

# Asia and the Pacific

## FOREWORD

In 2017, Asia and the Pacific was home to more than 60 per cent of the world's population. With some 4.4 billion people, the region is an engine for global development, characterized by economic growth, rising living standards, and people on the move seeking new opportunities.

However, in 2017, millions of people were not following this upward trajectory. The region hosted 9.5 million people of concern to UNHCR, including 4.2 million refugees, 2.7 million IDPs, and an estimated 2.2 million stateless persons. Of the total population of concern to UNHCR, half were children; more than half were women and girls; and many had no nationality, documentation or place to call home.

The long-standing tradition of hospitality towards many displaced people remained strong across the region. This was demonstrated by the remarkable response of Bangladesh, which kept its borders open to nearly 655,000 stateless refugees fleeing violence in Myanmar.

The influx dramatically altered the operational context for UNHCR in Bangladesh. As a result of the urgent humanitarian needs, UNHCR ramped up its capacity in support of refugees, the Government and local communities generously hosting them. The solutions to this crisis lie in Myanmar, and it is there that the search must start for them. The efforts needed to enable the voluntary and sustainable repatriation of refugees failed to materialize in 2017, and they must begin with humanitarian access for UNHCR. Preserving the right of return, however, remained a central priority for UNHCR and the Office welcomed the commitments made by Bangladesh and Myanmar on dignified, safe, and voluntary repatriation in 2017.

*A Rohingya father carries his children in a basket as he wades through water crossing the border from Myanmar into Bangladesh near the village of Anzuman Para in Palong Khali, October 2017.*

Across the region, statelessness remained a significant challenge in 2017. An estimated 2.2 million people had no nationality in the region, more than anywhere else in the world. UNHCR's campaign to end statelessness by 2024 remains a historic opportunity. The region made modest progress with addressing statelessness in 2017, with more than 25,000 people in the region acquiring a nationality, including in the Philippines, Thailand and Turkmenistan.

Lasting solutions to the protracted Afghan refugee situation—one of the largest in the world—remained contingent on developments inside Afghanistan. More than 10,000 innocent civilians either lost their lives or were injured in 2017 due to ongoing violence and there was an increase in the number of casualties from suicide and complex attacks, including on humanitarian workers. As a result of this violence, 1.8 million people in Afghanistan were internally displaced as of the end of 2017. Another 2.6 million Afghans remained refugees. The majority of the Afghan refugee population remained generously hosted by the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan. With UNHCR support, these nations continued to provide refugees with a chance at a decent life.

The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) remained a vital regional platform for solutions in 2017. Since its adoption in 2012, it has continued to pave the way for the UNHCR-assisted voluntary repatriation of more than 660,000 Afghan refugees. In 2017, some 58,800 refugees, mostly from Pakistan, chose to return home. Despite a decrease from the year before, this was still globally the third largest number of voluntary returns from one country in that period.

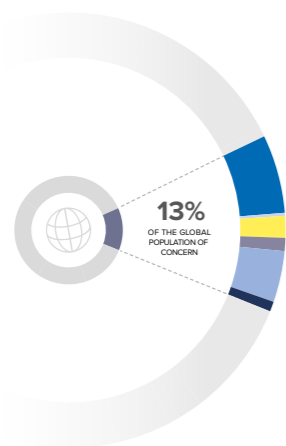
In 2017, UNHCR continued to provide assistance and protection for people of concern, finding solutions for them and strengthening partnerships with a wide array of actors—including development partners, the private sector and with States and regional bodies. The Office was thankful to the international community for its political and financial support to UNHCR's work in 2017. As the world continued to face a range of pressing international challenges, the Office appealed for continued robust solidarity and support for refugee, stateless and displaced populations in the region.

**Indrika Ratwatte**

Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

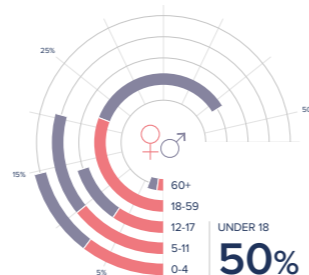


**9.5 MILLION**  
PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



\* The stateless population includes 932,000 Myanmar refugees in Bangladesh and 126,000 stateless IDPs in Myanmar who are counted in refugee and IDP populations.

**AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN**  
REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



**AFGHANISTAN SITUATION**

**1.4 million REFUGEES**  
sought protection in Pakistan

**950,000 REFUGEES**  
sought protection in the Islamic Republic of Iran

**1.8 million IDPs** by year's end



**MYANMAR SITUATION**

**932,200 REFUGEES**  
sought protection in Bangladesh by year's end

**655,000 REFUGEES**  
fled to Bangladesh in 2017 alone

**55%** were under 18 years

**52%** were female



**168 PARTNERS**  
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 115 NATIONAL NGO PARTNERS
- 29 INTERNATIONAL NGO PARTNERS
- 22 GOVERNMENT PARTNERS
- 2 UN AGENCIES/OTHER PARTNERS

**1,254 STAFF**  
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**63%** MALE

**37%** FEMALE

**66** LOCATIONS

**51%** BASED IN HARDSHIP LOCATIONS

**SITUATIONS**

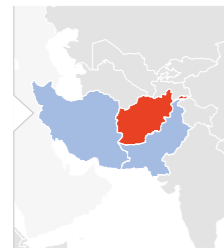
**< 1.5 million**  
People of concern

**> 3 million**  
People of concern

\* **New Emergencies**

## MAJOR SITUATIONS

### Afghan refugees in South-West Asia



In Afghanistan, violence and insecurity triggered new forced displacement, making sustainable returns and reintegration more challenging. Conflict displaced more than

470,000 people in Afghanistan in 2017, affecting 31 out of 34 provinces. As at the end of 2017, nearly all Afghan refugees (96 per cent) lived in the neighbouring countries of the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan.

Pakistan hosted 1.4 million Afghan refugees, making it the largest such host country worldwide. To meet the significant needs of this group, the Government of Pakistan, with assistance from UNHCR, has been implementing the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas initiative to support host communities. In 2017, this initiative benefited more than 500,000 people—31 per cent of whom were Afghan refugees—focusing on youth empowerment through education, skills training and livelihood support.

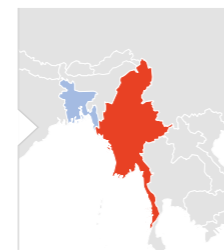
With 950,000 Afghan refugees and almost 30,000 refugees from Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran was the second largest host country worldwide of Afghan refugees. In 2017, the Islamic Republic of Iran expanded refugee access to healthcare through its universal public health insurance scheme, giving 125,000 refugees access to the same level of services as Iranian nationals. There were also positive developments on the education front in the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2017. More than 420,000 Afghan and Iraqi refugee children were enrolled in primary and secondary school during the 2016–2017 academic year.

**420,00**

Afghan and Iraqi refugee children were enrolled in primary and secondary school in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The protracted nature of the Afghan refugee situation in the two major host countries continued to underscore the need for long-term solutions. To that end, there was a focus on the creation of conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan and support for refugee-hosting communities at the fifth Quadripartite Steering Committee meeting, involving Afghanistan, the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan, together with UNHCR, on 1 December 2017 in Istanbul. At that meeting, participants reaffirmed the significance of SSAR and their commitment to work together to ensure the voluntary return of Afghan refugees in safety and dignity, including through joint resource mobilization efforts.

### Myanmar situation



In August 2017, the region experienced the largest and most sudden exodus of refugees from Myanmar in decades. In September alone, more than half a million

stateless refugees arrived in Bangladesh from Myanmar. The influx was triggered by security operations in the northern part of Myanmar's Rakhine State, in response to attacks on police and military posts launched on 25 August 2017. By the end of the year, nearly 655,000 refugees had fled to Bangladesh to escape violence and serious human rights violations in Myanmar's Rakhine State. The new arrivals joined more than 276,000 refugees from Myanmar already in Bangladesh in Cox's Bazar District. More than three-quarters of the refugees were women and children; of this total, 55 per cent were under 18 years and around half (52 per cent) were female. In addition to the protection, psychological and social challenges that



Eighteen-year-old Rabiaa Khatun and her niece, Umme Salma, 8, walk 10 kilometres from the Myanmar border to a UNHCR transit camp in Kutupalong, Bangladesh.

