



United Nations

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Covering the period
1 July 2018–30 June 2019**

**General Assembly
Official Records
Seventy-fourth Session
Supplement No. 12**

General Assembly
Official Records
Seventy-fourth Session
Supplement No. 12

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Covering the period
1 July 2018–30 June 2019**



United Nations • New York, 2019

Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures.
Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[20 August 2019]

Contents

<i>Chapters</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1
II. Global Compact on Refugees	1
III. Protection	2
IV. Operational overview	5
V. Durable solutions	7
VI. Statelessness	9
VII. Partnerships	10
VIII. Contributions to UNHCR	12
IX. Reform, accountability and oversight	13
X. Conclusion	14
 Tables	
1. Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2018...	15
2. UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2018	20

I. Introduction

1. Displacement levels remained high during the reporting period, with UNHCR facing significant challenges in its efforts to protect and assist people of concern to the organization. Nonetheless, there were also reasons for optimism, in particular when States and other stakeholders agreed on the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) as a new framework for predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, the result of two years of extensive consultations led by UNHCR. The GCR was affirmed by the General Assembly in December 2018.¹

2. By the end of 2018, some 70.8 million² people had been forced from their homes as a result of persecution, conflict and violence; including 25.9 million refugees³ and 41.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).⁴ An estimated 13.6 million people were newly displaced, including 10.8 million within the borders of their own country. This meant that some 37,000 people were forced to flee their homes every day. Millions of people around the world continued to be at risk of statelessness, often encountering obstacles in accessing basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.

3. During the year, UNHCR and partners found themselves in a race against time to improve conditions for hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, ahead of the monsoon season. More people were uprooted by recurrent conflict in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The security and human rights situation significantly deteriorated in Burkina Faso and Cameroon, leading to substantial displacement, in particular internally. Millions were exposed to hunger as the crisis in Yemen deepened. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its ninth year, keeping millions of people in displacement. A massive outflow from Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of) affected the entire region, and complex movements of refugees and migrants presented further challenges in Central America, the Mediterranean and elsewhere. At the same time, there was increasing pressure on displaced people to return to unstable situations, families were separated, borders were closed, boats were turned away and lives continued to be lost at sea.

4. In many regions, divisive and politicized discourse about refugees and migrants contributed to growing protection risks. Nonetheless, and despite the significant social and economic challenges faced by major host countries, governments and communities continued to demonstrate solidarity and generosity, upholding the principles of international refugee protection. Around 84 per cent of refugees were hosted by countries in developing regions.

5. During 2018, around 2.9 million people returned to their areas or countries of origin, including some 2.3 million IDPs and 594,000 refugees. While an estimated 1.4 million refugees were in need of resettlement, only some 81,300 places were available.

II. Global Compact on Refugees

6. With the affirmation of the GCR came the opportunity to translate the principle of responsibility-sharing into concrete action, building on the application of the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) in 15 countries and two regions. The GCR set out tangible measures to increase the support for refugee-hosting communities and countries; move away from camp-based response models, when feasible; promote the inclusion of refugees in local communities and programmes; and further mobilize development resources, civil society and the private sector.

¹ See [A/73/12](#) (part II) and [A/res/73/151](#).

² Table 1 presents the populations of concern to UNHCR at the end of 2018.

³ This includes 20.4 million refugees under the mandate of UNHCR and some 5.5 million refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

⁴ Estimate by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

7. The first Global Refugee Forum, a key benchmark to measure the implementation of the GCR, will be held in Geneva in December 2019. It includes three main elements: (i) a ministerial-level meeting, where States and other stakeholders are able to announce pledges and contributions towards the objectives of the GCR; (ii) a platform to exchange good practices and explore ways in which responsibility-sharing could be increased; and (iii) the opportunity to take stock of progress towards achievement of the objectives of the GCR.

8. Ahead of the Global Refugee Forum, a number of preparatory meetings were organized for member States and other stakeholders throughout the year. To help generate pledges and contributions, including at regional level, a system of co-sponsorship was established to give States and other stakeholders an opportunity to act as “champions” for key areas, namely: i) supporting arrangements for burden and responsibility-sharing; (ii) promoting access to quality education; (iii) creating enabling environments that facilitate jobs and livelihoods; (iv) improving access to clean energy and better infrastructure; (v) facilitating solutions; and (vi) strengthening protection capacity, through support for institutions and preparedness and contingency planning. Contributions and good practices could include financial, material and technical assistance, places for resettlement and complementary pathways for admission to third countries or other actions, such as policies or practical initiatives to promote refugee inclusion.

III. Protection

A. Protection environment

9. The GCR built on the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention), together with its 1967 Protocol, which form the cornerstone of international refugee protection. The number of States that have ratified either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol totalled 149, after South Sudan acceded to both instruments in December 2018. The vast majority of States continued to respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, admitting those fleeing persecution and other serious harm and providing access to asylum procedures or other mechanisms for international protection. However, in some countries the closure of border crossings forced people to take risky alternative routes. Instances of asylum-seekers being denied access to asylum procedures were reported. UNHCR continued to work with States to ensure that people with international protection needs had access to safety, with a focus on promoting integrated approaches that protect refugees, while also taking into account national security concerns. In some acute crisis situations, humanitarian access to affected populations was limited or lacking, and there were gaps in ensuring protection and assistance for people of concern.

10. A small number of countries sought to limit the application of the 1951 Convention with regard to people fleeing armed conflict and violence, including by non-State actors, organized gangs or in the context of domestic violence. This also occurred in relation to the interpretation of certain grounds for applying the Convention, such as sexual orientation and identity. Discrimination based on mode or place of arrival was also a factor and, in response, UNHCR published [guidance](#) on the treatment of people arriving by air seeking asylum prior to passing immigration. A [guidance note](#) on maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum was published in June 2019, outlining key measures to operationalize this principle.

11. Important regional instruments and arrangements complement the 1951 Convention. The African Union commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention) and declared 2019 as the year of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons. In Europe, discussions on the reform of the Common European Asylum System continued, including on asylum procedures and intra-European Union solidarity measures. In the Americas, countries affected by the situation in the north of Central America applied the comprehensive regional protection and solutions framework (MIRPS), the regional version of the CRRF. In response to the situation in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), the Declaration of Quito on Human

Mobility of Venezuelan Citizens in the Region and its plan of action, adopted in 2018, aided harmonization of policies and practices across countries in the Americas.

12. UNHCR worked with States in Africa, the Americas and Europe on the use of simplified and accelerated procedures, as well as group-based determination procedures, with the aim of increasing efficiency of national asylum systems. In Costa Rica, Greece, Malawi, Mexico, Niger and Uganda, UNHCR provided support through additional case adjudicators, technical advice, training and equipment. Refugee status determination was conducted by the organization in countries without a functioning asylum system, or with gaps in the system. In 2018, UNHCR registered approximately 227,800 asylum applications in 55 countries.

13. Countries in several regions facilitated access to documentation and alternative forms of legal stay for people with international protection needs. In the Americas, some States developed ad hoc protection-sensitive arrangements or used alternatives as per applicable national and regional legal frameworks to provide documentation, legal stay and access to rights in the context of the Venezuela situation. In the United Arab Emirates, the extension of an amnesty period enabled those with international protection needs to obtain relevant documentation and apply for an employment visa or a one-year residency permit. Nearly 880,000 undocumented Afghans were registered by the authorities, and 380,000 received an “Afghan citizen card”, in line with Pakistan’s 2017 “Comprehensive policy on voluntary repatriation and management of Afghan nationals”, while “proof of registration” cards were extended to the end of June 2019. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government conducted a headcount exercise and issued temporary documentation to 850,000 undocumented Afghans. In Mauritania, the Government began issuing national identity cards to over 57,000 Malian refugees in the Mbera camp.

B. Internal displacement

14. At the end 2018, an estimated 41.3 million people were internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence, compared to 40 million in 2017. Countries with high levels of internal displacement included Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Georgia, Iraq, Myanmar, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen. Notable increases in the IDP populations were reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia.

15. UNHCR worked with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and other partners, as well as the offices of the UN resident coordinators to develop more coherent approaches to finding solutions for IDPs. The twentieth anniversary of the “Guiding principles on internal displacement”, in 2018, provided an opportunity to take stock of efforts to protect, assist and find solutions for them. UNHCR actively supported the implementation of the three-year multi-stakeholder plan of action (GP20 plan of action), launched with OCHA and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons in April 2018. As part of this plan of action, Niger adopted comprehensive national legislation on internal displacement. In June 2019, South Sudan acceded to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), the world’s only regional legally binding instrument for IDPs.

