

# The Americas



## FOREWORD

In 2018, the Americas faced a displacement situation of complexity and magnitude not seen in decades. There were 12.8 million people of concern in the region, including some 432,000 new asylum-seekers and nearly 140,000 new IDPs by the year's end. The deterioration of the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela alone saw over 3 million Venezuelans flee to other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and beyond. This situation had a massive impact on regional asylum capacities, as more than half of all asylum claims filed globally by Venezuelans were submitted in 2018. These characteristics, combined with the increasing displacement in and from the North of Central America (NCA), where thousands, including children, women, and LGBTI people were targeted by organized crime, resulted in a greater need for protection in the region compared to 2017.

Venezuelans fled their homes at an average of 5,000 people a day, as basic services such as education and health collapsed, essential commercial activities were interrupted and food shortages occurred. Most Venezuelans fled to Colombia, which was also grappling with its own internal displacement situation, with some 7.8 million IDPs across the country. The NCA suffered from widespread violence at the hands of gangs and criminal organizations that used displacement as a means to exert territorial control. Thousands, mainly from El Salvador and Honduras, took to the road in organized "caravans" moving northward to Mexico and the United States of America in search of protection and asylum.

*Venezuelan refugees and migrants cross the Simon Bolivar Bridge, one of seven legal entry points on the Colombia-Venezuela border, and the largest entry point with over 30,000 people crossing into Colombia daily.*

As the political situation in Nicaragua steadily worsened, reports of arbitrary detention, raids and human rights violations accompanied thousands as they fled abroad in search of safety.

States increasingly institutionalised asylum and refugee management responses in line with international and regional protection principles. Asylum applications significantly increased in the region. However, these do not reflect the scale of people in need of international protection and remain disproportionately limited when compared to other forms of timely responses such as alternative legal stay arrangements under national and regional frameworks. While some of these measures succeeded in temporarily ensuring access to basic services for about 1 million Venezuelans, they did not necessarily contain protection safeguards against return, access to shelter, health, education, employment, freedom of movement and family reunification, among others.

While countries in the region generously maintained open door policies, their reception capacities were overwhelmed. More than a million asylum-seekers were awaiting a response to their claims at the end of 2018. Spiking numbers of asylum requests, coupled with significant limitations in States' abilities to process claims in a timely and qualitative manner, highlighted the need for improved registration and case management systems. Signs of rising tension were observed in some host communities, where mass arrivals exacerbated existing situations of socioeconomic exclusion and mounting inequality. This prompted UNHCR to increase its efforts to counteract rising discriminatory and xenophobic attitudes towards asylum-seekers among the communities.

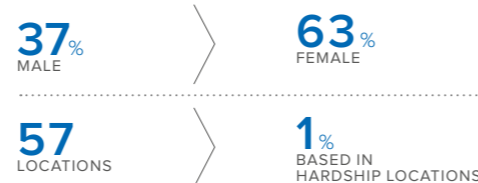
Faced with such a demanding and complex environment, UNHCR worked with other agencies to respond to pressing humanitarian needs and to complement the efforts of the main receiving governments. Country-led processes such as the 2018 "Declaration of Quito on human mobility of Venezuelan citizens in the region" and its subsequent action plan were important steps in harmonizing States' policies and practices, scaling up and coordinating the humanitarian response, and improving access and enjoyment of rights for refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama worked together on the implementation of the regional Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework for Central America and Mexico (MIRPS in Spanish) to foster regional cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination for greater responsibility-sharing on prevention, protection and solutions. The MIRPS promoted an inclusive approach, encouraging engagement with development actors in developing a common strategy to address displacement at its root causes of structural violence in the sub-region.

**Renata Dubini**

Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for the Americas

**GLOBAL WORKFORCE IN THE AMERICAS\*: 1,245**



\*Including 520 affiliate workforce staff.