### Orphaned Rohingya children forced to grow up too fast

In Bangladesh, thousands of teenaged refugees are now caring for their younger siblings and relatives after losing their families to violence in Myanmar.

"Since we all lost our parents, I am now playing the role of a mother," said Rabiaa. "I will take care of them for the rest of my life. I want to see them well-educated."



commonly affect refugees, the population in Cox's Bazar District also faced severe crowding. Significant shelter, food, nutrition, water, health and sanitation needs also placed extreme pressure on national and host community services; capacities that were already stretched. In response to the unfolding crisis, UNHCR declared an internal Level 3 Emergency—its highest

level of alert—and in September 2017 launched a supplementary appeal for \$57.3 million for September to December 2017. A humanitarian response plan was also launched in September 2017 for the Rohingya refugee crisis. To support refugees, affected local communities and the Government of Bangladesh, the Office rapidly expanded its emergency response, mobilizing airlifts of humanitarian aid and increasing UNHCR's on-the-ground presence in Bangladesh. At the same time, the Office continued to explore durable solutions to the crisis.

In Cox's Bazar District, the Office also addressed critical protection, shelter, water, sanitation, health, nutrition and other needs. Delivering appropriate shelter and site planning responses proved challenging given high population density and difficult topographical conditions. In addition, UNHCR established a consolidated, comprehensive identity management system to ensure people's needs were met.

To provide maximum access to social and psychological services, UNHCR constructed seven community centres in Kutupalong settlement, which included integrated information points and trained community outreach staff. Finally, to ensure effective coordination and delivery of services

In Bangladesh, UNHCR has made its most significant deployment of its organizational emergency response to assist hundreds of thousands of refugees.



Rashida Begum, 23, a Rohingya shipwreck survivor who lost relatives when her boat capsized on Inani Beach near Cox's Bazar, receives counselling from UNHCR psychologist Mahmuda at Kutupalong refugee camp in Bangladesh.

### Community outreach offering a vital bridge between refugees and UNHCR

In line with UNHCR's commitment to innovative community outreach projects, UNHCR oversaw the construction of seven community centres in the Kutupalong settlement in Bangladesh. The centres feature case management rooms, space for private counselling, as well as community-led activities. A community outreach members' initiative was also launched in December 2017, providing refugees without access to traditional information channels with personalized, lifesaving information. The initiative offers a vital bridge between refugees and UNHCR staff, helping the Office better understand and address refugees' needs. By the end of 2017, 50 refugee men and women of all ages were participating in the initiative.

and support to vulnerable populations, UNHCR ensured relevant technical staff were quickly deployed to the field (see the chapter on *Responding with lifesaving support*).

© UNHCR/Caroline Gluck



*Pilot cash assistance project rolls out in world's largest refugee settlement in Bangladesh. "The first thing I'll do is pay off our debts and then we'll use this money to buy food." Samuda, 35, from Buthidaung, Myanmar waits with other Rohingya refugees at Kutupalong camp to receive cash assistance. She supports her 15-year-old daughter on her own.*

### Cash for basic protection needs

In 2017, with the approval of the Government of Bangladesh, UNHCR and partners began work on the launch of a pilot cash project in Cox's Bazar to provide selected refugees with cash to cover basic needs, such as weatherproofing ahead of the wet season. An expected 13,000 households will be reached by this pilot.

In Myanmar, access to the northern part of Rakhine State had been severely constrained since August 2017. UNHCR encouraged the Government of Myanmar to grant humanitarian access and allow humanitarian programmes and activities to resume there, including efforts to create conditions conducive to voluntary, sustainable return, in line with the Rakhine Advisory Commission's recommendations.

In November 2017, the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh agreed on an arrangement for the voluntary return to Myanmar of Rohingya refugees who arrived after September 2016. The bilateral agreement outlined commitments by both

governments to ensuring the voluntary and safe return of refugees to their places of origin in Myanmar. Although UNHCR was not a party to the agreement, it extended an offer of support to both governments to lay the ground for its eventual implementation.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Despite the Asia and the Pacific region witnessing some of the most challenging displacement crises in the world in 2017, States remained committed to protecting people of concern to UNHCR. The Office supported governments as they sought to improve asylum procedures, prevent and reduce statelessness, and find durable solutions for protracted refugee situations.

### Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

While advocating and supporting the establishment and improvement of asylum procedures by States, UNHCR promoted protection-sensitive systems to manage mixed movements in the region.

UNHCR undertook refugee status determination (RSD) in countries without national asylum procedures and provided technical support to governments that conduct RSD. The Office also worked with States and other stakeholders to identify alternatives to the detention of asylum-seekers, and to influence government legislation and policy relating to refugee matters. UNHCR also sought solutions for people of concern, including through regional schemes beyond resettlement to third countries, such as labour mobility agreements.

Australia's policy of offshore processing, which denies access to asylum in Australia for refugees arriving by sea without a valid visa, continued in Papua New Guinea

and Nauru. In 2017, UNHCR exceptionally agreed to help with the relocation of some refugees to the United States of America following a bilateral agreement between the two countries. UNHCR continued its advocacy with the Government of Australia to take responsibility for those who will not be relocated under this arrangement and find solutions for them.

In South-East Asia, UNHCR continued to engage extensively with the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. UNHCR also increased its engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to address the causes of displacement,

particularly in the context of the Myanmar situation, to allow for safe and sustainable returns.

In February 2017, the Government of Pakistan adopted a comprehensive policy on the voluntary repatriation and management of Afghan refugees, extending the validity of "proof of registration" cards until the end of March 2018. The Government of Pakistan, supported by UNHCR, also launched a six-month programme in July 2017 to register undocumented Afghans. Together, they have registered some 900,000 people: a ground-breaking effort.

**900,000**

undocumented Afghans were registered by the Government of Pakistan, with the support of UNHCR.

© UNHCR/Dunya Adam Khan



*Afghan refugees hold up cards providing proof of registration, in Maach, Pakistan. A new pilot programme is issuing citizen cards to undocumented Afghans in Pakistan.*

### Afghans dream of stepping out of the shadows with Pakistan ID scheme

"I am feeling confident that I will have at least some sort of identity while in Pakistan," says Rehman, who was born and raised in Pakistan to Afghan parents.

"If the police arrest me now, at least I will be released without much trouble."

The pilot programme launched in July 2017 seeks to register undocumented Afghans living in the country, many of whom have lived in Pakistan for nearly four decades and raised children there.



### Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

Given the ongoing violence in Afghanistan and the country's limited absorption capacity, UNHCR did not promote refugee returns there in 2017. However, as per its mandate and within the framework of the SSAR, it did assist with the return of people of concern to their place of origin, based on a free and informed decision, in and to conditions of safety and dignity. In July 2017, a delegation of 160 Afghan refugees travelled from Pakistan to Afghanistan to

advocate with that Government measures that ought to be taken to ensure return is sustainable, including the importance of reintegration assistance, land rights, employment, shelter, health and education. To better support the reintegration of Afghan refugees, UNHCR and the World Bank Group also signed a data sharing agreement in November 2017 to strengthen data collection and analysis.

In Sri Lanka, more than 1,500 refugees returned home in 2017, many to the northern and eastern parts of the country.

UNHCR staff met each family upon return and provided cash grants for transportation and reintegration, as well as essential household items. These efforts augmented the work of the Government of Sri Lanka on ensuring refugees' sustainable return. The Office also carried out protection monitoring in areas of return to support the safety and protection of returning refugees.

Over **112,000** Bhutanese refugees in Nepal were resettled in third countries since 2007.

In Nepal, the large-scale Bhutanese resettlement programme, which was launched in 2007, drew to a close, with more than 112,000 refugees resettled in third countries as of end of 2017.

A population of around 7,000 refugees remains in Nepal, approximately 900 of whom have already been processed for resettlement and are expected to depart by mid-2018.

In the region, UNHCR is pursuing alternative pathways for refugees. For instance, it is supporting the life-changing scholarship programmes sponsored by the Government of Japan, which started in 2017, to enable Syrian refugees to pursue post-graduate education.



One of the stalls at the refugee fair in Beldangi refugee camp in Damak, south-east Nepal, celebrating the shared bonds between local residents and Bhutanese refugees.