16. UNHCR continued to lead the global protection cluster and co-lead the global shelter, and camp coordination and camp management clusters. In 2018, the organization led 24 out of 26 field protection clusters and cluster-like mechanisms, including in Afghanistan, Myanmar and the Philippines. In Southern Africa, UNHCR co-led the protection clusters in response to the devastation caused by tropical cyclone Idai in March 2019.

17. By the end of 2018, close to 1 million people had returned to their places of origin in Iraq, but many faced insecurity and constrained access to basic services. In the Philippines, some 445,700 IDPs returned, mostly on the island of Mindanao. Other countries where a significant number of IDP returns took place were the Central African Republic (306,200), Nigeria (176,200), Yemen (133,600), Pakistan (83,500), Afghanistan (73,500), Cameroon (67,700) and Libya (43,700).

C. Mixed movements

18. Mixed movements, where refugees travel irregularly using similar routes and methods of transport as migrants, continued to present considerable challenges. As a member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Network on Migration, UNHCR worked with other agencies to ensure coherent system-wide support to States in the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted in December 2018. The “[10-Point Plan in Action](#) on refugee protection and mixed migration” guided UNHCR in its engagement with States and others to support protection-sensitive entry procedures, screening and referral mechanisms to access asylum. Building on existing operational partnerships, the GCR foresees burden- and responsibility-sharing arrangements for States affected by large mixed movements. In January 2019, UNHCR and the International Organization on Migration (IOM) issued a joint letter, outlining the distinct roles and responsibilities of both organizations and areas for collaboration in situations involving both refugees and migrants. In the context of the African Union-European Union-United Nations task force in Libya, UNHCR supported the evacuation of refugees for resettlement, while IOM carried out assisted returns, reintegration and community-based support for migrants. In September 2018, UNHCR and IOM established a regional inter-agency coordination platform in response to movements from Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and appointed a Joint Special Representative to work with governments and partners to build regional alliances and foster support for affected countries.

D. Education

19. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 4, access to education for refugee and host community children remained a priority. By September 2018, 4 million refugee children were out of school, an increase of half a million compared to 2017. Only 61 per cent of refugee children attended primary school, while the global average was 92 per cent; 23 per cent of refugee children were enrolled in secondary school, compared to 84 per cent globally and one per cent of refugees attended university, compared to 37 per cent globally.⁵ Strengthened partnerships with ministries of education helped increase enrolment, including in Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen. UNHCR also supported the “no lost generation” initiative to reduce the percentage of out-of-school Syrian children. In Africa, action plans were developed to improve collaboration among humanitarian and development actors to support access to quality education for refugees and host communities. Nearly 6,900 students received university scholarships through the German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) programme in 2018, while over 7,500 refugee students accessed tertiary education through certified connected learning programmes. Together with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, UNHCR piloted a project offering newly graduated refugees a UNV assignment with development organizations in their country of asylum. UNHCR and UNESCO released a policy paper on ensuring that refugees’ qualifications and prior learning are recognized during displacement.⁶

E. Specific needs

20. Children below 18 years of age constituted about half of the refugee population in 2018. Some 27,600 unaccompanied and separated children sought asylum on an individual basis and a total of 111,000 unaccompanied and separated child refugees were reported in 2018. However, these are considered conservative estimates. Identifying and supporting unaccompanied and separated children to be reunified with their parents remained a priority, especially in emergency situations. UNHCR strengthened the application of the principle of the best interests of the child, ensuring safe and appropriate care and protection for children of concern, as well as their inclusion in national child protection systems. To support these

⁵ See [Turn the Tide: Refugee Education in Crisis](#), August 2018.

⁶ See [What a waste: Ensure migrants and refugees’ qualifications and prior learning are recognized](#), December 2019.

efforts, new global guidance on best interest procedures were issued and over 300 UNHCR and partner staff were trained.

21. By working together with diverse groups of young people, UNHCR identified creative solutions to the protection problems faced by displaced youth, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), discrimination, obstacles to integration in host communities and the lack of education and livelihood opportunities. UNHCR's Global Youth Advisory Council contributed actively to developing the GCR, resulting in specific commitments on refugee children and youth. In addition, the global Youth Initiative Fund supported 25 projects led by refugee and host community youth groups in 22 countries.

22. UNHCR's updated age, gender and diversity policy aims to ensure that the perspectives and priorities of people of concern are at the centre of decisions that affect their lives. The policy outlines ten core actions to strengthen accountability to affected populations and advance gender equality, and includes enhanced monitoring and reporting mechanisms. UNHCR made progress in promoting gender equality by placing continued emphasis on involving women and girls in decision-making processes. As part of the "Safe from the start" initiative, UNHCR deployed protection and SGBV experts and strengthened partnerships to prevent, mitigate the risk of, and respond to SGBV in ten countries at the onset of declared emergencies. The updated "Commitments to women and girls" took into consideration new operational environments and good practices in gender equality programming. Asylum-seekers and refugees of diverse sexual orientation or gender identity, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) individuals, continued to be subjected to harm during displacement. UNHCR expanded collaboration with local and international partners, including LGBTI organizations, and strengthened the capacity of staff and partners, creating safe spaces and improved response capacity.

23. Refugees and IDPs with disabilities are at greater risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, and are more likely to face exclusion from education and work opportunities or inadequate access to essential health care. UNHCR sought to ensure the participation of people with disabilities in programming. Focus was put on improving identification of individuals with disabilities during registration and enhancing access to assistance and protection. Field operations worked to develop partnerships with local organizations of people with disabilities, to build UNHCR's capacity on inclusion, strengthen links with host communities and improve access to national systems.

24. UNHCR worked with partners to address the needs of victims of human trafficking, including identification, referral and protection. To bridge the gap between national asylum procedures and anti-trafficking responses, UNHCR sought to strengthen internal and inter-agency capacity in this area and updated a joint IOM-UNHCR framework document on developing standard operating procedures to facilitate the identification and referral of victims of trafficking. UNHCR continued to contribute to the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and co-lead the global protection cluster task team on anti-trafficking in humanitarian action.

IV. Operational overview

A. Emergency preparedness and response

25. UNHCR used its early warning, risk monitoring analysis and preparedness system (HALEP) to review and oversee the levels of preparedness and capacity of country operations to respond to forced displacement emergencies. In 2018, there were 17 per cent more emergency deployments than in 2017, with approximately one third coming from standby partners who provided valuable expert capacity to meet critical needs in refugee and IDP operations. UNHCR strengthened its Senior Corporate Emergency Roster to boost its leadership and coordination capacities. As a result, the organization was able to respond rapidly and effectively to multiple and simultaneous requests for reinforcement, including in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Iraq and Uganda, as well as the Venezuela situation. Core relief items worth over \$34 million were dispatched from global stockpiles to 39 countries affected by emergencies in 2018, including through 19 airlifts. Seven strategically located global

stockpiles⁷ ensured the capacity to respond to the needs of up to 600,000 displaced people around the world within 72 hours.

B. Africa

26. In Africa, fewer refugees fled their countries in 2018 compared to 2017. Refugees originated primarily from the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and South Sudan. UNHCR responded to the precarious humanitarian situation of the more than 450,000 IDPs in the south-west and north-west regions of Cameroon and to the influx of Cameroonian refugees into Nigeria. By the end of May 2019, over 170,000 people had been displaced internally in Burkina Faso and almost 15,000 Burkinabe had fled to neighbouring countries, including Mali and Niger. In North Kivu and Ituri provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, deteriorating security and humanitarian conditions were cause for concern amidst the outbreak of the Ebola virus. In Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, UNHCR responded to the humanitarian needs of some 3 million people affected by the tropical cyclone Idai, including some 12,000 refugees in Tongogara camp in Zimbabwe. The organization joined the United Nations system response in the three countries and activated emergency procedures in line with its commitments under the IASC system-wide scale-up protocols.

C. Americas

27. The displacement situation in the Americas continued to deteriorate, with more than 13 million people of concern in the region, including some 500,000 new asylum-seekers and over 100,000 new IDPs. By the end of the June 2019, some 4 million Venezuelans had fled to countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and beyond. As basic services collapsed and food became scarce due to the dire economic situation and hyperinflation, an average of 5,000 Venezuelans left their homes every day. Some 1.8 million residence permits and other forms of regular status were granted by Latin American countries to Venezuelans, which allowed them access to basic services and, in most countries, the right to work. Most fled to Colombia, which continued to face its own displacement situation, with some 7.8 million IDPs. The north of Central America was affected by widespread violence at the hands of gangs and criminal organizations. Thousands of people, mainly from El Salvador and Honduras, took to the road in organized “caravans” and moved towards Mexico and the United States of America in search of protection. As the political situation in Nicaragua worsened, with reports of arbitrary detention, raids and human rights violations, thousands fled abroad in search of safety.