Key data and achievements in the Americas

**Resettlement**

The Americas is the **2<sup>nd</sup> region of destination** of resettled people  
2 countries in the Americas are the top 2 resettlement countries worldwide



People resettled to the Americas in 2018



**45%** of people resettled worldwide went to the Americas

The top 2 resettlement countries in the Americas

- 1 the United States 17,112
- 2 Canada 7,704

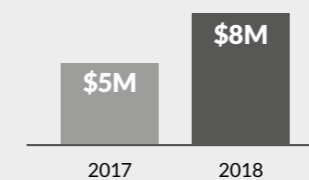
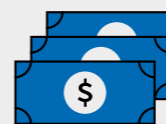
**Biometric registration**



**66,689** individuals biometrically enrolled by the end of 2018

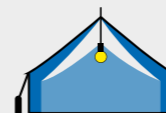
**1%** of total individuals biometrically registered

**Cash-based interventions**



**Refugees living in/out of camps**

Data as of 31st December 2018

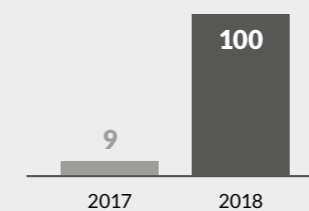


Refugees*	% accommodation known	% private accommodation**	% camps + other
643,300	95.3%	100%	0%

\* includes refugees and people in refugee-like situations  
\*\* out of total number of refugees and refugee-like

**Emergency deployments**

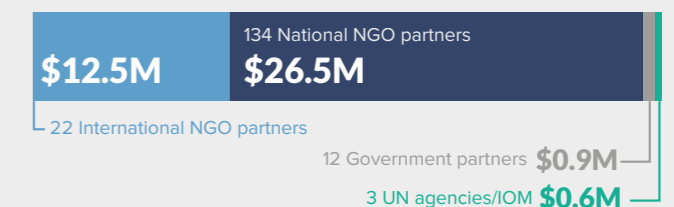
(UNHCR and standby partners)



**Partners and budget allocated**

USD millions

**\$40.5 million allocated to 171 partners**  
(30% of regional expenditure)



# MAJOR SITUATIONS IN THE AMERICAS IN 2018



## VENEZUELA

The exodus from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is the largest in the recent history of the region. Venezuelans fled their homes at an average of 5,000 people a day. Over 460,000 asylum claims were filed globally by Venezuelans, more than half of which were submitted in 2018.



## COLOMBIA

As the implementation of the peace agreement remained challenging, forced displacement, restrictions of movements affecting increasingly vulnerable populations and attacks on community leaders persisted. Grappling with its own internal displacement, Colombia is also the primary host for Venezuelans on the move.



## NORTH OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Organized crime, drug cartels and urban gangs, combined with limited state capacity to provide protection and basic services, contributed to escalating violence, forcing people to flee their countries.

