Office will increase the provision of permanent and mobile medical assistance, targeted age and gender-specific interventions, including on the prevention and response to SGBV and trafficking, and continue to provide trainings in international refugee law to the Libyan Coast Guard.
- UNHCR will **provide assistance to people in need of international protection via its two community development centres in Tripoli and through outreach visits** conducted by partners who also provide support to people of concern with specific needs, including unaccompanied and separated children and victims of trafficking, newly-released refugees and asylum-seekers with compelling protection needs.

Key recent achievements

UNHCR has successfully advocated for the release of over 1,600 people from detention in 2017 and 2018. In addition, **1,334 refugees have been evacuated from Libya**, including 1,020 individuals to Niger, 312 to Italy and two to UNHCR's Emergency Transit Centre in Romania since November 2017. UNHCR plans to evacuate or resettle between 5,000 and 10,000 vulnerable refugees from Libya in 2018.

UNHCR is in process of establishing a **“transit and departure facility”** in Tripoli for people in need of international protection. This initiative will facilitate the transfer of thousands of vulnerable refugees to third countries. At the facility, UNHCR staff and partners will provide registration and humanitarian assistance such as accommodation, food, medical care and psychosocial support. The facility is currently being renovated.

So far this year, UNHCR has conducted more than 180 monitoring visits to detention centres in Libya, with 1,080 such visits having been conducted in 2017. In coordination with IOM and through its partner, International Medical Corps, UNHCR continues to provide primary healthcare and assistance to refugees and migrants in detention centres.

In coordination with UN agencies and local partners, UNHCR is responding to the needs of nearly 165,500 IDPs and over 341,500 IDP returnees. Since the beginning of 2017, UNHCR supported more than 61,300 IDPs and returnees with core-relief and nearly 14,600 IDPs and returnees with cash based assistance. In 2018, UNHCR aims to support IDPs, returnees and host communities by implementing more than 200 quick impact projects throughout Libya.

In response to the crisis in Sabratha in October 2017, UNHCR fielded a **strong emergency response**. Following clashes in Sabratha, more than 18,000 migrants and refugees were discovered in the hands of smugglers and traffickers in different locations, including farms, houses and warehouses in and around the coastal city. From the beginning of the crisis, UNHCR staff were on the ground providing emergency assistance to refugees and migrants. Amongst those who suffered abuse at the hands of smugglers were pregnant women and new born infants.

Continuous challenges

- **Appropriate disembarkation and reception arrangements** are needed to ensure a response to the immediate basic needs of people upon disembarkation. UNHCR contributes to the construction of sanitation facilities, health posts and undertakes protection monitoring at 12 disembarkation points in Libya. As of 6 March 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) rescued/intercepted 2,856 refugees and migrants in different locations along the Libyan coast. In 2017, the LCG rescued/intercepted 15,358 refugees and migrants at sea. At disembarkation points, UNHCR identifies people in need of international protection and provides life-saving assistance such as warm clothes, blankets and water.
- **Access to people of concern continues to be a challenge for UNHCR's operation in Libya.** It remains crucial that UNHCR has access to all people of concern **beyond the seven nationalities recognized by the authorities** to be of concern to the Office.
- **Arbitrary detention in conditions below international standards** remains a serious concern, despite the recent shift towards granting conditional release for evacuation through UNHCR. The Office consistently advocates for alternatives to detention and continuously highlights the need to improve conditions in detention centres to meet minimum standards of treatment.
- UNHCR's efforts to evacuate and resettle people of concern will remain limited in scale as long as **resettlement commitments are insufficient**. UNHCR launched an urgent appeal calling for 1,300 resettlement places to be made available by the end of March 2018 for highly vulnerable refugees stranded in Libya. So far, UNHCR has received 1,100 confirmed pledges for resettlement directly out of Libya.

Providing lifesaving assistance: the emergency evacuation transit mechanism

“These evacuations are the best example of the impact that international solidarity can have on refugees themselves”

– Vincent Cochetel, UNHCR’s Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation

Rahel*, a 29-year-old Eritrean refugee, was hoping for a new life of safety in Europe when she took the dangerous overland route across Africa. Instead, she found herself detained for 11 of the 18 months she spent in Libya.

“When UNHCR told me I was leaving Libya I wasn’t sure what to think, I didn’t believe them at first. Then when the bus came to fetch from the detention centre I understood it was true... I was happy to be alive,” she told UNHCR staff in Niger.



UNHCR staff welcome exhausted Eritrean and Somali refugees disembarking at Niamey International Airport, Niger following an emergency evacuation flight from Libya.
© UNHCR /Alessandro Penso

**Name has been changed for protection reasons.*

Europe



0%

Of resettlement departures from West Africa priority countries of asylum* were to EU+ resettlement countries**



12%

Of resettlement departures from East and Horn of Africa priority countries of asylum* were to EU+ resettlement countries**



32%

Protection rate in EU+*** region in 2017 for top 10 nationalities arriving in Italy



91%

Of children arriving in Italy are unaccompanied and separated

**The 15 priority countries of asylum are Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Niger and Sudan.*

***EU+ resettlement countries are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.*

****EU+ region includes EU countries as well as Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.*

In 2017, 178,500 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe—a decrease of 53 per cent compared with 2016. This was largely due to a reduction in the numbers from Turkey to Greece—83 per cent reduction in 2017— and from Northern Africa to Italy—34 per cent reduction in 2017¹. **Women accounted for 13 per cent, children for 18 per cent** and 69 per cent were men. **Approximately half of the children arriving were unaccompanied or separated.** Despite the overall reduction in numbers, due to increasing restrictions to access territory, refugees and migrants continue to attempt to use different, and at times more dangerous routes to reach Europe, and to move onwards within Europe. The reception and asylum capacity of a number of countries, particularly those to which refugees and migrants arrive, remains under severe strain. It remains a key priority for UNHCR to provide support to existing government capacities and to ensure access to territory and to asylum, and that refugees' needs for protection, assistance and solutions, are met, with a particular focus on those with specific needs.

While Greece remains part of the situation, it has not been included in this appeal because a majority of its needs are expected to be covered by earmarked contributions. UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for Greece includes amounts to **\$232,766,204**. The Office will focus its interventions on the provision of cash assistance, which will reach 45,000 people in 2018, on an urban accommodation programme for asylum-seekers and refugees which will reach 27,000 spaces in 2018, and on protection

¹ Data for 2017 for sea arrivals to Italy, Greece and Cyprus and data from January to October 2017 for land and sea arrivals to Spain.

monitoring and provision of protection services, particularly for people with specific needs. UNHCR supports **effective access to asylum** through the provision of information, protection monitoring and interventions, the provision of legal aid to asylum-seekers and support to the Greek Asylum Service. UNHCR also works with the Government of Greece and civil society actors to prevent and respond to SGBV, including facilitating the access of survivors to multi-sectoral services, and is engaged in wide-ranging activities to **improve child protection**. UNHCR will also support the Government of Greece in **developing and implementing an integration strategy for recognized refugees**.

Key intervention areas

- Building on the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) and the Central Mediterranean Sea Initiative (CMSI), UNHCR and its partners will **continue supporting existing government capacity to ensure effective and safe access to asylum, protection and solutions** for those in need of international protection, based on the principles of solidarity and responsibility-sharing.
- Ensure that refugees and migrants have **access to services** in a participatory manner and with due attention to specific needs, in particular survivors of SGBV, unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities, people who have experienced trauma and victims of trafficking.
- Systematically **engage with refugees and migrants in an age, gender and diversity sensitive manner** through a participatory dialogue on their rights and obligations, ensuring their voices are taken into account in decisions and policies impacting their lives, and support all stakeholders through information and data collection, reflecting key characteristics of the people crossing the central Mediterranean Sea.
- Increase safe and regulated **access to longer-term solutions** for refugees, in particular through resettlement and complementary pathways of admission, including family reunification, labour mobility schemes, scholarships and education programmes.
- Engage with a wide range of actors, including states, municipalities, civil society, EU institutions and agencies, NGOs, volunteers, the private sector, academic institutions and asylum-seekers and refugees, to **support the integration and social inclusion of refugees** into their new communities and countries.
- Advocate to maintain and **strengthen search and rescue capacity** in the central Mediterranean.

Key recent achievements

Important achievements were made in the area of **child protection**, particularly with respect to enhancing the protection of unaccompanied and separated children. Working together with partners, innovative projects to address challenges in areas such as guardianship, best interests determination, care arrangements, and building trust with children, are being carried out in Italy, Greece, Serbia, Sweden and Switzerland, among other countries.

UNHCR, together with partners, supported Government efforts to **improve reception conditions, provide access to multi-sectoral services, and enhance access to asylum throughout the region**. In Italy, UNHCR significantly strengthened its operational response, expanding counselling at disembarkation points and increasing its engagement in relation to SGBV prevention and response and child protection.

UNHCR has also supported efforts to **expand legal pathways for refugees to Europe**, including through family reunification, work and study visas and resettlement. During 2017, over 38,800 refugees were submitted by UNHCR for resettlement to 25 countries in Europe—36 per cent more than during 2016. In Germany and Sweden and many other countries in Western and Northern Europe, UNHCR expanded partnerships in the area of family reunification, to improve training of family reunification actors, to enhance tracing services and bolster travel assistance programmes.

UNHCR has increasingly **expanded partnerships with civil society actors, the private sector, mayors and local governments, NGOs, and refugees themselves**, bringing a diversity of experience, particularly in the area of integration. For instance, a Refugee Coalition was established bringing together refugee representatives throughout Europe, which aims at ensuring refugees' needs and opinions are better taken into account in decisions and policies affecting their lives. UNHCR and OECD have jointly engaged in efforts to engage the private sector in refugee integration.

UNHCR continued to build its capacity in the area of **data collection and information management**. Between February and December of 2017, the Mediterranean pages in UNHCR's data portal received approximately 785,000 page views from over 200,000 users, and 627,000 documents relating to the Mediterranean situation were downloaded in the same period.

Continuous challenges

- There are **continuing physical, legal and administrative restrictions** for people seeking protection and solutions in Europe. This includes push-backs at borders, often with violence, as well as increasing restrictions on access to asylum in some countries in the region.
- **Challenges in reception conditions persist**, in particular due to overcrowding and the lack of capacity to identify and provide services to those with specific needs.
- Despite welcome developments in relation to providing safe and legal pathways for people in need of international protection, there is a **need to further increase such pathways, including by increasing resettlement commitments and removing obstacles to family reunification**. Within the European Union, there is a need to ensure effective responsibility-sharing and support EU Member States facing pressure, including through a relocation mechanism that is able to be activated simply, quickly and with the full participation of EU Member States.

Hundreds of children lose lives on desperate sea journeys

“If people see no hope and live in fear, they will continue to gamble their lives making desperate journeys.”

- An asylum-seeker on her experience

The swell whipped up and Hope gathered her three young daughters close to her on the overcrowded dinghy. None were swimmers.

Swept up in violence in Nigeria, Hope**’s husband had already fled to Europe. Facing the same threats, Hope and her daughters followed on the dangerous trek north over the desert to Libya, before paying a smuggler to attempt the lethal crossing to Italy in a packed boat without life jackets, or even a satellite phone to call for help.

Infants and children are among the 8,500 refugees and migrants who have died or gone missing in the Mediterranean since toddler Aylan Kurdi drowned three years ago. UNHCR is highlighting the need for solutions and safer alternatives so that mothers such as Hope will stop risking their lives and their children’s on desperate journeys, although she believes she had little choice.



Hope, a 36-year-old asylum-seeker, kindergarten teacher and expectant mother from Nigeria who is still grieving for the loss of two daughters, visits their graves close to the reception centre in Messina, Sicily where she lives with her surviving daughter.
© UNHCR / Valentino Bellini.*

“When I decided to travel with my daughters, I had no other choice,” said Hope. “I could not return to my home as my husband’s enemies swore they would retaliate against his family. But I couldn’t stay in Libya either. The place had become too dangerous for the kids in the last year”.

**Name has been changed for protection reasons.*

Cross-regional priorities

The following thematic priorities are cross-regional and will be pursued in addition to country-specific activities.

1. Awareness raising

Access to accurate, reliable and relevant information is often considered as one of the most important and impactful measures in mixed movement contexts. Only through allowing individuals to take informed decisions, can current dynamics of abuse and exploitation be prevented. However, if not accompanied by meaningful operational activities, information alone will have little impact.

2. Anti-trafficking and protecting victims of trafficking

Human trafficking in people is a gross human rights violation which must be fought wherever it occurs, including through measures which have the protection of victims at their core. Automatic return for them cannot be the sole response. The clandestine nature of irregular movements combined with pre-existing vulnerable situations of people embarking on these journeys—including in countries of origin—often provide fertile grounds for traffickers to act and abuses to occur.

3. Research and data collection, analysis and sharing

Clear gaps remain in understanding, in a timely manner, the triggers, dynamics and forms of movements from countries of origin and first asylum to countries of destination. Analyses provided by other organizations do not always fully correspond to the protection needs of UNHCR's people of concern.

