

Middle East and North Africa

FOREWORD

The Middle East and North Africa region continues to pose almost overwhelming challenges, with complex emergency and protection situations of a scale and magnitude that are virtually unprecedented. The volatile security conditions in Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and Yemen are severely affecting not only refugees and the internally displaced but also host countries and communities. Economies, public and social services, as well as civil and political structures, are stretched to the limits.

Across the region, continued conflict is the key variable that governs UNHCR's ability to respond with lifesaving assistance and protection, or to promote solutions to longer-term needs. Coming to the end of its eighth year, the conflict in Syria remains the largest in the world. In 2018, fighting within some areas of the country escalated, displacing hundreds of thousands of people. Responding to their needs will be a priority in 2019, with UNHCR ready to provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance and services to both IDPs and returnees while standing by to respond to any new displacement in a rapidly evolving environment.

In Iraq, together with the ongoing needs of the displaced population, many Iraqis who returned to their places of origin during 2018 face the risk of further displacements, forced evictions and revenge attacks against communities.

The humanitarian situation in Yemen has not improved since last year. Fighting continues, including around the port of Al Hudaydah and city of Taiz.

Returnees starting over amid the rubble after the siege of Eastern Ghouta, Syria.

Despite the dramatic deterioration of security conditions in 2018, UNHCR will continue to deliver and coordinate lifesaving assistance to people in need.

In Libya, sporadic fragmented situations fuelled by national rivalries have continued in Tripoli, putting already vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers in life-threatening conditions. Against this backdrop, since late 2017, UNHCR has saved the lives of many refugees by evacuating them from detention in Libya and has provided assistance to IDPs and IDP returnees in the country. UNHCR will continue to pursue emergency solutions in Libya, where insecurity remains a key challenge.

The rapidly changing operational context and growing humanitarian needs on the ground in the Middle East and North Africa mean that UNHCR and humanitarian partners can expect 2019 to be yet another challenging year for the region. In addition to two Inter-Agency Standing Committee system-wide Level-3 emergency declarations for Syria and Yemen, Libya remains a UNHCR Level 2 emergency. All three emergency declarations will continue in

2019 with the possibility of security conditions deteriorating within those countries.

Despite insecurity and constrained access, UNHCR is committed to its work across the region. Together with partners, the Office reaches millions of beneficiaries with multi-sectoral assistance including protection services, shelter, basic relief items, multi-purpose cash and health assistance. The provision of aid is based on the direct and active participation of people of concern: dialogue with communities to identify priority needs and possible solutions is a crucial element of UNHCR protection strategies.

With the continued support of the international community and in support of hosting countries, UNHCR will strengthen its presence and capacity to provide lifesaving assistance to those who need it. Beyond such support, however, UNHCR strongly advocates resettlement and complementary pathways as durable solutions and instruments of international responsibility-sharing.

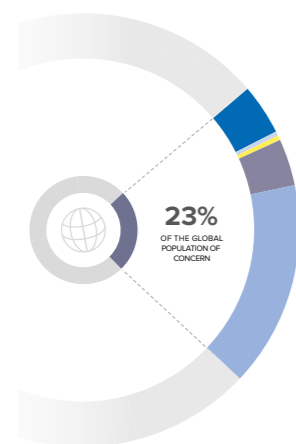
Amin Awad

Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa



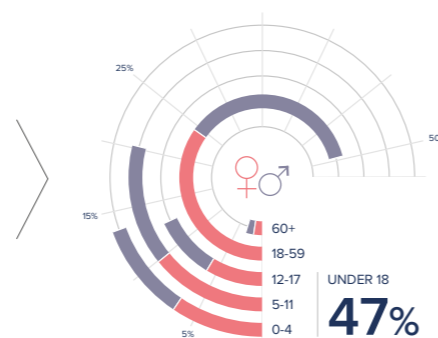
16.8 MILLION

PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



- REFUGEES **2.7 MILLION** | 16%
- ASYLUM-SEEKERS **235,000** | 1%
- STATELESS PERSONS **371,000** | 2%
- RETURNEES (Refugees and IDPs) **2.5 million** | 15%
- IDPs **11 MILLION** | 65%
- OTHERS OF CONCERN **15,000**

AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN
REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



Official population figures as of January 2018



SYRIA SITUATION

5.6 million REFUGEES

are hosted mainly in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

6.2 million IDPs

750,000 IDP RETURNEES in the first eight months of 2018 alone

23,000 REFUGEE RETURNEES in the first eight months of 2018 alone



IRAQ SITUATION

271,500 REFUGEES

are hosted mainly in Egypt, the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey

