

United Nations Organization (UN)

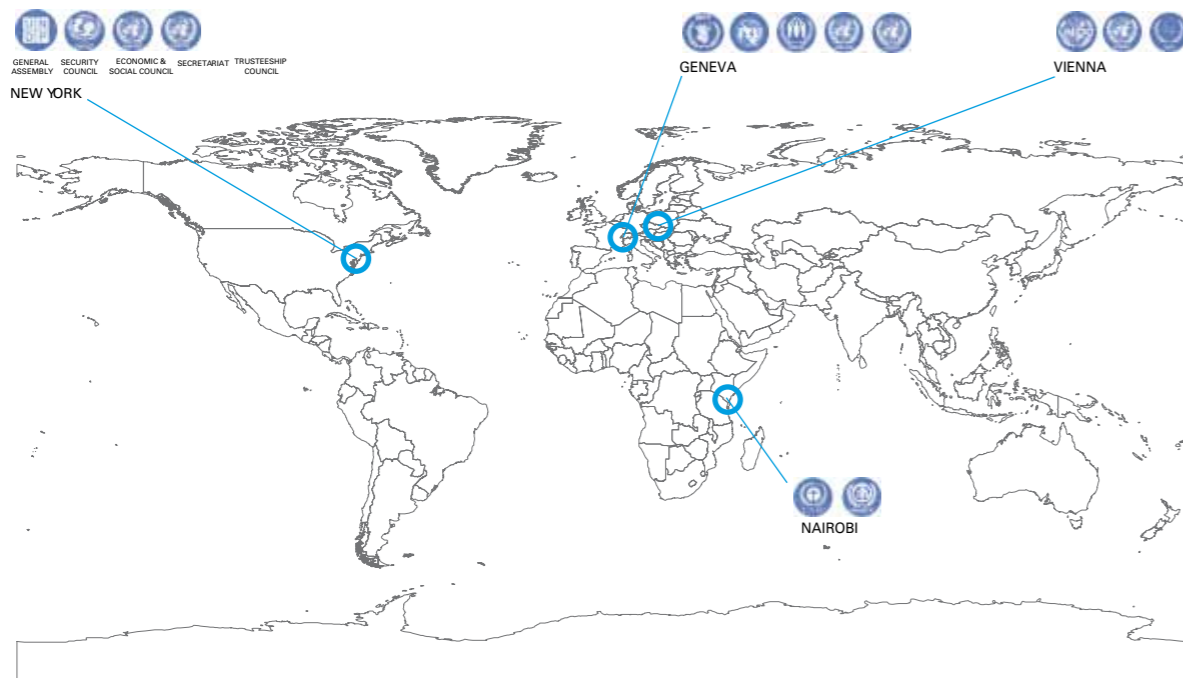


UN at a glance

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintain international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

Currently the UN is composed by 192 sovereign states, which can express and exchange their views in a forum, through it's six principal organs: the Security Council, the Trustee Council, the General Assembly, the Economic & Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

Besides them, the UN counts with specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the High Comission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nation's Development Programm (UNDP) among others.