D. Asia and the Pacific

28. By the end of 2018, some 4.2 million refugees and 2.7 million IDPs lived in the Asia and the Pacific region. States maintained their long-standing tradition of hospitality towards refugees, despite the fact that only 20 of the 45 countries and territories in region had acceded to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In Afghanistan, insecurity and conflict triggered further displacement, with an estimated 350,000 newly displaced people in the country. A severe drought caused the displacement of an additional 230,000 people over the course of the year. Afghans remained the largest refugee population in the region and remained the largest protracted refugee situation globally, having persisted for almost four decades. The Rohingya refugee emergency in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, was a major operational focus in the region. UNHCR and its partners supported the Government of Bangladesh in providing protection and life-saving assistance to over 900,000 stateless Rohingya refugees, including an estimated 200,000 who had fled Rakhine State in previous waves of displacement.

⁷ UNHCR’s global stockpiles are located in Accra, Amman, Copenhagen, Douala, Dubai, Kampala, and Nairobi.

E. Europe

29. At the end of 2018, there were some 11 million people of concern to the Office in Europe, including nearly 6.5 million refugees and 1.2 million asylum applicants mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (14 per cent), Afghanistan (7 per cent) and Iraq (7 per cent). Turkey hosted the largest refugee population, including some 3.7 million Syrian refugees. Inside Ukraine, some 1.5 million people were displaced by conflict. There was a significant reduction in arrivals in Europe compared to previous years. During 2018, 38 European countries received some 529,000 new asylum applications, representing a 23 per cent decrease compared to the same period in 2017. Of these, 98 per cent were lodged in European Union member States, primarily in France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain. However, people continued to die seeking protection, as overall search and rescue capacity at sea declined and push-backs and violence at land borders continued. While sea arrivals to Italy fell considerably, Spain became the main entry point for refugees and migrants travelling along the Mediterranean routes and asylum-seekers also continued to arrive in the Greek islands.

F. Middle East and North Africa

30. By the end of 2018, some 15 million people of concern to UNHCR lived in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, including 10.5 million IDPs in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. Some 7.2 million refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing those same conflicts found protection and assistance in countries across the region and beyond. The Syria situation remained the world's largest displacement crisis, with around 13 million refugees and IDPs in need of assistance. Approximately 56,000 Syrian refugees from across the region and 1.4 million IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. Four years on, the conflict in Yemen took a turn for the worse towards the end of 2018, resulting in further large-scale displacement, severe food insecurity and more than 432,000 IDPs living in makeshift settlements. While some political progress was made, with Yemen's internationally recognized Government and Houthi rebels concluding a United Nations-brokered ceasefire in December 2018, clashes continued throughout the year. In Libya, the situation remained volatile, particularly in Tripoli where militia groups fought repeatedly, resulting in the displacement of more than 5,000 families. Although Mediterranean crossings decreased over the year, thousands continued to risk their lives in dangerous sea journeys from Libya, often exposed to severe abuse from criminal groups, smugglers and traffickers. Those rescued or intercepted by the Libyan coastguard and returned to Libya faced considerable hardship, including arrest and detention, often in appalling conditions.

V. Durable solutions

A. Voluntary repatriation

31. By end of 2018, some 593,800 refugees had returned to their countries of origin, a decline compared with 667,400 in 2017. Refugees returned to 37 countries of origin from 62 countries of asylum. Enabling conditions for voluntary and dignified repatriation, in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement, is a key objective of the GCR. Throughout the year, UNHCR observed a number of spontaneous returns, sometimes under pressure, to areas where circumstances were partially improving but where peace and security were not fully established. UNHCR reported returns to Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

32. By monitoring returns, and conditions in areas of return, UNHCR was able to provide relevant and reliable information to those who had yet to return and to support countries of origin in addressing barriers to return. In Burundi, many of the 57,000 refugees who returned between mid-2017 and 2019 did not possess civil documentation and had limited access to justice and basic social services. UNHCR worked with the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on a multi-year project to improve access to social services, security and justice, as well as livelihood opportunities for returnees and local communities. In Honduras, UNHCR continued to support national efforts to prevent the occupation, illegal sale and destruction of housing and land abandoned by displaced people, and which presented serious obstacles to any returns. Two years after the signing of the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its Member States reinvigorated efforts aimed at addressing the root causes of forced displacement in the subregion.

B. Local integration and other local solutions

33. During 2018, a total of 62,600 refugees were naturalized in 27 countries. This number is lower than the 73,400 reported in 2017, mainly due to a reduction in the number of naturalizations of Syrian refugees in Turkey from 50,000 in 2017 to 20,000 in 2018. Canada reported the second largest number of naturalizations, 18,300. In the Netherlands, a growing number of refugees were naturalized, 7,900 compared to 6,600 in 2017. Other countries that reported significant numbers of naturalizations of refugees in 2018 were Belgium, France and Guinea-Bissau.

34. Other examples of successful local integration and avenues to local solutions included more flexible civil registration and documentation policies. Procedures for refugees to convert their temporary status into permanent residency were established in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and El Salvador. In Africa, the adoption of Ethiopia's new refugee proclamation in January 2019 allowed some to integrate locally, while the Gambian authorities were in the process of simplifying the naturalization requirements for refugees.

35. In Africa, the Abuja Action Statement, reaffirmed in January 2019, called for proactive approaches to local integration and pursuing alternatives to camps in the region of the Lake Chad Basin. At a high-level meeting of ministers in charge of refugee affairs in the Great Lakes region of Africa, governments recognized that successful local integration requires legal stay arrangements, freedom of movement and inclusion in national services and systems, as well as community policing and land management.

C. Resettlement and complementary pathways

36. The GCR recognizes the importance of resettlement as a tangible responsibility-sharing mechanism and a life-saving tool for refugees most at risk. It envisages a three-year strategy to increase the number of resettlement places and countries, as well as to improve the availability and predictability of complementary pathways for admission of refugees. Resettlement opportunities continued to be overtaken by growing needs. UNHCR estimated that 1.4 million refugees were in need of resettlement in 2018 and submitted some 81,300 refugees for resettlement to 29 States. This represented an 8 per cent increase compared to 2017, but covered only 6.7 per cent of the global needs. Of the 81,300 submissions, 68 per cent involved survivors of violence and torture, refugees with legal and physical protection needs, as well as particularly vulnerable women and girls. Over half of all resettlement submissions were children.

37. UNHCR continued to promote increased resettlement from three priority situations: (i) refugees in the MENA region, as well as Turkey; (ii) countries along the central Mediterranean route; and (iii) the CRRF roll-out countries. In Africa, refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea and Somalia were the main nationalities to be resettled. In response to the High Commissioner's call in September 2017 for 40,000 resettlement places for refugees at risk along the central Mediterranean route, the majority of places were made available by early 2019. As of 30 June 2019, some 3,900 individuals were evacuated from the detention centres in Libya, mostly to Niger, from where over 2,000 refugees have been referred for resettlement.

38. UNHCR maintained its involvement in the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative, supporting community-based sponsorship programmes in Germany, Ireland and Spain, and

strengthened partnerships with non-traditional actors, such as academic institutions and the private sector, to expand resettlement. UNHCR also continued its work with IOM supporting new resettlement countries, such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, to build robust and sustainable programmes through the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism.

39. Complementary pathways for admission of refugees were key to expanding access to third country solutions. A study⁸ by UNHCR and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) showed that between 2010 and 2017, 34 OECD countries admitted more than 560,000 refugees from five major countries (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic) through family reunifications, study and work permits, while some 350,400 arrived through resettlements schemes.

VI. Statelessness

40. In 2018, some 3.9 million people were officially recognized as stateless, but the correct figure was estimated to be significantly higher. Progress on reducing the numbers through acquisition or confirmation of nationality continued. Some 56,380 stateless people in 24 countries acquired nationality during the year, with significant reductions of statelessness in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

41. During the year, Spain acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961 Convention), while Haiti acceded to both the 1961 Convention and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention), bringing the number of States parties to 91 for the 1954 Convention and 73 for the 1961 Convention. In September 2018, the National Assembly of Burundi voted to approve two accession bills, committing the country to accede to both conventions.

42. Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) continued to implement the Banjul plan of action on the eradication of statelessness (2017–2024), with Guinea Bissau adopting a national action plan, in November 2018. The “N’Djamena Initiative on the Eradication of Statelessness in Central Africa” was adopted by Member States of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa and the Government of Kenya drafted a national action plan to end statelessness. In February 2018, the League of Arab States adopted the ministerial Arab Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity, following which UNHCR and partners were able to reduce the percentage of Syrian refugee children in the MENA region without any identity document from about 35 per cent in 2012 to 1.8 per cent by the end of October 2018. In addition, steps were taken in Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam to grant citizenship to stateless people on their territory.

43. In the Americas, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay established statelessness determination procedures, while Argentina developed legislation with a view to establishing such a procedure. In Europe, Armenia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Netherlands and Ukraine were in the process of adopting or improving existing statelessness determination procedures. The Philippines granted rights to people of Indonesian descent whose nationality was previously undetermined, including regularized status, the right to work and travel. In Côte d’Ivoire, UNHCR and the Ivorian National Institute of Statistics launched a nation-wide household survey to map statelessness in August 2018, and the Office also worked with governments and other stakeholders to publish mapping studies on statelessness in Portugal and Switzerland.

44. Birth and civil registration remained important tools to prevent statelessness and to ensure the protection of stateless people. Albania removed certain barriers to birth registration, including for children born abroad to nationals. UNHCR supported many countries in issuing birth certificates, including Côte d’Ivoire, where approximately 400,000 birth certificates were provided to children at risk of statelessness. In Chad, as of December 2018, approximately 19,300 birth certificates were issued to refugee and host community

⁸ See [Safe pathways for refugees](#), UNHCR and OECD, December 2018.

children. In Burkina Faso, some 33,000 birth certificates were issued to IDPs and people from host communities.

45. In January 2019, the United Nations Secretary-General issued an updated guidance note on statelessness, with new resources that UNHCR had produced to assist States and others to address statelessness. This included key messages to support advocacy by actors across the United Nations system, particularly in the lead up to the High-level segment on statelessness that will take place during the opening of the seventieth plenary session of UNHCR's Executive Committee in October 2019. This will mark the mid-way point of the #IBelong Campaign to end statelessness by 2024. In the lead up to this event, a series of regional preparatory meetings were convened in collaboration with regional organizations to allow States and others to share good practices and discuss additional steps they could take to eradicate statelessness.

VII. Partnerships

A. Overview

46. The world's least developed countries continued to host a disproportionate number of refugees. Around 6.7 million refugees, or 33 per cent of the global total, were hosted by these countries, together home to 13 per cent of the world's population and accounting for 1.25 per cent of the global gross domestic product (GDP).⁹ As low-income countries, they faced severe structural barriers to economic growth and development and had the least resources to respond to the needs of refugees. The GCR provided the framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, and recognized that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without partnerships and the engagement of a broad range of actors.

B. Development partners and financial institutions

47. The partnership between UNHCR and the World Bank resulted in establishing the Joint Data Centre in Copenhagen and implementing the international development assistance refugee and host-community sub-window (IDA18). To date, 14 countries have been approved by the World Bank for funding under this sub-window, with education, health, water and sanitation, jobs, urban and rural development, and social protection projects.¹⁰ Cooperation continued on the Global Concessional Financing Facility, with Colombia becoming the first middle-income country outside the MENA region to access this facility, as it did on registration and identity management through the Identification for Development programme. UNHCR and the World Bank Group also worked on capturing the contributions of host countries and measuring the impact of protecting and hosting refugees.

48. Collaboration deepened with other development actors such as the OECD, UNDP and multilateral financial institutions, in particular the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, UNHCR began building wastewater treatment plants with the Government and ADB. Collaboration continued with bilateral development donors to encourage them to address forced displacement more systematically through inclusive development interventions benefiting both refugees and host communities. In support of development partnerships, the Community of Practice for Development Partnership and Comprehensive Responses was established to ensure learning and strengthen institutional capacity on development partnerships among operations.

⁹ International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2019.
<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/index.aspx>.

¹⁰ Funding has been approved for: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo (Republic of), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda and Uganda.

C. United Nations system and international organizations

49. UNHCR remained a reliable partner in inter-agency fora, including the IASC and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Office has continued to support the reform of the United Nations development system, which aims to ensure more effective and efficient development support at the country level. UNHCR serves as co-chair of the Business Innovation Group, together with the World Food Programme (WFP) and has contributed to the design of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The Office doubled its contribution to the Resident Coordinator system, from \$1.24 million in 2018, to \$2.5 million in 2019.

50. In line with its mandated responsibilities and the refugee coordination model, UNHCR has continued to coordinate regional refugee response for the situations related to the conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and South Sudan. The Office co-leads with UNDP the Syria regional refugee and resilience plan. In response to the outflow from Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), UNHCR and IOM developed a regional refugee and migrant response plan, released in December 2018. As of 30 June 2019, UNHCR participates in 101 UNDAF processes and 19 Humanitarian Response Plans.

51. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNHCR worked together to include refugees in national social protection systems, with a focus on health care and health insurance schemes. Furthermore, work to facilitate inclusion progressed with market assessments in Brazil, Kenya and Niger that identified sectors in which refugees could access economic opportunities. In collaboration with governments and development partners, UNHCR explored the feasibility of including refugees in social and affordable housing programmes in various countries. UNHCR increased its engagement with social enterprises to enable refugee artisans to access global markets through the [MADE51](#) initiative. In collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund and others, the Office helped secure access to financial services for refugees. Financial institutions have opened bank accounts and developed lending schemes for them, including by creating conditions to attract investments in Argentina, Zambia, Rwanda, Lebanon, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, and Tunisia. UNHCR convened the Poverty Alleviation Coalition together with the Partnership for Economic Inclusion of the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the aim of enhancing the economic inclusion of 500,000 refugee and host community households in 35 countries over five years.

52. In partnership with FAO the inclusion of refugees and host communities was increased in agriculture-based activities in Mozambique, Ethiopia and Uganda. UNHCR worked with WFP to improve food security of refugee populations. To guide the development of inclusive policies and initiatives, UNCTAD, UNHCR and IOM developed the “Policy guidelines on entrepreneurship for migrants and refugees”.¹¹ With the OECD, UNHCR advocated for employment opportunities for refugees with the private sector. Together with UNDP, UNHCR has been implementing a multi-year action plan that focuses on areas such as rule of law, local governance, durable solutions, as well as GCR mechanisms, regional approaches, livelihoods, and early warning and preparedness for crises.

53. In 2018, UNHCR delivered \$568 million in cash assistance, mainly as multi-purpose cash grants, an increase of 15 per cent compared to 2017. With OCHA, UNICEF and WFP, UNHCR committed to a common cash system to eliminate the duplication of assessments, identification and monitoring to increase cost-efficiency and effectiveness of cash delivery.

D. Non-governmental organizations

54. UNHCR’s work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) remained critical to providing humanitarian assistance and reaching populations of concern. NGOs participated in developing the GCR and are engaged in the preparations of the Global Refugee Forum. The annual NGO consultations in June 2019 brought together some 450 participants,

¹¹ See [Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees](#), 2018.

representing 300 organizations from 87 countries. The first regional NGO consultations were held in Amman, Jordan, in June 2019.

55. UNHCR introduced a number of measures to harmonize and simplify processes for NGO partners. In November 2018, UNHCR's Partner Portal was converted into a UN Partner Portal, a joint initiative with UNICEF and WFP, which provided a platform for over 3,000 partners to participate in United Nations activities. This enabled the harmonization of due diligence processes and helped improve efficiency. UNHCR and UNICEF harmonized auditing methods for common partners, using the risk-based approach established by UNHCR. The Office adopted the "grand bargain" reporting format, to reduce and simplify reporting by NGO partners. In 2019, UNHCR updated its policy on programme support costs to partners and introduced overhead costs for national NGOs to enhance capacity, integrity, accountability and oversight. To ensure more predictable planning, UNHCR rolled out multi-year partnership agreements in selected countries.

56. In 2018, UNHCR allocated \$1.407 billion to 1,077 partners, which included national and international NGOs, governments, and UN Agencies. Of that, some \$1.194 billion, or 85 per cent, was provided to NGOs, including \$554.7 million to 666 national NGOs. UNHCR moved closer to its "grand bargain" target of providing 25 per cent of its programme expenditures to local and national responders by 2020.

E. Local authorities and city networks

57. With over 60 per cent of the world's refugees living in urban areas, the GCR acknowledges local authorities as key stakeholders in receiving and protecting refugees and enabling solutions for them. Networks of mayors and cities, including the Global Parliament of Mayors and the Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development, endorsed the principles and objectives of the GCR and committed to its implementation at the local level. The 2018 High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges focused on protecting and assisting refugees and other forcibly displaced people in urban areas, with attention to the role of cities and local authorities. In the Americas, the "cities of solidarity" concept emphasized the central role of cities in enabling refugees to enjoy social, economic and cultural rights and to facilitate their inclusion in national systems. In 2018, in consultation with cities in the region, a methodology was developed for cities to assess themselves in this regard and to establish communities of practice.

