



United Nations

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Covering the period 1 July 2015-30 June 2016

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Seventy-first Session
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Note

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[22 August 2016]

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I. Introduction

1. Over the past year, the number of people displaced by conflict and persecution continued to soar, reaching 65.3 million.¹ Of this number, 12.4 million were newly displaced. New emergencies, ongoing conflict and protracted crises in many parts of the world uprooted civilians, sometimes multiple times, and generated new waves of displacement of a complexity rarely seen before. Although host countries generally maintained open borders, demonstrating tremendous generosity towards those in need, they also bore significant political and socio-economic consequences.

2. Meanwhile, destitution in first countries of asylum, limited education and livelihood opportunities, and diminishing hope for political solutions, brought about despair for the displaced. Faced with increasing hardships in exile, many moved onwards. Travelling by dangerous and irregular means — often facilitated by smugglers — millions of people risked their lives in search of international protection elsewhere. The arrival of large numbers of refugees reaching countries in Europe by boat, together with migrants, drew the world's attention to their plight. While there was initially an outpouring of sympathy for the tragedy unfolding on Europe's shores, the situation quickly gave rise to anti-foreigner rhetoric and xenophobic attitudes in many countries. Exclusionary politics undermined the cooperation necessary to mitigate the crisis, threatening the institution of asylum.

3. As events over the past year confirmed, the current refugee and mixed migration challenges are too onerous and complex for individual countries to address alone. The developments underlined the need for greater and sustained support for countries of first asylum and intensified efforts to ensure that protection and timely solutions are available for all who need them. This includes strengthening financial support for countries hosting large numbers of refugees and creating additional pathways for admission as concrete expressions of responsibility sharing. In the current environment, international cooperation is needed more than ever before. While many focussed on events in Europe, most of today's refugees, or 86 per cent, continued to live in the developing world.

II. Operational overview

A. Regional highlights

4. Sub-Saharan Africa hosted the majority of refugees worldwide and continued to experience a significant number of simultaneous large-scale refugee crises. Recent emergencies in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and South Sudan festered, and the conflict in Yemen had an impact on several countries in the region. Meanwhile, protracted conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia and Sudan kept millions of people in exile. There were just under 19.4 million persons of concern to UNHCR in sub-Saharan Africa, including some 4.4 million refugees and close to 11 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Many refugees and IDPs in Africa suffered from food insecurity, with levels of global acute malnutrition, stunting and anaemia on the rise. Obstacles to humanitarian access further exacerbated this, and food insecurity led to negative coping strategies in the most affected areas.

¹ This includes 21.3 million refugees (16.1 under UNHCR's mandate and 5.2 million Palestinian refugees registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency), 40.8 million internally displaced persons and 3.2 million asylum-seekers.

5. Violence and human rights abuses triggered by political unrest in Burundi forced 263,000 to flee across borders. Difficulties in preserving the civilian character of refugee camps and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were two of the greatest challenges facing UNHCR and its partners. In the Central African Republic, the inauguration of a new President in March brought hope for peace and stability in the country, and with UNHCR's support, refugees in neighbouring countries took part in the elections. While the overall security situation remained fragile, triggering sporadic forced displacement, gradual returns were also observed, and more are expected during the second half of the year.

6. The conflict in Nigeria escalated, bringing the number of people displaced from their homes to over 2.7 million, including 2 million internally, more than 155,000 across borders, and hundreds of thousands within Cameroon, Chad and Niger due to cross-border insurgencies. In June 2016, UNHCR and the Government of Nigeria organized a ministerial protection dialogue, bringing together officials from the four Lake Chad Basin countries, as well as United Nations agencies, regional organizations, donor governments, and civil society to respond to the worrisome increase in protection incidents, including cases of refoulement. They agreed upon actions at the local, national and regional levels aimed at enhancing protection and outlined a roadmap for potential solutions to displacement. In South Sudan, conflict and food insecurity continued to trigger displacement and complicate an already life-threatening situation. Almost 870,000 South Sudanese fled to neighbouring countries, and nearly 1.7 million were displaced internally.

7. In the Americas, peace talks between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia dominated the political landscape. These efforts led to a specific agreement to a definitive ceasefire and the laying down of weapons reached in Havana in June 2016, which will be an integral part of the final peace agreement. The implementation of this agreement remains contingent on the successful conclusion of the negotiations, the signature of the final peace agreement and its approval through a referendum. In Colombia, more than 7.1 million people remained internally displaced, and over 340,000 were in exile. UNHCR advocated continued access to international protection in asylum countries, the voluntariness of return and solutions for refugees and IDPs. The earthquake in Ecuador in April 2016 claimed the lives of over 650 people, displaced 80,000 and affected some refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly from Colombia, who were living in the earthquake-affected areas. UNHCR airlifted humanitarian aid to support relief efforts in Ecuador.

8. The Asia and Pacific region was home to over 8.5 million persons of concern to UNHCR, including some 3.9 million refugees, 2.9 million IDPs and an estimated 1.5 million stateless individuals. The majority of the refugee population originated from Afghanistan and Myanmar. The long-standing tradition of refugee protection was largely upheld, despite the majority of countries in the region not having acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

9. Afghan refugees remained one of the largest populations in a protracted situation worldwide. Of the 2.6 million Afghan refugees, 94 per cent were in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan. Although Pakistan was, on record, the second-largest host country in the world, with 1.6 million registered refugees, it was also host to an estimated 1 million undocumented Afghans. During the second half of 2015, the situation in Afghanistan deteriorated, and increased levels of violence led to large-scale internal displacement and diminished humanitarian access. More than 340,000 Afghans were internally displaced as a result of the recent fighting, bringing the total number of IDPs to 1.2 million. Despite these challenges, UNHCR continued to work with Afghanistan's National Unity Government and partners to facilitate the reintegration of returning refugees and to assist IDPs. The international community also renewed its commitment to finding solutions to the Afghan

refugee situation during the high-level segment of the sixty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme in October 2015.

10. In Myanmar, elections in November 2015 and the establishment of a new government in 2016 were milestones. This may pave the way for the eventual return of some of the 380,000 IDPs and over 450,000 refugees in the region, mainly in Thailand. UNHCR hopes that the positive political developments will also lead to a reduction in the large number of people risking their lives on dangerous boat journeys in South-East Asia.

11. Europe hosted nearly 4.4 million refugees — 1.3 million more than the previous year. The majority (57 per cent) were Syrians in Turkey. The region witnessed an increase in the number of refugees and migrants undertaking the dangerous journey across the Mediterranean. During 2015 and the first six months of 2016, more than 1.2 million people arrived on Europe's shores, mainly in Greece, but also in Italy and Spain. The majority came from conflict-affected countries, including some 45 per cent from the Syrian Arab Republic, 20 per cent from Afghanistan and 9 per cent from Iraq. Most moved onwards to Austria, Germany and Sweden, including approximately 90,000 separated and unaccompanied minors who filed asylum applications in European Union Member States. Despite enhanced rescue-at-sea efforts by the European Union and a number of States, some 6,300 people went missing, believed to have drowned.

12. Numerous countries responded to the crisis by imposing greater restrictions on access to their territories, testing the Common European Asylum System. Some saw their responsibilities as being limited to facilitating transit through their territories, while others closed borders, erected fences and passed restrictive legislation to dissuade arrivals, including criminalization of entry, detention and seizure of assets. UNHCR set out various proposals for effective, coordinated and collective action by European States to respond to the challenges in a protection-sensitive manner. In March 2016, the European Union and Turkey issued a statement on the situation, addressing the flow of persons from Turkey to Greece and envisaging the return to Turkey of certain categories of individuals. UNHCR was not a party to this agreement and called for protection safeguards to be put in place in both countries.

13. The conflict in Ukraine resulted in over 1.4 million persons seeking asylum or other forms of legal stay in other countries. While the Ukrainian authorities reported registration of more than 1.7 million IDPs, the 2016 inter-agency humanitarian response plan refers to between 800,000 and 1 million IDPs. The plan targets 2.5 million people in need in both government and non-government controlled areas in the east of the country. The situation in these areas remained volatile, with highly restricted freedom of movement across the "contact line". Humanitarian efforts were hampered by restrictions on access to certain areas, exacerbating the vulnerability of the population.

