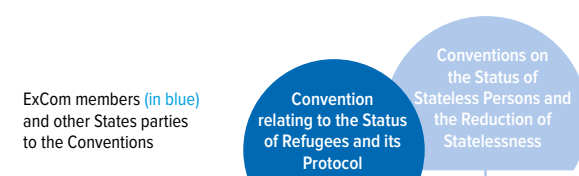


MEMBERS OF UNHCR'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND STATES PARTIES TO THE REFUGEE AND STATELESSNESS CONVENTIONS

UNHCR is governed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In 1958, ECOSOC established the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom), pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly. Its main tasks are to approve the High Commissioner's programmes, advise the High Commissioner in the exercise of his functions (mainly on protection issues), and oversee the Office's finances and administration.

ExCom holds an annual session in Geneva every October. The 68th session took place from 2 to 6 October 2017. Meetings of the Executive Committee's Standing Committee are held at various dates throughout the year to carry on the work between plenary sessions.

ExCom membership is on the widest possible geographical basis from those States (members of the United Nations) with a demonstrated interest in, and devotion to, the solution of refugee problems. By the end of 2017, there were 101 ExCom members in the following table - in blue - which also shows the State Parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol of 1967 and to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.



	1951	1967	1954	1961
Afghanistan	2005	2005		
Albania	1992	1992	2003	2003
Algeria	1963	1967	1964	
Angola	1981	1981		
Antigua and Barbuda	1995	1995	1988	
Argentina	1961	1967	1972	2014
Armenia	1993	1993	1994	1994
Australia	1954	1973	1973	1973
Austria	1954	1973	2008	1972
Azerbaijan	1993	1993	1996	1996
Bahamas (the)	1993	1993		
Bangladesh				
Barbados			1972	
Belarus	2001	2001		
Belgium	1953	1969	1960	2014
Belize	1990	1990	2006	2015
Benin	1962	1970	2011	2011
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1982	1982	1983	1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1993	1993	1993	1996
Botswana	1969	1969	1969	
Brazil	1960	1972	1996	2007
Bulgaria	1993	1993	2012	2012
Burkina Faso	1980	1980	2012	2017
Burundi	1963	1971		
Cabo Verde		1987		
Cambodia	1992	1992		
Cameroon	1961	1967		

	1951	1967	1954	1961
Canada	1969	1969		1978
Central African Republic (the)	1962	1967		
Chad	1981	1981	1999	1999
Chile	1972	1972		
China	1982	1982		
Colombia	1961	1980		2014
Congo	1962	1970		
Costa Rica	1978	1978	1977	1977
Côte d'Ivoire	1961	1970	2013	2013
Croatia	1992	1992	1992	2011
Cyprus	1963	1968		
Czechia	1993	1993	2004	2001
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1965	1975		
Denmark	1952	1968	1956	1977
Djibouti	1977	1977		
Dominica	1994	1994		
Dominican Republic	1978	1978		
Ecuador	1955	1969	1970	2012
Egypt	1981	1981		
El Salvador	1983	1983	2015	
Equatorial Guinea	1986	1986		
Estonia	1997	1997		
Ethiopia	1969	1969		
Fiji	1972	1972	1972	
Finland	1968	1968	1968	2008
France	1954	1971	1960	
Gabon	1964	1973		

Fiji, Lithuania and Paraguay became ExCom members in 2017.

Burkina Faso and Luxembourg acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 2017.

