

Europe



FOREWORD

In 2018, people fleeing their countries due to conflict, human rights violations and persecution continued to seek protection in Europe. At the end of the year, there were more than 6.4 million refugees in the region. Turkey hosted the largest refugee population, including some 3.6 million Syrian refugees, while inside Ukraine, the conflict had displaced 1.5 million people.

The developing countries hosting 85% of the world's refugees in 2018 received insufficient support, compounding an already complex situation amplified by the lack of common approaches to achieving asylum and durable solutions—including access to legal pathways. This situation led to irregular movements towards and within the continent, and posed a range of protection challenges.

The year saw significant changes in movement patterns to Europe with, overall, a significant reduction of arrivals compared to previous years, and a return to pre-2014 levels. However, fewer people making the dangerous journey did not reduce its risks nor reduce casualties. On the contrary, the journey became deadlier as overall search and rescue capacity at sea declined and push-backs and violence at land borders continued. One life was lost for every 50 people who attempted the sea journey, an average of six deaths per day in 2018. While sea arrivals to Italy dropped considerably, asylum-seekers continued to arrive in the Greek islands, and Spain became the main entry point for refugees and migrants travelling along the Mediterranean routes.

A resident of East Ukraine, forced to move into a basement after his house was bombed.

Despite efforts to develop and offer pragmatic solutions to the situation in the Mediterranean, *ad hoc*, boat-by-boat approaches to each new search and rescue situation became the norm, and UNHCR correspondingly strengthened its partnerships to advocate safe and predictable disembarkation mechanisms and responsibility-sharing.

Reception conditions were inadequate in some States, leading to additional protection challenges, particularly for unaccompanied children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Despite reduced arrival rates, divergent views on asylum persisted across Europe, with restrictive policies coupled with a challenging legal and political environment. This resulted in concrete obstacles to protection for people of concern and contributed to irregular onward movements within Europe. In some cases, public and political discourse and rhetoric was toxic or xenophobic, severely hampering results-focused protection policy development.

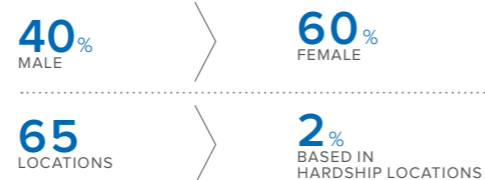
Nevertheless, many States committed to the Global Compact on Refugees and maintained asylum policies and systems of high standard. There were also generous measures of solidarity towards refugees and host communities, both within Europe and beyond the region. These included safeguarding access to asylum, legal pathways and durable solutions, especially integration. European citizens, civil society organizations, cities and local governments showed remarkable support to refugees and asylum-seekers, with more than 45 European cities joining the #WithRefugees campaign (see chapter on *Working in partnership*).

Against this environment, UNHCR focused on safeguarding the asylum space in Europe by promoting direct access to asylum procedures and acceptable reception conditions. It also worked, together with partners, to strengthen participatory and community-based approaches to protection and solutions. Despite difficult working environments and pending durable political solutions, UNHCR and partners provided support to vulnerable IDP populations.

Pascale Moreau

Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe

GLOBAL WORKFORCE IN EUROPE*: 1,407



*Excluding Headquarters and including 491 affiliate workforce staff.

Key data and achievements in Europe

Resettlement

Europe is the **1st region of destination** of resettled people worldwide
19 out of 29 resettlement countries are in Europe



People resettled to Europe in 2018

26,081 ↓ **2%** compared to 2017

47% of people resettled worldwide went to Europe

Top 5 resettlement countries in Europe

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 5,698 | 2 France 5,109 | 4 Germany 3,217 |
| 3 Sweden 4,871 | 5 Norway 2,324 | |

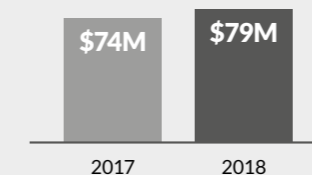
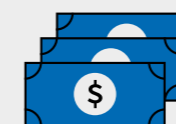
Biometric registration



3,837 individuals biometrically enrolled by the end of 2018

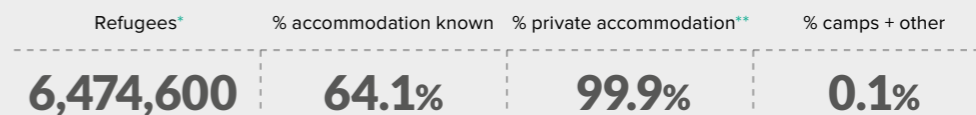
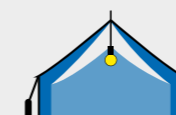
0.1% of total individuals biometrically registered