14. The Middle East and North Africa generated large-scale displacement over the past year. The region accounted for over 30 per cent of the global population of concern, including 2.7 million refugees, 13.9 million IDPs and more than 370,000 stateless individuals. In Iraq, the escalation of armed conflict resulted in significant displacement internally and externally. Executions, rape and other acts of violence were widespread, and human rights and the rule of law were undermined. Intensified conflict forced over 130,000 IDPs to flee Fallujah, Mosul and surrounding areas in May and June 2016. UNHCR and partners provided emergency shelter and humanitarian assistance to the displaced. However, the escalating needs, combined with serious funding shortfalls, stretched capacities. Worsening conditions and increased poverty for IDPs in Iraq forced many to resort to negative coping strategies and onward movements.

15. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its sixth year and continued to trigger displacement, with the number of IDPs reaching 6.5 million. Despite the cessation

of hostilities agreed to in February 2016, safe and unimpeded access remained a challenge to ensuring humanitarian assistance for the estimated 13.5 million people in need. Nevertheless, UNHCR and its partners used all possible means to reach affected populations, working across conflict lines and borders. Some 3.2 million people were provided with relief items, including over 430,000 persons in more than 30 hard-to-reach locations and 469,000 through cross-border operations. With the number of Syrian refugees in the region exceeding 4.8 million, host countries continued to face enormous political, economic and security challenges, leading to stricter border management. To reduce the burden on these countries and promote international solidarity and responsibility sharing, UNHCR organized a ministerial-level meeting in March 2016 to explore complementary pathways for the admission of Syrian refugees. While some 200,000 places have been pledged to date, the level of international solidarity has largely failed to respond to the scale of the tragedy.

16. The escalation of conflict in Yemen in 2015 exacerbated the already dire humanitarian situation, with approximately 82 per cent of the population in need of assistance. The fighting resulted in massive internal displacement (over 2 million people), while over 178,000 moved to neighbouring countries or crossed the Gulf of Aden to the East and Horn of Africa. Peace talks and a partial cessation of hostilities since early April 2016 provided opportunities to deliver life-saving assistance, although many areas remained insecure and hard to reach. Notwithstanding the ongoing violence, Yemen hosted some 268,000 refugees and received more than 119,000 persons arriving in mixed movements. In Libya, conflict continued to impact more than 435,000 IDPs and some 100,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR and partners provided assistance to the most vulnerable, though access remained challenging. Libya was a main transit and departure point for irregular migration from North Africa to Italy, with tens of thousands of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants falling victim to trafficking, abuse, arbitrary detention and exploitation.

B. Emergency preparedness and response

17. UNHCR responded to four pre-existing system-wide level-3 emergencies in the Central African Republic, Iraq, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, and one new one in Yemen, during the year. Five new internal UNHCR emergency declarations, covering refugee and internal displacement crises in 18 countries, also necessitated mobilization. The Office maintained global stockpiles in seven locations and the capacity to deploy aid to at least 600,000 people within 72 hours. More than 11,000 metric tons of relief items (including tents, solar lanterns, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, blankets and jerry cans) were delivered by air, road and sea. The Office also maintained standby teams for deployment and arrangements with partners to send trained personnel to emergency operations. Some 470 emergency team leaders and experts in protection, shelter and site planning, water, sanitation and hygiene, information management and staff safety were deployed, including nearly 190 from standby partners. Of the total, some 95 were protection staff.

18. In response to the large number of arrivals in Europe, UNHCR and its partners launched a massive emergency response. Hundreds of staff and resources were deployed to 20 different locations in Croatia, Greece, Serbia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. They ensured the provision of emergency shelter and accommodation, registration, around-the-clock protection monitoring at the entry and exit points of all affected countries, the reunification of separated families and the identification of persons with specific needs (including separated and unaccompanied children). Nearly 2.5 million relief items were distributed, including blankets, hygiene kits, sleeping mats and

raincoats, and winterized reception facilities were established. Following the closure of borders by countries in the Western Balkans in March 2016, UNHCR shifted its resources to increase reception capacity and services for more than 57,000 asylum-seekers and refugees remaining in Greece.

19. UNHCR continued to strengthen its emergency preparedness capacity, including by repositioning relief items closer to the point of delivery with the establishment of four regional warehouses (Djibouti, Greece, Serbia and Uganda). The Office also developed a diagnostic tool to assist concerned country operations in tracking their preparedness levels. In 2015, UNHCR issued a new digital emergency handbook, which provides staff and partners with up-to-date policies, operational guidelines and inter-agency tools.

III. Protection and solutions

A. The protection environment

20. Looking back over the past year, the scorecard on protection was mixed. The vast majority of the world's refugees were generously hosted in developing regions, by States neighbouring those mired in conflict. While these countries largely maintained open borders, despite severe social and economic implications, securing access to territory and protection further afield, especially in the context of mixed movements, became increasingly difficult. A number of countries took measures to restrict protection space and prevent people from accessing territory through physical, legal and administrative barriers. In some regions, a climate of fear fuelled acts of violence and prejudice, jeopardizing the safety and well-being of refugees and asylum-seekers. Detention was frequently used in response to the growing number of asylum claims. UNHCR continued to work with States in the framework of its global strategy, "Beyond detention (2014-2019)", to promote alternatives to detention, particularly for children and families.

21. In several parts of the world, serious security incidents resulted in the emergence of polarized discourse, with allusions to possible linkages between terrorism and movements of people made by some politicians and policy-makers without a factual or evidentiary basis. UNHCR shares the legitimate concern of States regarding the need to respond to possible security threats but maintains that security and protection are not mutually exclusive. In December 2015, UNHCR issued a "Note on addressing security concerns without undermining refugee protection". The note calls for an integrated approach to ensure that both goals are met, including through the proper application of those provisions in the 1951 Convention and other relevant instruments that enable States to manage security concerns, while maintaining refugee protection standards.

22. Some perceived the challenges resulting from the events over the past year as shortcomings in the 1951 Convention. Yet failures to abide by the principles outlined in the Convention were rather a reflection of the lack of political will. The Convention has saved countless lives over the past 65 years and has remained as relevant during the course of recent events as it was at its inception. It was the departures from international protection principles that resulted in the inadequate management of large-scale arrivals and the provocation of tensions with other States. Against this backdrop, strengthened implementation of refugee law principles and greater responsibility sharing in various forms are essential.

B. Mixed movements and the need for greater international responsibility sharing

23. Large-scale mixed movements, including asylum-seekers and refugees, continued to affect all regions of the world. In South-East Asia, large numbers of migrants and refugees put their lives in the hands of smugglers in search of safety and a better life. Some 33,600 refugees and migrants embarked on such journeys and an estimated 370 people lost their lives, mainly from starvation, dehydration, disease and abuse at the hand of people smugglers. Thousands were reportedly abandoned by smugglers at sea, and mass graves were found along the land border between Malaysia and Thailand near the deserted camps of smugglers.

24. While overshadowed by crises elsewhere in the world, the situation in the Northern Triangle of Central America deteriorated. Rising levels of violence in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras displaced tens of thousands of people, forcing them to flee internally and to neighbouring countries, mainly Mexico, as well as onwards to the United States of America, in search of safety and protection. The number of asylum applications filed by individuals from this region had more than quadrupled since 2010 and stood at 55,000 by the end of 2015. Many of those fleeing faced sexual and gender-based violence and forced recruitment into criminal gangs, and were found to have a credible fear of persecution. UNHCR worked with States, civil society and partners in the region to put in place protection-sensitive responses, particularly in relation to the rising number of unaccompanied children.

25. In the Middle East and North Africa region, movements across the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, as well as from North Africa across the Mediterranean to Europe, continued. The scale of movements by sea from Libya grew exponentially, with more than 127,000 people risking their lives to reach Europe. The Valletta Summit on Migration held in Malta in November 2015 resulted in an action plan and emergency fund to address the root causes of mixed movements in the region.