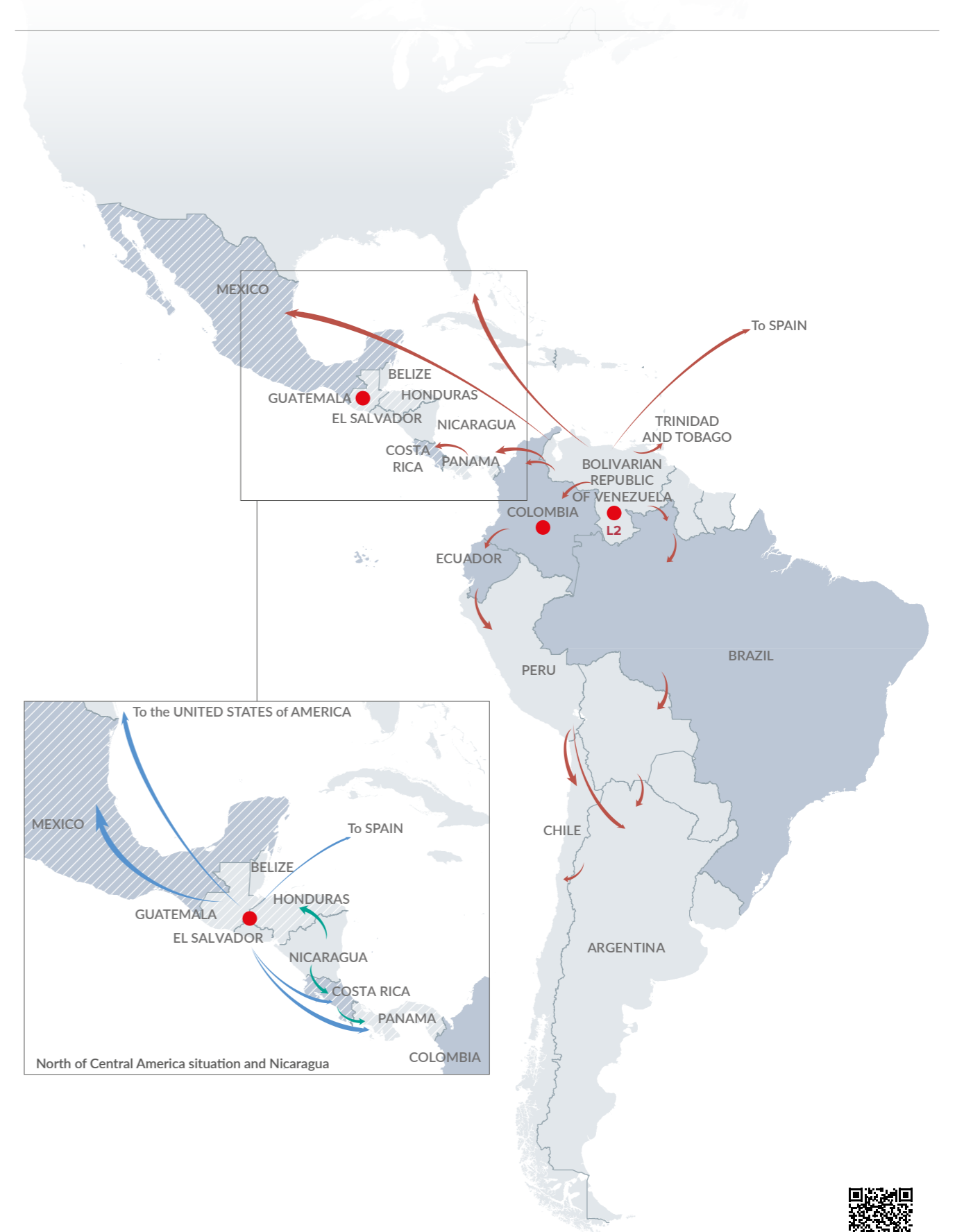


## NICARAGUA

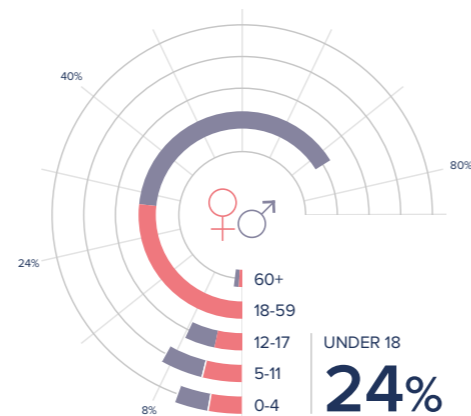
Political and social tensions triggered several episodes of violence in Nicaragua in April 2018, leading to a large influx of people, mainly into Costa Rica, but also to the North of Central America and Panama.



The Americas faced a displacement crisis not seen in decades. The year ended with more than 12.8 million people of concern. Of the 1.5 million asylum requests, a million applications were still pending at the end of the year. Almost 140,000 people were internally displaced in 2018 alone.



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



## 12.8 million

PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN THE AMERICAS

REFUGEES	643,000
ASYLUM-SEEKERS	1.3 million
RETURNED REFUGEES	24,000
IDPs	8 million
STATELESS PERSONS	7,000
OTHERS OF CONCERN	209,000
VENEZUELAN DISPLACED ABROAD*	2.6 million

\* See footnote <sup>(6)</sup> in global populations of concern map

Situation	Refugees	Venezuelans abroad	Negative trend compared with 2017
MIRPS country	IDPs	Asylum-seekers	Positive trend compared with 2017
MYMP country	Venezuelans with regular status	Level of emergency	
Venezuelan outflow	Nicaraguan outflow	NCA outflow	



## ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

### Safeguarding fundamental rights

In February 2018, countries from the region agreed on the 100 Points of Brasilia during the first triennial evaluation of the 2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action. The document lists one hundred of the best practices for ensuring the protection of and solutions for asylum-seekers, refugees, returnees, displaced and stateless persons. It also represents an important contribution on behalf of Latin American and Caribbean States to the Global Compact on Refugees.

### Access to asylum and acceptable reception conditions

Despite a few States adopting restrictive measures—including deportation and denial of access to territory—most governments in the region showed commendable solidarity towards refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, affording them access to territory, protection and assistance. The broader criteria for refugee status, set out in the Cartagena Declaration—incorporated into national legislation by 15 States in the region—added an extra layer of protection for Venezuelan asylum-seekers, who are eligible under these criteria, including for group recognition. UNHCR supported and encouraged States to adopt protection-oriented arrangements to enable legal stay for Venezuelans, as well as access to asylum procedures.