### Refugee families able to create an economic identity in Nepal

UNHCR successfully negotiated with the leading commercial bank in the country, Nepal Investment Bank Limited, to open bank accounts for refugees with reduced fees and special terms and conditions. More than 2,500 refugee families opened bank accounts in 2017, benefitting from reduced wire transaction fees for remittances and the ability to create an economic identity in Nepal. Refugees will be able to use the banking system for loans, credit, and savings, just like anyone else.



### Global partner UNIQLO provides multi-faceted support to refugees

The Japanese global apparel retailer UNIQLO is one of UNHCR's longest serving supporters. In 2017, UNIQLO provided \$1.8 million as part of its continuous investment in UNHCR's livelihoods programme across India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Nepal and Pakistan. In addition to this financial support, UNHCR acknowledged in-kind donations of more than 5 million items of clothing donated by UNIQLO to 47 UNHCR operations worldwide, bringing the total received to more than 20 million pieces. UNIQLO's partnership with UNHCR also includes a deployment programme, through which two UNIQLO employees spent five months in UNHCR India. The company has also started employing refugees in its retail shops in France, Germany and Japan, providing training for them, including language classes in Japan, and opening doors to further employment opportunities in the company. UNIQLO plans to scale up this employment and training scheme to benefit more refugees in the future.



### Ensuring protection and solutions for IDPs

UNHCR continued addressing the needs of IDPs in Afghanistan. In-kind and cash-based assistance was more effective in meeting urgent medical expenses and covering the cost of legal aid while promoting self-reliance. UNHCR, in coordination with other humanitarian actors, led the emergency shelter and non-food items cluster. It also assisted families newly displaced by conflict.

In the Philippines, the siege of Marawi and subsequent internal displacement of an estimated 400,000 people changed UNHCR's operational context in Mindanao. In 2017, the Office stepped up its protection presence in support of IDPs there, by reinforcing information management and monitoring and catalyzing the support of development actors.



UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Kristin Davis visits Kutupalong refugee camp.



UNHCR Goodwill Ambassadors Yusra Mardini and Miyavi doing a Facebook Live.

### Goodwill Ambassadors join hands in support of refugees

Goodwill Ambassador and actress Kristin Davis' mission to Bangladesh raised awareness and funds for UNHCR's emergency response to the Rohingya crisis, both through traditional media and social media channels. Elsewhere, Syrian Olympic swimmer Yusra Mardini visited Japan, where she spoke to media and took part in a Facebook Live discussion with Japanese musician and fellow Goodwill Ambassador, Miyavi. Together, they brought the work of UNHCR to their supporters' attention.



In Myanmar, UNHCR worked with partners and the Government to protect and assist approximately 100,000 IDPs in Kachin and the northern Shan States, and 130,000 IDPs in central Rakhine State. The Office did so

as part of an inter-agency response, and as the lead of the protection, shelter and camp coordination and camp management clusters.

### Reducing and preventing statelessness and protecting stateless persons

UNHCR made key achievements in the region to prevent and reduce statelessness, building on the progress made by the region's States in previous years. The Government of Thailand provided Thai nationality to just under 30,000 stateless persons between 2012 and 2017.

In 2017, more than 6,000 people had their nationality conferred through an ongoing tripartite registration exercise conducted by UNHCR and the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines. In Central Asia, 16,000 people had their statelessness situation resolved, bringing the total number of people who found a solution to 36,000 between 2014 and 2017. The naturalization of 1,690 stateless persons by Turkmenistan in 2017 and a similar initiative in Uzbekistan, which led to the naturalization of 930 people between 2016 and 2017, are further positive examples from the region.

Across the region, States made many encouraging changes to refugee and citizenship laws. UNHCR worked with countries in Central Asia and across the

region to ensure people of concern had a nationality and legal status, and to reduce statelessness. In June 2017, Uzbekistan issued a decree outlining procedures for granting political asylum.

In Myanmar, given the violence that broke out in the northern part of Rakhine State in late August 2017, UNHCR was unable to make significant progress in addressing the issue of statelessness among the Rohingya population. UNHCR encouraged the Government of Myanmar to tackle statelessness and address its root causes, in line with the Rakhine Advisory Commission's recommendations.