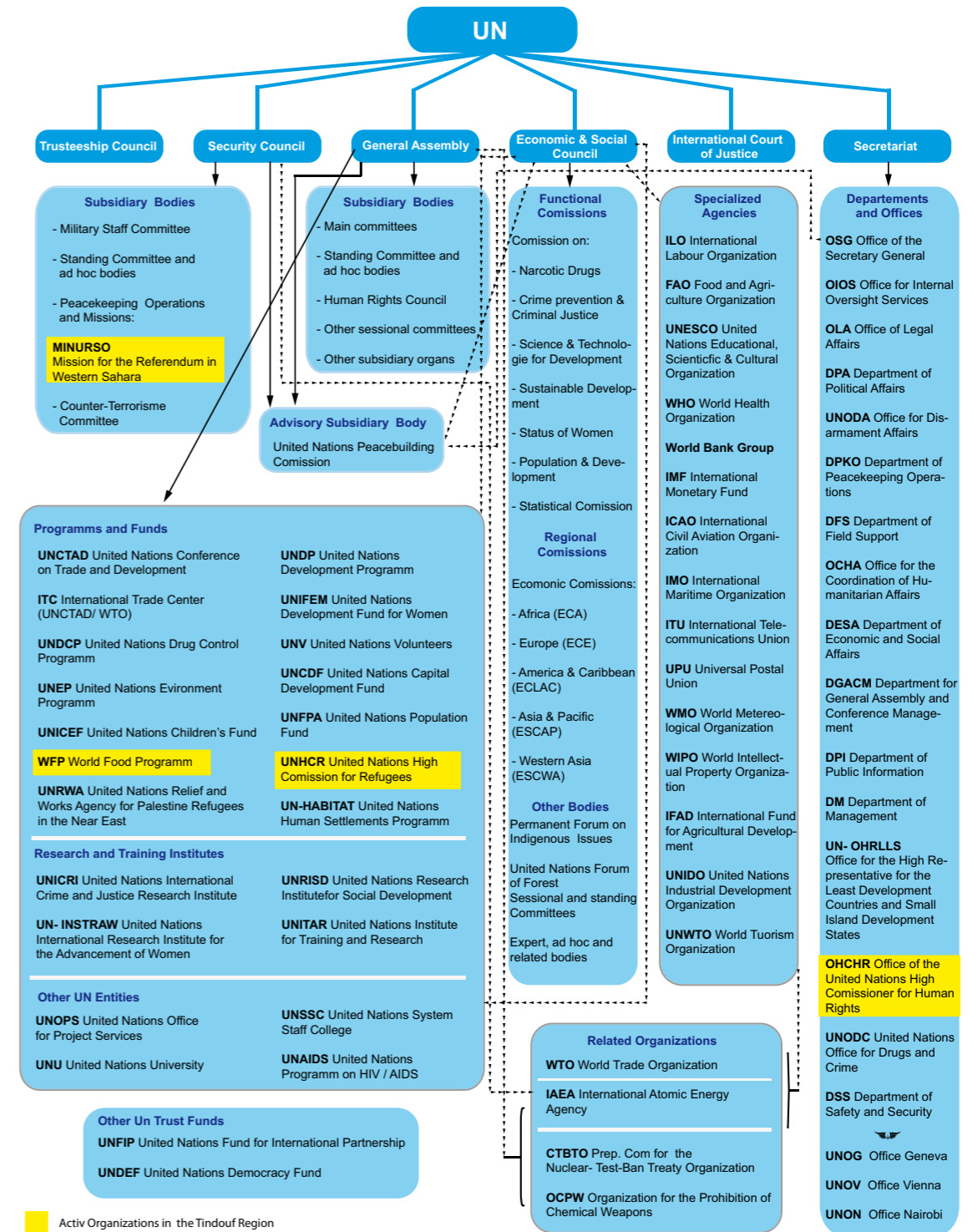


UN Agency Headquarters

In New York are located the main Organs like the General Assembly and the Security Council, while Geneva works as the Headquarter for many UN Agencies such as the UNHCR the WFP, the ITU, UNCTAD or the UNDRO.

Although Vienna and Naorobi are much smaller than the Headquarters from Geneva or New York, they do play an important role. In Vienna agencies like IAEA or the UNIDO are located while Nairobi is host of the UNEP and UN-HABITAT, those two agencies are very important not only for Nairobi but for the whole eastern Africa.

United Nations System, and its principal Organs



UN Active Agencies in the Refugee Camps of the Western Sahara

UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, UNHCR was established on 14 December 1950.

This UN specialized agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country.

Its Headquarter are located in Geneva.



MINURSO

Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Organisation d'un Référendum au Sahara Occidental

In 1985, the United Nations Secretary-General, in cooperation with the OAU, initiated a mission of good offices leading to "the settlement proposals", which were accepted on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. On 29 April 1991, the Security Council, decided to establish the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

The Plan provided for a transitional period during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would have sole and exclusive responsibility over all matters relating to a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. The Special Representative would be assisted in his tasks by an integrated group of United Nations civilian, military and UN police personnel, to be known as MINURSO. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would carry out a repatriation programme for eligible Western Saharan voters living outside the Territory. The transitional period was to begin with the coming into effect of the ceasefire and end with the proclamation of the results of the referendum.

It was originally envisaged that the civilian component of MINURSO would range in size from about 800 to 1,000 personnel depending on the requirements of the various phases of the transitional period. At full strength, the military component would consist of approximately 1,700 personnel, and the security unit of about 300 police officers.