Building on the work done in the context of the refugee and migration emergency in Europe and complementing work by other actors, such as IOM and the Dakar and Nairobi-based Regional Mixed Migration Secretariats and its Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi), UNHCR will strengthen research and analysis at national and regional level, to better inform national and cross-border responses. UNHCR will also advocate for the harmonization of indicators and tools used by different agencies, in order to support data quality and consistency for future joint assessments.

Trafficking and smuggling

UNHCR continues to advocate **for a strong law enforcement component in tackling these illegal activities and dismantling the business models of smugglers and traffickers along the whole route**, from the start to the end of the journey. In parallel, activities for the protection of victims of trafficking and those at risk of being trafficked need to be expanded in countries of origin, along the route to and in Libya, as well as in Europe.

UNHCR will focus on:

1. Enhancing identification at borders, in detention and at disembarkation, greater access to safety shelters and witness protection, further develop existing referral mechanism and continue to enhance provision of information to new arrivals in Italy and elsewhere in Europe.
2. Ending the supply of unseaworthy boats used by smugglers and traffickers in Libya.
3. Engaging non-state actors along the routes and exploring alternative ways to capitalize on human mobility.
4. Developing effective transnational cooperation between entities involved in fighting trafficking and strengthen sharing of information and good practices.
5. Developing a specific law enforcement and protection strategy to combat the ongoing criminal transnational activities related to the sexual exploitation of women and girls trafficked from Nigeria and other countries via the Mediterranean Sea.
6. Using, and where possible strengthen, existing mechanisms, such as the Sanctions Committee on Libya and national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislations and action plans.

Coordination and working in partnership

The High Commissioner's Special Envoy for the central Mediterranean route situation (SECM) will facilitate coordination and cooperation notably through inter-regional and inter-agency fora. The SECM will support integrated policy synergies and practices, building on the CMSI and the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants. The SECM will also focus on a harmonized approach to solutions, including through the CRRF (in Ethiopia and Somalia) and will suggest targeted programmatic interventions to mitigate the risks related to these journeys and find solutions. To maximize synergies and impact, the SECM will seek to ensure that UNHCR builds on existing mechanisms rather than creating new ones.

In this regard, all of the planned activities will be undertaken in accordance with the multi-stakeholder, "whole-of- society" approach endorsed by the General Assembly in the New York Declaration, involving "national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional coordination and partnership mechanisms, civil society partners, including faith-based organizations and academia, the private sector, media and the refugees themselves".

In particular, the coordination and partnership with regional partners such as the African Union, ECOWAS, IGAD, EAC, and the EU will prove instrumental in the search for lasting solutions in view of the cross-regional dimension of the issue. UNHCR will therefore look to further its contribution to regional mechanisms to advance its protection and solutions agenda. International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank and regional development banks, will be critical in leveraging development financing to address root causes of displacement and develop alternative opportunities. Finally, the Office will ensure that the activities foreseen in this Supplementary Appeal build on and complement ongoing initiatives and projects while maximizing opportunities for joint programming, in particular with IOM.

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE SITUATION

Supplementary Appeal
January - December 2018



UNHCR
hqfr00@unhcr.org

P.O. Box 2500
1211 Geneva 2

www.unhcr.org
reporting.unhcr.org

Published on March 2018

Cover photo:

Rescued refugees look through the window of the Phoenix rescue boat as it leaves the coast of Malta bound for Italy. © UNHCR/Giuseppe Carotenuto

**HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT
2017-2021**

BETWEEN

**THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK, represented by the Danish Ministry of
Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "Denmark")**

AND

**THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
(hereinafter referred to as "UNHCR" or the "Office" and together with
"Denmark" or "Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs", collectively referred to as
the "Parties" or individually, a "Party")**

1. Objectives

1.1 UNHCR has, for many years, been a key partner in Danish humanitarian assistance. The present Humanitarian Partnership Framework Agreement (the "**Agreement**") is a continuation of a similar agreement covering the period 2013-2016, thereby affirming the close relationship between the two parties. In doing so, it provides UNHCR with improved humanitarian funding predictability and operational flexibility paired with an enhanced structured dialogue between the Parties on priorities, performance and results.

1.2 Denmark's relations with UNHCR are guided by the overall priorities of the new strategy for Denmark's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance that was adopted in January 2017, in particular those parts related to the response to conflict and fragility, including the protection of conflict-affected populations with a focus on vulnerable people and groups.

1.3 The parties both recognize the Agenda 2030's commitment to "leave no one behind", requiring that the most vulnerable, including those affected by crises and forced displacement, are included in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Similarly, the parties are also committed to implementing the Grand Bargain and the New Way of Working, including by increasing collaboration focused on "collective results"; working with others to achieve a comprehensive, cross-sectoral methodologically sound and impartial overall assessment of needs; increasing the investment in national first responders; and through the donor commitment to decrease earmarking where possible; and accepting more streamlined reporting requirements as outlined in the Grand Bargain. The parties are also committed to strengthen the engagement in joint multi-year planning and programming in response to protracted crises, to strengthen flexibility in line with changes in operational contexts, and to reduce management costs and strengthen harmonised results reporting.

1.3 Within the broader objective of protecting conflict affected populations, it is a particular priority for Denmark's humanitarian assistance to address complex challenges related to displacement and forced migration, to strengthen protection of refugees and internally displaced peoples (IDPs), and to find durable solutions for refugees and IDPs as the ultimate protection goal.

1.4 The role and functions of UNHCR are set out in the UNHCR Statute and are elaborated in resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. UNHCR's mandate under its Statute is to pursue protection, assistance and solutions for refugees. UNHCR has an additional mandate concerning issues of statelessness, as it is given a designated role under Article 11 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The Office has also been requested by the General Assembly to promote the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, and to help prevent statelessness by providing to States technical and advisory services on nationality, legislation and practice. Since the UN's humanitarian reform process launched in 2005, the Office has assumed a larger role with respect to internally displaced persons. Six decades after its creation, populations of concern to UNHCR now include refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless people.

1.5 UNHCR's mandate empowers the Office to provide international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR while working to find durable solutions to their situations.

1.6 UNHCR's activities related to IDPs have increased in magnitude in recent years. As a result of the UN-led humanitarian reform process initiated in 2005, UNHCR is designated as cluster lead for protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and management in situations of conflict and supports other clusters.

2. The Scope of the Agreement

2.1 This document, together with Annex 1 and Annex 2 attached hereto and referred to below, constitute the entire Agreement between UNHCR and Denmark. The documents constituting the Agreement are complementary of one another, but in case of ambiguities, discrepancies or inconsistencies among them, the following order of priority shall apply:

1. This document;
2. Annex I: Framework for allocation of the Contribution;
3. Annex II: the General Guidelines for Accounting and Auditing of Grants channeled through Multilateral Organisations; and
4. Any other document signed or issued pursuant hereto.

2.2 Under the present Agreement, Denmark intends to make available a yearly contribution of DKK 320.5 million (the "**Contribution**"), for the purposes described in Annex 1 attached hereto, subject to annual parliamentary approval and without certain commitment being made for the exact level of funding.

2.3 In accordance with UNHCR's financial policy (UNHCR/ HCP/2015/10/Rev. 1 effective 31 December 2016), a fixed 7 per cent programme support component is applied to all earmarked contributions received in order to cover the Headquarters costs, which refer to management and administration costs as well as programme support costs incurred at headquarters. This applies to contributions in Section II and IV of Annex 1 as well as other future earmarked contributions.

2.4 Any unexpected reduction of the Contribution due to parliamentary appropriation of funds shall be notified immediately by Denmark to UNHCR.

2.5 Annual consultations with UNHCR, led by the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation or his/her designate, will be held in the second half of the calendar year in order to discuss the following:

- UNHCR's utilization of the Specific Danish Contribution (defined in Annex 1, Section II) for the current calendar year, including an overall discussion on UNHCR's solutions approach;
- Plans for use of the Specific Danish Contribution for the upcoming year;
- Achievements in the current calendar year and selection of operations to which funds from the Danish contributions to UNHCR's efforts in protracted displacement situations and in support of durable solutions shall be allocated in the upcoming calendar year (as described in Annex I, Section IV);
- Danish policy priorities, including sustainable solutions for protracted displacement situations;
- Possibilities for strengthening thematic coherence and synergy between multilateral and bilateral assistance;
- Possible concerns of Denmark in relation to UNHCR's performance;
- Key issues emanating from UNHCR's strategies and/or implementation of the annual action plans;
- Employment of Danish nationals in UNHCR; and
- All topics otherwise covered in the annual consultations.

The final agenda for the annual and high-level consultations should be agreed at least three weeks in advance.

2.6 Prior to the annual consultations, UNHCR shall communicate to Denmark any relevant documents, in particular with respect to the plans for utilization of the Danish Contributions referred to under Section II and IV of Annex I.

2.7 Following annual consultations, Denmark shall send to UNHCR, for UNHCR's written acknowledgement and endorsement, minutes of the amounts of the Contribution agreed during the annual or high-level consultations, as the case may be, and allocated under Sections III and IV of Annex 1, setting out the operations to which funds under Sections IV of Annex I may be allocated and planned utilization of funds allocated under Section II of Annex I for the next calendar year, subject to parliamentary approval of the overall contribution to UNHCR. The activity period for the funds allocated under Section IV of Annex 1 will end on 31 December in the same year.

2.8 After parliamentary approval of the overall contribution to UNHCR, on or before the first of February, Denmark will inform UNHCR in writing of the amount of the Contribution as approved by parliament for the same year, as well as an indicative planning figure for the following year. Furthermore, each year in August, Denmark will inform UNHCR in writing of the list of approximately 10 protracted complex emergencies that are prioritised for long-term Danish humanitarian assistance through strategic partners.

3. Payment of the Contributions received under the Agreement

3.1 Payment of the core contribution allocated under Sections I. of Annex 1 will be made in one installment as early as possible in the calendar year after parliamentary approval, but not later than 15 February, and will be deposited in the bank account of UNHCR:

UBS AG
Case Postale 2770,
1211 Geneva
Switzerland
Swiss Bank Clearing Code 240

Swift Code UBSWCHZH80A

FP102674.8 DKK IBAN: CH07 0024 0240 FP10 2674 8

3.2 The balance of the annual Contribution allocated under Sections II, III, and IV of Annex 1 shall be disbursed to UNHCR as early as possible after the parliamentary approval of the overall contribution to UNHCR and Denmark's letter referred to under 2.8 above.

3.3 UNHCR will confirm receipt of both contributions under 3.1 and 3.2 above within 30 days. The receipt should indicate the contribution in DKK and the equivalent amount in USD.

3.4 Any part of the Contribution paid to UNHCR pursuant to allocations under Sections I, II and III of Annex I that remains unspent or financially uncommitted at the end of a calendar year will be administered as income under UNHCR's Financial Rules (as defined below). Any part of the Contribution paid to UNHCR pursuant to allocations under Section IV of Annex I will become available for the same activities in the next year; and any such carry-over shall not reduce the amount to be contributed by Denmark under Section IV of Annex I for the following year.

3.5 The Contribution will be administered in accordance with the Financial rules for voluntary funds administered by the High Commissioner for Refugees, applicable UN Financial Regulations and UNHCR's practices and procedures (the "**Financial Rules**") and in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Section on Accounting in the General Guidelines for Accounting and Auditing of Grants channeled through Multilateral Organisations attached hereto as Annex 2 (the "**General Guidelines**", version dated August 2012). In case of conflicting requirements, the provisions of the Financial Rules of UNHCR will prevail over the requirements included in the Annex II.

4. Reporting

4.1 Reporting will take place in accordance with the Financial Rules. UNHCR will provide Denmark, at a minimum and unless otherwise decided in a separate agreement, with the following reports:

- a) UNHCR's annual Global Report, including detailed country chapters with achievements against priority targets. This will be accepted by Denmark as UNHCR's consolidated reporting mechanism;

- b) UNHCR's annual financial report and audited financial statements (and audit report), as submitted to UNHCR's Executive Committee and to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- c) For the Specific Danish Contributions (as defined under Section II and IV of Annex I), a narrative progress report of the same year will be presented to Denmark at the annual consultations meetings foreseen under Article 2.4 above;
- d) For contributions allocated under Section IV of Annex I, annual financial statements as of 31 December on revenue and expenses by programme/project certified by the controller of UNHCR, no later than 30 June of the following year. The certified financial statements will be sent to Denmark via the Permanent Representation of Denmark to the UN in Geneva; and
- e) For contributions allocated under Section III of Annex I, an update on the funds used and balance of funds out of the Emergency Response Fund (as defined in Annex I) one month prior to annual consultations. If funds remain unspent by the end of the year, these will be allocated as an unearmarked core contribution.