2.9 million IDPs

4.1 million IDP RETURNEES



YEMEN SITUATION

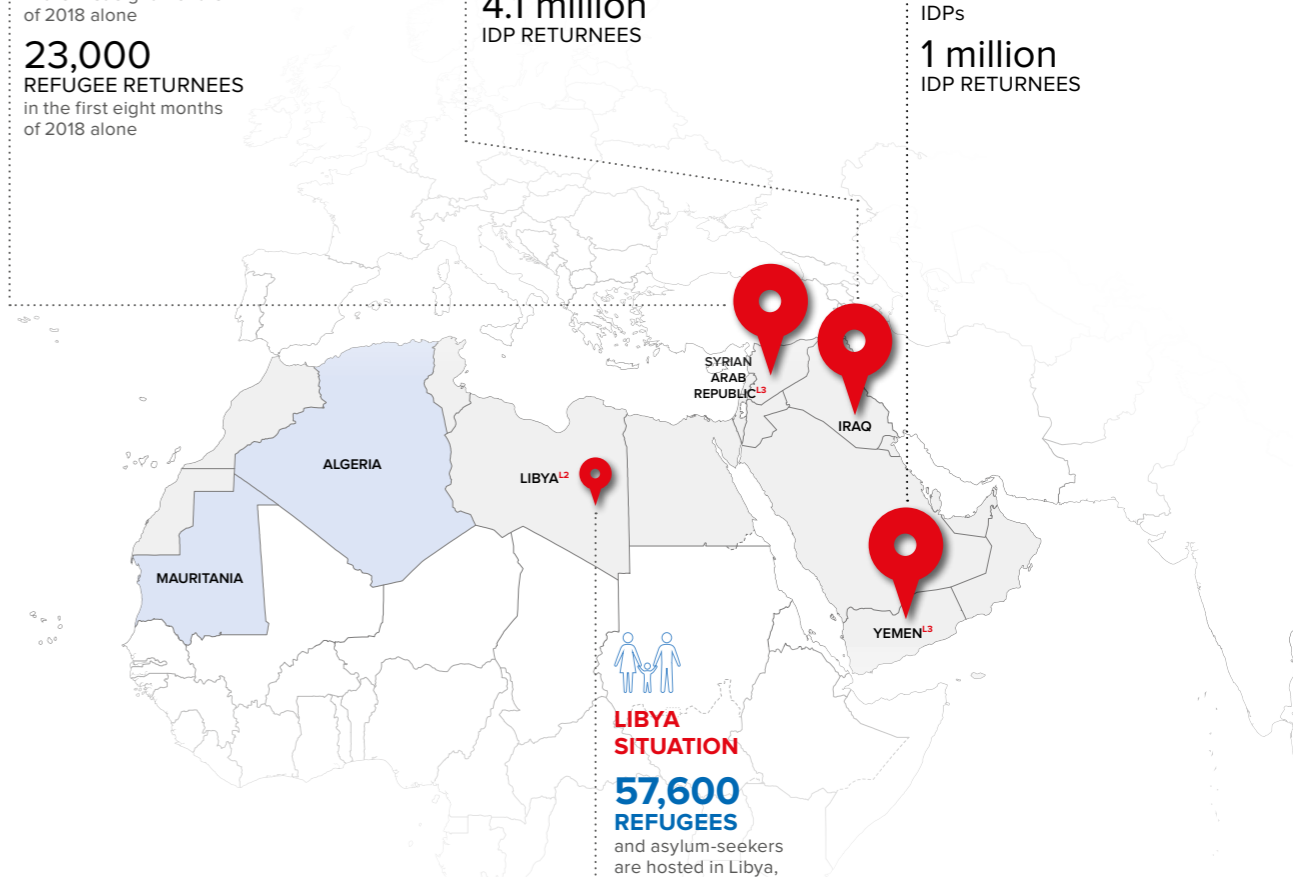
282,000 REFUGEES

and asylum-seekers are hosted in Yemen mainly from Ethiopia and Somalia

100,000 NEW ARRIVALS per year

2 million IDPs

1 million IDP RETURNEES



LIBYA SITUATION

57,600 REFUGEES

and asylum-seekers are hosted in Libya, mainly from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, State of Palestine, Somalia, Sudan and Syria

193,600 IDPs

382,200 IDP RETURNEES

13,600 PEOPLE AT SEA were rescued in the first nine months of 2018

5,400 REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS are detained in Libya including 3,900 people of concern to UNHCR

SITUATIONS

<1.5 million People of concern

> 3 million People of concern

MYMP countries

L2, L3 Level of emergencies

Population figures for the situations on this map are the most up-to-date in 2018

MAJOR SITUATIONS

Multiple complex and volatile emergency situations continue to cause human suffering in the Middle East and North Africa region, including in Syria and Yemen. Towards the end of 2018, the region was home to almost 21 million people of concern to UNHCR, including over 7.7 million refugees, 13 million IDPs and around 200,000 stateless persons.