WFP World Food Programm

Born in 1962, WFP pursues a vision of the world in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life

WFP has assisted the Government of Algeria in meeting the basic food needs of the Western Sahara refugees living in the desert camps since 1986. To date, WFP assistance totals over US\$153 million.



OHCHR

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity. We have a unique mandate from the international community to promote and protect all human rights.

OHCHR is often requested to conduct or support fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry that investigate serious allegations of human rights abuses. Since its inception in 2006, the Rapid Response Unit has conducted or coordinated the establishment of fact finding missions or commissions of inquiry in Timor-Leste, Western Sahara.



Main Concepts Glossary About Refugees



Refugees

UN (Convention 1951):

A person who owns a 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 nationality and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country"

AU (Convention 1969):

Adopts the UN Refugees definition and it expands it as follows:

"The term refugee should also apply to every person who owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination, or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality"

Each Refugee is treated as an individual case by law.

TOTAL: 8,806.880 worldwide as 2010



"Prima Facie Refugees"

Prima facie: is a Latin expression meaning on its first appearance, or at first sight.

During mass movements of refugees, there is not - and never will be - a capacity to conduct individual asylum interviews for everyone who has crossed the border. Nor is it usually necessary, since in such circumstances it is generally evident why they have fled. As a result, such groups are often declared "prima facie" refugees.

This unique legal status allows for repatriation and local integration, but not resettlement, and is not codified in international law.

TOTAL: 1,589,680 (refugee like situation worldwide as 2010)



Asylum Seekers

A forced displaced person whose request for refuge has been accepted, is considered an asylum seeker.

Only after the recognition of the asylum seeker's protection needs, he or she is officially referred to as a refugee and enjoys refugee status, which carries certain rights and obligations according to the legislation of the receiving country.

Each asylum seeker is treated as an individual case by law.

TOTAL: 983,440 worldwide as 2010



Stateless person

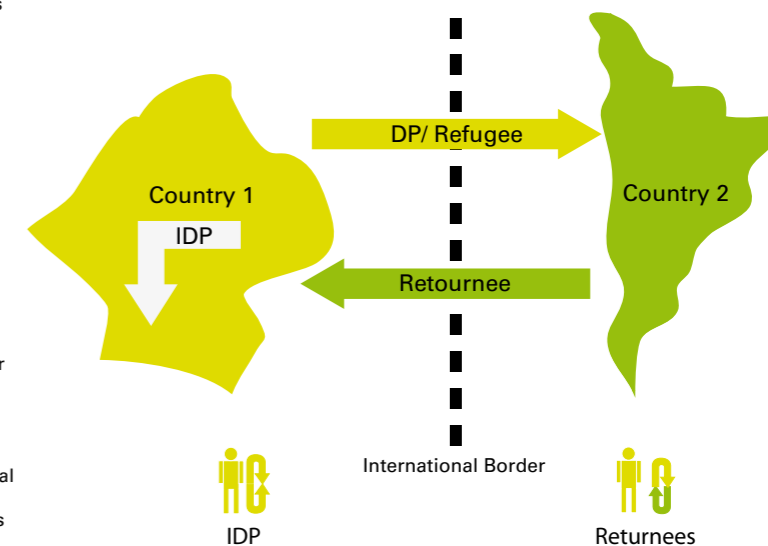
A person who's lacking belonging (or a lawfully enforceable claim) to any recognised state. Statelessness is not always the same as lack of citizenship.

There's two principal types of Statelessness:

De jure statelessness is where there exists no recognised state in respect of which the subject has a legally meritorious basis to claim nationality.

De facto statelessness is where the man woman or child may have a lawful and meritorious claim but is precluded from asserting it because of practical considerations such as cost, circumstances of civil disorder, or the fear of discrimination or persecution.

TOTAL: 6,559.570 worldwide as 2010



An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee their home but who remains within their country's borders.

They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of a refugee.

TOTAL: 2,229,540 worldwide as 2010

A returnee is a refugee or an illegal immigrant who either got rejected by the state they entered and must go back to their original state or returns voluntarily.

TOTAL: 251,460 worldwide as 2010

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Definition

A Non-Governmental Organization is a private voluntary group of individuals or associations not operated for profit or other commercial purpose and have organized themselves nationally or internationally for the benefit of the public through the promotion of social welfare, development, education, health, relief, agriculture, industry and supply of amenities and services.