4.2 For other earmarked contributions UNHCR will provide Denmark with reporting as described in 4.1.d.

4.3 Denmark agrees that UNHCR will be audited solely in accordance with the Financial Rules.

5. Financial irregularities

5.1 No offer, payment, consideration or benefit of any kind, which could be regarded as an illegal or corrupt practice, shall be made, promised, sought or accepted - neither directly or indirectly - as an inducement or reward in relation to activities funded under this Agreement, including tendering, award, or execution of contracts. Any such practice will be grounds for the immediate termination of this Agreement and/or requesting UNHCR to take any other corrective action as may be appropriate. At the discretion of Denmark, a further consequence of any such practice can be the definite exclusion from any projects funded by Denmark.

5.2 The Parties have a zero tolerance for fraud, corruption and any other financial irregularities. The zero tolerance policy applies to all staff members, consultants and other non-staff personnel, institutional contractors, implementing partners and beneficiaries of the grant funds.

5.3 UNHCR will use reasonable efforts to ensure that the utilization of the contributions conforms to the highest standards of ethical conduct and that every part of UNHCR, as well as individuals acting on behalf of UNHCR, observe the highest standard of ethics and integrity.

5.4 UNHCR, in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives, will ensure that mechanisms are in place to enable reporting of any allegation of fraud, corruption and other financial irregularities in connection with the implementation of the programmes/projects funded by Denmark to the Inspector General's Office (IGO) in a timely manner.

5.5 The IGO will as early as possible give notification to Denmark of any formal investigation that it is undertaking in relation to allegations of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities involving any activities funded in whole or in part with contributions from Denmark (excluding the Danish core contribution), provided that such notification will not, in the opinion of the Head of the Investigation Service of the IGO, jeopardize the proper conduct of the investigation or the due process rights of the individuals involved. For any investigation relating to the core contribution, UNHCR will give notification to Denmark when this has a certain magnitude or relates to Danish interests (e.g. involves Danish subcontractors). Denmark will respect any wishes of confidentiality. UNHCR shall keep Denmark informed of substantial progress in investigations, including where relevant details of any recovery of funds.

6. Interpretation of the General Guidelines

6.1 For the avoidance of any doubt, the Parties agree that the following provisions of the General Guidelines shall be construed and/or amended as follows:

- a) Articles 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the General Guidelines are superseded by Articles 2 and 3 hereof and Annex I;
- b) UNHCR shall benefit from the multi-donor financing exception under article 13.2 of the General Guidelines so that any interest accrued on the Contribution should be recorded in accordance with the Financial Rules;
- c) Article 18 of the General Guidelines is superseded by Article 4.1 above;
- d) Article 19 of the General Guidelines shall be replaced by the following paragraph: UNHCR shall provide Denmark with such information and records relevant to the activities funded under this Agreement in accordance with the Financial Rules and UNHCR's privileges and immunities and shall allow the representatives of Denmark, where appropriate, to be provided with the opportunity to participate in field missions relating to the implementation and progress of activities funded by the Contribution under this Agreement at Denmark's expense;
- e) Article 27 of the General Guidelines is superseded by Article 3.4 above.

6.2 Article 25 of the Section on Accounting in the General Guidelines shall be construed as meaning that both the use and administration of the Contribution should be made in accordance with the Financial Rules.

7. Duration of the Agreement

7.1 The Agreement will cover the period from the date of signature of this Agreement until 31 December 2021.

7.2 The Agreement shall enter into force when signed by Denmark and UNHCR. The Agreement will be subject to review, and can be terminated by either of the Parties by sending to the other Party a three months prior written notice.

7.3 In case of termination, UNHCR shall not be obliged to repay any funds committed in good faith by UNHCR to third parties before the date of notice of termination. No commitments will be made once a termination of the Agreement has been notified by either of the Parties.

7.4 The Parties shall make their best efforts to resolve amicably through direct discussion any controversy, dispute or claim arising out of this Agreement. Where, in the course of such direct discussion, the Parties wish to resort to conciliation, the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules as at present in force shall apply. Any controversy, dispute or claim which cannot be settled amicably per the foregoing shall be resolved in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as at present in force. The decisions of the arbitral tribunal shall be based upon general principles of international commercial law. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages or interests. The Parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy or claim.

7.5 Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver expressed or implied of any privileges and immunities of UNHCR or the United Nations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 13 February 1946 and any other applicable instrument.

7.6 This Agreement may be amended at the request of either Party with the written consent of the Parties through a simple exchange of letters.

For the Government of Denmark
represented by Danish Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Date: 31 March 2017

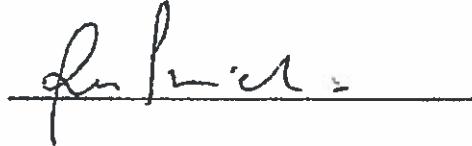


Name: **STEPHAN SCHÖNEMANN**

Title: Director

For the Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees

Date: 29 March 2017



Name: Rossella Pagliuchi-Lor

Title: Director a.i. DER

ANNEX 1 to the Humanitarian Partnership Framework Agreement between Denmark and UNHCR

Framework for allocation of the annual grants

Since 2013, UNHCR has received a yearly, predictable funding from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "Denmark") based on the Partnership Framework Agreement. The contribution falls in four categories:

- I. A Core contribution amounting to DKK 160 million
- II. A lump sum of DKK 20 million affiliated with the core contribution but restricted for creative, solutions-oriented activities of a strategic nature
- III. Emergency Response Fund
- IV. Contributions to UNHCR's efforts in protracted displacement situations and in support of durable solutions

The detailed framework for allocation of the Danish grant and hence for the annual consultations is as follows:

PROPOSED AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
DKK 180 million	<p>I. A Core contribution amounting to DKK 160 million</p> <p>II. A lump sum of DKK 20 million affiliated with the core contribution but restricted for creative, solutions-oriented activities of a strategic nature (referred to hereinafter as "Specific Danish Contribution").</p> <p>The specific Danish contribution offers UNHCR a significant new opportunity to innovate, experiment and catalyse efforts to resolve protracted displacement situations. UNHCR may propose activities funding under this section II. where it can make a clear difference, including through the piloting of new strategies and operational approaches that can be proven and later taken to scale; building new partnerships with development actors and the private sector; bringing in special expertise, such as economic modelling, urban and rural development; and building UNHCR's own capacity possibly through research, training, and the development of new tools and knowledge management. The ultimate goal is to support solutions with a tested menu of tools, methodologies and partnerships that UNHCR can draw upon across geographic contexts to develop solutions strategies in protracted situations and incorporate in new emergencies to reduce the creation of new protracted situations.</p> <p>Plans for full utilization of the funds are not obligatory in advance as unforeseen opportunities may arise during the year and flexibility is key. It is acknowledged that the utilization of these funds may involve some risk taking in order to test new approaches.</p> <p>Plans for use of the funds will be discussed and formally approved by Denmark during the annual consultations. Flexibility is a key principle of these funds, thus if UNHCR determines a different use of these funds throughout the implementation year, UNHCR will discuss and seek approval by e-mail from Denmark.</p>

<p>DKK 50,5 million</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">III. Emergency Response Fund</p> <p>A contribution shall be made by Denmark to establish a fund that is to be administered and used by UNHCR at its own discretion for emergency response purposes during the course of the financial year ("Emergency Response Fund").</p> <p>The equivalent USD amount of DKK 50.5 million funds will be put into a reserve pledge at the beginning of each year. Allocations will not be made for less than USD 1 million without consultation with Denmark.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For allocations from USD 1 million to USD 2.5 million out of the Emergency Response Fund, no consultation with the donor is needed. However Denmark must be informed immediately after decisions are made. 2) For amounts exceeding USD 2.5 million to be used by UNHCR out of the Emergency Response Fund, Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization (DRRM) will consult Denmark prior to committing or using the funds contributed pursuant to the present section II. An e-mail exchange referring to the agreement between UNHCR and Denmark on the allocation of the funds will be sufficient to allocate the funds out of the Emergency Response Fund to the agreed-upon emergency. 3) UNHCR will highlight the Danish contribution given pursuant to this section III. through local press releases and/or web-stories in Denmark after each allocation is decided. Prior to issuing a press release, it should be agreed with Denmark whether a joint press release should be pursued. Other press releases on the specific situation funded by Denmark pursuant to the present section – either in Geneva or in the affected areas - should also, where relevant, mention the said Danish contribution, just as the Danish contribution will be listed where relevant in other UNHCR publications.
<p>DKK 90 million</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IV. Contributions to UNHCR's efforts in protracted displacement situations and in support of durable solutions</p> <p>This funding under section IV. will allow for earmarked allocations in support of selected operations of a protracted nature and with a focus on supporting durable solutions, either through local integration or voluntary repatriation and re-integration.</p> <p>The selection of operations that are to receive Danish support pursuant to section IV. will be confirmed during the annual consultations, based upon a proposal from UNHCR that takes its point of departure in the geographical priorities guiding Danish engagement in protracted displacement crises. The Danish contribution under the present section is to be used within a solutions-focused framework rather than care and maintenance. UNHCR will retain full decision-making regarding the sectors. The funding may in particular support the development of multi-year planning frameworks for protracted displacement situations. This will allow for a long-term perspective that is expected to enhance the ability of UNHCR to link up with development actors in pursuit of joint solutions strategies for protracted displacement situations.</p> <p>The Danish priorities are established annually in the following manner: In line with the Humanitarian Strategy, a considerable portion of the Danish humanitarian funding under the present section IV. is allocated to not more than 10 protracted complex emergencies. In July or August each year, the list of prioritized crises is confirmed by Denmark as a basis for subsequent agreements with strategic partners concerning activities in the following year. In line with the Principles and Good Practice of</p>

	<p>Humanitarian Donorship regarding donor predictability, however, changes between years are only minor and will normally be announced several years in advance to allow partners to adapt their programming accordingly.</p> <p>Until the end of 2021, at least DKK 27 million out of the DKK 90 million allocated to protracted displacements will continue to be earmarked to the UNHCR reintegration programme in Afghanistan and surrounding countries.</p> <p>Unless otherwise specifically agreed in writing, UNHCR may reallocate funds disbursed by Denmark under this section IV. between the operations supported by up to ten per cent (10%) of the budgets without prior consultation with Denmark. Reallocation of funds disbursed by Denmark beyond ten per cent (10%) can take place upon prior approval of Denmark. This flexibility does not apply to the Danish contribution to Afghanistan mentioned above.</p>
--	---

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION



Strategy for Denmark's Co- operation with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

2017-2021

October 2017

1. Objective

This strategy for the cooperation between Denmark and the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines Danish priorities in relation to UNHCR's work, and outlines the basis for the Danish cooperation with and financial support to UNHCR. In doing so it builds on the new "Humanitarian Partnership Framework Agreement 2017-2021" between Denmark and UNHCR which was signed in March 2017.

Denmark's relations with UNHCR are guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and the overall priorities of the new strategy for Denmark's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance that was adopted in January 2017, "The World 2030", in particular those parts related to the response to conflict and fragility, including the protection of conflict-affected populations with a focus on vulnerable people and groups.

2. The organisation

When the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1951, there were an estimated 1 million refugees to care for, the majority of whom were European post World War II. The number of people worldwide living forcibly displaced from their home by conflict or persecution has vastly increased since then. By 2016, an unprecedented total of more than 65 million persons were displaced, the highest level of displacement on record. Among those displaced, most were internally displaced (IDP's), but nearly 21.3 million were refugees, over half of whom under the age of 18. Around 16.1 million of these refugees are under the mandate of UNHCR, with the remaining 5.2 million Palestinians under the mandate of UNRWA.

The work of UNHCR is based on the humanitarian principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality which are essential for preserving humanitarian space. The understanding of refugee protection as humanitarian work, meaning that actions are taken with the sole concern of ensuring the safety and welfare of the refugees, allow countries of asylum to respond to the needs of refugees without passing judgment on the country of origin. It also helps to ensure broad political support for the work of the UNHCR. Through its work related to the nexus between humanitarian and development issues, UNHCR also contributes to global development efforts, including the achievements of the SDG's among populations of concern. Among the strengths of the organization are a broad-based partnership network, long-standing and wide field experience and presence, and a commitment to effectiveness and reform.

2.1 The mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR's mandate empowers it to provide international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons of concern, while seeking lasting solutions to their plight. It aims to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and to find safe refuge in another country with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or resettle permanently in a third country.

UNHCR works in 128 countries and is mandated to provide international protection and assistance to refugees, returnees and stateless persons. While UNHCR does not have a general or exclusive mandate for internally displaced people (IDPs), the organization has been authorized by the United Nations General Assembly to be involved operationally under certain circumstances in enhancing protection and providing humanitarian assistance to this group as well¹.

The mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and thus the role and functions of UNHCR, is set out in the statute of the Office from 1950, the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and has been elaborated in subsequent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. UNHCR's core mandate is to pursue protection, assistance and solutions for refugees.

UNHCR has been given an additional mandate concerning issues of statelessness through Article 11 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Through this, the Office has been requested by the General Assembly to promote the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, and to help prevent statelessness by providing technical and advisory services to States on nationality, legislation and practice.