As the refugee status determination (RSD) procedures of many States struggled to provide appropriate protection responses

within an adequate timeframe, UNHCR stepped in to support States in developing simplified and accelerated procedures to increase asylum system efficiencies. This included strengthening registration, data management and documentation capacities to sustain work in a regionally harmonized way and avoid discrepancies in the response that might have resulted in onward movements.

The main vehicle for such support had been the progressively expanding Quality Assurance Initiative (QAI). UNHCR facilitated the second QAI regional roundtable, providing regional asylum authorities an opportunity to exchange and share information on existing asylum procedures, enhancing efficiency in processing large numbers of applications from Venezuelans, as well as Guatemalans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans and Salvadorians. Belize and Paraguay signed on to the QAI and more States expressed interest in joining.

UNHCR's regional response plan for the Nicaragua situation also focused on strengthening reception capacities in Costa Rica, as well as in El Salvador and Honduras. In Costa Rica, where the majority of Nicaraguan asylum claims were filed, UNHCR supported admission to territory, enhancing reception conditions as well as RSD processing and cash-based interventions (CBIs). CBIs were increased inside Nicaragua, where UNHCR strengthened its cooperation with the Council of Protestant Churches to assist more than 800 Central American asylum-seekers and refugees in the country.

### Resolving statelessness

2018 was a year of achievements towards the eradication of statelessness in the Americas with both Chile and Haiti acceding to statelessness conventions. Three years after its adoption, countries evaluated the progresses and the challenges in implementing the Brazil Plan of Action, with many States taking legal steps to prevent statelessness in national systems and facilitate naturalization.

Costa Rica became the first country in the region to grant citizenship to a stateless

migrant through a simplified procedure after adopting a new regulation on facilitated naturalization. In the Dominican Republic, UNHCR welcomed steps taken by the Government to facilitate naturalization for individuals born in the country to two migrant parents. Panama approved the establishment of a statelessness status determination procedure, as did Paraguay, which also approved a bill in favour of developing pathways for facilitated naturalization.

In 2018, **Chile** and **Haiti** acceded to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on the Status of Stateless Persons and the Reduction of Statelessness.

Read the 100 Points of Brasilia.



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### TEDx event highlights the right to citizenship

The activist Maha Mamo, born stateless in Lebanon in 1988 and granted Brazilian citizenship in 2018, was among the speakers at TEDxPlaceDesNationsWomen in Geneva, addressing the theme of “empowerment”—particularly women’s empowerment and gender equality.

“We need to change discrimination in the law. Today I am Brazilian. Today I belong. And everyone has the right to belong.”

—Maha Mamo, activist for the right to citizenship.



### Responding to internal displacement in the Americas

In Colombia, the conduct of armed groups resulted in new and recurrent displacement, as well as restrictions on freedom of movement throughout 2018. UNHCR concentrated its presence in the border areas with Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as along the Pacific Coast where there were high levels of displacement and human rights violations. In 2018 alone, more than 138,000 people were displaced and over 430 human rights defenders were killed.

UNHCR advocated the implementation of a strong legal framework and durable solutions for the 7.8 million IDPs through the Victims and Land Restitution Law.

The situation of insecurity at Colombia's border with Ecuador, combined with the instability that followed the demobilization process, prompted increased refugee movements to Ecuador. In turn, the spillover into Ecuador triggered internal displacement there. With few opportunities for education, recreation and livelihoods, the recruitment of young people to engage in illicit activities was a major concern. UNHCR worked with the Government of Ecuador to enhance its capacity to provide a strengthened response and provided training on the identification and referral of vulnerable people.

### Responding with lifesaving support

UNHCR implemented lifesaving programmes with more than 140 partners in the spirit of solidarity, sharing and mutual support in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. Inter-agency coordination between UNHCR and IOM was key to the response for Venezuelan refugees and migrants. Enhanced partnership with other UN agencies, funds and programmes, as well as coordination and complementarity at the regional level, were strengthened to include asylum-seekers and refugees in the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean towards the achievement of the SDGs.

The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform was established to lead the regional strategic response to the Venezuela situation and provide support to country-level inter-agency coordination,

planning, operational response, resource mobilisation, and information management and communication initiatives.