26. Inadequate protection, uneven access to education and employment opportunities, and a lack of available solutions were often behind these irregular movements. In his report to the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants (A/70/59), the Secretary-General called for global commitments to ensure the human rights, safety and dignity of refugees and migrants, address the root causes of such movements, protect those who are compelled to undertake dangerous journeys, including by sea, and prevent discrimination and xenophobia.

27. The Secretary-General proposed the adoption of a global compact on responsibility sharing for refugees in order to ensure that the impact of their flight is not disproportionately borne by some countries and regions, because of their proximity to countries of origin. The report called on UNHCR to initiate and coordinate a comprehensive response plan, which would assist States in meeting their commitments under the global compact. The plan would include measures to relieve the pressure on host countries, support voluntary repatriation and expand pathways for admission to other countries.

C. Voluntary repatriation

28. Voluntary repatriation remained impossible for the majority of the world's refugees. In 2015, an estimated 200,000 people were able to access this solution. While this was a modest increase compared to 2014 (when some 126,000 returned), it represented the third-lowest level of refugee returns in the past 20 years. The largest numbers of returns

were to Afghanistan (61,400), Sudan (39,500), Somalia (32,300) and the Central African Republic (21,600).

29. The main challenges to return were conflict, persecution, ethnic violence, human rights violations and the absence of the rule of law. Other obstacles included the loss of livelihoods, lack of access to health care and education, and difficulties in reclaiming land and property. Sustainable return is contingent on addressing the root causes of displacement, which was the theme of the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges in December 2015. The Dialogue analysed the triggers of conflict-related displacement and promoted collaboration among political, humanitarian and development actors to address the obstacles to return.

30. Despite these challenges, UNHCR identified opportunities in a number of operations to promote the conditions conducive to return. In the Central African Republic, UNHCR worked with the Government and partners to resolve housing, land and property issues. In Colombia, UNHCR and UNDP supported the development of a comprehensive transitional solutions strategy aimed at making return possible for hundreds of thousands of refugees in the region. With respect to Myanmar, UNHCR coordinated multi-stakeholder consultations, including with refugees, to determine the greatest needs in return areas. The pilot project to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya was also expanded to extend support to refugees wishing to return to areas not previously covered. In October 2015, UNHCR and the European Union co-hosted a pledging conference aimed at generating commitments towards the reintegration of Somali refugees. In May 2016, the Government of Kenya reiterated its intention to close the Dadaab refugee camps. It subsequently clarified, however, that any returns would be voluntary in accordance with the tripartite agreement signed with the Government of Somalia and UNHCR, and that Kenya would continue to honour its obligations towards refugees under national and international law.

D. Resettlement and other pathways for humanitarian admission

31. With other solutions being out of reach for the majority of the world's refugees, resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes gained momentum. Over the past year, several countries increased their engagement in this area, including important new contributions from long-standing resettlement countries and efforts made by States that had traditionally not taken part in global resettlement efforts. Thirty-three States offered resettlement or humanitarian admission in 2015, compared with 27 in 2014. The Solidarity Resettlement Programme established by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, was an example of regional collaboration to enhance resettlement opportunities within the framework of the 2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action. Meanwhile, owing to the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, Australia, Canada, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America increased their annual quotas to accommodate more Syrian refugees.

32. Resettlement continued to play a crucial role in UNHCR's protection response to forced displacement. Women and girls at risk were prioritized, with around 12 per cent of resettlement submissions falling within this category for the fifth consecutive year, exceeding UNHCR's objective by 2 per cent. In 2015, UNHCR processed more than 134,000 submissions, increasing from close to 104,000 the previous year. Within four years, UNHCR's annual submissions rose by 79 per cent, requiring UNHCR to significantly enhance its response capacity. Despite these advances, the gap between places available and the needs — estimated at more than 1 million — continued to grow.

33. Beyond traditional resettlement programmes, UNHCR has called for the international community to expand complementary pathways for admission, including family reunification, private sponsorships, medical evacuation, student visas and scholarships, and labour mobility schemes. Such programmes can help relieve the strain on host countries and serve as an important form of international responsibility sharing. This was the objective of the March 2016 ministerial-level meeting organized by UNHCR on global responsibility sharing through pathways for admission of Syrian refugees. UNHCR is working with States and partners in all regions to promote complementary pathways and is developing guidelines for staff to enable them to support such endeavours. Efforts are already underway with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) to explore ways to include refugees in schemes that promote free movement and labour.

E. Local integration

34. In the context of comprehensive solutions strategies, UNHCR considers all solutions, including local integration. UNHCR continued to work with governments and relevant stakeholders to facilitate local solutions for Angolan and Rwandan refugees, with support from the international community. In September 2015, the Government of Zambia approved expanded criteria for the local integration of all former Angolan refugees who arrived in the country before 2003, as well as for some 4,000 Rwandans. The Tanzanian Government issued citizenship certificates to over 151,000 former Burundian refugees as part of a multi-partner comprehensive solutions strategy, and nearly 50,000 people were in the process of obtaining their citizenship. An integration strategy is being implemented for these individuals. In West Africa, some countries are exploring how the ECOWAS framework can complement national laws in offering permanent residency and, in some cases, naturalization.

F. Specific needs

35. UNHCR's work continued to be guided by its age, gender and diversity policy, which aims to ensure that all people of concern, regardless of age, sexual orientation or gender identity, disability, or belonging to a minority group, have equal access to protection and assistance, and that they are able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. Although UNHCR and partners endeavoured to reduce barriers for persons of concern with disabilities to access services and assistance, the identification of these individuals and their participation remained a challenge. In response, UNHCR began strengthening the collection of disability-related information during registration, enabling the Office and its partners to better target this group. Efforts were also made to address the needs of older persons, including by employing mobile health teams and providing transport to health centres in a number of operations.

36. Improving gender equality, eliminating gender-based discrimination and empowering displaced women and girls, including through their meaningful participation in decision-making processes, are vital to the creation of safe environments. Under UNHCR's global strategic priority on community empowerment and self-reliance, 53 per cent of the concerned operations recorded an increase in the participation of women in leadership and management structures. UNHCR began working to revise its five commitments to refugee women, based on the outcomes of a gender equality review undertaken in some 70 operations around the world.

37. Over the past year, progress was made by many operations in responding effectively to and preventing SGBV, with more than 40 developing and implementing strategies in this

area. Through the “safe from the start initiative”, UNHCR was able to deploy senior SGBV experts to more than 10 operations to provide technical assistance at the onset of emergencies. UNHCR also helped shape the content of revised Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) “Guidelines for integrating gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian action”. The guidelines were designed to promote actions across sectors that help prevent and mitigate sexual and other forms of violence, not only against women and girls but also against other groups at risk.

38. Traditionally, humanitarian efforts have not paid sufficient attention to the specific needs of youth and the heightened protection risks they face. Following up on a number of initiatives taken in recent years to review UNHCR’s engagement with displaced youth, the Office began strengthening support for this population, including through the appointment of dedicated staff and various advocacy initiatives. Together with the Women’s Refugee Commission, UNHCR initiated a global refugee youth consultations process to develop guidelines and policy recommendations on youth-inclusive protection programming.

39. Redoubling efforts to ensure safe access to education and to expand the availability and impact of educational opportunities for persons of concern were priorities for UNHCR. Enrolment rates of displaced children in primary school increased in 56 operations. Specific measures were also taken to increase the level of school attendance by girls and to ensure their retention, including by recruiting female teachers and employing measures to prevent SGBV. Challenges included the costs of schooling, discrimination, inadequate infrastructure, unqualified teaching staff, lack of access to sanitary materials, and early and forced marriages. Sustainable Development Goal 4, which seeks education for all by 2030, represents a critical window of opportunity to ensure that refugees and stateless children and youth are accounted for in national education sector planning.