VIII. Contributions to UNHCR

58. UNHCR's annual budget for 2018 totalled \$8.220 billion, an increase from \$7.508 billion approved by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme in October 2017. The increase was due to six supplementary budgets totalling \$712 million, which were added during the year to address unforeseen emergency needs.

59. In 2018, UNHCR raised a record level of voluntary contributions of \$4.141 billion and the total funds available amounted to \$4.710 billion. Despite the increase in funds available, the funding gap was 43 per cent, or \$3.510 billion. Despite "grand bargain" commitments, there was greater earmarking by donors, with 67 per cent, or \$2.768 billion, of UNHCR's income earmarked or tightly earmarked. Unearmarked and softly earmarked funding came to \$1.372 billion. Of this amount \$617.4 million was entirely unearmarked. Some 56 per cent of UNHCR's unearmarked funding was received in the first quarter of the year, providing the Office with vital flexibility to help kick-start emergency responses, bolster efforts in forgotten crises and scale up underfunded programmes.

60. UNHCR raised \$422.7 million from private donors, of which 53 per cent (\$225 million) was unearmarked. Around \$293 million (69 per cent) was contributed by individuals, and more than \$129 million (31 per cent) by corporations, foundations and high-net-worth individuals.

IX. Reform, accountability and oversight

A. Reform

61. UNHCR continued on its path of organizational reform, to be able to implement its 2017–2021 strategic directions in a more effective, efficient and accountable manner. The affirmation of the GCR further encouraged UNHCR to evaluate the skills, capacities and new ways of working needed to deliver protection and assistance to refugees and displaced communities.

62. Following an organizational review, work began to move UNHCR towards a more decentralized model to be able to respond faster and more efficiently. This foresees a clear and robust application of the “three lines of defence” model, encompassing: (i) strengthened country offices equipped to better manage and own first line risks; (ii) regional bureaux to be moved from Geneva to their respective regions and refocused on “second line” functions, and; (iii) a strengthened “third line” of defence with increased impact.

63. The reform was implemented in tandem with a revision of UNHCR’s systems and processes, to ensure that regions and operations benefit from greater delegation of authority, together with clearly articulated accountabilities, while increasing their ability to operate in a flexible manner in complex operational environments. A range of measures are underway to ensure that the new regional bureaux are fully staffed and operational by January 2020, with improved systems, processes and technical capacity to support a new and decentralized way of working. To ensure the success of the reform, targeted initiatives were organized to make sure UNHCR’s workforce were fully up to date with the organizations’ code of conduct and other important policies. Trainings and other information sessions were held on a range of management and organizational culture issues, including tackling sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA and SH), removing unconscious bias from decision-making and cultivating a more innovative culture across UNHCR.

B. Accountability and oversight

64. Efforts focused on consolidating the positive changes made in previous years, including the structure, roles and responsibilities of the Inspector General’s Office. A new oversight policy will formalize these changes, capturing independent oversight functions in one consolidated framework and enhance coherence between them. This policy updates terms of reference and establishes new terms of employment for the Inspector General, bringing them in line with recommendations of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit.

65. UNHCR continued to enhance its approach to risk management, to strengthen management systems and the integrity of the organization’s programmes and address the root causes of corruption and fraud. Additional staff were deployed to support high-risk operations to increase the capacity of regional bureaux to manage risks and compliance issues. This was accompanied by renewed investment in training personnel on risk management, embedding risk management into the regular processes, strengthening enterprise risk management tools and reporting, as well as ensuring that best practices are shared across the organization. UNHCR conducted its most thorough risk review to date during the 2019 detailed planning process and updated its strategic risk register, a summary of which was shared with external entities, including member States.

66. Reinforced measures to tackle SEA and SH included the establishment of a confidential, independent helpline available to all colleagues wishing to report misconduct or obtain advice. A short guide for managers on the prevention of, and response to, sexual harassment in the workplace was also published. In addition, a psychosocial case management system was put in place to support both victims and witnesses of sexual harassment. A new administrative instruction on protection against retaliation was issued, extending protection to UNHCR’s entire workforce, expanding the scope of protected activities and the range of corrective measures in cases of retaliation. Investigation and disciplinary processes were further strengthened, as was communication to personnel on these matters, including on disciplinary measures taken by the High Commissioner.

Initiatives aimed at creating safe spaces for discussion among colleagues were launched, such as internal dialogues on sexual misconduct, which enabled personnel worldwide to participate in an interactive platform and exchange views with senior managers. Through UNHCR's "ideas platform", staff had the opportunity to provide innovative ideas to tackle sexual harassment. SEA focal points in the field were provided with additional training and guidance, while the exchange of good practices within their network was facilitated through an online platform. An independent review of UNHCR's response to date was finalized at in June 2019.

X. Conclusion

67. The affirmation of the GCR by the General Assembly, in December 2018, was a milestone in the refugee protection regime. If implemented in a robust manner, the GCR can be a true 'game changer' with the potential to transform the way the international community responds to refugee movements. Built upon a strong foundation of law and policy, the GCR sets out a framework for greater responsibility-sharing with those countries who host, often for prolonged periods, the world's largest populations of refugees. It inspires greater collaboration, imagination and political will to find meaningful solutions for millions of displaced people and their host countries.

68. Adaptation, innovation and the ability to shape responses on the ground are required for this new chapter to begin. UNHCR's internal transformation process aims to ensure that country operations have the resources and support they need, and are empowered to act in a quick and nimble way, resulting in a more agile, efficient and innovative organization.

69. UNHCR, however, cannot pursue and achieve this change alone. It is only by working together and adopting a "whole-of-society" approach, that the promise of the GCR can be translated into action. The first Global Refugee Forum, in December 2019, will offer a unique opportunity to showcase, and further galvanize, innovative and tangible ways of applying the principles of solidarity and equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing in practice and build opportunities for millions of uprooted people and host communities worldwide.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees (refugees and IDPs), statelessness persons and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end 2018

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES			Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴	Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs of concern to UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Venezuelans displaced abroad ¹⁰	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations								
Afghanistan	72,231	-	72,231	285	16,220	2,106,893	73,527	-	489,854	-	2,759,010
Albania ¹¹	131	-	131	162	-	-	-	4,160	76	-	4,529
Algeria ¹²	94,350	-	94,350	8,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,276
Angola	39,865	-	39,865	30,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,005
Antigua and Barbuda	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Argentina	3,468	-	3,468	6,149	-	-	-	-	410	127,152	137,179
Armenia	3,397	14,573	17,970	115	-	-	-	848	-	-	18,933
Aruba	-	-	-	407	-	-	-	-	-	15,602	16,009
Australia ¹³	56,933	-	56,933	60,645	-	-	-	132	-	-	117,710
Austria	128,769	-	128,769	37,364	-	-	-	1,062	-	-	167,195
Azerbaijan	1,131	-	1,131	209	-	620,422	-	3,585	-	-	625,347
Bahamas	15	-	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Bahrain	263	-	263	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	319
Bangladesh ¹⁴	906,645	-	906,645	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	906,690
Barbados	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Belarus	2,234	-	2,234	194	-	-	-	6,025	-	-	8,453
Belgium ¹⁵	42,168	-	42,168	19,550	-	-	-	7,695	-	-	69,413
Belize	28	-	28	3,314	-	-	-	-	2,774	-	6,116
Benin	1,174	-	1,174	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,494
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ¹⁶	810	-	810	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	856
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,229	-	5,229	1,010	-	96,830	-	90	48,907	-	152,066
Botswana	2,047	-	2,047	268	-	-	-	-	7	-	2,322
Brazil	11,327	-	11,327	152,690	-	-	-	2	-	39,771	203,790
British Virgin Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,863	-	-	20,863
Bulgaria	19,918	-	19,918	1,576	-	-	-	92	-	-	21,586
Burkina Faso	25,122	-	25,122	44	-	47,029	-	-	-	-	72,195
Burundi	71,507	-	71,507	5,670	45,536	31,908	-	974	797	-	156,392
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	115
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,444	-	-	57,444
Cameroon	380,329	-	380,329	8,117	-	668,494	67,653	-	27	-	1,124,620
Canada	114,109	-	114,109	78,806	-	-	-	3,790	-	-	196,705
Cayman Islands	34	-	34	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Central African Rep.	6,655	-	6,655	402	35,182	640,969	306,246	-	-	-	989,454
Chad	451,210	-	451,210	3,472	6,351	165,313	-	-	36,718	-	663,064
Chile	2,033	-	2,033	12,012	-	-	-	-	1,989	285,122	301,156
China ¹⁷	321,756	-	321,756	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,359
China, Hong Kong SAR	141	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
China, Macao SAR	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Colombia	310	-	310	2,880	23,897	7,816,472	-	11	-	1,171,552	9,015,122
Congo, Republic of	37,494	-	37,494	9,180	2	138,000	-	-	12,419	-	197,095
Costa Rica	4,547	-	4,547	32,618	-	-	-	82	40	-	37,287
Côte d'Ivoire ¹⁸	1,810	-	1,810	217	2,839	-	-	692,000	106	-	696,972
Croatia	750	37	787	220	9	-	-	2,886	4,376	-	8,278
Cuba	287	-	287	32	-	-	-	-	2	-	321
Curaçao	102	-	102	346	-	-	-	-	1	25,686	26,135
Cyprus ¹⁹	11,014	-	11,014	10,307	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	27,321
Czechia	2,186	-	2,186	1,935	-	-	-	1,502	-	-	5,623
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	529,061	-	529,061	5,767	6,628	4,516,865	-	-	-	-	5,058,321
Denmark	36,631	-	36,631	2,719	-	-	-	8,236	-	-	47,586
Djibouti	18,295	-	18,295	10,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,778
Dominican Rep. ²⁰	170	-	170	333	-	-	-	-	-	26,428	26,931