Cash-based interventions



Refugees living in/out of camps

Data as of 31st December 2018



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

Child protection



42% of refugee arrivals 12,700 children who arrived in Europe in 2018 were unaccompanied and separated

14,600 refugee children were resettled in Europe in 2018, mostly to the United Kingdom, France and Sweden

Partners and budget allocated

USD millions

\$199.7 million allocated to 193 partners (41% of regional expenditure)



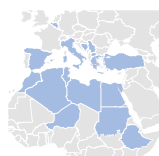
MAJOR SITUATIONS IN EUROPE IN 2018



UKRAINE

Continued fighting or tension affected many communities and vital infrastructure, such as water and power near the line of contact. Residents of non-government controlled areas faced a range of restrictions on their freedom of movement. UNHCR maintained its emergency response as part of the Humanitarian Country Team, providing lifesaving support and leading the Protection and the Shelter and NFI Clusters.

↓ 1.5 million



MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES

There was a significant reduction of arrivals (both by sea and land) compared to previous years, however, the journey became more deadly; 2,277 lost their lives at sea.

	2017	2018
Italy	119,400	↓ 23,400
Spain	28,300	↑ 65,400
Greece	35,400	↑ 50,500

↓ 141,500
Arrived in Europe via the Mediterranean routes



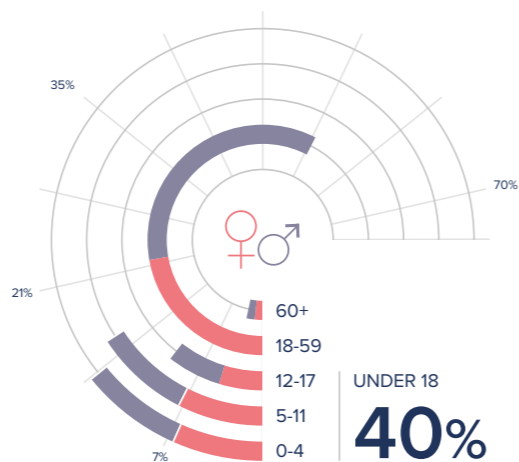
TURKEY

Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees worldwide.

As more than 90% of refugees in Turkey live among the host community, efforts to boost the integration capacity of national institutions started to have a positive impact in the resilience of the communities in Turkey and the region at large.

↑ 3.6 million
Syrian refugees

AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



11 million PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN EUROPE

REFUGEES	6.5 million
ASYLUM-SEEKERS	1.2 million
RETURNEES (REFUGEES AND IDPs)	250
IDPs	2.7 million
STATELESS PERSONS	533,000
OTHERS OF CONCERN	72,000

Despite a significant drop of arrival rates, with a return to pre-2014 levels, divergent views on asylum and restrictive policies coupled with a challenging legal and political environment persisted across Europe. 714,800 asylum applications were received, a drop of 11% compared to 2017.



- Ukraine situation
- MYMP country
- Mediterranean routes: main country of arrival
- Refugees and migrants
- IDPs
- Negative Trend compared with 2017
- Positive trend compared with 2017



ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Safeguarding fundamental rights

Ensuring access to asylum

UNHCR supported the right to asylum by working at both the legal and advisory level through enhanced and systematic monitoring, and proactive advocacy on legislation or policy developments affecting asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as strategic litigation, individual legal counselling and legal representation.

In Western and Central Europe, for instance, UNHCR supported the enhanced and systematic monitoring of data collection capacity to engage strategically in national legislative developments. This was key in providing strong data analysis for successful evidence-based strategic advocacy initiatives, providing insights on a range of issues including access to territory, reception conditions, pushbacks and related violence and risks associated with onward journeys. The most notable example of such evidence-based advocacy was the “Desperate Journeys” report (see opposite page). Other examples included improved public factsheets about resettlement and arrivals of people of concern available on UNHCR data portal.

In the Western Balkans, UNHCR addressed cross-regional movements by strengthening information-sharing and consolidating interventions between offices. At the country level, activities included supported screening and referral mechanisms for refugees and migrants, as well as the provision of basic assistance and access to services.