The situation in Syria remains volatile, although it has evolved significantly. Despite waves of IDP returns and smaller refugee return movements to relatively stable areas of the country, the majority of displaced families have been away from their homes for several years. Delivering humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable amid ongoing displacement and insecurity is challenging.

Violence and instability in Yemen continue to have a devastating impact on families, with new waves of displacement expected in 2019. Millions of Iraqi returnees find themselves home but unable to meet their basic needs amid devastated property and infrastructure. The country is also hosting many Syrian refugees who continue to live in challenging circumstances. In North Africa, hundreds of thousands of refugees and asylum-seekers require UNHCR's ongoing support, particularly in Libya.

Iraq situation

2.9 million people are internally displaced from the conflict in Iraq.



In Iraq, there are almost 2.9 million people currently internally displaced from the conflict, which began in 2014. According to the IOM's displacement tracking matrix, there are close to 4.1 million IDP returnees. Most of these returnees face severely limited

access to basic services, continuing security risks, extensive destruction of property and critical infrastructure, and a lack of livelihood opportunities or financial resources. The return figures do not consider secondary displacement or re-admittance to camps where return was not possible or sustainable. In addition to IDPs, 271,500 Iraqi refugees are registered with UNHCR in neighbouring countries namely in Egypt (6,920), the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (3,200), Jordan (67,175), Lebanon (15,330), Syria (35,220), and Turkey (142,640).

UNHCR leads the protection, camp coordination, camp management (CCCM), and shelter/non-food items (NFI) clusters for the IDP response. It also co-leads, with UN-Habitat, the Working Group on Sustainable Solutions for IDPs within the Resilience and Recovery Programme for Iraq. Through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis (3RP), UNHCR also leads the humanitarian response for Syrian refugees in Iraq, in coordination with the authorities.

The Office is engaging with Iraqi authorities, as well as humanitarian and development actors, on social protection with the aim of transitioning the humanitarian response for IDPs to development plans.

UNHCR supports a gradual absorption of needs-based assistance into the Iraqi social welfare system. During the transition to development, the Office is identifying how it can help expand the Government's national social protection system to assist more IDPs and returnees, ensuring adequate protection outcomes for the most vulnerable. UNHCR is also pursuing a strategy in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to ensure Syrian refugees enjoy a durable legal status that guarantees the protection of their civil, cultural and economic rights.

Yemen situation



In Yemen, more than 22 million people need humanitarian assistance, including more than 2 million IDPs, nearly 1 million IDP returnees and more than 282,000 refugees

and asylum-seekers who are mainly from Ethiopia (13,250) and Somalia (256,770).

The unfolding events in Al Hudaydah Governorate, and the resultant surge in humanitarian and protection needs, have forced approximately 50,000 households to flee their homes since June 2018. If the fighting over strategically important locations such as Al Hudaydah port escalates, these numbers are expected to rise. A particular risk is the deepening food insecurity situation, which is making civilians significantly more vulnerable and increasing the risk of famine in the country. Substantial humanitarian assistance, including food, is stockpiled in the port but is largely inaccessible for delivery.

UNHCR leads the multi-sector response for refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen, both in urban settings and in Kharaz refugee camp. It maintains regular interaction with national and local authorities, international and national NGOs and refugees. To ensure a coordinated and guided response to the displaced and conflict-affected populations in Yemen, UNHCR leads the protection and shelter/NFIs and CCCM clusters.

Besides IDPs and IDP returnees, Yemen also hosts more than 282,000 registered refugees. There are an estimated 100,000 new arrivals—including both migrants and asylum-seekers—per year. Due to the significant level of insecurity, Yemen is not a country conducive to seeking asylum, with policies of arbitrary detention, arrest and, on occasion, summary deportations. Refugees and asylum-seekers are some of the most vulnerable groups in Yemen, and serious challenges will be faced in 2019 to maintain the protection space and assist people of concern.

100,000 people including both migrants and asylum-seekers are estimated to arrive every year in Yemen.

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Internally displaced Yemenis construct their own eco shelters using natural materials near the town of Abs in the north-west of the country.

For displaced Yemenis, 'eco huts' provide shelter from the elements

Uprooted by war in Yemen, Mohammed Ali and his family found themselves stranded in the elements.

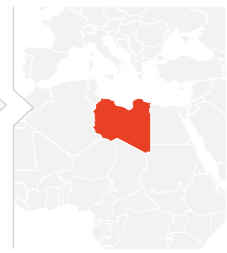
"When the first rains would pour, we had no plastic sheeting or anything. I swear to God that I used to hug my children and my wife and I would cry," says Mohammed Ali.