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES			Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴	Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs of concern to UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Venezuelans displaced abroad ¹⁰	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations								
Ecuador	51,614	49,950	101,564	17,050	-	-	-	-	-	256,265	374,879
Egypt	246,749	-	246,749	68,184	-	-	-	4	-	-	314,937
El Salvador	48	-	48	18	-	71,500	-	-	4,700	-	76,266
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2,252	-	2,252	-	297	-	-	-	21	-	2,570
Estonia ²¹	325	-	325	34	-	-	-	77,877	-	-	78,236
Eswatini	879	-	879	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629
Ethiopia	903,226	-	903,226	2,153	16	2,615,800	-	-	452	-	3,521,647
Fiji	4	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Finland	22,295	-	22,295	3,290	-	-	-	2,759	-	-	28,344
France	368,352	-	368,352	89,074	-	-	-	1,493	-	-	458,919
Gabon	687	-	687	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	774
Gambia	4,034	-	4,034	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,382
Georgia	1,382	609	1,991	686	-	282,381	-	566	-	-	285,624
Germany	1,063,837	-	1,063,837	369,284	-	-	-	14,779	-	-	1,447,900
Ghana	11,899	-	11,899	1,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,216
Greece	48,026	13,434	61,460	76,099	-	-	-	198	-	-	137,757
Grenada	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Guatemala	390	-	390	254	-	-	-	-	110,600	-	111,244
Guinea	4,294	-	4,294	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,878
Guinea-Bissau	4,850	-	4,850	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,878
Guyana	23	-	23	17	-	-	-	-	1	36,400	36,441
Haiti ²²	8	-	8	3	-	-	-	2,992	-	-	3,003
Honduras	27	-	27	57	-	174,000	-	-	5,200	-	179,284
Hungary	6,040	-	6,040	124	-	-	-	144	-	-	6,308
Iceland	573	-	573	475	-	-	-	69	-	-	1,117
India	195,891	-	195,891	11,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,848
Indonesia	10,793	-	10,793	3,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,016
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	979,435	-	979,435	33	8	-	-	-	-	-	979,476
Iraq ²³	283,022	-	283,022	14,015	63	1,802,832	944,958	47,515	20	-	3,092,425
Ireland	6,041	-	6,041	7,196	-	-	-	99	-	-	13,336
Israel	1,659	16,910	18,569	35,570	-	-	-	42	-	-	54,181
Italy	189,243	-	189,243	105,624	-	-	-	732	-	-	295,599
Jamaica	15	-	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Japan ²⁴	1,895	-	1,895	29,040	-	-	-	709	-	-	31,644
Jordan ²⁵	715,312	-	715,312	52,562	-	-	-	-	1,386	-	769,260
Kazakhstan	574	-	574	195	-	-	-	7,690	-	-	8,459
Kenya	421,248	-	421,248	50,476	-	-	-	18,500	-	-	490,224
Kuwait	673	-	673	981	-	-	-	92,000	16	-	93,670
Kyrgyzstan	333	-	333	109	-	-	-	548	1	-	991
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia ²⁶	670	-	670	58	-	-	-	224,844	-	-	225,572
Lebanon	949,666	-	949,666	16,423	-	-	-	-	3,552	-	969,641
Lesotho	57	-	57	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Liberia	9,122	-	9,122	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,160
Libya	8,794	-	8,794	47,414	-	170,490	43,681	-	-	-	270,379
Liechtenstein	168	-	168	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Lithuania	1,734	-	1,734	277	-	-	-	3,039	-	-	5,050
Luxembourg ²⁷	2,046	-	2,046	1,485	-	-	-	83	-	-	3,614
Madagascar	44	-	44	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Malawi	13,782	-	13,782	23,141	-	-	-	-	321	-	37,244
Malaysia ²⁸	120,235	1,067	121,302	41,809	-	-	-	9,631	80,000	-	252,742
Maldives	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mali	26,539	-	26,539	918	6,677	120,298	-	-	-	-	154,432
Malta	8,579	-	8,579	1,871	-	-	-	11	-	-	10,461
Mauritania	57,191	26,000	83,191	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,322
Mauritius	14	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Mexico	16,549	-	16,549	23,847	-	-	-	13	82,993	42,104	165,506
Monaco	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Mongolia	7	-	7	2	-	-	-	17	5	-	31
Montenegro	729	-	729	169	-	-	-	145	12,293	-	13,336
Morocco	5,940	-	5,940	1,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,775
Mozambique	4,907	-	4,907	21,139	8,845	-	8,845	-	-	-	43,736
Myanmar ²⁹	-	-	-	-	95	370,305	379	495,939	-	-	866,718