	1951	1967	1954	1961
Gambia	1966	1967	2014	2014
Georgia	1999	1999	2011	2014
Germany	1953	1969	1976	1977
Ghana	1963	1968		
Greece	1960	1968	1975	
Guatemala	1983	1983	2000	2001
Guinea	1965	1968	1962	2014
Guinea-Bissau	1976	1976	2016	2016
Haiti	1984	1984		
Holy See	1956	1967		
Honduras	1992	1992	2012	2012
Hungary	1989	1989	2001	2009
Iceland	1955	1968		
India				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1976	1976		
Ireland	1956	1968	1962	1973
Israel	1954	1968	1958	
Italy	1954	1972	1962	2015
Jamaica	1964	1980		2013
Japan	1981	1982		
Jordan				
Kazakhstan	1999	1999		
Kenya	1966	1981		
Kiribati			1983	1983
Kyrgyzstan	1996	1996		
Latvia	1997	1997	1999	1992
Lebanon				
Lesotho	1981	1981	1974	2004
Liberia	1964	1980	1964	2004
Libya			1989	1989
Liechtenstein	1957	1968	2009	2009
Lithuania	1997	1997	2000	2013
Luxembourg	1953	1971	1960	2017
Madagascar	1967	1967		
Malawi	1987	1987	2009	
Mali	1973	1973	2016	2016
Malta	1971	1971		
Mauritania	1987	1987		
Mexico	2000	2000	2000	
Monaco	1954	2010		
Montenegro	2006	2006	2006	2013
Morocco	1956	1971		
Mozambique	1983	1989	2014	2014
Namibia	1995	1995		
Nauru	2011	2011		
Netherlands	1956	1968	1962	1985
New Zealand	1960	1973		2006
Nicaragua	1980	1980	2013	2013
Niger	1961	1970	2014	1985
Nigeria	1967	1968	2011	2011
Norway	1953	1967	1956	1971
Pakistan				
Panama	1978	1978	2011	2011
Papua New Guinea	1986	1986		
Paraguay	1970	1970	2014	2012

	1951	1967	1954	1961
Peru	1964	1983	2014	2014
Philippines	1981	1981	2011	
Poland	1991	1991		
Portugal	1960	1976	2012	2012
Republic of Korea	1992	1992	1962	
Republic of Moldova	2002	2002	2012	2012
Romania	1991	1991	2006	2006
Russian Federation	1993	1993		
Rwanda	1980	1980	2006	2006
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2002			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1993	2003	1999	
Samoa	1988	1994		
Sao Tome and Principe	1978	1978		
Senegal	1963	1967	2005	2005
Serbia	2001	2001	2001	2011
Seychelles	1980	1980		
Sierra Leone	1981	1981	2016	2016
Slovakia	1993	1993	2000	2000
Slovenia	1992	1992	1992	
Solomon Islands	1995	1995		
Somalia	1978	1978		
South Africa	1996	1996		
Spain	1978	1978	1997	
Sudan	1974	1974		
Suriname	1978	1978		
Swaziland	2000	1969	1999	1999
Sweden	1954	1967	1965	1969
Switzerland	1955	1968	1972	
Tajikistan	1993	1993		
Thailand				
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1994	1994	1994	
Timor-Leste	2003	2003		
Togo	1962	1969		
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	2000	1966	
Tunisia	1957	1968	1969	2000
Turkey	1962	1968	2015	
Turkmenistan	1998	1998	2011	2012
Tuvalu	1986	1986		
Uganda	1976	1976	1965	
Ukraine	2002	2002	2013	2013
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1954	1968	1959	1966
United Republic of Tanzania	1964	1968		
United States of America		1968		
Uruguay	1970	1970	2004	2001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		1986		
Yemen	1980	1980		
Zambia	1969	1969	1974	
Zimbabwe	1981	1981	1998	
Total Parties	145	146	89	70

GLOSSARY

Asylum

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

Asylum-seeker

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

AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)

This African Union Convention was adopted in 2009 and entered into force on 6 December 2012. It is the first legally binding instrument on internal displacement on a continent-wide scope. It provides a comprehensive regional framework setting out provisions for the protection and assistance of IDPs. The Convention also looks at the root causes of displacement and at ways to prevent it.

Best interests assessment

Assessment made by staff regarding the individual protection needs of children of concern to UNHCR to ensure that care programmes give primary consideration to the child's best interests.

Best interests determination

Formal process with strict procedural safeguards designed to determine the child's best interests for particularly important decisions affecting the child.

Brazil Plan of Action

In 2014, the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean met in Brasilia to mark the 30th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees of 1984. At the end of the Ministerial Meeting, 28 countries and three territories in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted by acclamation the Declaration and Plan of Action of Brasilia, agreeing to work together to maintain the highest standards of protection at the international and regional level, implement innovative solutions for refugees and displaced people, and end the difficult situation faced by stateless persons in the region.