In Greece, UNHCR and its partners assisted some 10,000 asylum-seekers and beneficiaries of international protection with counselling and legal representation. More than 600 people were supported with legal aid at the appeal stage of the asylum procedure.

In Eastern Europe, the “quality initiative” provided a regional forum for capacity development. Participating countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) shared common challenges regarding asylum procedures, including the balancing of national security considerations with relevant provisions in international refugee law.

UNHCR worked closely with local authorities towards ensuring an effective response to movements involving people of concern by developing methodologies to reinforce the identification and referral of people with specific needs. This resulted in “Fair and Fast”, a paper outlining concrete steps to establish accelerated and simplified asylum procedures that allow for a quick determination of who is in need of international protection and should receive support to integrate, and who is not and can thus be channelled into return procedures.

Ensuring protection in mixed movements

UNHCR advocated the establishment of a coordinated and predictable regional response to rescue at sea, as well as greater responsibility-sharing. This included increased rescue capacity, predictable disembarkation points, greater support for those countries where most refugees and migrants arrive, and improved access to safe and legal pathways (such as resettlement, family reunification, education and labour schemes).

It also included greater protection for unaccompanied children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and tougher measures against the perpetrators of crimes against refugees and migrants, including traffickers and smugglers.

UNHCR and IOM submitted a proposal to the European Council for a regional mechanism for the swift disembarkation and processing of rescued people. Although agreement among Member States on such a concerted approach was not reached, UNHCR welcomed the contributions of some States who demonstrated solidarity and committed to saving lives and finding solutions, delivering on fundamental humanitarian principles.

Downloaded 367,000 times, UNHCR’s “Desperate Journeys” was a key advocacy product, calling for a coordinated and predictable regional mechanism to strengthen rescue at sea, access to asylum procedures, early identification of unaccompanied and separated children seeking asylum, and access to safe and legal pathways for people of concern.

Promoting acceptable reception conditions

UNHCR remained concerned by the inadequacy of reception conditions in many countries, despite working closely with governments and other partners to enhance response capacity and contingency planning, in particular regarding reception arrangements. For instance, the reception centre in Cyprus operated at its maximum capacity while experiencing critical gaps in its capacity to provide access to information and to legal and social welfare services, particularly for people with specific needs.

Reception and identification centres on the Greek islands were overcrowded, forcing many to live in tents outside and making unaccompanied children particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation. UNHCR secured more than 27,000 spaces under Greece’s urban accommodation scheme, providing thousands of vulnerable asylum-seekers with better shelter options. The Office worked closely with the Government towards transitioning the complex urban accommodation and cash programmes to national institutions, building their capacity to take over and integrate these services within national structures.

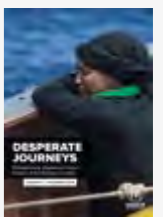
“Fair and Fast: UNHCR discussion paper on accelerated and simplified procedures in the European Union”.



Read the fact sheets on UNHCR’s data portal.



Read the full “Desperate Journeys” report.



Thousands of asylum-seekers moved off Greek islands

UNHCR helped the Government move vulnerable asylum-seekers from reception centres on the Aegean Islands to shelter on the mainland.

“I hope and pray that the situation at Volvi will be better.”

—Mohammed Al Ahmad, Syrian refugee in Lesvos, Greece.



In Bosnia and Herzegovina, reception capacity was not sufficient to accommodate all people in need, leaving them exposed to the elements and obstructing their access to asylum procedures as formal administrative residency is a pre-requisite for submitting an application. As a result, UNHCR supported the screening and referral mechanisms for refugees and migrants, and provided assistance and access to basic services.

In Italy, restrictive measures to reform the reception system were adopted, ostensibly to reduce costs and improve efficiency and accountability. A two-tier reception system was established, with “first-line” reception facilities reserved for asylum-seekers throughout the whole duration of the procedure, and “second-line” facilities reserved exclusively for beneficiaries of international protection and unaccompanied children. UNHCR advocated basic safeguards and reiterated its offer of support to ensure that these are maintained, in particular for vulnerable people.

Child protection

UNHCR focused on child protection with pilot projects supporting strengthened procedures and services for unaccompanied and separated children in Italy, Serbia, Sweden and Switzerland. Another project to strengthen procedures for such children in Western Europe led to initiatives including training for guardians, mapping of services and related gaps, reception monitoring and stakeholder engagement on best interests’ procedures.