¹ UNHCR: "Note on the Mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees and his Office", 2013

2.2 Governance of UNHCR

The High Commissioner reports annually to the General Assembly, and the annual resolution on the Office is traditionally facilitated by the Nordic countries. UNHCR is advised by an Executive Committee (ExCom), which formally is a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly, and which is open to all member states who wishes to support the Office. At its next session in October 2017, ExCom will include 101 members, 17 observer states and 37 observer organizations. The Committee's main function is to approve the budget of the High Commissioner's assistance programmes, advise the High Commissioner in the exercise of his functions (including through policy guidance and the adoption of conclusions on international refugee protection), and oversee the Office's finances and administration. ExCom meets in plenary session for one week every year, and has inter-sessional Standing Committee meetings every three to four months. Due to the size of the ExCom, activities are led by a bureau of 4 officials elected for a one-year period, with members representing Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas respectively. Denmark served on the bureau from 2013-15 and chaired ExCom 2015-16.

2.3 UNHCR's budget

In 2010 and with the full support of member states UNHCR moved from a budget based on estimated donor contributions to a budget based upon an assessment of global humanitarian needs related to displacement and what UNHCR could meaningful do if it had the necessary funds. The change from income- to needs-based budgeting has resulted in a significant growth in the budget leading to a wider funding shortfall in which income is now generally only around 60% of the budget². The increasing gap between the identified need and UNHCR's ability to respond creates a more visible situation of needs left unmet. It also emphasizes the need to focus on how the organization prioritizes and plans as well as changes priorities during the course of the year to adjust to developments.

Voluntary contributions from donors are crucial for UNHCR as only 3% of income comes from the regular UN-budget. Donor support for UNHCR's activities has increased significantly in recent years as global needs have evolved. This upward trend is expected to continue in 2017 as the needs based budget for 2016 was at an all time high of USD 7.5 billion, with income close to 4 billion USD³. For 2017, the budget is slightly lower – at 7.4 billion USD⁴ – with projected income at 3.5 billion USD. These are many unknowns, however, in this equation, not least developments in and around Syria and Iraq or sudden new situations of mass influx.

2.4 The MOPAN assessment

According to the latest Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment from 2014 UNHCR is recognized for taking key steps to apply the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Transformative Agenda.⁵

Moreover UNHCR is recognized for having a good reputation for the quality of its policy dialogue and how it uses advocacy to enhance protection for refugees and other persons of concern as well as for using reliable needs-assessments to inform its humanitarian operations. However, the assessment also suggests that UNHCR could better link its corporate results framework with its strategic plan, so that organisation-wide results can be clearly articulated and measured. Greater structural independence may be required for the evaluation function, in combination with adequate financial support and management buy-in. UNHCR should also develop a regular and systematic process for follow-up on evaluation recommendations. UNHCR has been working actively to improve its relationships with its implementing and operational partners but further improvements are needed.

² <http://reporting.unhcr.org/financial>

³ 3,9 billion USD in 2016, <http://reporting.unhcr.org/financial>

⁴ EC/68/SC/CRP.10, decision on budgets and funding for 2016 and 2017 adopted at the 68th meeting of the UNHCR Standing Committee 14-17 March 2017

⁵ MOPAN: Assessment of UNHCR, 2014

3. Key Strategic Challenges and Opportunities

3.1. Relevance and Justification of Future Danish Support

UNHCR has for many years been a key partner in Danish humanitarian assistance. The organization contributes directly to the implementation of the priorities of Danish humanitarian and development cooperation by protecting conflict affected populations and helping to address complex challenges related to displacement and forced migration as well as to finding durable solutions for refugees and IDP's. UNHCR's activities related to IDP's have increased in magnitude in recent years. This reflects that as a result of the UN-led humanitarian reform process some ten years ago, UNHCR has been designated as cluster lead for protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and management in situations of conflict. It also provides important support to other clusters.

Both Denmark and UNHCR recognize the Agenda 2030's commitment to "leave no one behind", requiring that the most vulnerable, including those affected by crises and forced displacement, are included in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Similarly, the parties are also committed to implementing the *Grand Bargain*⁶ and the *New Way of Working*⁷, including by increasing collaboration focused at "collective results"; working with others to achieve a comprehensive, cross-sectoral, methodologically sound, and impartial overall assessment of needs; increasing the investment in national first responders; and through the donor commitment to decrease earmarking where possible and accept more streamlined reporting requirements as outlined in the *Grand Bargain*. The parties are also committed to strengthen the engagement in joint multi-year planning and programming in response to protracted crises, to strengthen flexibility in line with changes in operational contexts, and to reduce management costs and strengthen harmonised results reporting.

Within the broader objective of protecting conflict affected populations, it is a particular priority for Denmark's humanitarian assistance to address complex challenges related to displacement and forced migration, to strengthen protection of refugees and IDP's, and to find durable solutions for refugees and IDP's as the ultimate protection goal. UNHCR's Result Based Management contains 64 objectives in of which the key objectives constituted the above mentioned GSP's. This entails that in addition to the GSP's, many elements related to organizational management and performance are measured and monitored by the organization, however, although not part of the GSP's.

Within the framework of the human rights-based approach to development, Denmark has welcomed UNHCR's efforts to integrate human rights across its operations for displaced people – and with a particular cross-cutting emphasis on e.g. age and gender specific rights. The latter is one of the key priorities in "The World 2030", where the focus on girls and women within development cooperation engagement is increased and advancement of sexual and reproductive health and rights is prioritized. The Evaluation of the Strategy for Danish Humanitarian Action 2010-2015 of May 2015 concludes that the Danish government's partnership with UNHCR is a good example of how a relatively small donor can exert considerable influence by combining funding with active involvement from both Copenhagen and Geneva.⁸ UNHCR is generally positively assessed and reviewed by other donors.

UNHCR's Global Strategic Priorities: Main objectives for 2016-17

In carrying out its operations as well as performing as an organization, UNHCR has developed a number of "Global Strategic Priorities" (GSPs) that are intended as a common set of key priorities and a "blueprint" for planning in UNHCR's operations worldwide. The GSP's are divided in two categories: the operational GSP's, which direct activities in the field with a focus on critical areas of concern in protecting, assisting and seeking solutions for people of concern for UNHCR; as well as support and management GSP's, which guide work at headquarters and regional offices. The latter is

⁶ "The Grand Bargain: A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need" is an agreement between more than 30 of the biggest donors and aid providers, which aims to get more means into the hands of people in need. <https://consultations.worldhumanitariansummit.org/bitcache/075d4c18b82e0853e3d393e90af18acf734baf29?vid=580250&disposition=inline&op=view>

⁷ Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the heads of UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, OCHA, WFP, FAO, UNFPA and UNDP, with the endorsement of the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration, signed at the World Humanitarian Summit a "Commitment to Action" document, in which they agreed on a New Way of Working in crises. Its aim is not only to meet humanitarian needs, but also to reduce needs, risks and vulnerability over time. <http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/5358>

⁸ Evaluation of the Strategy for Danish Humanitarian Action 2010-2015. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. May 2015

intended to improve the organization's effectiveness in areas such as protection, financial accountability, emergency response and humanitarian coordination.

The GSP's set out the key objectives for the organization. They are assessed through a number of "impact indicators" providing important insight into how UNHCR is performing. Furthermore, "Global Engagements" are presented in order to provide reporting on progress and achievements. There is a high degree of convergence between UNHCR's GSP's and the priorities of Danish Humanitarian Assistance, which is elaborated in Chapter 6 below on "*Monitoring and reporting*".

New-York Declaration, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and a Global Compact on Refugees

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (New York Declaration)⁹ – which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 September 2016 – is a milestone for global solidarity and refugee protection at a time of unprecedented displacement. The set of commitments agreed by the UN Member States reflect that protection of those who are forced to flee, and support for the countries that shelter them, are a shared international responsibility. The New York Declaration calls upon UNHCR to develop and initiate the application of the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** in particular situations, in close coordination with relevant States, other UN agencies and stakeholders. The CRRF specifies key elements for a comprehensive response to any large movement of refugees. These include rapid and well-supported reception and admissions; support for immediate and on-going needs (*e.g.* protection, health, education); assistance for local and national institutions and communities receiving refugees; and expanded opportunities for solutions. The practical application of the CRRF will also inform the consultations and negotiations of a **Global Compact on Refugees**, to be adopted by the General Assembly in 2018.

The CRRF has the potential to transform the manner in which affected governments and the international community responds to refugee situations. It calls for inclusive, solutions-focused approaches, and through the New York Declaration it has the support of UN member states to an extent not seen before. The concept embodies key lessons and best practices from decades of work with refugees. The CRRF is not simply an add-on to UNHCR's existing portfolio – it is a New Way of Working, seeking to comprise all existing and new initiatives in support of an inclusive approach to managing protracted refugee situation and promoting durable solutions for refugees.

Both in connection with the CRRF and in general it is critical that UNHCR continues to focus on its core mandate and not spread its operation to the wider development agenda. This is in line with Denmark's position on the CRRF, which if successful, should see UNHCR "leading from behind" and primarily having a catalyst role in operational terms, while still upholding its protection mandate.

3.2. Major Challenges and Risks

UNHCR faces several important challenges. Some challenges are primarily externally driven, while others are internal. Among the most important at present are:

Risk no. 1: Deterioration of the global protection environment

In performing its functions, UNHCR is depending on the generosity of countries hosting refugees. Hosting refugees creates strains on countries' economy, society, services, infrastructure, environment and security. In 2015, for the second year in row, Turkey was the country hosting the largest number of refugees (2.5 million), followed by Pakistan (1.6 million)¹⁰. The war in Syria alone has produced over 5 million registered refugees since 2011¹¹ – more than from any other country. In relation to population size, Lebanon hosts the highest number of refugees per 1.000 inhabitants (183), followed by Jordan (87)¹². In exercising its mandate effectively, UNHCR is dependent upon the continuing commitment from member states to cooperate with the office. This also entails member states to exert pressure on each other to uphold and respect their obligations vis-à-vis the Office, not least in respect of the key principle of '*non-refoulement*'. This underlines the importance of preserving asylum space, safeguarding access to protection and

⁹ UNGA resolution A/RES/71/1

¹⁰ UNCHR Global Trends 2015: <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/syria-emergency.html>

¹² UNCHR Global Trends 2015: <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>

ensuring freedom of movement consistent with international refugee law. Governments have an important role to play in supporting UNHCR in this respect.

Risk no. 2: Diminishing possibilities for resettlement

While voluntary return to the country of origin remains the preferred, and also the most realistic, durable solution in mass-influx refugee situations, local integration in the host country and resettlement in third countries remains an essential part of the concept of durable solutions and a politically important element in maintaining a "balance" between the various durable solutions. In 2015 UNHCR submitted 134.000 refugees to States for resettlement and States admitted 107.100 refugees for resettlement during the year with or without UNHCR's assistance¹³. However, the financial crisis, changes of sentiment towards refugees around the globe and other factors may further diminish the possibilities for resettlement in the future, thus impairing use of this durable solution.

Risk no. 3: Maintaining the high level of donor contributions

UNHCR has managed over the last five years to increase the level of donor contributions, with record levels being achieved in both 2015 and 2016. However, donor governments are under pressure to reduce spending, in part also because of rising asylum costs in some countries. It is therefore uncertain whether the current all time high (2016) level of contributions can be sustained, let alone increased in 2017 and beyond. This is compounded by significant uncertainties related to future US contributions, given the changing priorities of the new Trump-administration. As the US is covering close to 40 % of UNHCR's budget at present, the impact of this could be significant.

UNHCR is for the same reason expanding its efforts to attract private funding, with a level of USD 239¹⁴ million achieved in 2016 and an ambition to reach 500 million USD within a few years. Also, efforts are made to attract funds from non-traditional donors, not least from the Gulf countries.

Risk no. 4: Humanitarian space and staff security

Due to the increasingly complex global political and security situation there has been a steady and incremental erosion of humanitarian space over the past decade with leading to growing insecurity of humanitarian staff. An analysis has shown that more civilian humanitarian aid workers are killed by acts of violence than in accidents and that almost half of the non-accidental deaths of aid workers were the result of ambushes on vehicles and convoys¹⁵. This risk applies to all humanitarian agencies working in conflict zones. UNHCR has lost 16 staff members during the last ten years¹⁶.

Risk no. 5: Misuse of funds

During the past five years there has been a significant increase in UNHCR's budget for operations and activities. Simultaneously, the number of NGO-implementing partners has grown to more than 900¹⁷. These partners, the majority of which are national organizations, vary considerably in size and capacity. Within the same period, UNHCR has undergone considerable administrative reforms, shrinking the amount of functions and staff at headquarter level. While it is generally assessed that the risk of corruption – in the sense that UNHCR-staff would take bribes in conducting their work – generally is not high (although specific cases are known), the growing budget and increasing involvement of external partners do increase the risk of embezzlement of funds. As noted, UNHCR applies a zero-tolerance policy on cases of misconduct. The cases are reported via the Inspector General or Board of Auditors to the Executive Committee as well as the General Assembly. It is critical that UNHCR continues its fight against any type of corruption as it is a daily challenge given the circumstances under which UNHCR operates. Denmark places great

¹³ UNCHR Global Trends 2015: <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>

¹⁴ Contributions to UNHCR from non-governmental organizations, foundations and private donors for budget year 2016 as at 19 September 2016: <http://www.unhcr.org/partners/donors/575e771a4/contributions-unhcr-budget-2016-breakdown-country-non-governmental-organizations.html>

¹⁵ IASC Background document "Preserving Humanitarian Space, Protection and Security", New York 2008

¹⁶ Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, part II, Strategic Review pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 58/153

¹⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/partnerships.html>

emphasis on transparency in this connection and will continue to follow up with UNHCR on this issues.