In December 2018, the platform's 95 partners launched the Regional Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (the RMRP). It aims to respond to the population's needs in an integrated and comprehensive manner, complementing national efforts with key humanitarian interventions in line with governments' priorities and in support of their regional and national response. Complementing these efforts, eight States—Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay—adopted an action plan based on the “Declaration of Quito” and called for the UNHCR-IOM Joint Special Representative to assist in the implementation of the commitments in the “Quito Process”.

UNHCR supported governments respond to the needs of Venezuelans with site planning and provision of safe shelter, legal aid and counselling on access to refugee status and alternative forms of stay, in line with the RMRP objectives. Technical assistance was also provided to ensure effective coordination, including through the preparation of local response plans by, for example, the establishment of referral pathways with hospitals in Lima, Peru and the construction of a primary health centre in Cucuta, Colombia.

In line with the “Brazil Plan of Action's Border of Solidarity” programme, UNHCR opened new offices and strengthened existing ones in the border areas on the routes taken by Venezuelans. It also stepped up its presence in border areas across the region to improve reception conditions and respond to the basic needs of Venezuelan refugees and other people of concern. UNHCR provided much needed humanitarian assistance throughout the region: distributing drinking water, hygiene and dignity kits, blankets and food at main border points. Inside the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, UNHCR implemented similar activities in line with the UN country's “Scale-up strategy”.

In addition to direct assistance, UNHCR expanded its use of cash and provided almost \$8 million, mainly in unrestricted grants. In Mexico, the Office distributed approximately \$2.5 million of cash assistance, almost double the amount from 2017, providing over 3,200 vulnerable families with reloadable prepaid cards, helping them to provide for their shelter,

water and hygiene, food and clothing needs. This in turn helped in establishing livelihoods and reducing protection risks derived from negative coping mechanisms. Cash assistance was also increased in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago to respond to the needs of increasing numbers of displaced Venezuelans.

In addition to responding to the most urgent needs, UNHCR started to identify avenues for solutions from the very onset of the Venezuela situation. For example, UNHCR supported the voluntary relocation of over 4,000 Venezuelans from border areas in Brazil to other cities with greater employment opportunities and services, as a strategy for socioeconomic integration.

In line with the MIRPS, UNHCR responded to mixed movements in the NCA, supporting more than 70 strategic alliances and involving more than 47 development actors and 10 private sector initiatives. These partnerships achieved milestones such as the decentralization of asylum systems at border crossings, the establishment and strengthening of shelters and other safe spaces, and many local integration initiatives such as language courses, granting work permits and vocational training for asylum-seekers and refugees. In 2018, 94,000 people were assisted through the protection network and safe spaces and over 18,200 households were supported with cash-based interventions (particularly in cities in the NCA).

The Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform.



### Preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence in the Americas

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child protection, and exploitation-related risks were a prominent feature in displacement trends in the Americas. Intimate partner violence, femicide, sexual exploitation, child recruitment and family separation were of great concern, disproportionately affecting women, girls, and people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. However, high displacement rates and fluid human mobility often hindered the ability of protection actors to reach out to those most vulnerable with timely and appropriate services.

To address the specific needs of people affected by SGBV, UNHCR established a regional protection from sexual exploitation and abuse network and promoted the coordination and standardization of service provision along the displacement cycle in the Americas. Countries affected by the Venezuela situation and by increased mixed migration towards the north of the continent were prioritised.

**“I consider myself a survivor, because I have moved forward.”**

—Leonor, displaced Colombian and SGBV survivor



Read her story

UNHCR also launched the “Best Interests Procedures Guidelines”, which will be rolled out in the region in 2019. Two specific projects on education and protection for children on the move were implemented as part of the MIRPS in Guatemala and Mexico. The second annual workshop of the regional safe spaces network (RSSN) launched a “Lessons Learned and Toolkit”. In addition to the existing members (Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), participants from other countries such as Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador and the United States of America made steps to join the RSSN initiative.

Two RSSN bi-national workshops were organized in Colombia and Mexico and UNHCR together with the Human Rights Center of the Berkeley School of Law co-published “The Silence I Carry: Disclosing gender-based violence in forced displacement”, an exploratory report on ways to facilitate safe access of survivors to emergency protection services.