Cash-based interventions

Refers to all interventions in which cash or vouchers for goods or services are provided to refugees and other people of concern on an individual or community basis. The concept does not include cash or vouchers provided to governments or other state actors or payments to humanitarian workers or service providers. The term can be used interchangeably with cash-based transfers, cash transfer programming and cash assistance.

Cessation clauses

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

Community-based protection approach

An inclusive partnership strategy that recognizes and builds on the capacities and resources of people of concern, by promoting participation in programme activities.

Complementary pathways for admission to protection and solutions for refugees

Safe and regulated avenues by which refugees may be

admitted and stay in a country, and have their international protection needs met while they are also able to support themselves to potentially reach a sustainable and lasting solution. Complementary pathways are not meant to substitute the protection afforded to refugees under the international protection regime—they complement it and serve as an important expression of global solidarity, international cooperation and more equitable responsibility-sharing. These pathways may include family reunification, scholarship and education programmes, as well as labour regional mobility schemes.

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

See *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*.

Comprehensive solutions strategies

Strategies whereby UNHCR engages with concerned parties (including authorities in country of asylum, origin and affected refugees themselves) with the aim of enhancing solutions opportunities by applying a combination of durable solutions. These strategies have included support for voluntary repatriation; the strategic use of resettlement; increased opportunities for local integration; support to refugee-hosting communities by UNHCR, development partners and bilateral donors; as well as maximized opportunities for greater mobility as a pathway to solutions.

Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961 Convention)

A treaty that provides for the acquisition of nationality by those who would otherwise be stateless and who have an appropriate link with the State, through birth on the territory or through descent from a national. The Convention also provides

for the retention of nationality by those who would become stateless if they were to lose their nationality to that State. UNHCR has been mandated with specific functions under Article 11 of the Convention.

Convention refugees

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

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention)

This treaty establishes the most widely applicable framework for the protection of refugees. The Convention was adopted in July 1951 and entered into force in April 1954. Article 1 of the Convention limits its scope to "events occurring before 1st January 1951" but this restriction was removed by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention)

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

Dublin II regulation

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

Durable solutions

A durable solution is achieved when a sustainable legal status is obtained which ensures

national protection for civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Durable solutions can be achieved through voluntary repatriation, local integration, resettlement or complementary pathways.

Earmarking

A donor restriction that limits or directs the purpose for which a contribution may be used.

UNRESTRICTED CONTRIBUTIONS (also referred to as unearmarked funding) No limitations on the use of funds.

SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION

Earmarked contributions towards a region (e.g. Africa), sub-region (e.g. West Africa), Headquarters or global programmes. Also includes contributions for a specific Pillar (e.g. Pillar 1 – Refugees) at the global, regional or sub-regional level; as well as contributions for supplementary programmes that cover more than one country, such as at the sub-regional or regional level for a specific situation (e.g. Somalia situation); and contributions that are earmarked for a specific theme or activity at the sub-regional level or higher.

EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION

Contributions that are earmarked for a specific country, location or population without any further limitations. Also includes contributions for supplementary programmes that cover only one country.

TIGHTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTION

Contributions that are earmarked at the country level, Headquarters or global programmes cost centres for specific sectors and/or activities. All in-kind contributions and staff-related contributions, including JPOs, consultants and secondees fall under this category.

Exclusion clauses

Legal provisions that deny the benefits of international protection to people who would otherwise satisfy the criteria for refugee status.

In the 1951 Convention, the exclusion clauses are found in Articles 1D, 1E and 1F. These clauses apply to the following categories:

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

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

The Committee charged with approving UNHCR's assistance programmes, advising the High Commissioner on the exercise of his/her functions and overseeing the Office's finances and administration. ExCom is composed of representatives of 101 States (2017) with a demonstrated interest in refugee issues.

First country of asylum concept

An asylum-seeker may be refused access to the asylum procedure in the country where the application has been made if the applicant has already found protection as a refugee in another country (i.e. where international protection has been made available and is accessible to the applicant).

Global compact on refugees

See *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*.