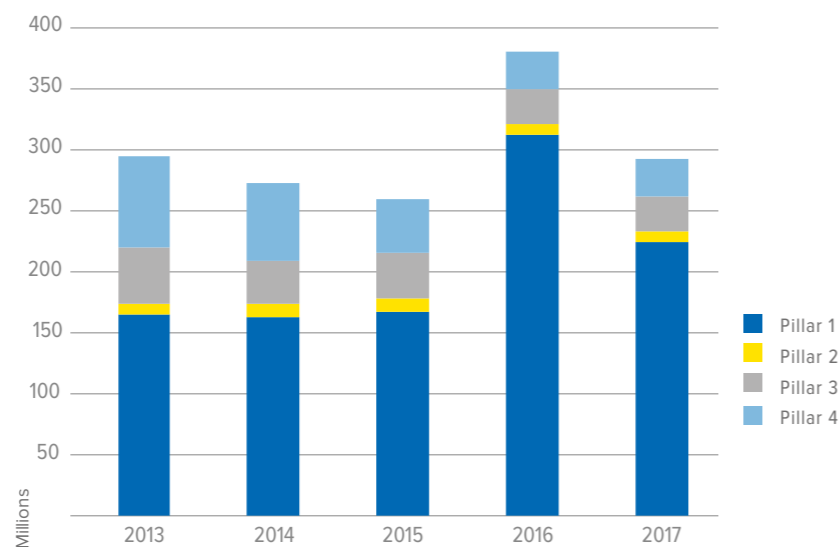
### CONSTRAINTS

Limited humanitarian access impeded UNHCR's work in Afghanistan and Myanmar. The safety of humanitarian workers was of grave concern, particularly for national staff.

Despite the generosity and good practices observed in the region, only 20 of the 45 countries and territories in the Asia and the Pacific region had acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, posing challenges in term of legal framework to anchor protection and solutions for UNHCR's people of concern.

**30,000** stateless persons were provided with Thai nationality between 2012 and 2017 by the Thai Government.

### EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2013-2017 | USD



## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Budget

- ExCom revised budget: **\$544.9 million**.
- Final budget: **\$598.6 million**.
- Budget increase: **\$53.7 million / +9.8%** due mainly to additional requirements for the emergency situation in Bangladesh.

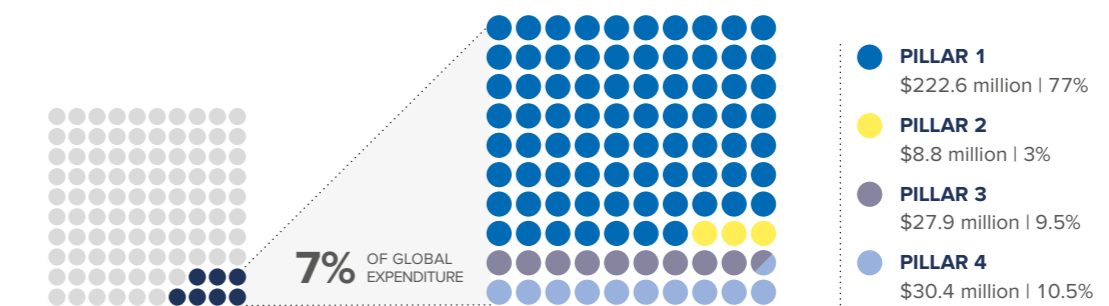
### Expenditure

SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE		USD   thousands	As % of expenditure within the region	As % of global expenditure by source of funding
Carry-over from prior years	Earmarked	16,893	5.8%	6%
	Unearmarked	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	151,003	52.1%	7%
	Softly earmarked	80,527	27.8%	12%
	Unearmarked	38,904	13.4%	10%
	In-kind	1,818	0.6%	6%
Programme support costs	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	473	0.2%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>289,619</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7%</b>

- Funding gap: **52%**.
- High concentration of tightly earmarked funding: **58%** of regional expenditure.
- Shrinking financial resources hampered UNHCR's ability to carry out comprehensive protection and response, and to find solutions for different populations of concern.
- Regarding protracted situations, UNHCR's ability to deliver key assistance was hampered due to untimely funding and, when received, heavily earmarked donations.