Mohammed recalls. Since conflict erupted in Yemen in 2015, more than three million people have been driven from their homes, with more than 2 million of those still displaced within the country. To accommodate some of the most vulnerable, UNHCR is building 4,700 so-called "eco huts" in Abs, a town on the coastal plain in Hajjah Governorate. The shelters are designed and built with the help of displaced Yemenis using traditional construction methods and materials.



Libya situation

5,400
refugees and migrants are detained in Libya including **3,900** people of concern to UNHCR.



In Libya, civilians continue to suffer from a situation of ever more volatile security in a politically fragmented and war-torn country. Some 382,200 IDPs have returned to their

homes amid challenging protection conditions, and UNHCR will advocate the safe, dignified and voluntary return of the remaining 193,600 displaced Libyans. In this difficult situation, some 57,600 refugees and asylum-seekers are currently registered with UNHCR in Libya, mainly from Eritrea (7,719), Ethiopia (1,183), Iraq (3,139), State of Palestine (7,364), Somalia (3,345), Sudan (10,754), Syria (23,742), and others (354).

UNHCR's strategy in 2018 was to mitigate risks to people under its mandate in mixed flows along the routes to and through Libya, as well as across the Mediterranean Sea. It also aimed to broaden access to international protection and solutions for those in need. Despite these aims, significant mixed movements continued to Libya—mainly via Algeria, Egypt and Sudan. Libyan authorities intercepted or rescued more than 13,600 people at sea in the first nine months of 2018 (for more details, please refer to the chapter on *Safeguarding fundamental rights*). Due to the significant rise in disembarkations in Libya, detention centres are increasingly overcrowded, and the conditions of refugees and migrants there are of grave concern.

UNHCR estimates that around 5,400 refugees and migrants are detained in Libya. This includes 3,900 people who are of concern to UNHCR, of whom over 2,700 are registered with the Office. Since November 2017 and as of mid-October 2018, the Office has evacuated some 2,082 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers from Libya to the newly established Emergency Transit Mechanism in Niger, the Emergency Transit Centre in Romania and to Italy (1,675 to Niger, 312 to Italy and 95 to Romania). UNHCR also submitted 930 individuals for resettlement directly from Libya to seven States (Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Together with IOM, UNHCR co-leads the Mixed Migration Working Group for the coordination of protection and assistance to migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya. It also leads the protection response, shelter/NFIs and cash for IDPs and returnees.

After the lifting of the evacuation status in Libya in early 2018, UNHCR relocated its international staff to Tripoli. However, the security situation remains challenging, especially since the rise in violence in August 2018. In 2019, UNHCR staff will strive to deliver lifesaving protection to refugees and will advocate the release from detention of all people of concern and alternatives to detention.

Syria situation



The Syria crisis continues to trigger large-scale displacement, with more than 1.2 million population movements recorded inside Syria in the first half of 2018

alone. In September 2018, 5.64 million refugees were registered in the neighbouring countries of Egypt (131,000), Iraq (250,185), Jordan (671,920), Lebanon (976,000) and Turkey (3.6 million). An estimated 6.2 million IDPs remain inside Syria.

Host governments and their communities have showed outstanding generosity in what is now the eighth year of this conflict, despite mounting demographic, social, economic, political and security challenges. Across the region, borders remain closely managed, affecting the ability of thousands of people to seek safety abroad. In 2019, UNHCR will need to continue advocating access to asylum and expanded international responsibility-sharing to reduce the pressure on host countries in the region.

An estimated 750,000 IDPs and more than 23,000 refugees spontaneously returned home to areas of relative stability in Syria between January and August 2018. That brought the number of self-organized refugee returns to Syria since 2015 to 100,000.

UNHCR recognizes that refugees have the fundamental human right to return in safety and dignity to their country of origin at a time of their own choosing. While some will return, however, many Syrian refugees are likely to remain in host countries for the medium term. This requires the international community to maintain a comprehensive approach to solutions. Similarly, recognizing that some refugees will not be able to return, the international community needs to expand alternative solutions, such as increasing access to resettlement and complementary pathways. These refugees, and the Government and communities who generously host them, require sustained support.

UNHCR will continue to co-lead the 3RP with UNDP, coordinating the work of more than 270 partners in the five main countries hosting Syrian refugees. In 2019, the 3RP will maintain its focus on providing comprehensive protection and assistance support to refugees while also ensuring resilience building, sustainability and local-engagement are factored into all steps of the response. Inside Syria, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the protection, shelter/NFI, and CCCM clusters. The Office will also play a vital role in the newly-developed Syria Return and Reintegration Working Group.

750,000
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REGIONAL STRATEGY

The humanitarian needs of people in the Middle East and North Africa are extensive and delivering assistance to the most vulnerable there remains a challenge for humanitarian workers, not least because of high levels of insecurity in some places.