### Building better futures

#### Comprehensive solutions

UNHCR supported the leadership that MIRPS States, together with strategic partners such as the Organization of American States, showed and encouraged other States to participate through political or financial support. The MIRPS engaged financial institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, established synergies with the Comprehensive Development Plan led by Mexico with the NCA countries and supported by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Government of Mexico took steps to include refugees and asylum-seekers in the 2030 Agenda and the 2018 Voluntary National Review mechanism that assesses States’ implementation of the SDGs. The Voluntary National Review report also captured how refugees and asylum-seekers can contribute to achieving the SDGs.

Building on the success of a well-established local integration initiative in Mexico, UNHCR and partners provided job placement services and psychosocial and legal support to refugees who were relocated from southern Mexico to local integration zones in Coahuila and Jalisco States, where many were employed in local manufacturing.

UNHCR and partners also supported nearly 600 people through a workshop on employment and labour rights. More than 200 people were provided with job-matching services through a network of private sector employers in Mexico City. Over 300 people were provided with training, mentoring and other livelihood opportunities.

Costa Rica made progress in local integration through initiatives such as the “living integration quality seal”, an integration initiative that focuses on livelihood opportunities. The Government issued guidance on refugees in the public education system, addressed barriers to equal access to education, and promoted specific procedures for enrolment as well as for the recognition and validation of studies. In Ecuador, the “graduation model” provided livelihood opportunities and fostered the social protection of around 600 families in 2018 (400 of which were supported by UNHCR and 200 by the United States of America). In Brazil, the voluntary relocation programme for Venezuelans managed by the Government with the support of UNHCR and other UN agencies relocated nearly 2,000 Venezuelans from Roraima to shelters in 13 municipalities in different States. A recent survey showed that 43% of the relocated Venezuelans of working age had succeeded in finding a job in the city of relocation.



### Venezuelan asylum-seekers strengthen Brazil's workforce

An innovative voluntary relocation programme helps Venezuelans and their hosts thrive in cities like São Paulo and Brasília.

“It’s great to feel that they accept us and to see that we can be part of the future of the country.”

—Rolando, Venezuelan participating in a UNHCR-supported employment programme.



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### Resettlement

2018 closed with a historically low number of resettlement departures. At a time when needs were dramatically high, only 24,827 refugees found a durable solution through resettlement, primarily in the United States of America and Canada, as a result of particularly restrictive selection criteria and diminishing places. At the same time, four countries in the Southern Cone—Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay—made progress in setting up community-based sponsorship and resettlement programmes, with the support of the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism.

In 2018, 1,456 people were submitted for resettlement to the United States of America, Australia, Brazil and Uruguay. Of these, 150 people were resettled through the Protection Transfer Arrangement, a regional mechanism that facilitates resettlement procedures for people at risk of serious harm or death (see the chapter on *Building better futures*).

### Strengthening participatory and community-based approaches

In an effort to curb instances of xenophobia against Venezuelans and promote solidarity with people forced to flee, UNHCR together with IOM and other UN partners launched awareness campaigns throughout the region such as the “Somos lo Mismo” campaign in Panama, the “Tu Causa Es Mi Causa” in Peru, and the “Países Hermanos” campaign and “Somos Panas” in Colombia.



These were aired on radio and widely shared on digital ads, mass media publications, free press, massive mailings, organic content in social media, as well as events such as workshops for journalists or initiatives at community level. Innovation was key to strengthening protection through participatory and community-based approaches. In 2018, UNHCR designed, piloted and rolled out a protection monitoring tool for the Americas to collect, process and analyse comparable data on protection risks and specific needs, which then guided referral of individual

cases and informed programming. The tool was adopted in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, as well as in other countries of the Southern Cone, for the response to the Venezuela situation and was also adapted for use in Mexico and Central America. By enabling real time input of survey data to manage profiles and record protection needs (as well as level of access and enjoyment of rights) in an online platform, the tool allows risks to be addressed in a timely and adequate fashion (see below).



### Harnessing big data for protection monitoring in the Venezuela situation

In 2018, with the support of UN Global Pulse, UNHCR launched a new project to improve media monitoring analysis for protection monitoring purposes. The “Venezuela media monitoring analysis report” flagged protection-related incidents, specific profiles or at-risk groups that were targeted (such as indigenous groups, or faith-based organizations) and other sociopolitical developments prior and during the development of the humanitarian crisis. The big data project worked across UNHCR’s information management, protection and public information teams to collect and classify more than 6,900 news clippings, media articles and more than 1.2 million social media posts to improve UNHCR’s protection monitoring.