4. Priority Results of Danish Support

Denmark has a long-standing relationship with UNHCR, dating back to Denmark's signing of the 1951 Convention and membership of the UNHCR Executive Committee since its establishment in 1958. Denmark takes active part in the annual sessions of the Executive Committee as well as participates in other formal and informal meetings during the year. As stated, Denmark served as vice-chair of the Bureau for the 65th and 66th sessions and as Chair of the Committee for the 67th session in 2015-2016.

According to UNHCR's Global Report 2016, Denmark continues to be ranked as the 10th largest governmental donor overall with a total contribution of USD 60.3 million. Looking only at the un-earmarked funding, Denmark was the 5th largest donor with a contribution of USD 23.6 million.¹⁸

In 2017 Denmark's relationship with UNHCR has been further strengthened with the signing of the "*Humanitarian Partnership Framework Agreement 2017-21*" – a continuation of a similar agreement covering the period 2013-2016, thereby affirming the close relationship between the two parties¹⁹. In doing so, it provides UNHCR with improved humanitarian funding predictability and operational flexibility paired with an enhanced structured dialogue between the Parties on priorities, performance and results. Since 2013, UNHCR has received a yearly, predictable funding from Denmark of DKK 320.5 million falling into four categories:

- A **core contribution** of DKK 160 million to support UNHCR in fulfilling its mandate of providing international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons of concern, while seeking lasting solutions to their plight. This contribution is un-earmarked and supports all four pillars (refugees, stateless, solutions and IDP's) of UNHCR's work.
- A contribution of DKK 20 million affiliated with the core contribution but restricted for creative, solutions-oriented activities of a strategic nature. These **innovation funds** are meant to innovate, experiment and catalyse efforts to resolve protracted displacement and to support solutions with a tested menu of tools, methodologies and partnerships that UNHCR can draw upon across geographic contexts when developing solutions strategies in protracted situations and responding in emergencies to reduce the creation of new protracted situations. During the annual consultations, the overall strategic framework for the continued use of the funds is discussed and approved, with the understanding that it is guided by a high degree of flexibility and willingness to take risks.
- A softly earmarked contribution of DKK 50.5 million to an **Emergency Response Fund**, administered and used by UNHCR at its own discretion for emergency response purposes during the course of the financial year. The Partnership Agreement includes general stipulations on the use of these funds, including with regard to the need to inform Denmark about allocations for subsequent media usage. Allocations for more than USD 1 million will not be made without consultation with Denmark
- Earmarked contributions amounting to DKK 90 million to UNHCR's efforts in support of selected operations of a protracted nature and with a focus on **supporting durable solutions**, either through local integration or voluntary repatriation and re-integration. UNHCR's selection of operations takes its point of departure in the geographical priorities guiding Danish engagement in protracted displacement crises. The funding may in particular support the development of multi-year planning frameworks for protracted displacement situations. Until the end of 2021 at least DKK 27 million out of the DKK 90 million allocated to protracted displacements will continue to be earmarked to the UNHCR reintegration programme in Afghanistan and surrounding countries.

¹⁸ http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files//donor_ranking/2016%20-%20UNHCR%20Donor%20Ranking.pdf

¹⁹ Among the priorities in the Humanitarian Strategy is e.g. responding to the needs of people affected by armed conflict; addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability through building better links between relief and development; and promoting durable solutions for displaced people through comprehensive means.

As per the agreement, **annual consultations** will be held in order to discuss:

- i) UNHCR's utilization of the specific Danish contribution for solutions;
- ii) Plans for use of the specific Danish contributions for the upcoming year;
- iii) Achievements in the current calendar year and selection of operations to which funds from the Danish contributions to UNHCR's efforts in protracted displacement situations and in support of durable solutions shall be allocated in the upcoming calendar year;
- iv) Danish policy priorities, including sustainable solutions for protracted displacement situations;
- v) Possibilities for strengthening thematic coherence and synergy between multilateral and bilateral assistance;
- vi) Possible concerns of Denmark in relation to UNHCR's performance;
- vii) Key issues emanating from UNHCR's strategies and/or implementation of the annual action plans;
- viii) Employment of Danish nationals in UNHCR; as well as
- ix) any other topic considered relevant.

Moreover, the annual consultations is an opportunity for Denmark to raise issues such as continually working on efficiency improvement within the organization, the fight against corruption, including transparency in this regard, increasing the number of Danish citizens working in UNHCR by increasing the number of JPO's and the use of secondments. Furthermore, it could be considered if the Innovation funds could potentially be used to ensure focus on the particular challenges faced by women and girls.

UNHCR's Global Strategic Priorities (GSP's) for 2016-17²⁰ emphasize areas of critical concern to the Office with regard to provide protection and assistance and to seek solutions for refugees and other people of concern. In the biennium of 2016-2017 which build on the previous biennium achievements and affirm the overall validity and relevance of the 2014-2015 GSP's UNHCR has 8 operational GSP's and 8 support and management GSP's . The following table points to the key indicators from a Danish perspective and highlights the strong convergence between UNHCR's GSP's and Danish policy priorities:

Danish Policy Priority	UNHCR GSP	UNHCR Impact Indicator
Providing international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and other people of concern	<u>Favourable protection environment</u> Ensuring access to territorial protection and asylum procedures; protection against <i>refoulement</i> ; and the adoption of nationality laws that prevent and/or reduce statelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent law is consistent with international standards relating to refugees - Extent law and policy is consistent with international standards relating to internal displacement - Extent law and policy is consistent with international standards on prevention of statelessness and % of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.
	<u>Fair protection processes and documentation</u> Securing birth registration, profiling and individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of children under 12 months old who have been issued with a birth certificate by the authorities.

²⁰ <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/fundraising/564da0e30/unhcr-global-appeal-2016-2017-global-strategic-priorities-2016-2017.html>

	documentation based on registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of people of concern registered on an individual basis.
	<p><u>Security from violence and exploitation</u></p> <p>Reducing protection risks faced by person of concern, in particular discrimination, sexual and gender based-violence and specific risks faced by children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support. - Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centred protection. - % of unaccompanied and separated children for whom a Best Interest Determination process has been initiated or completed. - Extent children of concern have non-discriminatory access to national child protection and social services.
	<p><u>Basic needs and services</u></p> <p>Reducing mortality, morbidity and malnutrition through multisectoral interventions.</p> <p>Meeting international standards in relation to shelter, domestic energy, water, sanitation and hygiene.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) (6-59 months) - Under-5 mortality rate - % of households living in adequate dwellings - Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day.
	<p><u>Community empowerment and self-reliance</u></p> <p>Promoting active participation in decision making of persons of concern and building coexistence with hosting communities. Promoting human potential through increased opportunities for quality education and livelihoods support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of active female participants in leadership/management structures. - Extent local communities support continued presence of person of concern. - % of people of concern (28-59 yrs.) with own business/self-employed for more than 12 months. - % of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education.
Finding durable solutions to protracted displacement situations	<p><u>Durable solutions</u></p> <p>Expanding opportunities for durable solutions for people of concern, particularly those in protracted situations, including through strengthening the use of comprehensive approaches and contributing to sustainable reintegration and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent return has been voluntary, and in safety and dignity. - Extent returnees have same access to rights as other citizens. - Extent social and economic integration is realized. - % of people of concern, identified in need of

	local settlement in third countries.	resettlement, submitted for resettlement.
--	--------------------------------------	---

In general, Denmark bases its monitoring on UNHCR's own monitoring and reporting framework and does not require specific progress reports covering the Danish contribution. Denmark will assess and discuss policy priorities through participation in formal and informal meetings, engaging in thematic briefings as well as in connection with the annual consultations in line with the Humanitarian Partnership Agreement. It has been agreed that UNHCR will provide Denmark with the following reports:

- UNHCR's annual Global Report, including detailed country chapters with achievements against priority targets. This will be accepted by Denmark as UNHCR's consolidated reporting mechanism;
- UNHCR's annual financial report and audited financial statements (and audit report), as submitted to UNHCR's Executive Committee and to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- For the Specific Danish Contribution/innovation fund (DKK 20 million), narrative progress report of the same year will be presented to Denmark at the annual consultations meetings;
- The Partnership Agreement further outlines specific but simple financial reporting requirements for the different types of loosely ear-marked contributions allocated to UNHCR.

Within this framework, the Mission will report on developments under the Organization Strategy in accordance with the new multilateral guidelines.

5. Preliminary Budget Overview

Danish contribution to UNHCR	2017	2018	2019
Core funds (un-earmarked)	160	160	160
Innovation funds (earmarked)	20	20	20
Emergency Response Fund (flexibly earmarked)	50,5	50,5	50,5
Contribution to UNHCR's efforts in protracted situations (earmarked) ¹	90	90	90
Totals²¹	320,5	320,5	320,5

(Contribution in DKK million).

In addition to the contributions provided under the partnership agreement, UNHCR can also receive extraordinary contributions during the financial year. In 2016, such contributions amounted to more than DKK 50 million.

²¹ The numbers for 2018-2019 are preliminary and subject to parliamentary approval

Annex 1: <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/fundraising/564da0e30/unhcr-global-appeal-2016-2017-global-strategic-priorities-2016-2017.html>

Activities

Outputs

Assumptions

Outcomes

Impact

Access to essential services, including health and education

Improve reception conditions in reception centres

Cash assistance

Build/strengthen national legal and policy frameworks

Strengthen SGBV response and child-protection

Capacitate local authorities to provide civil status registration and documentation

Information campaigns

Protection sensitive border-management systems

Data collection on trends and motivation of refugees to move

Mitigate protection risks in countries of origin, transit, and destination

Long-lasting solutions for refugees in the region

Strong partnerships and coordination, including capacity-building, at national and regional levels

Raise awareness about risks and strengthening communication with refugee and asylum-seeker communities and diaspora

Information about mixed migration flows through enhanced data management and analysis

Assumes:

- Proper identification of vulnerable groups
- POCs have unhindered access to CRIs and other assistance
- Security risks in countries
- Effective outreach to POCs

Assumes:

- Capacity of local authorities
- POCs understand the importance of civil registration and ID
- Effective outreach to POCs
- Willingness of governments to local integration

Assumes:

- Capacity of local authorities and UNHCR staff
- Information sharing between agencies
- Credible data collection

Assumes:

- Willingness of authorities towards livelihood opportunities
- Willingness of governments to extend humanitarian admission programme initiatives

Migrants and refugees in transit, particularly the most vulnerable are protected from harm and are able to meet their basic needs and are informed about the risks of irregular migration

More refugees are able to access long-term protection and durable solutions, i.e. voluntary repatriation and reintegration, local integration in country of asylum, access to resettlement programmes

Governments, humanitarian agencies and national organizations have improved understanding of migration trends and improve their response

Refugees have access to safe and regulated pathways of admission to third countries as well as increased options for durable solutions, (i.e., through extended family reunification, labour mobility education programs and regional mobility schemes)

Migration is safer and more orderly and critical humanitarian support is provided resulting in fewer deaths and less suffering along migration routes