Graduation approach

The graduation approach is a poverty-reduction model that aims to “graduate” people in rural areas out of poverty through a sequenced combination of interventions. The approach is part of UNHCR’s “Global Strategy for Livelihoods 2014-2018”.

Grand Bargain

An agreement reached in the lead-up to the World Humanitarian Summit between the biggest donors and aid organizations across ten work streams, which aims to shrink the humanitarian funding gap and deliver more aid to the frontline. The initiative stemmed from the recommendations contained in the report of the UN Secretary-General’s High Level Panel’s on Humanitarian Financing, “Too important to fail: addressing the humanitarian financing gap”.

Humanitarian Country Team

Composed of organizations undertaking humanitarian action that commit to participate in coordination arrangements. Its objective is to ensure that the activities of such organizations are coordinated, and that humanitarian action in-country is principled, timely, effective and efficient, and contributes to longer-term recovery.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee

The primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance.

Internally displaced person

An individual who has been forced or obliged to flee from the individual’s home or place of habitual residence, “...in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border” (according to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).

International protection

All actions aimed at ensuring the equal access to and enjoyment of the rights of women, men, girls and boys of concern to UNHCR, in accordance with the relevant bodies of law (including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law).

Junior Professional Officer

Government-sponsored young professional working for UNHCR.

Local integration

Involves a durable legal status for refugees in the country of asylum which ensures national protection for rights without discrimination.

Malnutrition

A general term for the medical condition that is caused by an improper or insufficient nutrition, which is not adequate to maintain good health. The adverse effects of malnutrition include both physical and developmental manifestations.

GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION (GAM)

The measurement of the nutritional status of a population (often used in protracted refugee situations). It is one of the basic indicators for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis.

SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION

• Kwashiorkor
Malnutrition brought on by a protein deficiency which causes fluids to drain from the blood into the stomach, causing swelling.
• Marasmus
Resulting from a general lack of calories, causing extreme emaciation with a loss of muscle and fat tissue. It is considered a medical emergency and, untreated, will most often result in death.

Mandate refugees

People who are recognized as refugees by UNHCR acting under the authority of its Statute and relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. Mandate status is especially significant in States that are not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol.

Master plan

A comprehensive settlement plan that defines land use, emphasizing its links to the broader environment, enabling both refugees and host communities to benefit from improved services and infrastructure. This approach integrates the spatial, social, cultural, environmental and economic dynamics of a particular location to ensure all basic needs of the affected population are addressed within one common vision.

Mixed movements

Cross-border movements of people with varying protection profiles, reasons for moving and needs, who are moving along the same routes and using the same means of transportation or travel.

Multi-Year, Multi-Partner

A multi-year approach that will be included in UNHCR planning to support inclusion and comprehensive solutions for people of concern and will engage a broader range of partners, including development actors, to plan with a longer-term vision.

New or Additional Activities—Mandate-related (NAM) Reserve

Established to facilitate the acceptance of additional funding from donors for activities consistent with the mandate and capacity of UNHCR and the broad objectives of a country operation, but for which no express budgetary provision had been made.

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

On September 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted a set of commitments to enhance the protection of refugees and migrants, known as the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. It outlines elements for a comprehensive response to refugee displacement based on principles of international cooperation and responsibility-sharing as well as greater inclusion of refugees into local communities.

This Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

is now being applied in a range of specific situations, through the mobilization of existing and new partnerships with development actors, humanitarian NGOs, the private sector and civil society under the lead of host governments. It contains four key elements aimed at providing more predictable and sustainable responses to large movements of refugees so as to:

- Ease pressure on hosting countries.
- Enhance refugees’ self reliance.
- Expand access to third-countries solutions.
- Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity for refugees.

The New York Declaration calls on UNHCR to develop and initiate the practical application of the CRRF in each situation involving large-scale movements of refugees, with a view to informing the [global compact on refugees](#), to be adopted by the General Assembly in 2018.

OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

This regional complement to the 1951 Convention provides for a broader refugee definition. Adopted in 1969, the OAU Convention stipulates that the term “refugee” also “applies to those fleeing from external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or whole of the country of origin.”