© UNHCR/Brian Scamox



## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Consequences of underfunding

The fluidity of the Venezuela situation called for flexibility in responding to the needs of people on the move. Critical needs in key sectors, such as protection, registration and emergency assistance, or in geographic areas, such as border crossings, were a priority for support. Inadequate funding impaired UNHCR's ability to maintain and establish presence in certain areas, as well as to strengthen protection networks to ensure access to territory, and support registration. In such a situation, needs, such as access to financial services, sustainable livelihood, health and education were not adequately addressed. Only about 20% to 30% of services for people with specific needs, including cash-based interventions, were delivered by partners.

In Colombia, the arrival of significant numbers of Venezuelan refugees and migrants meant reprogramming, reprioritization and adjustments of pre-planned activities. This had an impact on the capacity to maintain adequate attention to the needs of IDPs, especially at times of influx.

Unmet needs in Central America, in particular in the NCA countries, prevented operations from expanding to strengthen border monitoring, establish case



management systems and support safe spaces to the extent required. Lack of funding further prevented some of the planned interventions under the MIRPS, such as strengthening shelter capacities, social protection and employment, access to education, or strengthening community-based projects in countries of origin.

In Costa Rica and Mexico, the initial unmet needs during the first half of the year required adjustments to the operations, in particular to CBIs and integration programming, impacting the type, quantity and length of assistance for people of concern.

### Budget

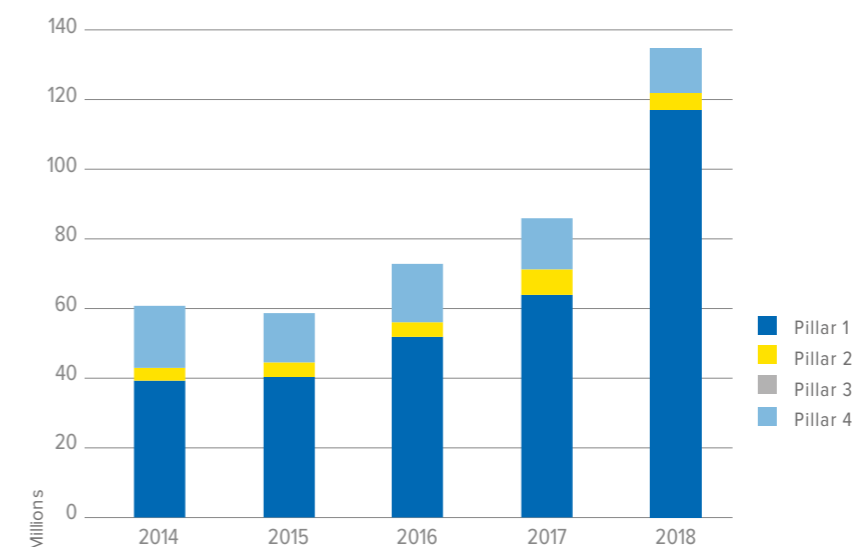
- ExCom original budget: **\$152.5 million**.
- Final budget: **\$205.9 million**.
- Budget increase: **\$53.4 million / +35%**, mainly due to the Venezuela situation for critical needs of displaced people, with particular emphasis on protection issues.

### 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	3,411	3%	2%
	Unearmarked	23,087	17%	12%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	49,854	37%	2%
	Softly earmarked	35,005	26%	6%
	Unearmarked	16,252	12%	5%
Programme support costs	In-kind	289	Less than 1%	1%
Other income		2,039	2%	1%
		3,742	3%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>133,679</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>

- Expenditure in the Americas represented **3%** of UNHCR global expenditure.
- **37%** of expenditure was funded from earmarked voluntary contributions.
- Highest percentage of expenditure funded from unearmarked voluntary contributions, at **12%**.
- Voluntary earmarked contributions to the Americas increased by **\$68.5 million / +162%** compared to 2017.

### EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS 2014-2018 | USD





## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
<b>NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>							
Canada	Budget	1,836,756	50,595	-	-	1,887,351	
	Expenditure	1,696,763	34,154	-	-	1,730,917	
United States of America Regional Office <sup>1</sup>	Budget	23,978,001	7,915,022	-	-	31,893,024	
	Expenditure	12,899,215	4,675,327	-	-	17,574,542	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>25,814,757</b>	<b>7,965,618</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,780,375</b>	<b>16%</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>14,595,979</b>	<b>4,709,481</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,305,460</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>							
Argentina Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	Budget	12,731,687	168,745	-	-	12,900,432	
	Expenditure	10,512,681	90,475	-	-	10,603,157	
Brazil	Budget	15,796,898	175,992	-	-	15,972,889	
	Expenditure	12,151,125	167,383	-	-	12,318,509	
Colombia	Budget	12,571,882	-	-	21,556,495	34,128,378	
	Expenditure	11,029,170	-	-	11,863,357	22,892,527	
Costa Rica	Budget	12,085,994	-	-	-	12,085,994	
	Expenditure	8,338,937	-	-	-	8,338,937	
Regional Legal Unit Costa Rica	Budget	3,971,018	831,118	-	-	4,802,136	
	Expenditure	2,460,465	318,119	-	-	2,778,583	
Ecuador	Budget	21,343,547	-	-	-	21,343,547	
	Expenditure	12,452,143	-	-	-	12,452,143	
Mexico	Budget	24,309,789	-	-	-	24,309,789	
	Expenditure	16,911,728	-	-	-	16,911,728	
Panama Regional Office <sup>3</sup>	Budget	27,001,119	-	-	-	27,001,119	
	Expenditure	19,026,621	-	-	-	19,026,621	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Budget	15,480,616	-	-	-	15,480,616	
	Expenditure	6,499,021	-	-	-	6,499,021	
Regional activities <sup>4</sup>	Budget	4,190,460	-	-	-	4,190,460	
	Expenditure	2,551,959	-	-	-	2,551,959	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>149,483,010</b>	<b>1,175,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,556,495</b>	<b>172,215,360</b>	<b>84%</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>101,933,850</b>	<b>575,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,863,357</b>	<b>114,373,184</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>175,297,767</b>	<b>9,141,473</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,556,495</b>	<b>205,995,735</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>116,529,829</b>	<b>5,285,458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,863,357</b>	<b>133,678,644</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>2</sup> Includes activities in Argentina and Peru.

<sup>3</sup> Includes activities in Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

<sup>4</sup> Regional activities cover the entire Americas region.

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAS | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects		
United States of America	30,025,571	600,000		31,600,000	62,225,571
Germany				7,954,545	7,954,545
European Union	6,786,878	599,010	330,247		7,716,135
Central Emergency Response Fund	4,795,941				4,795,941
Private donors in Mexico	866,217			3,236,618	4,102,836
Sweden	2,206,045				2,206,045
Spain	1,714,286		285,714		2,000,000
Private donors in Spain	13,169			1,771,653	1,784,822
Denmark	1,712,357				1,712,357
Private donors in the United States of America	1,572,797			32,851	1,605,649
Canada				1,571,092	1,571,092
Republic of Korea			1,390,412		1,390,412
Norway	1,291,921				1,291,921
Switzerland	717,554		508,130		1,225,684
Private donors in Germany	988,537				988,537
Private donors in Brazil	1,441			960,331	961,772
Japan	941,708				941,708
IOM	922,525				922,525
Private donors in Canada	821			706,749	707,570
UN Peacebuilding Fund	676,536				676,536
Luxembourg	261,506			366,109	627,615
Netherlands	603,865				603,865
Italy	592,417				592,417
France	500,000				500,000
Private donors in Australia	422,590				422,590
Private donors in Switzerland	268,891			100,000	368,891
UN Post-Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Colombia				311,604	311,604
Private donors in France	284,960				284,960
Private donors in Japan	161,348				161,348
Argentina				107,100	107,100
UNAIDS				44,000	44,000
Brazil				33,235	33,235
Private donors worldwide	3,914			22,334	26,248
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16,182				16,182
Private donors in Thailand	7,204				7,204
Private donors in China	5,362			41	5,403
Holy See	5,000				5,000
Private donors in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3,503				3,503
Private donors in Italy	85			2,250	2,335
Private donors in the Netherlands	1,504				1,504
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>58,372,635</b>	<b>1,199,010</b>	<b>2,926,107</b>	<b>48,408,909</b>	<b>110,906,661</b>

\*Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Contributions include 7% programme support costs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a total of \$55,560 acknowledged in 2017 for activities with implementation in 2018 and excludes \$1.8 million acknowledged in 2018 for activities with implementation in 2019 and beyond.

<sup>3</sup> Includes contributions earmarked at a situation overall level to North of Central America and Venezuela situations.