INDICATOR_OPERATION	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	INDICATOR
IMPACT	Algeria	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	% of women with sanitary supplies
IMPACT	Algeria	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met
PERF	Algeria	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	# of women receiving sanitary materials
PERF	Algeria	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	# of households receiving seasonal support
PERF	Algeria	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	# of households receiving cash grants
PERF	Algeria	Sanitary materials provided	
PERF	Algeria	Seasonal and complementary items provided	
PERF	Algeria	Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided	
IMPACT	Algeria	Education	% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education
IMPACT	Algeria	Education	% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education
PERF	Algeria	Education	# of students enrolled in lower secondary education
PERF	Algeria	Education	# of children enrolled in primary education
PERF	Algeria	Education	# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education
PERF	Algeria	Secondary education provided or supported	
PERF	Algeria	Primary education provided or supported	
PERF	Algeria	Early childhood education provided or supported	
IMPACT	Algeria	Health	Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care
PERF	Algeria	Health	Do regular coordination meetings take place between UNHCR, MoH and partners (yes/no)
PERF	Algeria	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported
PERF	Algeria	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported
PERF	Algeria	Health	Access of PoC to national/government primary health care facilities ensured (yes/no)
IMPACT	Algeria	International and regional instruments	Extent State has taken steps to become party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
PERF	Algeria	International and regional instruments	# of studies, assessments and analyses produced
PERF	Algeria	International and regional instruments	# of advocacy interventions made
PERF	Algeria	Assessment and analysis undertaken	
PERF	Algeria	Advocacy conducted	
IMPACT	Algeria	Law and policy	Extent law consistent with international standards relating to refugees
PERF	Algeria	Law and policy	Capacity support provided to government (yes/no)
PERF	Algeria	Law and policy	# of persons trained
PERF	Algeria	Law and policy	# of advocacy interventions made
PERF	Algeria	Non-arbitrary detention	# of PoC receiving legal assistance
PERF	Algeria	Capacity development supported	
PERF	Algeria	Capacity development supported	
PERF	Algeria	Advocacy conducted	
PERF	Algeria	Legal assistance provided	
IMPACT	Algeria	Non-arbitrary detention	# of persons of concern detained for illegal entry/ stay for > 6 months
IMPACT	Algeria	Non-arbitrary detention	# of instances of arbitrary detention due to status or displacement
IMPACT	Algeria	Operations management, coordination and support	Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Algeria	Operations management, coordination and support	# of monitoring visits conducted and recorded
PERF	Algeria	Operations management, coordination and support	# of assets provided to partners
PERF	Algeria	Monitoring conducted	
PERF	Algeria	Assets provided	
IMPACT	Algeria	Services for persons with specific needs	% of persons of concern with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs
IMPACT	Algeria	Services for persons with specific needs	% of known LGBTI persons of concern who receive services for their specific needs
PERF	Algeria	Services for persons with specific needs	# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)
PERF	Algeria	Support to persons of concern with specific needs provided	
IMPACT	Algeria	Shelter and infrastructure	% of households living in adequate dwellings
IMPACT	Algeria	Shelter and infrastructure	% of female-headed households living in adequate dwellings
PERF	Algeria	Shelter and infrastructure	# of PoC receiving long-term/permanent shelter
PERF	Algeria	Shelter and infrastructure	# of households receiving cash grants for rental accommodation
PERF	Algeria	Long-term/ permanent shelter provided and sustained	
PERF	Algeria	Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided	

IMPACT	Burkina Faso	Coordination and partnerships		Extent cooperation among partners effective
PERF	Burkina Faso	Coordination and partnerships	Partnerships on migration issues established with national and regional actors at national and regional levels (yes/no)	Partnerships on migration issues established with actors at national and regional levels (yes/no)
IMPACT	Burkina Faso	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Burkina Faso	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided
IMPACT	Burkina Faso	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Burkina Faso	Reception conditions	Persons of concern at risk identified and individually supported	# of survivors of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked supported
PERF	Burkina Faso	Reception conditions	Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained
IMPACT	Burkina Faso	Registration and profiling		% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis
PERF	Burkina Faso	Registration and profiling	Capacity development supported	# of government staff trained
PERF	Burkina Faso	Registration and profiling	Eligible cases identified and registered	# of eligible persons registered
IMPACT	Burkina Faso	Supply chain and logistics		Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Burkina Faso	Supply chain and logistics	Purchasing and timely procurement of supplies	Average # of days between raising requisition and creating PO for items under Framework Agreements

IMPACT	Chad	Coordination and partnerships		Extent cooperation among partners effective
PERF	Chad	Coordination and partnerships	Capacity development supported	# of partners receiving support and capacity development
PERF	Chad	Coordination and partnerships	Partnerships effectively established and managed	# of cooperation partnerships established and effectively implemented (including MOU/ LOU/Project Agreement, Other Types of Agreement, other forms of collaborative arrangements)
IMPACT	Chad	Donor relations		% of GNA financial needs covered by donor contributions
PERF	Chad	Donor relations	Reporting for donors submitted in a timely manner	% of reports for donors submitted on time
IMPACT	Chad	Education		Extent persons of concern have access to national education systems
PERF	Chad	Education	Access to tertiary education provided or supported	# of PoC enrolled in UNHCR supported tertiary education programmes
IMPACT	Chad	Health		Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care
PERF	Chad	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported	Access of PoC to national/government primary health care facilities ensured (yes/no)
PERF	Chad	Individual documentation	ICAO compliant travel documents issued	Travel documents are ICAO compliant (yes/no)
IMPACT	Chad	Individual documentation		% of persons of concern who have a valid identity document
PERF	Chad	Individual documentation	Issuance of ID and travel documents to persons of concern supported	# of identity documents issued for PoC
IMPACT	Chad	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Chad	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)
IMPACT	Chad	Reception conditions		Extent reception arrangements are adapted to assist persons of concern with specific needs
PERF	Chad	Reception conditions	Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	# of PoC accommodated
PERF	Chad	Reception conditions	Situation of persons of concern monitored	# of monitoring visits conducted and recorded
IMPACT	Chad	Registration and profiling		% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis
PERF	Chad	Registration and profiling	Registration data updated on a continuous basis	% of registration data updated during the last year
IMPACT	Chad	Self-reliance and livelihoods		% of persons of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months
PERF	Chad	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	% of vocational and technical skills training students who are youths aged 15-24
PERF	Chad	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to self employment / business facilitated	# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship / business training

IMPACT	Egypt	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met
PERF	Egypt	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided	# of households receiving cash grants
IMPACT	Egypt	Education		% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education
PERF	Egypt	Education	Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided	# of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education
IMPACT	Egypt	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Egypt	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)

IMPACT	Ethiopia	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of women with sanitary supplies
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met
PERF	Ethiopia	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Sanitary materials provided	# of women receiving sanitary materials
PERF	Ethiopia	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Core relief items provided	# of households receiving core relief items
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Camp management and coordination		Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively
				Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented (e.g. camp has documented "Who Does What
PERF	Ethiopia	Camp management and coordination	Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and service providers defined	Where" Information for service provision) (yes/no)
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Child protection		# of reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Child protection		% of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc.
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Child protection		% of registered UASC in appropriate interim or long-term alternative care
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Child protection		% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Child protection		Extent children of concern have non-discriminatory access to national child protection and social services
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Prevention and response services for children at risk	% of identified children with disabilities receiving specific support
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Assessment and analysis undertaken	# of separated children identified
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Assessment and analysis undertaken	# of unaccompanied children identified
				% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Prevention and response services for children at risk	% reported child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Prevention and response services for children at risk	Inter-agency coordination mechanism for child protection is established and functioning (yes/no)
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Coordination and partnership mechanisms established and operational	# of children's committees, groups and other structures that are operational and facilitate children's participation
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Community based child protection structures established and functioning	# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Best interest determination process established and operational	# of best interests assessments conducted
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Best interest determination process established and operational	# of adolescents participating in targeted programmes
PERF	Ethiopia	Child protection	Prevention and response services for adolescents	
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Civil status documentation		% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate
PERF	Ethiopia	Civil status documentation	Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported	# of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Co-existence with local communities		Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern
PERF	Ethiopia	Co-existence with local communities	Peaceful coexistence projects implemented	# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Community mobilization		% of programme priorities identified by the community that are implemented
PERF	Ethiopia	Community mobilization	Community self-management supported	# of community awareness and sensitization campaigns
PERF	Ethiopia	Community mobilization	Community self-management supported	# of community groups supported
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Education		% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Education		% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Education		% of children aged 3-5 yrs enrolled in early childhood education
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Secondary education provided or supported	# of students enrolled in upper secondary education
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Secondary education provided or supported	# of students enrolled in lower secondary education
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Access to tertiary education provided or supported	# of PoC who receive tertiary education scholarships
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Lifelong learning opportunities provided or supported	# of PoC enrolled in numeracy classes
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Lifelong learning opportunities provided or supported	# of PoC enrolled in literacy classes
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Lifelong learning opportunities provided or supported	# of PoC enrolled in language classes
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Primary education provided or supported	# of children enrolled in primary education
PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Early childhood education provided or supported	# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education

PERF	Ethiopia	Education	Sports/recreation programme provided or supported	# of active youth clubs or committees
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Energy		% of households with access to sustainable energy
PERF	Ethiopia	Energy	Electricity/ lighting provided	% of public places with access to electricity/lighting
PERF	Ethiopia	Energy	Alternative/renewable energy promoted	% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind)
PERF	Ethiopia	Energy	Domestic fuel provided	# of litres of fuel provided
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Family re-unification		% of identified UASC reunited with their families
PERF	Ethiopia	Family re-unification	Family reunification process supported	# of PoC supported with family reunification
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Food security		% of households using no harmful coping strategies (nutrition survey)
PERF	Ethiopia	Food security	Adequacy of food assistance monitored	Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) conducted during the last year and written report done (yes/no)
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Health		Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 population/month)
PERF	Ethiopia	Health	Access to essential drugs provided	Are all essential medicines internationally procured (yes/no)
PERF	Ethiopia	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported	# of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Individual documentation		% of persons of concern who have a valid identity document
PERF	Ethiopia	Individual documentation	Issuance of ID and travel documents to persons of concern supported	# of identity documents issued for PoC
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Legal remedies and legal assistance		Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance
PERF	Ethiopia	Legal remedies and legal assistance	Legal assistance provided	# of PoC receiving legal assistance
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Natural resources and shared environment		Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated
PERF	Ethiopia	Natural resources and shared environment	Forest protection/development undertaken	Survival rate after planting (%)
PERF	Ethiopia	Natural resources and shared environment	Forest protection/development undertaken	# of tree seedlings planted
PERF	Ethiopia	Natural resources and shared environment	Land resources developed	# of hectares of terraces constructed
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Nutrition		Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)
PERF	Ethiopia	Nutrition	Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	IYCF programmes targeting children 0-24 months established or maintained (yes/no)
PERF	Ethiopia	Nutrition	Community management of acute malnutrition programmes implemented	# of new admissions to community management of acute malnutrition programmes
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Ethiopia	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided
PERF	Ethiopia	Operations management, coordination and support	Assets provided	# of assets provided to partners
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Protection from crime		Extent security management system effective in ensuring security of persons of concern
PERF	Ethiopia	Protection from crime	Security packages and support implemented	# of security packages including enhanced policing implemented
PERF	Ethiopia	Protection from crime	Security packages and support implemented	# of police in camps / communities
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Ethiopia	Reception conditions	Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained
PERF	Ethiopia	Reception conditions	Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	# of PoC accommodated
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Registration and profiling		% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis
PERF	Ethiopia	Registration and profiling	Registration conducted on an individual basis with minimum set of data rec	# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response		% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel
PERF	Ethiopia	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	Preventive reproductive health and HIV services provided	PoC have access to male and female condoms (yes/no)
PERF	Ethiopia	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	Comprehensive safe motherhood services provided	# of qualified midwives/MCH staff

IMPACT	Ethiopia	Resettlement		% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement
PERF	Ethiopia	Resettlement	Resettlement files submitted	# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted
PERF	Ethiopia	Resettlement	Identification of resettlement cases including women and girls at risk cond	# of cases identified including women and girls at risk
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Sanitation and hygiene		# of persons of concern per hygiene promoter
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Sanitation and hygiene		% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet
PERF	Ethiopia	Sanitation and hygiene	Environmental health and hygiene campaigns implemented	# of PoC reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns
PERF	Ethiopia	Sanitation and hygiene	Household sanitary facilities / latrines constructed	# of household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Self-reliance and livelihoods		% of persons of concern using banking services (e.g. savings, loans, transfers)
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Self-reliance and livelihoods		% of youths aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training
PERF	Ethiopia	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	% of vocational and technical skills training students who are youths aged 15-24
PERF	Ethiopia	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	% of technical skills training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)
PERF	Ethiopia	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to self employment / business facilitated	# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship / business training
PERF	Ethiopia	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to financial services facilitated (formal and informal)	# of PoC participating in community-based group savings / loans / insurance schemes
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Services for persons with specific needs		% of persons of concern with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Services for persons with specific needs		% of older persons of concern who receive services for their specific needs
PERF	Ethiopia	Services for persons with specific needs	Support to persons of concern with specific needs provided	# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)
IMPACT	Ethiopia	SGBV prevention and response		Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support
IMPACT	Ethiopia	SGBV prevention and response		Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection
PERF	Ethiopia	SGBV prevention and response	Psychosocial counselling provided	# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling
PERF	Ethiopia	SGBV prevention and response	Legal assistance provided	# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive legal assistance
PERF	Ethiopia	SGBV prevention and response	Participation of community in SGBV prevention and response enabled and : response	# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Shelter and infrastructure		# of persons of concern per shelter
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Shelter and infrastructure		% of households living in adequate dwellings
PERF	Ethiopia	Shelter and infrastructure	Transitional shelter provided	# of transitional shelters provided
PERF	Ethiopia	Shelter and infrastructure	Transitional shelter provided	# of PoC receiving transitional shelter
PERF	Ethiopia	Shelter and infrastructure	Emergency shelter provided	# of emergency shelters provided
IMPACT	Ethiopia	Water		Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day
PERF	Ethiopia	Water	Water system operations maintained	# of interventions in the water system