Working with IOM and UNICEF, UNHCR developed recommendations to the EU on data collection in relation to children, and “Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe” factsheets.

The three agencies also provided child protection technical support to a Lumos Foundation research initiative on care arrangements for unaccompanied children in Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain.

Resolving internal displacement

Challenges persisted in securing protection and durable solutions for IDPs and others affected by unresolved conflicts in the region.

In Ukraine, UNHCR expressed specific concern about living conditions and access to fundamental rights for residents of non-government controlled areas, particularly for those with specific needs. UNHCR-coordinated protection monitoring was key in identifying and responding to human rights violations and protection risks encountered by IDPs and the conflict-affected population at large. UNHCR and its partners provided individual case management, legal assistance, protection counselling, and individual cash-based assistance. At the national level, UNHCR monitored legislative developments affecting IDPs and advocated changes in policy and practice to address their protection needs and rights. This included, for example, IDPs’ equal access to pensions and social benefits on the same ground as other citizens, in view of linking social assistance to an individual’s vulnerability regardless of his or her individual IDP registration status. In October 2018, UNHCR supported the “Together for the Result” forum on internal displacement in Kyiv, Ukraine, where 150 civil society representatives, members of NGOs, IDPs, and people from conflict-affected areas sought to address the most pressing problems for IDPs, and present solutions.

ARND BRONKHORST



Supreme Court of Ukraine takes landmark decision to protect pension rights of IDPs

For hundreds of thousands of IDPs and other conflict-affected people, their state pension is the only form of income.

“It is time to de-link IDP registration and pensions and create a simple mechanism to pay pensions on government-controlled territory, through Ukrainian banks, to pensioners regardless of their place of permanent residence.”

—Ms. Noel Calhoun, UNHCR Deputy Representative in Ukraine.



Resolving statelessness

Throughout the region, UNHCR assisted States find solutions to statelessness, focusing on removing obstacles to birth registration so that no child is born stateless in Europe. The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the protection of children in migration, calling on Member States to ensure that childhood statelessness be adequately addressed in national laws. Following a baseline study carried out by UNHCR with its partner—the Tirana Legal Aid Society—and a period of consultation with the “Friends of Children Parliamentary Group” facilitated by UNCHR with UNICEF and national NGO partners, Albania removed barriers to birth registration, particularly for children of Albanian parents born abroad and for children from the Roma and Egyptian communities.

Enhancing the identification of solutions to specific statelessness situations, UNHCR, together with governments and other stakeholders, published two mapping studies on statelessness in Portugal and in Switzerland.

The Office also provided technical advice to Armenia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Netherlands and Ukraine in drafting or improving existing statelessness determination procedures. Iceland aligned its legislation with the standards set out in the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and Montenegro adopted a new law, establishing a statelessness determination procedure.

UNHCR supported Kosovo (Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)) and Montenegro in resolving civil registration issues and identifying solutions, while gradually looking to transfer this activity to regular consular services.

Together with OSCE, UNHCR organized the second practical seminar on sharing good practices on statelessness in Vienna, and started a series of regional preparatory meetings in Europe in the lead-up to the High-Level Event on Statelessness in October 2019, which will mark the mid-point of the #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness by 2024.

Spain
acceded to the
1961 Convention
on the Reduction
of Statelessness.



Read more about the “Together for the Result” forum.



Responding with lifesaving support

Internal displacement in Ukraine

Continued fighting or tension affected many communities and vital infrastructure such as water and power near the line of contact. Civilians were at constant risk of being injured or killed. Mines and unexploded ordnance posed a daily danger. The armed forces occupied civilian property, and in many cases, civilians had no documentation regarding the requisition of their property.

In line with its five-year strategy for IDPs in Ukraine, UNHCR maintained its emergency response as part of the Humanitarian Country Team, providing shelter and protection, including support to people with specific needs, and leading the Protection and Shelter and NFI Clusters. As part of its winterization programme, UNHCR stepped up the distribution of clothing, fuel and cash to thousands of displaced households in eastern Ukraine, where winter temperatures reach as low as -30° Celsius, and reinforced shelters and heated tents at checkpoints along the contact line. The Office provided over \$1.7 million in cash assistance to more than 5,500 IDPs and nearly 400 refugees and asylum-seekers. An agreement with the national postal service allowed the distribution of cash through pre-existing systems for the payment of social benefits in the national system.