IV. Internal displacement

40. The number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence stood at an estimated 40.8 million by the end of 2015, the highest figure on record and an increase of 2.6 million from the previous year. The increase was largely driven by the persistent turmoil in the Middle East, with Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen accounting for more than half of all new internal displacements, while large internal displacement situations in Afghanistan, Colombia and in different parts of Africa remained unresolved. Over the past year, UNHCR provided protection and assistance to some 37.5 million IDPs in 28 countries — a more than five-fold increase in the number of IDPs supported by UNHCR since the introduction in 2006 of the IASC cluster system.

41. UNHCR continued to provide global leadership for the protection, shelter, and camp coordination and camp management clusters. The global protection cluster updated its “Strategic framework for 2016-2019”, which guides the priorities and work of the cluster and, in particular, promotes the centrality of protection in humanitarian action. In the field, UNHCR led 22 out of 28 protection clusters worldwide and co-facilitated several others with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and a number of governments. In follow-up to the “Whole of system review”, commissioned by the Norwegian Refugee Council on behalf of the IASC and the global protection cluster, UNHCR led the latter in developing a comprehensive policy framework on protection, with a view to strengthening the response of IASC members.

42. Together with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNHCR co-led the global shelter cluster, which supported 25 country-level clusters, reaching 16.2 million persons in need of shelter and non-food items. UNHCR led 11 out of these 25 country-level clusters and co-facilitated several with the International

Organization for Migration (IOM) and other partners. The global camp coordination and camp management cluster, co-led by UNHCR and IOM, supported 37 field-level clusters worldwide.

V. Statelessness

43. According to country-level data available in 78 countries, some 3.7 million persons were recorded as being stateless in 2015. However, UNHCR estimated the global stateless population to be at least 10 million people. Collecting comprehensive data on stateless populations remained a challenge. To address this, UNHCR supported new studies and surveys in 13 countries. November 2015 marked the first anniversary since UNHCR's campaign to end statelessness in 10 years was launched. Robust global support for the campaign was achieved, and joint efforts with partners produced results in laying the foundation for the resolution of a number of protracted statelessness situations. In the context of the campaign's focus on childhood statelessness during the first two years, UNHCR conducted consultations with more than 250 stateless children and youth in seven countries around the world. Their experiences were highlighted in a special report entitled, "I am here, I belong: The urgent need to end childhood statelessness", which recommends actions to resolve and prevent childhood statelessness.

44. Globally, at least 49,100 stateless people or those with undetermined nationality acquired a nationality or had their nationality confirmed. Collaboration with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire enabled over 2,000 stateless individuals to acquire nationality. In Central Asia, UNHCR's work with governments and NGOs enabled the identification and resolution of thousands of cases of statelessness. In Thailand, cooperation with the Government and partners, working with stateless communities, resulted in the granting of nationality to more than 18,000 individuals over the last three years. In the Dominican Republic, the authorities confirmed that several thousand individuals previously deprived of their nationality were considered nationals, and they were issued civil registration documents. UNHCR maintained strong partnerships to facilitate birth registration aimed at preventing statelessness, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia and Kenya. Work was also undertaken by governments, UNHCR and partners in the countries neighbouring the Syrian Arab Republic to facilitate and improve birth registration for children born to Syrian refugees.

45. Several regional initiatives served as avenues for achieving progress. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in August 2015 a draft protocol on the right to nationality in Africa — an additional protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights — which aims to eradicate statelessness on the continent. The protocol is expected to be adopted by African Union Member States in 2017. The Council of the European Union passed its first conclusions on statelessness in December 2015, welcoming UNHCR's campaign and inviting the European Commission to facilitate the exchange of good practices among Member States. A regional workshop for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the right to a nationality and birth registration facilitated the exchange of good practices. In the Americas, progress was also made under the Brazil Plan of Action.

46. The number of States parties to the statelessness conventions continued to increase, with accessions by Belize, Italy, Mali and Sierra Leone. This brought the number of States parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons to 88 and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to 67. Belarus, Costa Rica and Tajikistan adopted new nationality legislation to enhance the prevention of statelessness and protection of stateless persons.

VI. New approaches to addressing forced displacement

47. Over the past year, only 340,000 refugees found a solution by going home, resettling in another country or integrating in their country of asylum. For every refugee who found a solution in 2015, five new people became a refugee. Some 6.7 million refugees were in a protracted situation by the end of 2015. Against this background, new development-oriented approaches to addressing forced displacement were needed. This would mean providing refugees with the skills that allow them to prosper during their time in exile, whatever solution becomes available; allowing them to contribute to the economic growth of their host countries; and including them in national service delivery systems to reduce reliance on humanitarian aid.

48. While UNHCR has promoted the engagement of development partners in displacement situations for decades, progress has been slow. Recent events, however, have heightened attention on the humanitarian-development nexus, creating momentum and new coalitions. A number of initiatives over the past year have provided an opportunity for new thinking and for developing a critical bridge between humanitarian assistance and development programming. The Wilton Park “Forum on new approaches to protracted forced displacement, informed the debate by highlighting core elements of a new approach and emphasizing the need to: work through national and local systems; support host communities and build social cohesion; enable economic participation and stimulate growth; provide innovative financing; and improve the data and evidence base. The “London conference on supporting Syria and the region” was also reflective of this trend. The Solutions Alliance, currently chaired by UNHCR, remains a promising platform for action, particularly in the context of new multi-stakeholder national groups which are active in Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

49. UNHCR strengthened strategic partnerships with development actors and international financial institutions. In particular, there has been a deepening of collaboration with the World Bank, which draws on complementarities to address the root causes of and solutions to forced displacement, and builds the evidence base related to the economic impact of refugees on host economies. Cooperation includes enhanced policy dialogue, technical staff exchange, joint missions and a number of regional projects and studies. In June 2016, UNHCR signed an agreement with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and updated an agreement with the International Labour Organization to strengthen collaboration on promoting access to labour markets and livelihood opportunities.

50. Internally, UNHCR is changing the way it operates to seize these new opportunities. Through its policy on alternatives to camps and its global strategies for public health, education, settlement and shelter, and livelihoods, the Office is pursuing more holistic approaches that foster humanitarian-development synergies and build the resilience of refugees, while also benefiting host communities. UNHCR is working to mainstream refugees within national and local service delivery systems and to promote programming that takes into consideration local communities, services, markets and infrastructure. Despite these advances, a shift to longer-term perspectives and engagements is needed. UNHCR’s “seeds for solutions” initiative provided a testing ground for moving towards multi-year, multi-partner planning. In 2015, it supported more than 20 operations with financial and technical support to carry out solutions-oriented interventions.

51. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in September 2015 — which aim to “leave no one behind” — provide an important platform for including refugees and other forcibly displaced persons in national and local strategies aimed at building economic growth and addressing a range of social needs, including education, health and job opportunities. UNHCR also contributed to the

preparation of the United Nations General Assembly summit on refugees and migrants, and the leaders' refugee summit organized by the United States of America, on 19 and 20 September respectively.

VII. Partnerships and coordination

52. UNHCR remained committed to effective coordination, planning and delivery with partners, based on the "principles of partnership" adopted by the Global Humanitarian Platform in 2007. Over the past year, UNHCR entrusted US\$ 1.2 billion to 938 partners (584 national NGOs, 168 international NGOs and 172 governmental partners and 14 United Nations agencies) to provide protection and assistance for persons of concern and to help find solutions for them. The funds channelled to partners represented 38 per cent of UNHCR's annual expenditure (US\$ 3.3 billion). National and local organizations were critical in helping UNHCR carry out its mandate in many countries. UNHCR's annual consultations with NGOs provided a platform for dialogue and the exchange of best practices. The 2016 consultations, which highlighted the theme of youth, involved a record number of 300 organizations, including more than 160 national NGOs from 90 countries.

53. In 2015, the Office launched a Partner Portal to help support its "Framework for implementing with partners". This tool enhances communication with partners and provides them with access to an array of resources, including an overview of project-level collaboration, up-to-date information on disbursements, and policies and guidance. UNHCR undertook consultations with NGO partners on the framework, with a view to reviewing policies and procedures to strengthen partnerships and the effectiveness of humanitarian response. Fourteen workshops, involving more than 480 aid workers, were organized, offering an opportunity to strengthen dialogue and receive feedback on the framework.