IMPACT	Libya	Administrative Institutions and Practice		Extent administrative practice provides effective protection
PERF	Libya	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Assessment and analysis undertaken	# of studies, assessments and analyses produced
PERF	Libya	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Capacity development supported	# of events, workshops and seminars organized
PERF	Libya	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Advocacy conducted	# of advocacy interventions made
IMPACT	Libya	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met
IMPACT	Libya	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met
PERF	Libya	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Sanitary materials provided	# of women receiving sanitary materials
PERF	Libya	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Core relief items provided	# of households receiving core relief items
PERF	Libya	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided	# of households receiving cash grants
PERF	Libya	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided	# of households receiving cash grants
IMPACT	Libya	Child protection		% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed
IMPACT	Libya	Child protection		% of identified children of concern with specific needs that are assisted
PERF	Libya	Child protection	Capacity development supported	# of partner and government staff provided with general training on child protection and children's rights
PERF	Libya	Child protection	Best interest determination process established and operational	# of best interests assessments conducted
IMPACT	Libya	Co-existence with local communities		Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern
PERF	Libya	Co-existence with local communities	Peaceful coexistence projects implemented	# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented
IMPACT	Libya	Donor relations		% of GNA financial needs covered by donor contributions
PERF	Libya	Donor relations	Briefings and meetings with donor countries conducted	# of briefings and meetings with donor countries conducted
IMPACT	Libya	Health		Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care
PERF	Libya	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported	Access of PoC to NGO or faith-based primary health care facilities ensured (yes/no)
PERF	Libya	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported	Access of PoC to national/government primary health care facilities ensured (yes/no)
IMPACT	Libya	Non-arbitrary detention		Extent persons of concern enjoy freedom of movement
IMPACT	Libya	Non-arbitrary detention		Extent detention conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Libya	Non-arbitrary detention	Situation of persons of concern monitored	# of monitoring visits to detention centres conducted and recorded
PERF	Libya	Non-arbitrary detention	Interventions made for release of individuals from detentions	# of interventions made to release individuals from detention
IMPACT	Libya	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Libya	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)
PERF	Libya	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided
IMPACT	Libya	Protection from effects armed conflict		% of persons of concern living in areas accessible to humanitarian workers
PERF	Libya	Protection from effects armed conflict	Situation of persons of concern monitored	# of monitoring missions conducted and recorded
IMPACT	Libya	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Libya	Reception conditions	Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained

IMPACT	Libya	Registration and profiling		% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis
PERF	Libya	Registration and profiling	Eligible cases identified and registered	# of eligible persons registered
IMPACT	Libya	Resettlement		% of persons of concern submitted for resettlement who have departed for resettlement
IMPACT	Libya	Resettlement		% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement
PERF	Libya	Resettlement	Resettlement files submitted	# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted
PERF	Libya	Resettlement	Identification of resettlement cases including women and girls at risk cond.	# of cases identified including women and girls at risk
IMPACT	Libya	SGBV prevention and response		Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support
PERF	Libya	SGBV prevention and response	Psychosocial counselling provided	# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling
PERF	Libya	SGBV prevention and response	Access to medical services facilitated	# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive medical assistance
IMPACT	Libya	Status determination		Extent applicants have access to status determination procedure
PERF	Libya	Status determination	UNHCR status determination procedure implemented	UNHCR status determination procedure implemented (yes/no)
PERF	Libya	Status determination	Special procedures for applicants with specific needs established	Procedure allows for modifications to accommodate applicants with specific needs (yes/no)
IMPACT	Libya	Supply chain and logistics		Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Libya	Supply chain and logistics	Warehousing provided, repaired and maintained	# of warehouses maintained
IMPACT	Libya	Voluntary return		Extent return has been voluntary, and in safety and dignity
PERF	Libya	Voluntary return	Return assistance provided	# of PoC receiving return packages

IMPACT	Mali	Child protection		% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed
PERF	Mali	Child protection	Assessment and analysis undertaken	# of separated children identified
IMPACT	Mali	Civil status documentation		% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate
PERF	Mali	Civil status documentation	Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported	Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (yes/no)
IMPACT	Mali	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Mali	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)
IMPACT	Mali	Reintegration		Extent national rights of returnees are re-established
PERF	Mali	Reintegration	Situation of persons of concern monitored	# of incidents reported
IMPACT	Mali	Resettlement		% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement
PERF	Mali	Resettlement	Resettlement files submitted	# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted
IMPACT	Mali	Self-reliance and livelihoods		% of persons of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months
PERF	Mali	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to agricultural / livestock / fisheries production enabled	# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities
IMPACT	Mali	SGBV prevention and response		# of reported incidents of SGBV
PERF	Mali	SGBV prevention and response	Access to medical services facilitated	# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive medical assistance
IMPACT	Mali	Status determination		Extent applicants have access to status determination procedure
PERF	Mali	Status determination	UNHCR participation in government status determination procedure facilitated	UNHCR participation in Government status determination procedure facilitated (yes/no)
IMPACT	Mali	Supply chain and logistics		Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Mali	Supply chain and logistics	Maintenance of vehicle fleet in adequate condition	% of vehicles insured

IMPACT	Mauritania	Coordination and partnerships		Extent cooperation among partners effective
PERF	Mauritania	Coordination and partnerships	Partnerships on migration issues established with national and regional act	Partnerships on migration issues established with actors at national and regional levels (yes/no)
IMPACT	Mauritania	Registration and profiling		% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis
PERF	Mauritania	Registration and profiling	Profiling of persons of concern planned and undertaken	Profiling methodology defined and available (yes/no)

IMPACT	Morocco	Access to territory		# of persons of concern refused entry to the territory
PERF	Morocco	Access to territory	Advocacy conducted	# of advocacy interventions made to promote respect of the principles of non-refoulement
IMPACT	Morocco	Administrative Institutions and Practice		Extent UNHCR can exercise its supervisory responsibility
PERF	Morocco	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Capacity development supported	# of persons trained
PERF	Morocco	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Capacity development supported	# of events, workshops and seminars organized
IMPACT	Morocco	Community mobilization		% of programme priorities identified by the community that are implemented
PERF	Morocco	Community mobilization	Participatory Approach implemented	# of participatory assessments conducted
IMPACT	Morocco	Education		Extent persons of concern have access to national education systems
IMPACT	Morocco	Education		% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education
IMPACT	Morocco	Education		% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education
PERF	Morocco	Education	Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided	# of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education
IMPACT	Morocco	Health		Extent persons of concern have access to secondary and tertiary health care
IMPACT	Morocco	Health		Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care
PERF	Morocco	Health	Referral mechanisms established	# of persons referred to secondary and tertiary medical care
IMPACT	Morocco	Integration		Extent social and economic integration is realized
PERF	Morocco	Integration	Coexistence projects promoted with development actors, government, priv	# of coexistence projects implemented
IMPACT	Morocco	Status determination		Extent applicants have access to status determination procedure
PERF	Morocco	Status determination	UNHCR status determination procedure implemented	UNHCR status determination procedure implemented (yes/no)

IMPACT	Niger	Administrative Institutions and Practice		Extent administrative practice provides effective protection
PERF	Niger	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Capacity development supported	Capacity support provided to government (yes/no)
PERF	Niger	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Capacity development supported	# of events, workshops and seminars organized
PERF	Niger	Administrative Institutions and Practice	Advocacy conducted	# of advocacy interventions made
IMPACT	Niger	Community mobilization		Extent persons of concern represented in leadership management structures
PERF	Niger	Community mobilization	Participatory Approach implemented	# of instances of participatory monitoring and evaluation throughout the year
PERF	Niger	Community mobilization	Community self-management supported	# of community self-management structures strengthened
IMPACT	Niger	Education		% of children aged 3-5 yrs enrolled in early childhood education
PERF	Niger	Education	Early childhood education provided or supported	# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education
IMPACT	Niger	Health		Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care
PERF	Niger	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported	Access of PoC to national/government primary health care facilities ensured (yes/no)
IMPACT	Niger	Legal remedies and legal assistance		Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance
PERF	Niger	Legal remedies and legal assistance	Legal assistance provided	# of PoC receiving legal assistance
IMPACT	Niger	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Niger	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)
PERF	Niger	Operations management, coordination and support	Security of humanitarian workers supported	# of partners with updated security plans
PERF	Niger	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided
IMPACT	Niger	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Niger	Reception conditions	Reception/transit centre infrastructure established and maintained	# of reception centre buildings/ structures established
PERF	Niger	Reception conditions	Individual/ family material and psychosocial support provided	# of families supported
IMPACT	Niger	Registration and profiling		% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis
PERF	Niger	Registration and profiling	Registration conducted on an individual basis with minimum set of data rec	# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required
IMPACT	Niger	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response		Extent persons of concern have access to HIV services
PERF	Niger	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	Preventive reproductive health and HIV services provided	RH and HIV prevention programmes for sex workers supported (yes/no)
PERF	Niger	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	Prevention of HIV mother to child transmission services provided	PoC have the same access to Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services as the local community (yes/no)
PERF	Niger	Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	Prevention of HIV mother to child transmission services provided	# of women receiving post-test counseling and testing in PMTCT
IMPACT	Niger	Resettlement		% of persons of concern submitted for "urgent resettlement" who have been accepted for resettlement
IMPACT	Niger	Resettlement		% of persons of concern submitted for "emergency resettlement" who have been accepted for resettlement
PERF	Niger	Resettlement	Information provided to persons of concern	# of PoC provided with information on comprehensive solutions, including resettlement
PERF	Niger	Resettlement	Resettlement departures arranged	# of persons for whom UNHCR made interventions to facilitate their departures
PERF	Niger	Resettlement	Identification of resettlement cases including women and girls at risk cond	# of cases identified including women and girls at risk
IMPACT	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods		Extent persons of concern have formal access to work opportunities in host country
PERF	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	% of vocational training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)

PERF	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	% of vocational and technical skills training students who are youths aged 15-24
PERF	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to agricultural / livestock / fisheries production enabled	% of households with access to arable land or other productive natural resources
PERF	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	# of vocational and technical training institutions that waive or reduce tuition fees for PoC
PERF	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to agricultural / livestock / fisheries production enabled	# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities
PERF	Niger	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	# of PoC enrolled in formal national insitutions for certified skills training
IMPACT	Niger	Status determination		Extent status determination procedure meets minimum procedural standards advocated by UNHCR
PERF	Niger	Status determination	Information provided to persons of concern	% of applicants provided with information on UNHCR status determination procedures
PERF	Niger	Status determination	Capacity development supported	# of government status determination staff trained
PERF	Niger	Supply chain and logistics	Maintenance of vehicle fleet in adequate condition	% of vehicles insured

IMPACT	RO Dakar	Access to territory		Extent border authorities refer asylum-seekers to competent authorities
PERF	RO Dakar	Access to territory	Advocacy conducted	# of events, workshops and seminars organized
PERF	RO Dakar	Access to territory	Capacity development supported	# of border guards and government officials trained
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Civil status documentation		% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate
PERF	RO Dakar	Civil status documentation	Capacity development supported	# of instances of expert and technical advice provided
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Coordination and partnerships		Extent cooperation among partners effective
PERF	RO Dakar	Coordination and partnerships	Participation in existing coordination mechanisms	# of non-UNHCR led coordination mechanisms in which UNHCR participates
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Family re-unification		% of persons of concern who have been reunited with family members with the assistance of UNHCR
PERF	RO Dakar	Family re-unification	Information provided to persons of concern	# of persons of concern provided with information on family reunification procedures
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Law and policy		Extent law consistent with international standards relating to refugees
PERF	RO Dakar	Law and policy	Assessment and analysis undertaken	# of studies, assessments and analyses produced
PERF	RO Dakar	Law and policy	Capacity development supported	# of events, workshops and seminars organized
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	RO Dakar	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)
PERF	RO Dakar	Operations management, coordination and support	Monitoring conducted	# of monitoring visits conducted and recorded
PERF	RO Dakar	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Public attitudes towards persons of concern		Extent public information interventions focused on persons of concern protection
PERF	RO Dakar	Public attitudes towards persons of concern	Advocacy conducted	# of public awareness campaigns conducted
PERF	RO Dakar	Public attitudes towards persons of concern	Capacity development supported	# of media representatives and journalists trained
PERF	RO Dakar	Public attitudes towards persons of concern	Advocacy conducted	# of advocacy interventions made
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	RO Dakar	Reception conditions	Capacity development supported	# of management, security, social, legal, asylum and medical staff trained
PERF	RO Dakar	Reception conditions	Individual/ family material and psychosocial support provided	# of individuals supported
IMPACT	RO Dakar	Resettlement		% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement
PERF	RO Dakar	Resettlement	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) established	Country specific resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) established and reviewed annually against the Baseline Standard Operating Procedures (yes/no)
IMPACT	RO Dakar	SGBV prevention and response		Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support
PERF	RO Dakar	SGBV prevention and response	Material assistance provided	# of reported incidents for which survivors receive material assistance
PERF	RO Dakar	SGBV prevention and response	Advocacy conducted	# of advocacy interventions made on SGBV prevention and response