Person of concern to UNHCR

A person whose protection and assistance needs are of interest to UNHCR. This includes refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons, internally displaced people and returnees.

Persons with specific needs

Individuals, families or groups, requiring additional support in order to enable them to overcome the challenges they face in accessing and enjoying their rights.

Prima facie refugees

Individuals or a group of individuals who are recognized as refugees, by a State or UNHCR, on the basis of objective criteria related to the circumstances in their country of origin, justifying a presumption that they meet the criteria of the applicable refugee definition.

Programme support costs

The costs of organizational units, whose primary functions are the formulation, development, delivery and evaluation of UNHCR programmes.

Protection

All activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (such as international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law.).

Protection Information Management

Principled, systematized, and collaborative processes to collect, process, analyze, store, share, and use data and information to enable evidence-informed action for quality protection outcomes.

Refoulement

The removal of a person to a territory where he/she would be at risk of being persecuted, or being moved to another territory where he/she would face persecution. Under international refugee law and customary international law, *refoulement* is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

Refugee

A refugee is any person who, “...owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his [or her] nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail him [or her] self of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his [or her] former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention
or

“who is outside his/her country of origin or habitual residence and is unable to return there because of serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or events seriously disturbing public order.”
OAU Convention and Cartagena Declaration.

Refugee Coordination Model

In line with the High Commissioner's mandate, it outlines UNHCR's role and responsibilities and re-articulates and standardizes UNHCR's responsibility to lead and coordinate international actions relating to refugees with all partners engaged in the response through an inter-agency platform and under the overall leadership of the host government.

Refugee status determination

Legal and administrative procedures undertaken by States and/or UNHCR to determine whether an individual should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.

Refugee-like situation

The category of people in a refugee-like situation is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

Registration

Registration can be carried out in different manners, depending on the operational circumstances and data requirements. Level 1 Registration, often referred to as "household registration", gathers only elementary information from people of concern for the purpose of establishing a basic distribution system or to provide demographic estimates. In Level 2 Registration, limited personal data is collected from each individual, for basic planning, monitoring and protection activities. Level 3 Registration represents the most comprehensive recording of detailed personal data of people of concern, which is required for individual case management and delivery of durable solutions.

Reintegration

A process which enables returnees to regain the physical, social, legal and material security needed to maintain their lives, livelihoods and dignity, and which eventually leads to the disappearance of any distinctions or discrimination *vis-à-vis* their compatriots.

Resettlement

The transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought asylum to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized citizens. For this reason, resettlement is a durable solution as well as a tool for the protection of refugees. It is also a practical example of international burden and responsibility-sharing.

Resettlement Core Group

Core and Contact Groups are established through the agreement of resettlement States and UNHCR based on a joint assessment of the need for a coordinated, multi-annual approach to resettlement. In particular, Core Groups aim to facilitate and improve information-sharing initiatives, enhance dialogue among stakeholders, increase predictability to the planning of resettlement activities in relation to the specific refugee situation, including the number of resettlement places offered and the number of countries involved.

Results-based management

A management philosophy and approach that emphasize the achievement of results as the essential task of management.

Returnee

A person who was of concern to UNHCR when outside his/her country of origin and who remains so, for a limited period (usually two years), after returning to the country of origin. The term also applies to internally displaced people who return to their previous place of residence.

Safe third country concept

An asylum-seeker may be refused access to the asylum procedure in the country where the application has been made if responsibility for assessing the asylum application in substance is assumed by a third country, where the asylum-seeker will be protected from *refoulement* and will be able to seek and enjoy asylum in accordance with accepted international standards.

Secondary movements

The notion refers to asylum-seekers and refugees moving independently from their first host country to another country in search of protection and solutions.

Self-reliance

Refers to the ability of individuals, households or communities to meet their essential needs and enjoy their human rights in a sustainable manner and to live with dignity.

Sexual and gender-based violence

Acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty that target individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender.

Sphere project

The Sphere project was launched in 1997 by a group of humanitarian NGOs and the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement. The project has developed several tools, such as a handbook,

identifying a set of minimum standards for lifesaving sectors of WASH, food security and nutrition, shelter and NFIs and health actions, in order to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters, and to enhance the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response.