54. The World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund remained two of UNHCR's most important partners. In October 2015, a commitment was reached to strengthen collaboration with these agencies on cash-based interventions.

55. UNHCR continued to work within established coordination arrangements at global and field levels, under the IASC. Efforts to strengthen humanitarian response and accountability were guided by the Transformative Agenda. The "Joint note on mixed situations: coordination in practice," developed with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, provided the framework for leadership and coordination in mixed internal displacement and refugee situations, such as in Cameroon. UNHCR refined its refugee coordination model through a series of stock-taking exercises across functional areas to bring it in line with operational needs. Implementation of these tools included the development of technical guidance, capacity-building for field staff and the provision of direct support through field missions.

56. The World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul in May 2016, provided an important platform for engaging with a wide range of partners on measures to improve humanitarian action and ensure better responses to forced displacement. UNHCR contributed to the Secretary-General's report, "One Humanity: Shared Responsibility" ([A/70/709](#)) and to the thematic and regional consultations in preparation for the Summit. Through these initiatives, UNHCR advocated the centrality of protection, emphasizing that protection concerns must systematically inform humanitarian planning and preparedness, decision-making and responses, financing and solutions, and leadership and coordination. The Office also called for greater attention to solutions to protracted situations and efforts to bridge the humanitarian-development divide, and highlighted the importance of innovation to improving delivery and gaining efficiencies. At the Summit, UNHCR made a

number of commitments, including facilitating faster and more efficient emergency response, building a robust capacity to engage effectively with development actors and scaling up the use of cash assistance, where appropriate. It also committed to greater efficiency, transparency and accountability.

VIII. Contributions to UNHCR

57. Host countries continued to make critical contributions to refugee protection and assistance. Developing regions hosted 13.9 million of the world's total refugee population (or 86 per cent), compared with the 2.2 million hosted by developed regions. States neighbouring those mired in conflict were disproportionately affected. The least developed countries — those least able to meet the developmental needs of their own citizens, let alone the humanitarian needs of refugee populations — provided asylum to over 4 million refugees. Half of the top 10 refugee hosting countries — Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan — were located in sub-Saharan Africa. With respect to the Syria crisis, just five countries — Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey — shouldered the responsibility of hosting over nine tenths of all refugees. Other countries received and hosted in numbers that were smaller in absolute terms, but which, nonetheless, tested the capacity of national reception and asylum systems and host communities. These host countries saved countless lives and their contributions must be recognized. Their efforts highlight the imperative for the international community to share responsibilities, and to support and reinforce national capacities.

58. UNHCR's 2015 annual budget amounted to US\$ 7,232.4 million,² comprising an initial budget of US\$ 6,234.4 million approved by the Executive Committee in October 2014 and US\$ 1,156.4 million for 10 supplementary budgets created to address unforeseen emergency needs, less a reduction of US\$ 158.4 million for the Syria situation, following a revision of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan and the Strategic Response Plan. The Office continued to receive strong financial support from donors; voluntary contributions in 2015 reached US\$ 3,361.0 million, and total available funds amounted to US\$ 3,706.8 million. Despite this, 49 per cent of UNHCR's 2015 comprehensive budgetary requirements were not covered, amounting to US\$ 3,525.6 million. As of the end of June 2016, the Office's 2016 annual budget stood at US\$ 7,184.7 million, comprising an initial budget of US\$ 6,546.3 million approved by the Executive Committee in October 2015 and US\$ 676.8 million in supplementary budgets, together with a decrease of \$38.4 million for the Africa region due to a reduction in population figures in Chad. As of end June 2016, US\$ 2,384.6 million in voluntary contributions was received.

59. UNHCR continued to make steady progress in diversifying its sources of income. The Office's top 10 donors provided 77 per cent of its funding in 2015, compared to 82 per cent the year before, and governmental and inter-governmental sources provided 88 per cent of its funds, compared to 91 per cent in 2014. In 2015, UNHCR received US\$ 284 million from private donors, almost half of which was fully unearmarked. While the Office's funding gap was greater than ever before, private donations allowed UNHCR to be more responsive to a number of underfunded situations and had a significant impact on the well-being of millions of people. For the refugee crisis in Europe, UNHCR raised more than US\$ 50 million from the private sector.

² Table 2 shows a breakdown of the 2015 annual budget by region and pillar.

IX. Accountability and oversight

60. In view of the Office's growing budget, UNHCR continued to implement institutional measures to strengthen oversight and accountability. This included strengthening accountability mechanisms and following up on the recommendations of various internal and external oversight bodies.

61. In line with its strategy of bringing oversight capacity closer to the field, the Inspector General's Office opened up a field unit in Nairobi. This complements one already existing in Bangkok. The Inspector General's Office also developed a new communications strategy, which seeks to provide transparent information on its mandate, recommendations and compliance mechanisms, and to reinforce trust in its processes.³

62. The Office started to implement an organization-wide risk management framework. A corporate risk register was compiled, providing structured information on risks and mitigation measures in the field and at the Headquarters. A strategic risk register was also created, capturing critical risks affecting the entire organization. In October 2015, UNHCR established an online platform to maintain its risk registers. The Office continued to improve the integration of risk management within its planning and management processes.

63. The Independent Audit and Oversight Committee continued to assist the High Commissioner and the Executive Committee in exercising their oversight responsibilities. The Committee made recommendations on various issues, including audit, oversight mechanisms, inspection and investigation, evaluation, fraud prevention, personal accountability, human resources, procurement, ethics and enterprise risk management.

64. The United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) performed UNHCR's internal audit function. Aside from conducting internal audits of various operations and regional representations, OIOS reviewed thematic areas, including cash-based interventions, asset and inventory management, and the partner personnel costs and procurement.

65. UNHCR continued to strive towards a comprehensive approach to fraud prevention. It began developing a fraud awareness e-learning programme and a fraud prevention manual, which were noted as positive steps by the Board of Auditors.

66. With close to one third of its budget expended through partners, UNHCR focused on strengthening project control and oversight of its operational partnership management. Within its "Framework for implementing with partners", UNHCR applied a risk-based audit approach in relation to projects carried out by partners.

67. UNHCR's Ethics Office continued to promote an organizational culture of respect, transparency, fairness and accountability. In 2015, it provided support to UNHCR's workforce in 126 field offices and provided advice on over 160 individual cases of ethics-related questions. The Ethics Office managed a financial disclosure programme involving nearly 1,500 staff members and achieved a 99 per cent compliance rate.

68. Following the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Coordinator to improve the United Nations response to incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel, several initiatives were undertaken at both the inter-agency level and within UNHCR. UNHCR's Ethics Office, working in consultation with a number of field offices, the Inspector General's Office, relevant divisions at Headquarters and the IASC, finalized a training manual on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. A technical coordination team was formed to strengthen support to country operations on prevention

³ More information on the work of the Inspector General's Office may be found in [A/AC.96/1160](#).

measures. UNHCR's zero tolerance policy was also reinforced, with a call on senior management to ensure training, intensify awareness-raising for staff, partners and persons of concern, and nominate focal points responsible for liaising with the Ethics Office on these matters.

X. Conclusion

69. Despite the challenges presented by growing forced displacement and mixed movements, the past year has provided opportunities to change the public discourse about refugees and to generate positive dynamism around issues that UNHCR has been working on for decades. Rarely before has the issue of refugees been so squarely in the spotlight. We must take advantage of the centrality of refugees in the current debate and leverage more support to address their plight. We must find humane and dignified ways to ensure that those fleeing conflict and persecution do not have to risk their lives and those of their families by resorting to ruthless traffickers and boarding unseaworthy vessels in an attempt to reach safety and a better future.

70. To meet the challenges ahead, UNHCR will focus on a number of strategic directions that will guide its work over the coming years. The Office will, first and foremost, redouble its efforts to find solutions for people of concern. This means working creatively to create the conditions for voluntary repatriation, even when return is not yet an option. It also means engaging development actors in a meaningful way to stabilize countries emerging from conflict, to lay the groundwork to end protracted displacement through new approaches, and to ensure that when returns take place they are sustainable. UNHCR will also strengthen its engagement with IDPs to help address growing internal displacement and reinforce its emergency response capacity through innovation and strategic partnerships.