IMPACT	Sudan	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of women with sanitary supplies
PERF	Sudan	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Core relief items provided	# of households receiving core relief items
IMPACT	Sudan	Community mobilization		% of active female participants in leadership/ management structures
PERF	Sudan	Community mobilization	Participatory Approach implemented	# of meetings held to follow up on issues raised in participatory assessments
IMPACT	Sudan	Education		Extent persons of concern have access to national education systems
PERF	Sudan	Education	Secondary education provided or supported	# of students enrolled in lower secondary education
PERF	Sudan	Education	Access to tertiary education provided or supported	# of PoC who receive tertiary education scholarships
IMPACT	Sudan	Health		Extent persons of concern have access to primary health care
PERF	Sudan	Health	Access to primary health care services provided or supported	# of health facilities per 10,000 population
IMPACT	Sudan	Legal remedies and legal assistance		Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance
IMPACT	Sudan	Legal remedies and legal assistance		Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance
PERF	Sudan	Legal remedies and legal assistance	Legal assistance provided	# of PoC receiving legal assistance
PERF	Sudan	Legal remedies and legal assistance	Legal assistance provided	# of PoC receiving legal assistance
PERF	Sudan	Legal remedies and legal assistance	Legal assistance provided	# of local lawyers providing legal assistance
IMPACT	Sudan	Non-arbitrary detention		Extent detention conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Sudan	Non-arbitrary detention	Situation of persons of concern monitored	# of monitoring visits to detention centres conducted and recorded
IMPACT	Sudan	Operations management, coordination and support		Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively
PERF	Sudan	Operations management, coordination and support	General project management services provided	Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)
IMPACT	Sudan	Protection from crime		Extent security management system effective in ensuring security of persons of concern
IMPACT	Sudan	Protection from crime		Extent authorities investigate and prosecute
PERF	Sudan	Protection from crime	Security packages and support implemented	# of security packages including enhanced policing implemented
IMPACT	Sudan	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
IMPACT	Sudan	Reception conditions		Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards
PERF	Sudan	Reception conditions	Persons of concern at risk identified and individually supported	# of survivors of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked supported
PERF	Sudan	Reception conditions	Persons of concern at risk identified and individually supported	# of survivors of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked supported
IMPACT	Sudan	Sanitation and hygiene		% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet
IMPACT	Sudan	Sanitation and hygiene		# of persons of concern per hygiene promoter
IMPACT	Sudan	Sanitation and hygiene		# of persons of concern per drop-hole in communal latrine
PERF	Sudan	Sanitation and hygiene	Community sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed	# of communal sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed
IMPACT	Sudan	Self-reliance and livelihoods		% of female persons of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months
IMPACT	Sudan	Self-reliance and livelihoods		Extent persons of concern have formal access to work opportunities in host country
PERF	Sudan	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Vocational training / Technical skills provided	% of vocational training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)
PERF	Sudan	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Access to agricultural / livestock / fisheries production enabled	# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities
PERF	Sudan	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided	# of PoC receiving cash/vouchers for business start up
PERF	Sudan	Shelter and infrastructure	Long-term/ permanent shelter provided and sustained	# of PoC receiving long-term/permanent shelter
IMPACT	Sudan	Shelter and infrastructure		# of persons of concern per shelter
PERF	Sudan	Shelter and infrastructure	Long-term/ permanent shelter provided and sustained	# of long-term/permanent shelters provided
IMPACT	Sudan	Water		# of persons of concern per water tap

IMPACT	Sudan	Water		% of households collecting >=15 liters of water per person per day
PERF	Sudan	Water	Water system constructed, expanded and/or upgraded	# of PoC served by water system

IMPACT	Tunisia	Access to territory		Extent border authorities refer asylum-seekers to competent authorities
PERF	Tunisia	Access to territory	Referral mechanisms established	Mechanisms for the referral of asylum-seekers established (yes/no)
PERF	Tunisia	Access to territory	Capacity development supported	# of NGO representatives trained
PERF	Tunisia	Access to territory	Capacity development supported	# of border guards and government officials trained
IMPACT	Tunisia	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items		% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met
PERF	Tunisia	Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	Seasonal and complementary items provided	# of households receiving seasonal support
IMPACT	Tunisia	Shelter and infrastructure		Average floor area per person (sq. m) (for moderate climate)
PERF	Tunisia	Shelter and infrastructure	Transitional shelter provided	# of PoC receiving transitional shelter
IMPACT	Tunisia	Status determination		Extent applicants have access to status determination procedure
PERF	Tunisia	Status determination	UNHCR status determination procedure implemented	UNHCR status determination procedure implemented (yes/no)
PERF	Tunisia	Status determination	Information provided to persons of concern	% of applicants provided with information on UNHCR status determination procedures

UNHCR Central Mediterranean Appeal Budget (Excluding Europe) 2018 (as at 14/11/18)	Sum of Cost_USD
Algeria	775,000
Health status of the population improved	61,913
International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened	10,014
Law and policy developed or strengthened	27,000
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	87,555
Population has optimal access to education	49,215
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	207,931
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	6,000
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	32,038
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	293,336
Burkina Faso	5,442,016
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	772,866
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	379,876
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	359,929
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	1,094,269
Reception conditions improved	2,835,076
Chad	7,563,369
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	586,384
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	174,644
Health status of the population improved	291,945
Level of individual documentation increased	759,301
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	1,146,084
Population has optimal access to education	653,248
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	593,936
Reception conditions improved	2,379,891
Self reliance and livelihoods improved	977,934
Egypt	4,056,226
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	530,052
Population has optimal access to education	780,692
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	2,745,482
Ethiopia	27,794,837
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	549,518
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	954,667
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	186,135

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	261,516
Family re-unification achieved	190,824
Food security improved	228,733
Health status of the population improved	2,089,880
Level of individual documentation increased	272,326
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	686,737
Nutritional well-being improved	422,815
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	2,864,444
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	119,685
Population has optimal access to education	3,385,462
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	667,231
Population has sufficient access to energy	1,097,614
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	1,920,273
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	1,461,405
Potential for resettlement realized	422,626
Protection from crime strengthened	289,683
Protection of children strengthened	1,966,591
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	1,540,396
Reception conditions improved	1,554,890
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	663,405
Self reliance and livelihoods improved	969,716
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	409,265
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	1,456,016
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	1,162,981

Libya **60,420,368**

Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	1,503,963
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	2,944,128
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	514,909
Health status of the population improved	4,302,054
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	3,841,446
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	5,603,170
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	8,397,776
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	12,792,467
Potential for resettlement realized	4,325,790
Potential for voluntary return realized	653,796

Protection of children strengthened	1,321,648
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	2,288,730
Reception conditions improved	4,438,807
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	1,828,498
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	5,663,185
Mali	3,372,008
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	394,317
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	112,871
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	226,225
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	310,751
Potential for resettlement realized	130,755
Protection of children strengthened	226,567
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	141,378
Reintegration made more sustainable	470,182
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	825,094
Self reliance and livelihoods improved	533,867
Mauritania	787,840
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	155,000
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	224,061
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	408,780
Morocco	1,400,000
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	140,516
Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced	171,470
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	153,755
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	50,550
Health status of the population improved	206,340
Population has optimal access to education	505,318
Potential for integration realized	172,050
Niger	32,091,077
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	2,542,447
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	583,829
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	3,273,645
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	1,555,296
Health status of the population improved	4,859,075
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	606,215

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	3,646,364
Population has optimal access to education	611,608
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	763,769
Potential for resettlement realized	1,371,611
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	435,099
Reception conditions improved	10,774,131
Self reliance and livelihoods improved	1,067,989
RO Dakar	7,355,164
Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced	296,703
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	134,406
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	407,094
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	629,352
Family re-unification achieved	25,000
Law and policy developed or strengthened	772,581
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	1,314,473
Potential for resettlement realized	629,189
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	2,251,862
Reception conditions improved	247,620
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	646,884
Sudan	7,093,414
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	2,326,009
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	31,323
Health status of the population improved	124,042
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	44,077
Population has optimal access to education	2,675,863
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	1,273
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	94,662
Protection from crime strengthened	376,065
Reception conditions improved	179,049
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	61,892
Self reliance and livelihoods improved	847,570
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	257,612
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	73,977
Tunisia	853,237
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	214,333

Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced	177,824
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	216,695
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	244,385
Grand Total	159,004,557

Risk Matrix for (Niger / Libya)

Risk	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measure
The deterioration of the security situation in Libya limits access for case identification and processing in support of humanitarian evacuations	H	<p>UNHCR Libya is reinforcing case identification and screening processes through the training of national staff members and local partners.</p> <p>UNHCR will reinforce case processing mechanisms in Niger to ensure effective processing capacity in Niger.</p>
Airport closures prevent or significantly delay evacuations	H	<p>UNHCR Libya will advocate for the extended validity of exit visas by the Libyan Government to allow increased flexibility for travel.</p> <p>UNHCR Niger will underline these operational constraints in advance communications to resettlement missions to seek flexibility where required</p>
Resettlement processing in ETM is slower than evacuations out of Libya		UNHCR Libya has established an evacuation plan that takes into account possible temporary halt of evacuations while still reaching the end of year target
Resettlement countries fail to provide adequate resettlement quotas to respond to needs and fulfil agreed resettlement commitments (actual resettlement).	M	UNHCR will continue to advocate for increased resettlement quotas within the framework of international commitment to share responsibilities for responding to the needs of refugees.

<p>Fraud</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Standard Operating Procedures are up to date and measures to combat fraud strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cases identified for resettlement are approved for processing in accordance with SOPs. <p>Refugee biodata is checked and verified against proGres, including the use of the Biometric Identification Management Systems (BIMs) to verify the data of the applicants (such as Iris scan).</p>
<p>Education, labour mobility schemes and humanitarian visa remain difficult to obtain for refugees.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>UNHCR will continue to advocate for increases of places available for refugees and favourable decision-practice. At the same time UNHCR set targets in this action relatively low to minimize risks.</p>
<p>Too restrictive resettlement criteria posed by resettlement countries may limit case identification and submission</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>UNHCR continues to advocate for its standards resettlement criteria, based on vulnerabilities and protection needs, to be considered for case identification.</p>

Annex 8: Quality assurance checklist

F2 reference:

2018-42373

Project name:

UNHCR Central Mediterranean Route Situation Appeal

Project period:

2018

Budget:

DKR 35,000.000

Presentation of quality assurance process:

In replacement of the mandatory outsourcing of the appraisal process of the project document, KFU management approved a dispensation from the main rule and allowed a HMC led internal process to be launched to secure the quality of the project document. A quality assurance committee was established comprising Morten Jespersen, PR to the UN in Geneva, Marie-Louise Koch Wegter, HMC deputy, and Susanne Wendt, SSP deputy, neither of whom had been involved in the development of the project document. The appraisal meeting was convened on Thursday 15 November from 16:30-18:00 where the committee provided comments and proposals for revisions to the project document, which was subsequently revised accordingly. Below is the detailed appraisal report based on discussions that took place at the appraisal committee meeting.

Brief summary of the quality assurance meeting:

The quality assurance committee agreed that the programme is relevant and expressed full support to the Danish contribution. The committee also generally agreed that the Single Partner Document (funding document) and supporting documents were well drafted and had only few textual comments, which have subsequently been incorporated in the Single Partner Document to the satisfaction of the Head of Unit, Stephan Schonemann.

The design of the programme/project has been appraised by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

Comments:

This is the case as the Single Partner Document was appraised by the internal appraisal committee on Thursday 15 November and revised accordingly.

The recommendations of the appraisal has been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Comments:

This is the case as the Single Partner Document was revised according to recommendations and comments made at the appraisal meeting.

- The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines.

Comments:

It was highlighted, that programming in more fragile contexts is a high Danish priority. Due to the fact that this programme works within the hum-dev nexus and thus needs to be more agile to circumstances, the same requirements as for traditional development activities might not always be feasible. Considering this, the project are in line with relevant policies and guidelines.

- The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

Comments:

It was expressed that the programme was very relevant considering the needs and according to the Danish priorities.

- Issues related to HRBA/Gender, ~~Green Growth and Environment~~ have been addressed sufficiently.

Comments:

No comments.

- The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and is in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified.

Comments:

No comments

- The results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome.

Comments:

No comments.

- The programme/project is found sound budget-wise.

Comments:

No comments.

- The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule.

Comments:

No comments.

Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

Comments:

The need for mentioning the cooperation with IOM on this programme and that the two organisations' have each their own respective mandate was highlighted.

It has subsequently been added to the document.

The executing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

Comments:

UNHCR as a well-known and professional partner with tested capacity to manage funds was emphasized.

Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

Comments:

Yes as a narrative in the Single Partner Document as well as an annex.

In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval: yes

Date and signature of Lene Aggernæs:

16/11 2018 Lene Aggernæs

Date and signature of Stephan Schonemann:

16/11 2018 [Signature]