UNHCR and its partners also implemented 86 community support initiatives to mobilize existing capacities within the internally displaced and refugee communities, empowering them to organize emergency response activities, protect themselves and identify solutions.

The Office provided over **\$1.7 million** in cash assistance to more than 5,500 IDPs and nearly 400 refugees and asylum-seekers.

The Office also launched some 60 projects to promote peaceful co-existence on both sides of the contact line.

As part of the “16 Days of Activism campaign against sexual and gender-based violence”, UNHCR organized a community-based forum on SGBV in the context of forced displacement in eastern Ukraine. The forum provided an opportunity for IDPs, community-based organizations, NGOs, international organizations, and state actors to share practical experiences, network and raise awareness on issues of SGBV. The event concluded with a list of recommendations.

Responding to the needs of new arrivals.

UNHCR distributed some \$79 million to respond to the immediate needs of people of concern in Europe, with the majority of distributions taking place in Greece and Ukraine. In Greece, UNHCR partnered with two international NGOs, through the Greece Cash Alliance (GCA), to provide monthly cash assistance to more than 52,000 refugees and asylum-seekers.

In the Western Balkans, UNHCR collaborated with the authorities and other key stakeholders to respond to the most urgent humanitarian and protection needs, with a particular attention to unaccompanied and separated children, victims of SGBV and other people with specific needs. With IOM, UNHCR ensured the overall coordination of the humanitarian response, and supported health referrals to public institution and the integration of children into public education. Additionally, UNHCR identified the most vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees and supported them with shelter, core relief items, legal counselling and psychosocial services.

Harmonization of cash assistance in Greece

Cash assistance is part of the emergency support to integration and accommodation programme, implemented by the Greece Cash Alliance (GCA) in coordination with the Greek Ministry of Migration Policy.

UNHCR’s partnership through the GCA enabled a harmonized cash programme, allowing refugees to receive cash assistance on one single card. The GCA also uses a single monitoring framework and the same financial service provider through a common cash facility approach adapted to the Greek context, bringing together the humanitarian cash volumes to achieve economies of scale.

By the end of 2018, over 90,300 people of concern had received cash assistance on at least one occasion since April 2017 through the GCA—in October 2018 alone, nearly 56,700 people received about \$6 million in cash. Recipients of cash assistance were largely Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Syrian refugees.

To support the cash programme, UNHCR deployed its cash assistance management system, CashAssist. The system allows UNHCR and its partners to deliver cash assistance in an automated, timely and accountable manner to refugees and asylum-seekers through the Office’s global registration and case management system database, proGres v4.

A 2018 case study on the GCA as an operational model, conducted by the Cash Learning Partnership, confirmed the general effectiveness of the GCA’s delivery model.



In Serbia, UNHCR and partners provided specific training for guardians to properly identify unaccompanied children at risk, and to facilitate their transfer to specialized accommodation.

In Spain, UNHCR supported the national authorities to address obstacles for asylum-seekers in accessing accommodation and asylum procedures, and filled gaps by providing emergency shelters for vulnerable people. Through the partnership with the Spanish Refugees Council, UNHCR enhanced access to

information on international protection to people arriving by sea, reaching over 15,300 people of concern, about 49% of the sea arrivals to the Andalusian coast from July to the end of 2018. UNHCR maintained a presence at the main entry points for sea and land arrivals to Spain, conducting monitoring, extensive capacity-building for authorities and civil societies on access to territory and asylum and prevention of *refoulement*, identification and referrals of people with specific needs, and timely data collection for advocacy purposes.

Building better futures

Durable solutions for refugees and IDPs

Encouraging developments were made towards durable solutions across Europe. Many States demonstrated solidarity through commitments to receiving refugees through resettlement and establishing complementary pathways. An impressive number of cities and local governments played their part in fully committing to the integration of refugees.

Resettlement to Europe was an essential component of the global resettlement programme. Some 20 European Union Member States pledged over 50,000 resettlement places for 2018-2019 and took steps to admit larger numbers of resettled refugees. UNHCR supported the European Union in negotiating a European Commission proposal for the establishment of a resettlement framework, providing practical and policy expertise on resettlement and humanitarian admission.

Several States also received people evacuated from Libya, either through the Evacuation Transit Mechanism in Niger or directly. In Eastern Europe, a changed context did not allow for the continuation of resettlement activities.