The number of internationally operating NGOs is estimated at 40,000. National numbers are even higher: Russia has 277,000 NGOs; India is estimated to have around 3.3 million NGOs.

NGOs work mostly under synergistic agreements and coordination with governments, the UN, Enterprises and other Organizations, they play a very important role, in the work on the field, because of their specialized local knowledge that global institutions don't have.

The following are only some general examples of international operating NGOs, chosen without any specific purpose.

<p>Name Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Doctors Without Borders</p> <p>Type secular humanitarian-aid non-governmental organization</p> <p>Headquarter Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Description Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) provides emergency medical care to millions of people caught in crises in nearly 60 countries around the world. MSF provides assistance when catastrophic events — such as armed conflict, epidemics, malnutrition, or natural disasters — overwhelm local health systems. MSF also assists people who face discrimination or neglect from their local health systems or when populations are otherwise excluded from health care</p> <p>Size 27,000 committed individuals</p> <p>Budget 2009: Africa 270.3 mio € Asia & Middle East 82.4 mio € The Americas 25.4 mio € Europe 9.0 mio €</p> <p>TOTAL 387.1 mio €</p> <p>Establishment 20 December 1971</p> <p>Leaders Current President: Dr. Unni Karunakara</p> <p>Website www.msf.org</p>	<p>Name Oxfam International</p> <p>Type international confederation non governmental (BINGO)</p> <p>Headquarter Oxford, UK</p> <p>Description In addition to food and medicine, Oxfam also provides tools to enable people to become self-supporting and opens markets of international trade where crafts and produce from poorer regions of the world can be sold at a fair price to benefit the producer. Oxfam's programme has three main points of focus: development work, which tries to lift communities out of poverty with long-term, sustainable solutions based on their needs; humanitarian work, assisting those immediately affected by conflict and natural disasters (which often leads in to longer-term development work), especially in the field of water and sanitation; and lobbyist, advocacy and popular campaigning, trying to affect policy decisions on the causes of conflict at local, national, and international levels.</p> <p>Size 14 organizations working together in 98 countries and with partners and allies around the world to find lasting solutions to poverty and injustice.</p> <p>Budget 2008-2009: Livelihoods Euro 175.1 mio € Basic social services 84.2 mio €</p> <p>204.9</p> <p>Life and security mio € Right to be heard 81.8 mio € Identity 86.9 mio €</p> <p>TOTAL: 632.9 mio €</p> <p>Establishment 1942, Oxford England</p> <p>Leaders Current President: Dr. Unni Karunakara</p> <p>Website www.oxfam.org</p>	<p>Name Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE International)</p> <p>Type large international development and humanitarian organization</p> <p>Headquarter Atlanta, Georgia, USA</p> <p>Description CARE is a leading humanitarian organization fighting global poverty. We place special focus on working alongside poor women because, equipped with the proper resources, women have the power to help whole families and entire communities escape poverty. Women are at the heart of CARE's community-based efforts to improve basic education, prevent the spread of HIV, increase access to clean water and sanitation, expand economic opportunity and protect natural resources. CARE also delivers emergency aid to survivors of war and natural disasters, and helps people rebuild their lives</p> <p>Size 12,000 employees in 70 countries reaching almost 60 Mio people, 97% of our staff are nationals of the countries where our programmes are run</p> <p>Budget 2009: TOTAL 552.7 mio USD</p> <p>Establishment after World War II, on November 27th, 1945</p> <p>Leaders President and CEO, CARE USA Dr. Helene D. Gayle</p> <p>Website www.care.org</p>
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Non Profit Governmental Organizations

Definition

A Non-Profit governmental organization, is a state sub-organ created to help other people under special conditions. They mainly work on the following programs: nutrition, education, health, security and economy. It is very discussed, how far governmental organizations should interact in other countries, specially on issues about politics, and economic development.