In the first half of 2018, 350,000 refugees were forced to flee their homes in the region because of violence and insecurity, while Libya saw the arrival of 12,500 people in search of routes to a safer and more prosperous life. UNHCR predicts proximity the same number of people from the region will need its support in 2019.

The Office will continue to provide assistance to, and seek solutions and strengthen protection for, refugees, asylum-seekers and other people of concern in the Middle East and North Africa, in line with its Global Strategic Priorities. With the specific opportunities and challenges of the region in mind, it has identified the following priorities for its work in 2019.

1.2 million people were eligible for cash assistance in the Syria situation in 2018.

Emergency humanitarian response

Within the region's rapidly changing operational context and priorities, UNHCR will maintain its capacity to provide emergency response and will continue to reassess, coordinate and adjust operational resource allocations as appropriate. With partners, the Office will provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance across the region through a variety of channels, including multi-purpose cash assistance. UNHCR's cash assistance programmes are one component of a much broader and integrated network of activities that aim to provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable. In the Syria situation, UNHCR identified 1.2 million people eligible for cash assistance in 2018 but, as of October 2018, has been only able to reach at most around 450,000 per month due to funding constraints. In total, between January and July 2018, UNHCR assisted over 640,000 people, disbursing more than \$95 million.

In Syria, UNHCR responded to major crises in eastern Ghouta, Afrin and in south-west Syria with shelter assistance, legal counselling, medical assistance and core relief items. UNHCR also responded to emergencies in Libya and Yemen, where operations faced surging humanitarian needs. Building on existing capacities, in 2019 UNHCR will continue to expand its support by scaling up the delivery of humanitarian assistance and services to the most vulnerable people of concern, host communities, and other crisis-affected populations.

of admission, the proliferation of barriers to admission are significant and there are continuing protection concerns, particularly for Syrian refugees.

UNHCR strengthened its support to governments on the registration of refugees and asylum-seekers in 2018. It will continue to do so in 2019 with increased use of biometric registration for those in need of international protection. The Office will also reinforce specialized protection and multi-sectoral services. Community-based approaches will enhance opportunities to provide protection in the region. Given the trends and evidence of previous years, the majority of displaced people will be in urban settings in 2019. UNHCR will continue to design outreach and engagement activities that consider age, gender and diversity for more inclusion and mainstreaming of people of concern into national systems, such as education.

Maintaining protection space and supporting access to national asylum systems

With the region's protection space continuing to shrink, UNHCR's strategy will centre on advocating refugees' and IDPs' access to asylum and safety, while also ensuring the protection of UNHCR's population of concern across the spectrum of forced displacement. While there have not been reports of a systematic pattern of deportation or denial



Syrian refugees face harsh winter as funding falls short

Radwan, a Syrian refugee in Lebanon, faces the challenge of keeping his family warm and dry through another winter away from his home. "Winter is very harsh here. Whenever it rains, our homes are flooded," he says. Radwan is one of millions of Syrians uprooted by war who face deepening hardship as funding shortfalls threaten the vital relief work of UNHCR, and its partners. "We are in debt to the grocery shop. Our children need healthcare, medicine, milk but we can't afford that."



A young Syrian refugee girl tries to reinforce the plastic sheeting covering her tent using sand bags while wind blows in an informal settlement in Minyara, North Lebanon.

© UNHCR/Muhammad Naimani



Creatively addressing challenges in communicating with communities

UNHCR has pursued creative ways to amplify the voices of those it works for. Examples include refugee-led Facebook groups in Lebanon, which engage with more than 150,000 refugees. Additionally, across a number of different contexts, UNHCR operations in the Middle East and North Africa region have been experimenting with chatbots as a tool to communicate with people of concern. Acknowledging that at times there are barriers to making technology inclusive and available for all, UNHCR in Lebanon started designing an inclusive chatbot that uses voice rather than text. The chatbot will provide information to users and allow them to navigate the interface. UNHCR Innovation will be supporting other operations regarding adoption of chatbots.



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A Facebook group, popular with Syrian refugees in Lebanon, was the brainchild of another Syrian who fled in 2012.

Ensuring protection from violence and exploitation

Sustained efforts at promoting gender equality in law and policy will remain a focus for UNHCR in 2019 and beyond.

Domestic violence, forced and child marriage, sexual violence, abuse and exploitation are the main forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reported by refugee women and girls, particularly female heads of household. In North Africa and Yemen, refugees and asylum-seekers who are women and girls are at risk of additional rights violations, including abduction by non-State armed groups, human trafficking, and needing to resort to survival sex.

Preventing, mitigating and responding to SGBV are priorities for UNHCR and its partners. With this in mind, in 2019 the Office's regional strategy will focus on strengthening national systems and capacity, community-based protection and response initiatives, the promotion of gender equality in national laws, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and improved data collection and analysis.