Following the adoption of a “Strategy of integration of internally displaced persons and of implementation of durable solutions on the internal displacement for the period up to 2020”, the Government of Ukraine developed an action plan that envisages

the elaboration of local integration plans and mechanisms to access social, temporary and affordable housing.

In Azerbaijan and Georgia, UNHCR supported IDPs to access legal assistance. In Azerbaijan alone, close to 8,000 IDPs benefitted from legal aid and counselling services.

UNHCR engaged with traditional actors in promoting the integration of refugees, developing new partnerships for solutions in cooperation with the OECD. A joint action plan was launched in April 2018 to expand employment opportunities for refugees and identify key actions to ensure their successful integration in labour markets. The plan led to a series of employment workshops that brought together potential employers, authorities and people of concern in Bulgaria, Hungary and Malta.

Complementary pathways

Complementary pathways—including through humanitarian admission, humanitarian visas or family reunification—were established in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, contributing to greater responsibility-sharing. UNHCR supported these efforts through coordination, implementation and evaluation. Community-based sponsorship approaches were well received, including through the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative, with a pilot programme in the United Kingdom, and commitments made in other countries such as Ireland and Spain.

The Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative.



Strengthening participatory and community-based approaches

While engaging with governments in protection, advocacy and legal interventions, UNHCR worked to integrate age, gender and diversity considerations both in operational planning and programme implementation. This led to a series of participatory assessments, while further efforts were made to establish effective feedback mechanisms to UNHCR regarding programming and interventions. In Cyprus, for instance, the articulation of refugees’ own experiences was incorporated into UNHCR’s country advocacy strategy.

The Global Youth Advisory Council was involved in the drafting process of the Global Compact on Refugees. It conducted community consultations in ten countries with over 250 young refugees, community leaders, members of the host country and service providers.

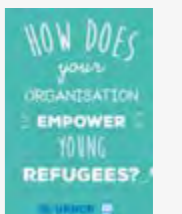
The first European youth initiative fund was launched in 2018 by UNHCR and its partner, the European Youth Forum, awarding ten small grants to youth-led projects that

promote social cohesion activities across Europe. In 11 countries in Western and Central Europe, utilizing a community-based approach, UNHCR developed a toolkit for teachers to raise awareness about asylum-seekers and refugees in schools, and to provide guidance on psychosocial support for displaced children displaying behavioural signs of stress or trauma in the classroom.

In line with SDG commitments, UNHCR actively participated in the regional UN Sustainable Development Group in Europe and Central Asia, co-chairing (together with UNDP) the Issue-Based Coalition on large movements of people, displacement and resilience towards the principle to “leave no one behind”.

In Turkey, together with the Government and concerned communities, UNHCR developed and implemented a social cohesion strategy to strengthen social interaction between refugees and host communities. Platforms for dialogue were established to alleviate causes of social tension between refugees and local communities.

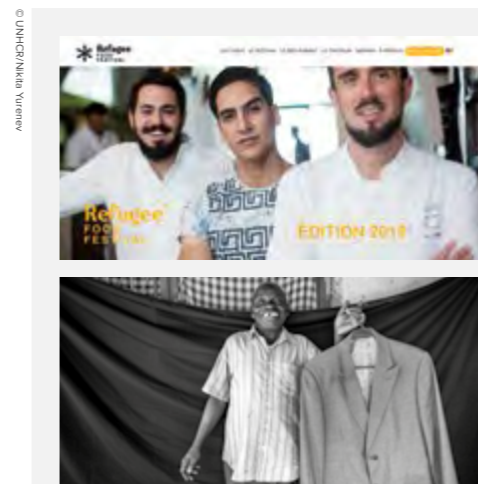
The European Youth Initiative Fund 2018.



Changing perceptions about refugees through cultural activities in schools

In 2018, UNHCR partnered with the Refugee Food Festival and schools in Normandy, France, to educate children on the culture and experiences of refugees. The Refugee Food Festival is a citizen-led initiative by “Food Sweet Food” NGO.

The packed programme included bringing refugees in to present to children in their classrooms, an interactive visit to Za’atari camp in Jordan, lunch prepared by refugee chefs, a chance to meet two Syrian rappers, and a tour of the UNHCR exhibition, “The Most Important Thing”.