<p>Name United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</p> <p>Type independent federal government agency, receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. Governmental and non military.</p> <p>Headquarter Washington, D.C. USA.</p> <p>Description USAID was created in 1961 by executive order to implement development assistance programs in the areas authorized by the Congress in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. An independent federal agency, USAID receives overall foreign policy guidance from the United States Secretary of State and seeks to "extend a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country." USAID's stated goals include providing "economic, development and humanitarian assistance around the world in support of the foreign policy goals of the United States". It operates in Sub-Saharan Africa; Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and Eurasia</p> <p>Size Employees (2006) 1,759</p> <p>Budget 2005: \$3.9 billion for its FY 2005 program with the Departments of State and Agriculture on joint programs valued at \$4.8 billion. A portion of the \$1.45 billion requested for the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative in conjunction with the State Department's Global AIDS Coordinator and of the \$2.5 billion for the Millennium Challenge Corporation.</p> <p>Establishment November 3, 1961, by President John F. Kennedy</p> <p>Leaders Rajiv Raj Shah current administrator</p> <p>Website www.usaid.gov</p>	<p>Name Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</p> <p>Type federally owned enterprise, governmental</p> <p>Headquarter Bonn and Eschborn, Germany</p> <p>Description Working efficiently, effectively and in a spirit of partnership, we support people and societies in developing, transition and industrialised countries in shaping their own futures and improving living conditions. Established on 1 January 2011, it brings together under one roof the long-standing expertise of the Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) gGmbH (German Development Service), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation) and Inwent - Capacity Building International, Germany. As a federally owned enterprise, we support the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. We are also engaged in international education work around the globe.</p> <p>Size Operates in more than 130 countries worldwide. GIZ employs approximately 17,000 staff members worldwide, more than 60 % of whom are local personnel. In addition, there are 1,135 development workers, 750 integrated and 324 returning experts, 700 local experts in partner organisations and 850 'weltwärts' volunteers.</p> <p>Total employees 16,862 (2010)</p> <p>Budget 2010: TOTAL: 1.9 billion €</p> <p>Establishment Established on 1 January 2011</p> <p>Leaders Dr. Bernd Eisenblätter CEO</p> <p>Website www.giz.com</p>	<p>Name Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)</p> <p>Type Governmental entity</p> <p>Headquarter Madrid Spain</p> <p>Description To archive sustainable human development, eradicating poverty, promoting active peacebuilding, and fostering the full exercise of global citizen's rights, under the aegis of the ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, which manages and coordinates the Spanish government's budget destined for development cooperation.</p> <p>Size - 11 member organisations - 1'100 development and humanitarian aid projects in 70 countries - 825 local and national NGO partners - 406 paid employees at headquarters and more than 2'210 staff (not including partners) in the field striving to make children's rights a reality - Several thousands members and supporters, and more than 6'400 volunteers, ensuring that Terre des Hommes is truly rooted in civil society</p> <p>Budget 2008: TOTAL: 101'002'685 €</p> <p>On average, more than 62% of the global budget coming from private funding</p> <p>Establishment 1988 Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Leaders President M^a Soraya Rodríguez Ramon</p> <p>Website www.aecid.es</p> <p>Size approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide 186 National Societies admitted by ICRC as full members of the Federation.</p> <p>Budget :</p> <p>TOTAL: 2009 1 billion Swiss Francs The ICRC is asking donors for more than 1.1 billion Swiss francs to fund its work in 2010</p> <p>Establishment 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland, by Henry Dunant</p> <p>Leaders Tadateru Konoe</p> <p>Website www.redcross.int</p>	<p>Name International Red Cross</p> <p>Type is an international humanitarian movement</p> <p>Headquarter Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Description The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement which was founded to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without any discrimination based on nationality, race, sex, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.</p> <p>The movement consists of several distinct organizations that are legally independent from each other, but are united within the movement through common basic principles, objectives, symbols, statutes and governing organs. The movement's parts are: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) its purpose is to protect the life and dignity of the victims of international and internal armed conflicts. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) it coordinates activities between the 186 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies within the Movement. On an international level, the Federation leads and organizes, in close cooperation with the National Societies, relief assistance missions responding to large-scale emergencies. National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies exist in nearly every country in the world. Each entity works in its home country according to the principles of international humanitarian law and the statutes of the international Movement. In many countries, they are tightly linked to the respective national health care system by providing emergency medical services.</p> <p>Budget :</p> <p>TOTAL: 2009 1 billion Swiss Francs The ICRC is asking donors for more than 1.1 billion Swiss francs to fund its work in 2010</p> <p>Establishment 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland, by Henry Dunant</p> <p>Leaders Tadateru Konoe</p> <p>Website www.redcross.int</p>
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Populations of Concern to UNHCR January 2010