Other key priorities in 2019 include addressing longer-term care arrangements and durable solutions for separated and unaccompanied children, with a focus on children who have been in existing care arrangements. Some of these children face pressing protection issues and may have dead or missing parents. After sustained engagement by UNHCR, Member States in the region are starting to show interest in investing in the educational needs of young refugees, including secondary and tertiary education.

Addressing statelessness

In line with the regional statelessness strategy, UNHCR will prioritise opportunities to prevent statelessness in the context of the large-scale emergencies affecting the region. The four objectives of this strategy are to ensure access to civil documentation such as birth and marriage certificates, promote gender equality in nationality laws, strengthen data and evidence, and promote international standards on statelessness prevention and reduction. UNHCR's work in the region to increase access to civil status documentation has yielded significant progress, and sustained efforts at promoting gender equality in law and policy will remain a focus in 2019 and beyond.

The Arab Declaration on Belonging and Identity adopted by the League of Arab States in February 2018 is an opportunity to ensure all children in the region enjoy the right to a legal identity and reaffirmation of that shared commitment. Using this momentum, UNHCR's Special Envoy on Statelessness (see the chapter on *Safeguarding fundamental rights*) will reinforce the importance of implementing the Declaration's principles and conclusions in 2019 as part of the lead-up to the High-Level Event on Statelessness. Building on these elements, UNHCR will aim to examine and address statelessness in new and emerging contexts, including mixed migratory movements and children born from situations of SGBV.

Pursuing durable solutions

The region's resettlement places have reduced drastically since they peaked in 2016. UNHCR will continue to call on States to provide places for all refugees, and in 2019, it will continue to coordinate durable solutions groups in the region and in host countries to ensure a shared inter-agency approach aligned with protection thresholds. In Libya, where there are tens of thousands of asylum-seekers and refugees, solutions—such as alternatives to detention, other evacuation options, and increased and faster resettlement—will be pursued.

In countries hosting Syrian refugees, UNHCR will engage with government authorities and other relevant stakeholders to communicate the need for any returns to be voluntary and according to international standards. The Office will aim to be present as return movements take place to monitor them and ensure refugees can make decisions that are as informed as possible. More broadly, UNHCR will continue

to assess the needs of refugees who express their intention to return to Syria and will provide legal support with civil documentation as part of the humanitarian assistance given to those returning.

Across the region, UNHCR will seek alternative pathways to safety and sustainable futures, including through labour mobility, family reunification and academic scholarship schemes. Access to livelihoods and employment for refugees will also remain priorities.

Mobilizing public, political, financial and operational support through strategic partnerships

In line with the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, addressing regional refugee crises through an inclusive approach remains a priority for UNHCR's strategic partnerships in the region. The Office intends to build the capacities of civil society organizations—both at local and national levels—which support refugees



Ramadan campaign and Qatar Charity

During Ramadan in 2018, UNHCR reached 11.7 million people and raised more than \$3 million for refugees in Bangladesh, Jordan and Lebanon. In 2019, UNHCR will build on its successful authorization as a Zakat agent and will seek to expand its Zakat initiative to reach other refugees and IDPs.

Qatar Charity has positioned itself as a global humanitarian partner by generously committing to funding UNHCR's programmes for the next five years. It has also taken the lead as a key contributor to UNHCR's Zakat initiative, with a ground breaking contribution of \$10 million. Overall, more than 1 million refugees and IDPs globally have benefited from this expanding partnership.



and host communities. This includes a wide range of grassroots and community-based organizations. Some of these organizations deliver assistance and protection services, others focus on advocacy, outreach and research shaping the narrative and perception of refugees.

The Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement.



An example from 2018 was the Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement, which offers a unique platform for cross-regional engagement, exchange of learning, joint advocacy and coordinated implementation. The evolution and growth of the network will be supported in 2019, to maximize its impact on protection and assistance programmes across all the region's country operations. UNHCR will engage with the private sector on ways to support refugees and host communities, with a renewed focus on faith-based philanthropy and social entrepreneurship across the region.

CONSTRAINTS

The lack of safe and unhindered humanitarian access restricts the ability of UNHCR and its partners to deliver assistance in insecure environments. Furthermore, the absence of an appropriate protection environment and the presence of restrictive asylum policies in the region drive asylum-seekers to undertake perilous journeys, often in the hands of smugglers. This can lead to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and under-aged marriage, survival sex, and others leading them into even more vulnerable conditions. Across the region, there are other challenges, such as ensuring people of concern, who have gone through difficult and traumatic experiences, have access to mental health and psychosocial support and care, particularly in post-conflict areas to which IDPs are returning.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Budget

- **\$2.8 billion**, accounting for **32%** of UNHCR's overall budget.
- **+11%** compared to 2018 current budget mainly due to ongoing situations of conflict and insecurity in Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen, as well as mixed migratory flows.