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES			Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ¹	Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs of concern to UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Venezuelans displaced abroad ¹⁰	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations								
Namibia	2,400	-	2,400	1,525	106	-	-	-	10	-	4,041
Nauru ³⁰	962	-	962	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,379
Nepal ³¹	20,808	-	20,808	55	-	-	-	-	543	-	21,406
Netherlands	101,837	-	101,837	12,303	-	-	-	1,951	-	-	116,091
New Zealand	1,564	-	1,564	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,039
Nicaragua	326	-	326	131	-	-	-	-	361	1	819
Niger	175,418	-	175,418	3,555	-	156,136	24,727	-	27,142	-	386,978
Nigeria	34,738	-	34,738	942	2	2,167,924	176,155	-	-	-	2,379,761
North Macedonia	295	117	412	14	-	-	-	571	-	-	997
Norway	57,026	-	57,026	2,292	-	-	-	2,809	-	-	62,127
Oman	308	-	308	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	564
Pakistan	1,404,019	-	1,404,019	5,181	12	96,384	83,454	-	-	-	1,589,050
Panama	2,518	-	2,518	13,616	-	-	-	2	-	94,400	110,536
Papua New Guinea ³²	5,445	4,581	10,026	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,177
Paraguay	266	-	266	352	-	-	-	-	-	803	1,421
Peru	2,529	-	2,529	230,871	-	-	-	-	-	428,214	661,614
Philippines ³³	642	-	642	248	-	77,650	445,655	1,068	68	-	525,331
Poland	12,506	-	12,506	3,065	-	-	-	10,825	-	-	26,396
Portugal	2,136	-	2,136	85	-	-	-	14	-	-	2,235
Qatar	190	-	190	92	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	1,482
Rep. of Korea	2,903	-	2,903	19,836	-	-	-	197	-	-	22,936
Rep. of Moldova	418	-	418	104	-	-	-	4,451	-	-	4,973
Romania	4,157	-	4,157	1,487	-	-	-	227	-	-	5,871
Russian Federation ³⁴	77,397	-	77,397	1,381	32	-	-	75,679	-	-	154,489
Rwanda	141,617	3,743	145,360	420	3,077	-	-	-	3,740	-	152,597
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Saint Lucia	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Samoa	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saudi Arabia	259	7	266	2,170	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	72,436
Senegal	14,359	-	14,359	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,069
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244	26,704	4,250	30,954	239	6	215,793	197	2,052	-	-	249,241
Sierra Leone	592	-	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303	1	-	1,304
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Slovakia	949	-	949	17	-	-	-	1,523	-	-	2,489
Slovenia	749	-	749	263	-	-	-	4	-	-	1,016
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Somalia	16,741	-	16,741	16,361	87,544	2,648,000	-	-	382	-	2,769,028
South Africa ³⁵	89,285	-	89,285	184,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,488
South Sudan	291,842	-	291,842	2,541	136,155	1,878,153	-	-	10,000	-	2,318,691
Spain	20,457	-	20,457	78,685	-	-	-	2,455	-	-	101,597
Sri Lanka	800	-	800	742	1,421	35,473	3,849	-	-	-	42,285
State of Palestine	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sudan	1,078,287	-	1,078,287	17,622	1,805	1,864,195	-	-	3,737	-	2,965,646
Suriname	43	-	43	212	-	-	-	-	2	-	257
Sweden	248,226	-	248,226	37,942	-	-	-	31,819	-	-	317,987
Switzerland	104,037	-	104,037	14,797	-	-	-	49	-	-	118,883
Syrian Arab Rep. ³⁶	18,817	-	18,817	18,654	210,947	6,183,920	-	160,000	7,879	-	6,600,217
Tajikistan	2,657	-	2,657	315	-	-	-	4,616	-	-	7,588
Thailand	53,328	48,917	102,245	944	-	-	-	478,843	98	-	582,130
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Togo	12,336	-	12,336	697	2	-	-	-	-	-	13,035
Trinidad and Tobago	785	-	785	9,948	-	-	-	-	17	31,843	42,593
Tunisia	1,066	-	1,066	256	-	-	-	-	8	-	1,330
Turkey ³⁷	3,681,685	-	3,681,685	311,719	1	-	-	117	-	-	3,993,522
Turkmenistan	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	4,714	1	-	4,737
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Uganda	1,165,653	-	1,165,653	25,269	1	-	-	-	180,000	-	1,370,923
Ukraine ³⁸	2,620	-	2,620	6,408	6	1,500,000	-	35,650	-	-	1,544,684
United Arab Emirates	1,164	-	1,164	6,506	-	-	-	-	112	-	7,782
United Kingdom	126,720	-	126,720	45,244	-	-	-	125	-	-	172,089
United Rep. of Tanzania	278,322	-	278,322	39,659	-	-	-	-	19,024	-	337,005
United States of America	313,241	-	313,241	718,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,235
Uruguay	391	-	391	6,425	-	-	-	-	-	11,605	18,421
Uzbekistan ³⁹	14	-	14	-	4	-	-	79,942	-	-	79,960

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES			Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴	Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs of concern to UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Venezuelans displaced abroad ¹⁰	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations								
Vanuatu	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8,463	58,826	67,289	142	3	-	-	-	-	-	67,434
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,110	-	-	34,110
Yemen	264,369	-	264,369	8,814	2	2,144,718	133,600	-	14	-	2,551,517
Zambia	49,879	-	49,879	3,306	-	-	-	-	22,842	-	76,027
Zimbabwe ¹⁰	7,797	-	7,797	10,210	21	-	-	-	863	-	18,891
Total	20,117,541	243,021	20,360,562	3,503,284	593,814	41,425,147	2,312,926	2,820,348	1,182,910	2,592,948	74,791,939
UNHCR-Bureaux											
- Central Africa-Great Lakes	1,445,672	3,743	1,449,415	69,302	90,425	5,996,236	373,899	974	36,007	-	8,016,258
- East and Horn of Africa	4,348,754	-	4,348,754	128,377	232,169	9,171,461	-	18,500	231,310	-	14,130,571
- Southern Africa	210,956	-	210,956	274,827	8,972	-	8,845	-	24,043	-	527,643
- Western Africa	326,287	-	326,287	11,718	9,520	2,491,387	200,882	692,115	27,248	-	3,759,157
Total Africa	6,331,669	3,743	6,335,412	484,224	341,086	17,659,084	583,626	711,589	318,608	-	26,433,629
Asia and Pacific	4,160,040	54,565	4,214,605	176,332	17,761	2,686,705	606,864	1,197,766	570,573	-	9,470,606
Middle East and North Africa	2,649,792	42,917	2,692,709	283,845	211,013	10,301,960	1,122,239	370,761	12,987	-	14,995,514
Europe	6,441,542	33,020	6,474,562	1,247,229	54	2,715,426	197	533,340	71,652	-	11,042,460
Americas	534,498	108,776	643,274	1,311,654	23,900	8,061,972	-	6,892	209,090	2,592,948	12,849,730
Total	20,117,541	243,021	20,360,562	3,503,284	593,814	41,425,147	2,312,926	2,820,348	1,182,910	2,592,948	74,791,939
UN major regions											
Africa	6,745,759	29,743	6,775,502	611,970	341,086	17,829,574	627,307	711,593	318,616	-	27,215,648
Asia	10,029,440	82,083	10,111,523	593,759	228,775	13,720,978	1,685,422	1,573,507	589,552	-	28,503,516
Europe	2,742,933	17,838	2,760,771	924,193	53	1,812,623	197	528,224	65,652	-	6,091,713
Latin America and the Caribbean	107,148	108,776	215,924	513,854	23,900	8,061,972	-	3,102	209,090	2,592,948	11,620,790
Northern America	427,350	-	427,350	797,800	-	-	-	3,790	-	-	1,228,940
Oceania	64,911	4,581	69,492	61,708	-	-	-	132	-	-	131,332
Total	20,117,541	243,021	20,360,562	3,503,284	593,814	41,425,147	2,312,926	2,820,348	1,182,910	2,592,948	74,791,939

Notes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash ("-") indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable. All data are provisional and subject to change.

¹ Country or territory of asylum or residence.

² Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection. In the absence of Government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in many industrialized countries based on 10 years of individual asylum-seeker recognition.

³ This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory 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.

⁴ Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure.

⁵ Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during 2018. Source: country of origin and asylum.

⁶ Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

⁷ IDPs of concern to UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during 2018.

⁸ Refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. This category refers to persons who fall under the agency's statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality. See Annex Table 7 at <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/18-WRD-table-7.xls> for detailed notes.

⁹ Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

¹⁰ Venezuelans displaced abroad refers to persons who have left Venezuela as a result of the deteriorating circumstances inside the country, but who have not applied for asylum in the country in which they are present. As indicated in the Guidance Note on International Protection Considerations for Venezuelans (May 2019), UNHCR considers that the majority of Venezuelan nationals or stateless persons who were habitually resident in Venezuela, are in need of international protection under the criteria contained in the Cartagena Declaration on the basis of threats to their lives, security or freedom resulting from events that are seriously disturbing public order in Venezuela. In line with the Secretary General's Guidance, UNHCR and IOM have been coordinating closely to respond to the outflow of Venezuelans.

¹¹ The statelessness figure refers to a census from 2011 and has been adjusted to reflect the number of persons with undetermined nationality who had their nationality confirmed in 2011-2017.

¹² According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps. Statistical data relating to refugees are entirely for humanitarian purposes. The total number of persons in need of humanitarian assistance services is estimated to be far higher than this figure.

¹³ Australia's figures for asylum-seekers are based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