71. At the same time, there is a pressing imperative for the international community to address the root causes of forced displacement and the protection needs that arise from it. We call on the international community to uphold international protection principles and respect the institution of asylum, to make investments in solutions and support innovative approaches to address forced displacement, to reduce the disproportionate burden borne by a limited number of States by providing opportunities for people in need of protection to access it through safe avenues, and to ensure greater and more sustained support to host countries. This is a watershed moment for the refugee cause — an opportunity to take collective action to address forced displacement. Ensuring that no one is left behind must become a reality. This past year has been one of brainstorming and commitments. Next year must be one of cooperation and action.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2015

All data are provisional and subject to change.

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES					Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴						
Afghanistan	237'069	20'485	257'554	257'554	82	61'379	1'174'306	123'653	-	150'317	1'767'291
Albania	104	-	104	104	830	-	-	-	7'442	-	8'376
Algeria ¹⁰	94'182	-	94'182	90'177	6'593	-	-	-	-	-	100'775
Angola	15'555	-	15'555	268	30'143	4'639	-	-	-	-	50'337
Anguilla	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Antigua and Barbuda	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Argentina	3'207	-	3'207	165	1'077	-	-	-	-	-	4'284
Armenia	3'319	16'000	19'319	7'506	66	-	-	-	311	-	19'696
Aruba	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Australia ¹¹	36'917	-	36'917	-	20'677	-	-	-	-	-	57'594
Austria	72'216	-	72'216	-	80'075	-	-	-	828	-	153'119
Azerbaijan	1'278	-	1'278	1'278	220	-	618'220	-	3'585	-	623'303
Bahamas	8	-	8	8	21	-	-	-	-	86	115
Bahrain	247	-	247	247	113	-	-	-	-	-	360
Bangladesh ¹²	31'958	200'000	231'958	31'958	-	-	-	-	-	-	231'958
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1'809	-	1'809	751	279	-	-	-	5'635	-	7'723
Belgium	35'314	-	35'314	-	36'009	-	-	-	5'776	-	77'099
Belize	35	-	35	35	720	-	-	-	-	57	812
Benin	530	-	530	530	178	-	-	-	-	-	708
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	775	-	775	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	775
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6'798	-	6'798	6'798	23	22	98'324	-	58	52'437	157'662
Botswana	2'130	-	2'130	2'130	135	-	-	-	-	-	2'265
Brazil	8'707	-	8'707	1'753	20'815	-	-	-	4	6'264	35'790
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20'524	-	20'524
Bulgaria	16'557	-	16'557	16'557	9'499	-	-	-	67	-	26'123
Burkina Faso	34'017	-	34'017	34'017	143	-	-	-	-	-	34'160
Burundi	53'363	-	53'363	53'363	2'931	14	25'000	1'144	1'302	645	84'399
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	115
Cambodia	76	-	76	71	27	1	-	-	-	197	301
Cameroon	327'121	15'852	342'973	342'973	5'373	-	92'657	18'636	-	11	459'650
Canada	135'888	-	135'888	-	19'642	-	-	-	-	-	155'530
Cayman Islands	12	-	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	16
Central African Rep.	7'330	-	7'330	6'591	334	21'632	216'392	258'276	-	-	503'964
Chad	369'540	-	369'540	369'540	2'898	41	51'999	-	-	50'000	474'478
Chile	1'849	-	1'849	93	1'064	-	-	-	-	-	2'913
China ¹³	301'052	-	301'052	157	677	1	-	-	-	1	301'731
China, Hong Kong SAR	133	-	133	133	2'315	-	-	-	1	-	2'449
China, Macao SAR	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Colombia	226	-	226	51	115	1'792	6'939'067	-	12	-	6'941'212
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Republic of	44'955	-	44'955	44'955	4'342	1	-	-	-	2'854	52'152
Costa Rica	3'616	-	3'616	3'616	3'283	-	-	-	1'806	-	8'705
Côte d'Ivoire	1'980	-	1'980	1'980	649	12'222	308'272	399	700'000	57	1'023'579
Croatia	308	214	522	522	53	113	-	-	2'873	14'070	17'631
Cuba	303	-	303	186	25	-	-	-	-	-	328
Curaçao	48	-	48	48	30	-	-	-	-	-	78
Cyprus ¹⁴	7'067	-	7'067	477	2'252	-	-	-	-	6'000	15'319
Czech Rep.	3'644	-	3'644	-	659	-	-	-	1'502	-	5'805
Dem. Rep. of the Congo ¹⁵	383'095	-	383'095	275'043	983	8'536	1'555'112	736'837	-	14'474	2'699'037
Denmark	27'326	-	27'326	-	2'948	-	-	-	6'580	-	36'854
Djibouti	19'365	-	19'365	19'365	2'641	-	-	-	-	-	22'006
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep. ¹⁶	615	-	615	615	758	-	-	-	133'770	-	135'143
Ecuador ¹⁷	53'191	68'344	121'535	-	11'583	-	-	-	-	-	133'118
Egypt	212'500	-	212'500	142'500	38'171	4	-	-	22	-	250'697
El Salvador	48	-	48	31	1	-	-	-	-	10'100	10'149
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2'549	-	2'549	2'549	1	1	-	-	-	6	2'557
Estonia ¹⁸	168	-	168	-	86	-	-	-	85'301	-	85'555
Ethiopia	736'086	-	736'086	736'086	2'131	5	-	-	-	934	739'156
Fiji	12	-	12	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	20
Finland	12'703	-	12'703	-	24'366	-	-	-	2'427	-	39'496
France	273'126	-	273'126	-	63'057	-	-	-	1'326	-	337'509
Gabon	943	-	943	943	1'941	-	-	-	-	-	2'884