### 2017 EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

\$290 million



## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
<b>SOUTH-WEST ASIA</b>						
Afghanistan	Budget	79,923,684	-	39,774,421	17,928,784	137,626,889
	Expenditure	42,601,493	-	10,394,926	17,010,279	70,006,698
Islamic Republic of Iran	Budget	97,246,544	-	-	-	97,246,544
	Expenditure	35,123,148	-	-	-	35,123,148
Pakistan	Budget	63,732,140	235,000	59,048,254	4,057,808	127,073,202
	Expenditure	34,237,355	139,759	17,491,276	1,347,602	53,215,991
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>240,902,368</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>98,822,675</b>	<b>21,986,592</b>	<b>361,946,635</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>111,961,995</b>	<b>139,759</b>	<b>27,886,202</b>	<b>18,357,881</b>	<b>158,345,837</b>
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>						
Kazakhstan Regional Office	Budget	4,258,921	1,308,364	-	-	5,567,284
	Expenditure	1,967,195	932,373	-	-	2,899,568
Kyrgyzstan	Budget	681,910	356,279	-	-	1,038,189
	Expenditure	520,526	345,743	-	-	866,269
Tajikistan	Budget	1,577,403	770,329	-	-	2,347,732
	Expenditure	1,076,043	644,062	-	-	1,720,105
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>6,518,234</b>	<b>2,434,971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,953,206</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>3,563,764</b>	<b>1,922,178</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,485,943</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>						
India	Budget	15,124,166	106,270	-	-	15,230,436
	Expenditure	6,577,829	105,570	-	-	6,683,399
Nepal	Budget	7,229,512	680,619	-	-	7,910,131
	Expenditure	6,320,162	636,626	-	-	6,956,788
Sri Lanka	Budget	5,559,272	60,166	-	-	5,619,439
	Expenditure	3,294,468	17,708	-	-	3,312,175
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>27,912,951</b>	<b>847,055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,760,006</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>16,192,458</b>	<b>759,903</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,952,362</b>
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA</b>						
Bangladesh	Budget	67,581,999	14,216	-	-	67,596,216
	Expenditure	49,605,720	1,055	-	-	49,606,775
Indonesia	Budget	7,173,894	26,500	-	-	7,200,394
	Expenditure	4,336,050	1,327	-	-	4,337,377
Malaysia	Budget	18,008,274	517,314	-	-	18,525,588
	Expenditure	7,725,662	342,135	-	-	8,067,797
Myanmar	Budget	17,782,489	7,704,243	-	23,675,468	49,162,200
	Expenditure	3,829,238	3,171,029	-	10,536,901	17,537,167
Philippines	Budget	713,572	762,240	-	1,603,281	3,079,094
	Expenditure	653,346	676,078	-	1,461,812	2,791,236
Thailand	Budget	32,074,574	1,174,516	-	-	33,249,090
	Expenditure	12,305,242	937,666	-	-	13,242,908
Thailand Regional Office <sup>1</sup>	Budget	6,609,980	718,572	-	-	7,328,552
	Expenditure	3,242,566	424,720	-	-	3,667,287
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>149,944,782</b>	<b>10,917,602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,278,749</b>	<b>186,141,132</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>81,697,824</b>	<b>5,554,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,998,713</b>	<b>99,250,547</b>



## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
<b>EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>						
Australia Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	Budget	2,995,884	5,000	-	-	3,000,884
	Expenditure	2,369,665	4,614	-	-	2,374,279
China	Budget	2,939,472	255,614	-	-	3,195,086
	Expenditure	2,274,940	218,459	-	-	2,493,399
Japan	Budget	3,396,541	64,927	-	-	3,461,469
	Expenditure	2,968,214	60,672	-	-	3,028,886
Republic of Korea	Budget	1,610,187	109,813	-	-	1,720,000
	Expenditure	1,399,418	103,421	-	-	1,502,840
Regional activities	Budget	1,453,413	0	-	-	1,453,413
	Expenditure	184,563	0	-	-	184,563
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>12,395,498</b>	<b>435,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,830,852</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>9,196,801</b>	<b>387,166</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,583,967</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>437,673,832</b>	<b>14,869,983</b>	<b>98,822,675</b>	<b>47,265,341</b>	<b>598,631,831</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>222,612,842</b>	<b>8,763,016</b>	<b>27,886,202</b>	<b>30,356,593</b>	<b>289,618,654</b>

<sup>1</sup> Thailand Regional office covers Mongolia and Viet Nam.