Regional budget breakdown per pillar

- **58%** of the regional budget is allocated to Pillar 1 (refugee programmes).
- **32%** to Pillar 4 (IDP projects).
- **9%** to Pillar 3 (reintegration projects).

Sub-regional needs

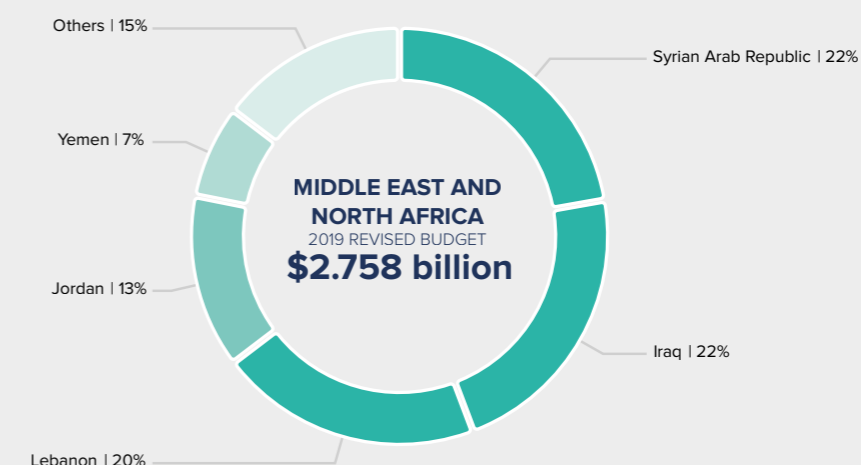
- **90%** of the regional budget (\$2.5 billion) is planned for the Middle East sub-region to cover the needs related to the

Iraq, Syria and Yemen situations and to implement a lump-sum approach to multi-purpose cash programming in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

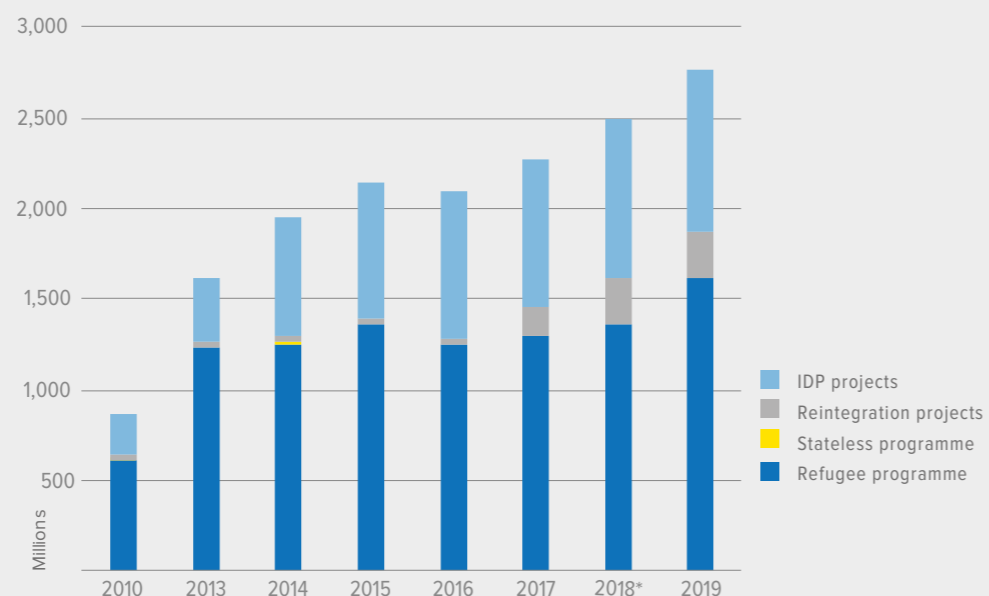
- **10%** of the regional budget (\$275 million) will be allocated to cover the needs in the North Africa region, with an increased budget for the operations in Egypt and in Libya to respond to the needs related to the mixed migration routes and to implement a lump-sum approach to multi-purpose cash programming in Egypt.

Major rights groups

- **69%** of the regional budget (\$1.9 billion) is planned to cover the basic needs and essential services and delivering lifesaving assistance to people of concern.
- **9%** of the regional budget is allocated to achieve durable solutions and community empowerment and self-reliance (\$38 million and \$229 million respectively).