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES					Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴						
Gambia	7'854	-	7'854	7'854	-	-	-	-	-	-	7'854
Georgia	1'300	679	1'979	1'979	733	-	268'416	-	627	-	271'755
Germany	316'115	-	316'115	-	420'625	-	-	12'569	-	-	749'309
Ghana	17'406	-	17'406	17'406	1'859	-	-	-	-	-	19'265
Greece	18'489	11'750	30'239	-	26'141	-	-	198	-	-	56'578
Grenada	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Guatemala	226	-	226	100	125	-	-	-	-	3'500	3'851
Guinea	8'839	-	8'839	8'839	198	-	-	-	-	-	9'037
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁹	8'684	-	8'684	8'684	123	-	-	-	-	-	8'807
Guyana	11	-	11	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
Haiti ²⁰	3	-	3	2	11	-	-	977	-	-	991
Honduras	30	-	30	19	9	-	174'000	-	-	5'100	179'139
Hungary	4'393	-	4'393	258	36'693	-	-	-	132	-	41'218
Iceland	179	-	179	-	161	-	-	-	131	-	471
India	201'381	-	201'381	27'078	6'480	-	-	-	-	-	207'861
Indonesia	5'957	-	5'957	5'957	7'591	-	-	-	-	-	13'548
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	979'437	-	979'437	979'437	42	12	-	-	-	-	979'491
Iraq ²¹	277'701	-	277'701	277'701	7'420	5'921	4'403'287	1'747	50'000	29	4746'105
Ireland	6'125	-	6'125	-	5'055	-	-	-	99	-	11'279
Israel	361	38'139	38'500	-	6'591	-	-	-	15	-	45'106
Italy	118'047	-	118'047	-	60'156	-	-	-	747	-	178'950
Jamaica	12	-	12	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	17
Japan ²²	2'474	-	2'474	369	13'831	-	-	-	603	-	16'908
Jordan ²³	664'118	-	664'118	664'118	24'935	-	-	-	-	-	689'053
Kazakhstan	708	-	708	708	97	-	-	-	7'909	-	8'714
Kenya	553'912	-	553'912	553'912	39'969	1'231	-	-	20'000	-	615'112
Kuwait	741	-	741	741	900	-	-	-	93'000	-	94'641
Kyrgyzstan	354	-	354	354	158	-	-	-	9'118	-	9'630
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia ²⁴	208	-	208	-	179	-	-	-	252'195	-	252'582
Lebanon	1'070'854	-	1'070'854	1'070'854	12'139	-	-	-	-	5'238	1'088'231
Lesotho	31	-	31	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	35
Liberia	36'505	-	36'505	36'505	15	58	-	-	1	1'479	38'058
Libya	9'305	-	9'305	9'305	27'479	-	434'869	-	-	-	471'653
Liechtenstein	150	-	150	23	97	-	-	-	-	-	247
Lithuania	1'093	-	1'093	-	82	-	-	-	3'466	-	4'641
Luxembourg	1'332	-	1'332	-	2'395	-	-	-	82	-	3'809
Madagascar	10	-	10	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	22
Malawi	9'019	-	9'019	9'019	14'470	-	-	-	-	-	23'489
Malaysia	94'030	136	94'166	94'166	60'415	-	-	-	11'689	80'000	246'270
Mali	15'917	-	15'917	15'917	340	4'088	61'920	53'551	-	-	135'816
Malta	7'075	-	7'075	1'547	590	-	-	-	-	-	7'665
Mauritania	51'394	26'000	77'394	51'394	497	-	-	-	-	-	77'891
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2'923	-	2'923	1'021	1'350	-	-	-	13	-	4'286
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	-	3	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	14
Monaco	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Mongolia	9	-	9	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	15
Montenegro	1'771	-	1'771	1'671	20	-	-	-	3'262	10'822	15'875
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	3'908	-	3'908	3'908	1'565	-	-	-	-	-	5'473
Mozambique	5'622	-	5'622	3'247	14'825	-	-	-	-	-	20'447
Myanmar ²⁵	-	-	-	-	1	2	451'089	25'265	938'000	-	1'414'357
Namibia	1'737	-	1'737	1'547	1'112	21	-	-	-	1'706	4'576
Nauru	506	-	506	-	302	-	-	-	-	-	808
Nepal ²⁶	32'667	-	32'667	17'133	17	-	-	-	-	384	33'068
Netherlands	88'536	-	88'536	-	28'051	-	-	-	1'951	-	118'538
New Zealand	1'337	-	1'337	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	1'496
Nicaragua	330	-	330	259	131	2	-	-	1	1	465
Niger	124'721	-	124'721	124'721	106	-	137'337	-	-	70'000	332'164
Nigeria	1'395	-	1'395	1'395	386	-	2'172'532	-	-	-	2'174'313
Norway	50'389	-	50'389	-	25'316	-	-	-	2'561	-	78'266
Oman	245	-	245	245	190	-	-	-	-	-	435
Pakistan	1'561'162	-	1'561'162	1'561'162	6'442	3	1'146'108	676'638	-	-	3'390'353
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2'322	15'000	17'322	331	2'934	-	-	-	2	-	20'258
Papua New Guinea ²⁷	4'929	4'581	9'510	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	9'955
Paraguay	172	-	172	45	37	-	-	-	-	-	209
Peru	1'488	-	1'488	106	379	-	-	-	-	-	1'867
Philippines	269	-	269	20	210	-	63'174	254'848	7'138	68	325'707
Poland	14'065	-	14'065	-	3'303	-	-	-	10'825	-	28'193
Portugal ²⁸	699	-	699	-	641	-	-	-	14	-	1'354
Qatar	120	-	120	120	118	-	-	-	1'200	-	1'438
Rep. of Korea	1'463	-	1'463	223	5'442	-	-	-	197	-	7'102
Rep. of Moldova	446	-	446	446	110	-	-	-	5'014	-	5'570
Romania	2'598	-	2'598	314	432	-	-	-	240	-	3'270
Russian Federation ²⁹	314'506	-	314'506	7'070	2'088	4	-	-	101'813	-	418'411
Rwanda	144'737	-	144'737	144'737	414	5'054	-	-	-	968	151'173
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES					Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	118	7	125	125	32	-	-	-	70'000	-	70'157
Senegal	14'392	-	14'392	14'392	3'119	-	-	-	-	-	17'511
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	35'332	-	35'332	7'383	116	328	220'002	545	2'700	-	259'023
Sierra Leone	760	-	760	604	17	-	-	-	-	-	777
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	3	-	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	11
Slovakia	820	-	820	-	173	-	-	-	1'523	85	2'601
Slovenia	292	-	292	-	103	-	-	-	4	-	399
Solomon Islands	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Somalia	8'081	-	8'081	8'081	10'120	32'344	1'133'000	5'000	-	86	1'188'631
South Africa ³⁰	121'645	-	121'645	12'164	1'096'063	-	-	-	-	-	1'217'708
South Sudan ³¹	263'016	-	263'016	263'016	839	159	1'790'427	-	-	-	2'054'441
Spain ³²	5'798	-	5'798	-	11'020	-	-	-	440	-	17'258
Sri Lanka ³³	784	-	784	784	608	852	44'934	8'112	-	-	55'290
State of Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Sudan	309'639	-	309'639	309'639	12'581	39'494	3'218'234	152'663	-	3'355	3'735'966
Suriname	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Swaziland	696	-	696	185	268	7	-	-	-	3	974
Sweden	169'520	-	169'520	-	157'046	-	-	-	31'062	-	357'628
Switzerland	73'336	-	73'336	-	32'701	-	-	-	69	-	106'106
Syrian Arab Rep. ³⁴	21'113	-	21'113	21'113	5'251	189	6'563'462	-	160'000	3'554	6'753'569
Tajikistan	1'969	-	1'969	885	288	-	-	-	19'469	53	21'779
Thailand ³⁵	55'145	53'116	108'261	108'261	8'271	-	-	-	443'862	438	560'832
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	530	171	701	701	17	-	-	-	667	-	1'385
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Togo	21'953	-	21'953	13'451	752	7	-	-	-	-	22'712
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	114	-	114	114	82	-	-	-	-	5	201
Tunisia	665	-	665	665	90	-	-	-	-	2	757
Turkey ³⁶	2'541'352	-	2'541'352	2'499'593	212'408	-	-	-	780	-	2'754'540
Turkmenistan	26	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	7'125	-	7'151
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Uganda	477'187	-	477'187	477'187	35'779	1'192	-	-	-	180'000	694'158
Ukraine ³⁷	3'273	-	3'273	574	6'502	1	1'600'000	-	35'228	-	1'645'004
United Arab Emirates	663	-	663	663	421	-	-	-	-	-	1'084
United Kingdom	123'067	-	123'067	-	45'870	-	-	-	41	-	168'978
United Rep. of Tanzania	211'845	-	211'845	189'618	2'150	-	-	-	-	168'625	382'620
United States of America ³⁸	273'202	-	273'202	-	286'168	-	-	-	-	-	559'370
Uruguay	301	-	301	106	79	-	-	-	-	-	380
Uzbekistan ³⁹	107	-	107	107	-	-	-	-	86'703	-	86'810
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6'694	167'060	173'754	34'578	235	-	-	-	-	-	173'989
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11'000	-	11'000
Yemen	267'173	-	267'173	117'441	9'866	-	2'532'032	-	-	17	2'809'088
Zambia	26'447	-	26'447	26'447	2'411	-	-	-	-	23'321	52'179
Zimbabwe ⁴⁰	6'950	-	6'950	6'950	259	31	-	-	300'000	3'384	310'624
Total	15'483'893	637'534	16'121'427	12'282'792	3'219'941	201'415	37'494'172	2'317'314	3'687'729	870'740	63'912'738