FINANCIAL INFORMATION



Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries support millions of refugees worldwide

The Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries are two of the longest-serving and loyal partners to UNHCR. Millions of refugees have benefited from the lifesaving support provided thanks to their funding. The two partnerships date back to 2002 and 2009 respectively. In 2018, support from both lotteries totaled more than \$6 million, combining an annual core unearmarked contribution and project-based grants focusing on supporting refugee education and improved environmental sustainability.



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In 2018, Europe received the second highest portion of any region of tightly earmarked funding, mostly for the response in Greece and Ukraine. Outside of those areas, however, UNHCR was reliant on the use of flexible funding to efficiently respond to new and ongoing needs in emergency-like

or post-emergency situations, bolstering efforts or scaling up assistance where needed. Thanks to flexible funding, UNHCR was able to maintain activities benefiting refugees, IDPs and other people of concern in operations across Europe.

Budget

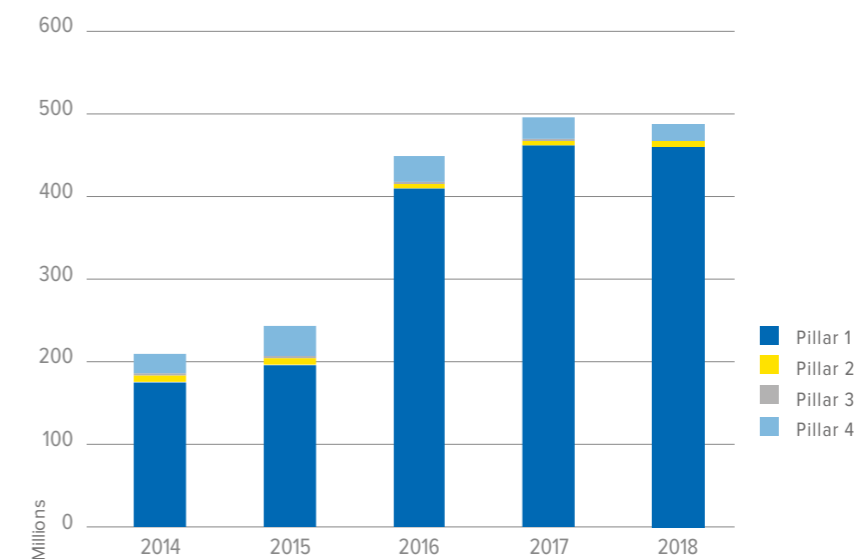
- ExCom original budget: **\$876.3 million**.
- Final budget: **\$881.4 million**.
- Budget increase: **\$5.1 million** mainly due to CBI operations in Greece.

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	20,563	4%	12%
	Unearmarked	24,967	5%	13%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	366,128	75%	15%
	Softly earmarked	52,104	11%	9%
	Unearmarked	17,576	4%	5%
	In-kind	1,685	Less than 1%	5%
Programme support costs		2,205	Less than 1%	1%
Other income		217	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
TOTAL		485,445	100%	11%

- Expenditure in Europe represented **11%** of UNHCR global expenditure.
- **75%** of expenditure was funded from earmarked voluntary contributions.
- Voluntary contributions to Europe were stable compared to 2017 with a slight increase of **\$10 million** or 2% while expenditure decreased by 2%.

EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE 2014-2018 | USD



BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
EASTERN EUROPE							
Belarus	Budget	1,591,045	82,209	-	-	1,673,254	
	Expenditure	1,286,325	81,901	-	-	1,368,226	
Georgia Regional Office ¹	Budget	11,042,657	507,122	-	4,972,920	16,522,700	
	Expenditure	6,866,444	385,228	-	3,248,727	10,500,398	
Russian Federation	Budget	5,271,751	893,181	-	-	6,164,933	
	Expenditure	3,811,390	730,354	-	-	4,541,744	
Turkey	Budget	436,064,688	2,790	-	-	436,067,478	
	Expenditure	123,088,034	620	-	-	123,088,654	
Ukraine	Budget	6,029,065	813,963	-	24,240,897	31,083,924	
	Expenditure	4,398,284	459,691	-	14,441,812	19,299,788	
SUBTOTAL	Budget	459,999,206	2,299,266	-	29,213,817	491,512,289	56%
	Expenditure	139,450,477	1,657,795	-	17,690,539	158,798,810	33%
SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE							
Bosnia and Herzegovina Regional Office ²	Budget	39,690,538	5,433,290	-	-	45,123,828	
	Expenditure	22,978,237	3,156,395	-	-	26,134,632	
SUBTOTAL	Budget	39,690,538	5,433,290	-	-	45,123,828	5%
	Expenditure	22,978,237	3,156,395	-	-	26,134,632	5%
NORTHERN, WESTERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE							
Belgium Regional Office ³	Budget	19,284,431	1,037,850	-	-	20,322,280	
	Expenditure	16,327,801	725,797	-	-	17,053,598	
Germany	Budget	2,733,089	237,541	-	-	2,970,630	
	Expenditure	2,353,891	143,581	-	-	2,497,472	
Greece	Budget	247,271,335	88,953	-	-	247,360,288	
	Expenditure	236,671,538	50,837	-	-	236,722,375	
Hungary Regional Office ⁴	Budget	15,025,357	541,539	162,653	-	15,729,550	
	Expenditure	11,388,871	512,948	121,938	-	12,023,757	
Italy Regional Office ⁵	Budget	30,832,822	196,709	-	-	31,029,531	
	Expenditure	24,002,172	184,868	-	-	24,187,040	
Sweden Regional Office ⁶	Budget	4,903,227	482,208	-	-	5,385,435	
	Expenditure	3,560,834	399,023	-	-	3,959,857	
Regional activities	Budget	21,478,144	448,000	-	-	21,926,144	
	Expenditure	3,760,936	306,483	-	-	4,067,419	
SUBTOTAL	Budget	341,528,404	3,032,800	162,653	-	344,723,858	39%
	Expenditure	298,066,043	2,323,538	121,938	-	300,511,519	62%
TOTAL	Budget	841,218,149	10,765,356	162,653	29,213,817	881,359,975	100%
	Expenditure	460,494,757	7,137,727	121,938	17,690,539	485,444,961	100%

¹ Includes activities in Armenia and Azerbaijan.² Includes activities in Albania, Kosovo (Security Council Resolution 1244 [1999]), Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.³ Includes activities in Austria, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, the liaison office in Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.⁴ Includes activities in Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.⁵ Includes activities in Cyprus, Malta and Spain.⁶ Includes activities in Latvia and Lithuania.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO EUROPE | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects		
European Union	304,765,818		2,675,388		307,441,205
United States of America	41,200,000			73,600,000	114,800,000
Italy	8,647,183			196,344	8,843,527
Germany	3,478,984		1,136,364	663,569	5,278,916
Japan	2,100,000		700,000		2,800,000
Canada	1,886,792			589,159	2,475,952
Denmark				2,286,934	2,286,934
Norway	1,020,278		595,451		1,615,729
France	1,581,199				1,581,199
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,449,037				1,449,037
Sweden			1,269,036		1,269,036
Republic of Korea	1,000,000				1,000,000
Luxembourg			455,063	455,065	910,128
Switzerland	867,413				867,413
Central Emergency Response Fund			849,099		849,099
Spain	444,524			366,783	811,307
Private donors in France	597,407				597,407
Russian Federation		300,000	250,000		550,000
Private donors in Switzerland	505,051				505,051
Private donors in Germany	420,933			29,481	450,414
Austria				394,871	394,871
Hungary				332,728	332,728
Private donors in Spain	319,429		1,292		320,721
IOM	295,057				295,057
Ireland	267,230				267,230
Estonia			235,849		235,849
UNDP				192,071	192,071
Private donors in Japan			182,484		182,484
Serbia				123,333	123,333
Romania				103,521	103,521
Armenia				98,000	98,000
Poland				87,000	87,000
Montenegro				82,745	82,745
Czechia				38,100	38,100
Slovenia	34,091				34,091
Private donors in Greece	27,712				27,712
Private donors in Italy	26,662				26,662
Croatia				12,479	12,479
Azerbaijan	7,200				7,200
Private donors worldwide	6,347			18	6,365
Private donors in China	1,574				1,574
Private donors in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,009				1,009
Private donors in Canada	515				515
Private donors in Austria	88				88
TOTAL*	370,951,531	300,000	8,350,024	79,652,203	459,253,757

*Notes:

¹ Contributions include 7% programme support costs.² Includes a total of \$607,732 acknowledged in 2017 for activities with implementation in 2018 and excludes \$136,603 acknowledged in 2018 for activities with implementation in 2019 and beyond.³ Includes contributions earmarked at a situation overall level to Central Mediterranean route situation.