<sup>2</sup> Australia Regional office covers New Zealand, Pacific Islands and Papua New Guinea.

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United States of America	24,100,000				104,700,000	128,800,000
European Union	18,620,468	65,561	3,398,593	1,189,288	307,172	23,581,081
Japan	11,437,893	392,901	2,140,000	3,417,725		17,388,519
Germany	10,922,046		5,051,532		1,085,776	17,059,354
Denmark	7,211,576		3,665,639			10,877,215
Australia	6,389,964				3,190,494	9,580,458
Central Emergency Response Fund <sup>(1)</sup>	3,427,491	853,111		2,449,989	1,393,356	8,123,947
Sweden	6,305,613					6,305,613
United Nations Office for Project Services	5,941,187					5,941,187
Canada	721,732				4,869,888	5,591,621
Private Donors in Qatar	5,014,995			500,000		5,514,995
Private Donors in Japan	4,560,802			271,995	149,009	4,981,806
Norway	2,457,578				1,755,413	4,212,990
Private Donors in Thailand	4,003,456				19,664	4,023,120
Private Donors in Spain					3,286,952	3,286,952
Switzerland	2,022,639				986,193	3,008,832
Republic of Korea					3,000,000	3,000,000
Private Donors in Australia	2,891,639					2,891,639
Private Donors in the Netherlands	2,884,063					2,884,063
Private Donors Worldwide	2,567,670					2,567,670
United Kingdom					1,978,892	1,978,892
Private Donors in Germany					1,428,167	1,428,167
Private Donors in the United States of America	1,195,394				202,400	1,397,794
Italy	1,104,746		198,572			1,303,318
France				300,000	950,000	1,250,000
Austria					1,161,440	1,161,440
Private Donors in Egypt	56,632				1,000,000	1,056,632
China					1,017,942	1,017,942
Private Donors in Singapore	913,737				100,000	1,013,737
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	1,011,091					1,011,091
United Arab Emirates	946,800					946,800
Private Donors in Canada					598,309	598,309
Luxembourg					523,013	523,013
Private Donors in China	252,992				201,104	454,096
Private Donors in the United Arab Emirates	404,525				48,410	452,935
OPEC Fund for International Development	400,000					400,000
Private Donors in Sweden					377,759	377,759
Private Donors in Oman	300,000					300,000
Czechia	229,885					229,885
Private Donors in Italy	188,904				12,205	201,109
Private Donors in the United Kingdom					195,710	195,710
Iceland	140,000					140,000
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	130,000					130,000

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
Kazakhstan					111,963	111,963
Russian Federation	100,000					100,000
Kyrgyzstan					60,256	60,256
Estonia	58,962					58,962
Private Donors in Senegal	53,130					53,130
Private Donors in the Republic of Korea	51,099					51,099
Private Donors in Switzerland					50,000	50,000
Mexico					50,000	50,000
Private Donors in Portugal	46,458					46,458
Slovenia	35,377					35,377
Private Donors in France					27,995	27,995
Sri Lanka	25,000					25,000
Lithuania	23,229					23,229
Private Donors in the Philippines	9,221					9,221
Private Donors in Ghana					2,968	2,968
Private Donors in the Islamic Republic of Iran	2,745					2,745
Private Donors in India	2,556					2,556
Spain	1,623					1,623
Private Donors in Ireland					303	303
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129,164,916</b>	<b>1,311,573</b>	<b>14,454,335</b>	<b>8,128,997</b>	<b>134,842,753</b>	<b>287,902,574</b>

Note: Contributions include 7 per cent programme support costs, and exclude \$2.76 million for implementation in 2018.  
<sup>1</sup> The amount includes \$631,000 for refund due to changes of needs in the field.