Stateless person

Person who is not considered as a national, by any State under the operation of its law, including people whose nationality is not established.

Subsidiary protection

Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are people who have been found not to meet the Convention definition of a refugee but who face a real risk of serious harm. This includes the death penalty or execution, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment, or a serious and individual threat to their life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of armed conflict.

Temporary protection

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

Trafficking (human)

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

Unaccompanied and separated children

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

Voluntary repatriation

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

World Humanitarian Summit

An initiative of the UN Secretary-General, the Summit was held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23-24 May 2016 and had three main goals:

- To re-inspire and reinvigorate a commitment to humanity and to the universality of humanitarian principles.
- To initiate a set of concrete actions and commitments to countries and communities to better prepare for and respond to crises, and be resilient to shocks.
- To share best practices which can help save lives around the world, put affected people at the centre of humanitarian action, and alleviate suffering.

ACRONYMS

3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in response to the Syria crisis.

ACTED *Agence d'Aide à la Coopération technique et au Développement*

AfDB African Development Bank

AGD Age, gender and diversity

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AU African Union

BIMS Biometric Identity Management System

BPA Brazil Plan of Action

CBIs Cash-based interventions

CCCM Camp coordination and camp management (cluster)

CCF Common Cash Facility

CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

COI Country of origin information

COP Country Operations Plan (for UNHCR)

COP21 Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CRIs Core relief items

CRRF Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

DAFI German Albert Einstein Academic Scholarship Programme for Refugees

DFID Department for International Development (United Kingdom)

DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN)

EC European Commission

ECA Economic Commission for Africa (UN)

ECHO Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

ECOSOC Economic and Social Council (UN)

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States

ETM Emergency transit mechanism

EU European Union

ExCom Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)

GAM Global acute malnutrition

GIZ *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (German Agency for International Cooperation)

GPC Global Protection Cluster

GSC Global Shelter Cluster

GSP Global Strategic Priority (for UNHCR)

HALEP High Alert List for Emergency Preparedness

HIV and AIDS Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IATI International Aid Transparency Initiative

ICT Information and communications technology

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

ICVA International Council of Voluntary Agencies

IDA International Development Association (World Bank)

IDMC Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDP Internally displaced person

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development

ILO International Labour Organization

IOM International Organization for Migration

IPSAS International Public Sector Accounting Standards

IRC International Rescue Committee

IYCF Infant and young child feeding

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

JIPS Joint IDP Profiling Service

JPO Junior Professional Officer

KAP Knowledge, attitude and practices

LGBTI Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex

LWF Lutheran World Federation

MERCOSUR *Mercado Común del Sur* (Common Market of the South)

MIRPS *Marco Integral Regional para la Protección y Soluciones* (Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework)

MSB Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

MYMP Multi-Year, Multi-Partner (for UNHCR)

NCA North of Central America

NFIs Non-food items

NGO Non-governmental organization

NRC Norwegian Refugee Council

OAS Organization of American States

OAU Organization of African Unity

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN)

OPEC Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

PRIMES Population registration and identity management ecosystem

PSP Private Sector Partnerships (for UNHCR)

PTA Protection transfer arrangement

QAI Quality assurance initiative

QIP Quick impact project

RBM Results-based management (for UNHCR)

RCM Refugee Coordination Model

RRP Refugee Response Plan

RSD Refugee status determination

SDC Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

SDG Sustainable Development Goal(s)

SGBV Sexual and gender-based violence

SIDA Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

SSAR Solutions strategy for Afghan refugees

THW *Technisches Hilfswerk* (German Federal Agency for Technical Relief)

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCDF United Nations Capital Development Fund

UNCT United Nations Country Team

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNDSS United Nations Department of Safety and Security

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNMAS United Nations Mine Action Service

UNITAR United Nations Institute for United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

UN-SWAP UN system-wide Action Plan

UNV United Nations Volunteer

UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UPR Universal Periodic Review (by the Human Rights Council)

WASH Water, sanitation and hygiene

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WHS World Humanitarian Summit