- ¹⁴ Refugee figure includes 906,635 stateless persons from Myanmar.
- ¹⁵ Refugee figure related to the end of 2016.
- ¹⁶ All figures related to the end of 2016.
- ¹⁷ The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.
- ¹⁸ The statelessness figure is based on a Government estimate of individuals who themselves or whose parents or grandparents migrated to Côte d'Ivoire before or just after independence and who did not establish their nationality at independence or before the nationality law changed in 1972. The estimate is derived in part from cases denied voter registration in 2010 because electoral authorities could not determine their nationality at the time. The estimation is adjusted to reflect the number of persons who acquired nationality through the special 'acquisition of nationality by declaration' procedure until end of 2016. The estimate does not include individuals of unknown parentage who were abandoned as children and who are not considered as nationals under Ivorian law.
- ¹⁹ UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1999. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.
- ²⁰ UNHCR is currently working with the authorities and other actors to determine the size of the population that found an effective nationality solution under Law 169-14. Since the adoption of Law 169-14 in May 2014, important steps have been taken by the Dominican Republic to confirm Dominican nationality through the validation of birth certificates of individuals born in the country to two migrant parents. According to information released by the authorities, 26,153 individuals had been issued their Dominican civil documents by September of 2018. Additionally, 308 individuals formally presented their naturalization claims to the Ministry of Interior and Police as of the end of 2018 and are awaiting their naturalization decrees.
- ²¹ Almost all people recorded as being stateless have permanent residence and enjoy more rights than foreseen in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
- ²² Stateless figure refers to individuals without a nationality who were born in the Dominican Republic prior to January 2010 and who were identified by UNHCR in Haiti since June 2015.
- ²³ Pending a more accurate study into stateless in Iraq, the estimated reduction of stateless persons in Iraq has been adjusted to reflect the reduction of statelessness in line with Law 26 of 2006, which allows stateless persons to apply for nationality in certain circumstances. The total reduction of 115 (from 47,630 to 47,515) comes from estimates based on various sources.
- ²⁴ Figures are UNHCR estimates.
- ²⁵ Includes 34,600 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan. The Government estimated the number of Iraqis at 400,000 individuals at the end of March 2015. This includes refugees and other categories of Iraqis.
- ²⁶ With respect to persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate, this figure includes persons of concern covered by two separate Latvian laws. 174 persons fall under the Republic of Latvia's Law on Stateless Persons on 17 February 2004. 224,670 of the persons fall under Latvia's 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or Any Other State ("Non-citizens"). In the specific context of Latvia, the "Non-citizens" enjoy the right to reside in Latvia *ex lege* and a set of rights and obligations generally beyond the rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, including protection from removal, and as such the "Non-citizens" may currently be considered persons to whom the Convention does not apply in accordance with Article 1.2(ii).
- ²⁷ Refugee figure related to the end of 2016.
- ²⁸ Updated figure is based on a registration and community legal assistance programme undertaken in West Malaysia by a local NGO with technical support from UNHCR, which began in 2014. During 2018, 781 persons of those registered acquired Malaysian nationality.
- ²⁹ The figure of persons of concern under the statelessness mandate relates to stateless persons in Rakhine state and persons of undetermined nationality residing in other states in Myanmar. The figure of stateless persons in Rakhine state has been estimated on the basis of the 2014 census report and 2017 General Administration Department (GAD) of Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) data. It does not include an estimated 125,000 stateless IDPs who are also of concern under the statelessness mandate because they are already included within the IDP figures. In Rakhine State, the total number of stateless persons were estimated to be approximately one million in 2014 according to the Government census report. Revisions have been made to take into account the number of stateless persons who fled to Bangladesh during 2017. The number of remaining stateless persons residing in Maungdaw area as of end of December 2017 is highly uncertain as no reliable comprehensive data is available and access has been severely constrained. Outside of Rakhine state, the figure of those with undetermined nationality (25,939) is based on government data released on 27 December 2016 indicating the number of persons who hold an Identity Card for National Verification, and whose citizenship has not yet been confirmed.
- ³⁰ The data was provided by Government on 9 January 2019.
- ³¹ Various studies estimate that a large number of individuals lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. While these individuals are not all necessarily stateless, UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Nepal and partners to address this situation.
- ³² The data was provided by Government on 3 December 2018.
- ³³ The updated figure is based on improved information concerning persons of Indonesian descent who have acquired nationality.
- ³⁴ Information provided by the Russian Federation includes statistical data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation. The statelessness figure refers to the census figure from 2010 adjusted to reflect the number of stateless persons who acquired nationality in 2011-2018.
- ³⁵ All figures related to mid-2018.
- ³⁶ Refugee figure for Iraqis was a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered 15,700 Iraqis at the end of 2018. According to some reports many stateless persons were naturalized between 2011-2018, but no official figures are yet confirmed.
- ³⁷ Refugee figure for Syrians in Turkey was a Government estimate.
- ³⁸ IDP figure in Ukraine includes 700,000 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
- ³⁹ The statelessness figure refers to stateless persons with permanent residence reported by the Government of Uzbekistan in 2010. The figure has been adjusted to reflect that citizenship of Uzbekistan has been granted to 6,761 persons since December 2016.
- ⁴⁰ A study is being pursued to provide a revised estimate of statelessness figure.

Source:
UNHCR/Governments.

Table 2**UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2018**

United States dollars

Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Total
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
West Africa	Budget	185,897,364	15,215,267	35,361,808	58,085,682	294,560,121
	Expenditure	115,514,055	5,396,835	15,270,128	16,808,233	152,989,251
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1,521,822,200	7,223,970	70,296,295	128,498,318	1,727,840,784
	Expenditure	707,883,656	2,716,832	23,795,662	56,310,762	790,706,912
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	462,583,339	1,661,313	34,649,387	109,334,463	608,228,501
	Expenditure	225,552,262	689,299	17,886,398	49,895,535	294,023,494
Southern Africa	Budget	123,107,310	1,896,865	0	0	125,004,175
	Expenditure	65,650,191	773,952	0	0	66,424,143
Subtotal Africa	Budget	2,293,410,213	25,997,415	140,307,489	295,918,463	2,755,633,580
	Expenditure	1,114,600,165	9,576,918	56,952,188	123,014,530	1,304,143,801
Middle East	Budget	1,113,663,700	1,313,445	259,200,000	862,768,826	2,236,945,971
	Expenditure	696,660,699	864,277	29,369,636	399,718,905	1,126,613,517
North Africa	Budget	234,162,521	0	0	10,658,565	244,821,086
	Expenditure	118,428,132	0	0	10,010,351	128,438,483
Subtotal North Africa and Middle East	Budget	1,347,826,221	1,313,445	259,200,000	873,427,391	2,481,767,057
	Expenditure	815,088,831	864,277	29,369,636	409,729,256	1,255,052,000
South-West Asia	Budget	203,310,275	599,000	89,226,179	30,656,971	323,792,426
	Expenditure	71,341,044	112,947	33,673,935	21,490,463	126,618,390
Central Asia	Budget	6,529,889	2,086,110	0	0	8,615,999
	Expenditure	3,718,094	1,602,031	0	0	5,320,124
South Asia	Budget	26,855,319	828,049	0	0	27,683,367
	Expenditure	13,788,502	612,834	0	0	14,401,336
South-East Asia	Budget	280,225,734	27,801,462	0	18,560,861	326,588,056
	Expenditure	190,419,838	12,490,434	0	9,994,773	212,905,045
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	13,533,008	325,133	0	0	13,858,141
	Expenditure	9,675,581	280,087	0	0	9,955,668
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	Budget	530,454,224	31,639,753	89,226,179	49,217,832	700,537,989
	Expenditure	288,943,060	15,098,333	33,673,935	31,485,235	369,200,563

Eastern Europe	Budget	459,999,206	2,299,266	0	29,213,817	491,512,289
	Expenditure	139,450,477	1,657,795	0	17,690,539	158,798,810
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	39,690,538	5,433,290	0	0	45,123,828
	Expenditure	22,978,237	3,156,395	0	0	26,134,632
North, West and South Europe	Budget	341,528,404	3,032,800	162,653	0	344,723,858
	Expenditure	298,066,043	2,323,538	121,938	0	300,511,519
Subtotal Europe	Budget	841,218,149	10,765,356	162,653	29,213,817	881,359,975
	Expenditure	460,494,757	7,137,727	121,938	17,690,539	485,444,961
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	25,814,757	7,965,618	0	0	33,780,375
	Expenditure	14,595,979	4,709,481	0	0	19,305,460
Latin America	Budget	149,483,010	1,175,855	0	21,556,495	172,215,360
	Expenditure	101,933,850	575,977	0	11,863,357	114,373,184
Subtotal Americas	Budget	175,297,767	9,141,473		21,556,495	205,995,735
	Expenditure	116,529,829	5,285,458		11,863,357	133,678,644
Subtotal Field	Budget	5,188,206,574	78,857,441	488,896,322	1,269,333,999	7,025,294,336
	Expenditure	2,795,656,642	37,962,714	120,117,696	593,782,917	3,547,519,969
Global Programmes	Budget	465,518,487	0	0	0	465,518,487
	Expenditure	435,569,556	0	0	0	435,569,556
Headquarters	Budget	239,972,187	0	0	0	239,972,187
	Expenditure	235,075,917	0	0	0	235,075,917
Subtotal Programmed Activities	Budget	5,893,697,248	78,857,441	488,896,322	1,269,333,999	7,730,785,009
	Expenditure	3,466,302,114	37,962,714	120,117,696	593,782,917	4,218,165,442
Operational Reserve	Budget	464,425,011	0	0	0	464,425,011
NAM Reserve	Budget	13,242,991	0	0	0	13,242,991
JPO	Budget	12,000,000	0	0	0	12,000,000
	Expenditure	8,088,107	0	0	0	8,088,107
Total	Budget	6,383,365,250	78,857,441	488,896,322	1,269,333,999	8,220,453,012
	Expenditure	3,474,390,222	37,962,714	120,117,696	593,782,917	4,226,253,549