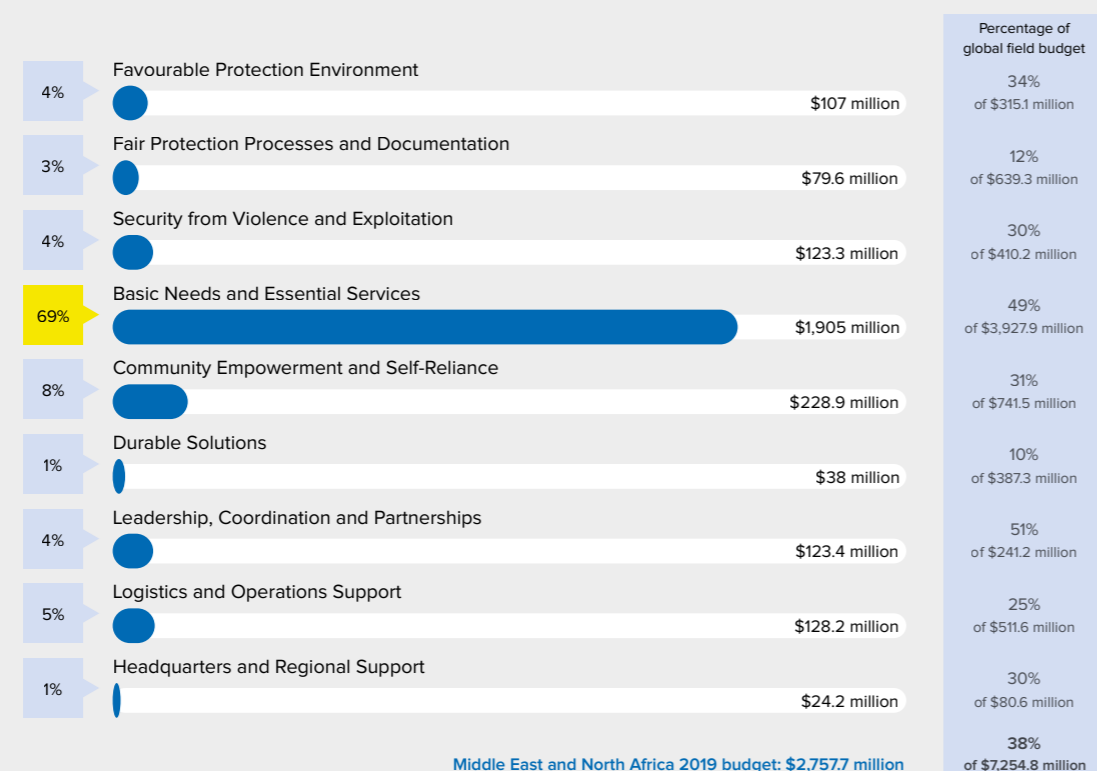


BUDGETS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 2012-2019 | USD millions



* As of 30 June 2018

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 2019 BUDGET BY RIGHTS GROUP | USD millions



BUDGETS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

OPERATION	ALL PILLARS	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL
	2018 Current budget (as of 30 June 2018)	2019				
		Refugee programmes	Stateless programmes	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
MIDDLE EAST						
Iraq	559,826,117	185,673,863	465,781	-	421,520,296	607,659,940
Israel	3,957,076	4,291,967	-	-	-	4,291,967
Jordan	274,896,607	371,820,283	-	-	-	371,820,283
Lebanon	463,035,224	562,157,934	603,045	-	-	562,760,980
Saudi Arabia Regional Office	6,087,650	5,871,485	216,077	-	-	6,087,562
Syrian Arab Republic	612,189,000	46,968,149	198,641	259,382,854	305,833,049	612,382,693
Syria Regional Refugee Coordination Office	56,847,235	22,500,000	-	-	30,000,000	52,500,000
United Arab Emirates	4,833,010	4,833,009	-	-	-	4,833,009
Yemen	198,743,637	88,514,717	-	-	110,133,920	198,648,637
Regional activities	56,582,816	60,917,255	-	-	-	60,917,255
SUBTOTAL	2,236,998,371	1,353,548,662	1,483,544	259,382,854	867,487,265	2,481,902,325
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	36,256,053	36,777,580	-	-	-	36,777,580
Egypt	74,468,653	104,156,716	-	-	-	104,156,716
Libya	84,999,998	61,152,106	-	-	26,968,830	88,120,936
Mauritania	20,094,194	19,314,853	-	-	-	19,314,853
Morocco	7,749,546	8,000,000	-	-	-	8,000,000
Tunisia	5,615,843	6,320,784	-	-	-	6,320,784
Western Sahara - Confidence Building Measures	8,478,237	7,259,413	-	-	-	7,259,413
Regional activities	6,901,525	5,800,000	-	-	-	5,800,000
SUBTOTAL	244,564,051	248,781,451	-	-	26,968,830	275,750,281
TOTAL	2,481,562,422	1,602,330,113	1,483,544	259,382,854	894,456,095	2,757,652,606