UNHCR-Bureaux											
- Central Africa-Great Lakes	1'173'389	15'852	1'189'241	1'058'223	18'468	35'237	1'889'161	1'014'893	1'302	187'577	4'335'879
- East and Horn of Africa	2'739'375	-	2'739'375	2'739'375	106'959	74'467	6'193'660	157'663	20'000	234'381	9'526'505
- Southern Africa	189'842	-	189'842	61'967	1'159'702	4'698	-	-	300'000	28'414	1'682'656
- Western Africa	294'953	-	294'953	286'295	7'885	16'375	2'680'061	53'950	700'116	71'536	3'824'876
Total Africa	4'397'559	15'852	4'413'411	4'145'860	1'293'014	130'777	10'762'882	1'226'506	1'021'418	521'908	19'369'916
Asia and Pacific	3'551'937	278'318	3'830'255	3'086'570	134'613	62'250	2'879'611	1'088'516	1'563'338	231'465	9'790'048
Middle East and North Africa	2'675'408	64'146	2'739'554	2'451'317	142'371	6'126	13'933'650	1'747	374'237	8'840	17'206'525
Europe	4'362'605	28'814	4'391'419	2'555'552	1'299'246	468	2'804'962	545	592'151	83'414	9'172'205
Americas	496'384	250'404	746'788	43'493	350'697	1'794	7'113'067	-	136'585	25'113	8'374'044
Total	15'483'893	637'534	16'121'427	12'282'792	3'219'941	201'415	37'494'172	2'317'314	3'687'729	870'740	63'912'738

UN major regions											
Africa	4'769'513	41'852	4'811'365	4'443'809	1'367'409	130'781	11'197'751	1'226'506	1'021'440	521'910	20'277'162
Asia	8'366'000	328'562	8'694'562	7'750'753	396'662	68'372	17'265'028	1'090'263	1'942'856	246'303	29'704'046
Europe	1'808'289	12'135	1'820'424	447'119	1'083'567	468	1'918'326	545	586'848	77'414	5'487'592
Latin America and the Caribbean	87'294	250'404	337'698	43'493	44'887	1'794	7'113'067	-	136'585	25'113	7'659'144
Northern America	409'090	-	409'090	-	305'810	-	-	-	-	-	714'900
Oceania	43'707	4'581	48'288	18	21'606	-	-	-	-	-	69'894
Total	15'483'893	637'534	16'121'427	12'282'792	3'219'941	201'415	37'494'172	2'317'314	3'687'729	870'740	63'912'738

Notes:

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

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

¹ Country or territory of asylum or residence.

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

³ This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

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

⁵ Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during 2015. Source: country of origin and asylum.

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

⁷ IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during 2015.

⁸ Refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. This category refers to persons who fall under the agency’s statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality. See Annex Table 7 at <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/15-WRD-table-7.xls> for detailed notes.

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

¹⁰ According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

¹¹ Australia’s figures for asylum-seekers are based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

¹² The refugee population includes 200,000 persons originating from Myanmar in a refugee-like situation. The Government of Bangladesh estimates the population to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

¹³ The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

¹⁴ UNHCR’s assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1999. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.

¹⁵ The number of Rwandan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is subject to change based on an ongoing registration exercise. The figure 245,000 was provided by the Government of Democratic Republic of the Congo.

¹⁶ This revised estimate of 133,770 stateless persons includes only individuals born in the country to parents who were both born abroad. It does not include individuals born in the country to one foreign-born and one Dominican-born parent, as per the previously reported figure of 210,000. This estimate does not include subsequent generations of individuals of foreign descent, as there is no reliable population data available on groups other than first-generation individuals. As such, this estimate does not include all persons without nationality in the country. It will be adjusted as official data becomes available on the number of individuals who have found an effective nationality solution.

¹⁷ All figures relate to the end of 2014 except refugees.

¹⁸ Almost all people recorded as being stateless have permanent residence and enjoy more rights than foreseen in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

¹⁹ Refugee figure relates to the end of 2014.

²⁰ Figure of stateless persons refers to individuals without a nationality who were born in the Dominican Republic prior to January 2010 and who were identified by UNHCR in Haiti during the reporting period.

²¹ Pending a more accurate study into stateless in Iraq, the estimate of stateless persons in Iraq has been adjusted to reflect the reduction of statelessness in line with Law 26 of 2006, which allows stateless persons to apply for nationality in certain circumstances.

²² Figures are UNHCR estimates.

²³ Includes 33,200 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan. The Government estimated the number of Iraqis at 400,000 individuals at the end of March 2015. This includes refugees and other categories of Iraqis.

²⁴ This figure includes persons covered by two separate Laws. 178 fall under the Republic of Latvia’s Law on Stateless Persons on 17 February 2004, which replaced the Law on the Status of Stateless Persons in the Republic of Latvia of 18 February 1999, and which determines the legal status of persons who are not considered as citizens by the legislation of any State and whose status is not determined by the 25th April 1995 Law (quoted below). 252,017 of the persons reported in this table fall under the Republic of Latvia’s 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of Those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or of Any Other State, and are granted a transitional legal status to permanently residing persons (non-citizens) which entitles them to a set of rights and obligations generally beyond the minimum rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. The non-citizens enjoy the right to reside in Latvia *ex lege* and the right to acquire citizenship through registration and/or naturalisation (depending on age). A number of measures have been taken by the Latvian Government to facilitate their acquisition of citizenship; nonetheless, some non-citizens have chosen not to pursue naturalization. Some may have acquired a nationality other than Latvian nationality; however in the absence of reliable data in this regard, UNHCR includes in its statistical reporting the full number of non-citizens reported by Latvia.

²⁵ Figure of Stateless persons was estimated from the 2014 census. It does not include an estimated 151,921 stateless IDPs, persons in an IDP-like situation who are also of concern under the statelessness mandate because they are already included within the figures on IDPs. In Rakhine State it is estimated to be approximately one million.

²⁶ Various studies estimate that a large number of individuals lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. While these individuals are not all necessarily stateless, UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Nepal and partners to address this situation.

²⁷ Refugee figure relates to the end of 2014.

²⁸ All figures relate to the end of 2014.

²⁹ Figure of Stateless persons refers to the census figure from 2010 adjusted to reflect the number of stateless persons who acquired nationality in 2011-2015. The figure includes 12,881 stateless persons holding a temporary or a permanent residence permit.

³⁰ An adjustment to 2014 end of year figures in particular for the number of asylum applications pending on appeal and review has resulted in a substantially higher figure for numbers of asylum seekers reported in South Africa for 2015. It should be noted that the current legal framework in South Africa does not enable the withdrawal (whether explicit or implicit) of asylum applications lodged.

³¹ IDP figure in South Sudan includes 105,000 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

³² Refugee figure relates to the end of 2014.

³³ The statistics of the remaining IDPs at the end of the year, while provided by the Government authorities at the district level, are being reviewed by the central authorities. Once this review has been concluded, the statistics will be changed accordingly.

³⁴ Refugee figure for Iraqis and Stateless persons in the Syrian Arab Republic was a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 18,300 Iraqis at the end of 2015.

³⁵ Figure of Stateless persons is updated from the Royal Thai Government. The decrease includes the grant of Thai nationality to over 18,000 stateless people in the last three years.

³⁶ Refugee figure for Syrians in Turkey was a Government estimate.

³⁷ IDP figure in Ukraine includes 800,000 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

³⁸ The refugee figure for the United States of America is currently under review, which may lead to an adjustment in future reports.

³⁹ Figure of stateless persons refers to those with permanent residence reported in 2010 by the Government. Information on other categories of stateless persons is not available.

⁴⁰ Figure of stateless persons is an estimate and currently under review.

Source: UNHCR/Governments.

Table 2

UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2015
United States dollars

Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
West Africa	Budget	229'700'946	5'925'386	18'671'616	38'548'387	292'846'334
	Expenditure	99'312'900	3'240'294	6'176'728	14'219'937	122'949'859
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1'385'750'671	11'599'810	17'031'330	294'024'751	1'708'406'563
	Expenditure	583'760'089	3'482'486	7'729'066	65'537'974	660'509'615
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	505'440'938	3'730'164	54'587'608	135'742'376	699'501'085
	Expenditure	218'410'391	1'064'798	17'413'566	37'351'054	274'239'809
Southern Africa	Budget	72'322'737	1'481'945	0	533'421	74'338'104
	Expenditure	38'705'778	812'509	0	484'928	40'003'215
Subtotal Africa	Budget	2'193'215'292	22'737'305	90'290'554	468'848'935	2'775'092'086
	Expenditure	940'189'157	8'600'087	31'319'360	117'593'893	1'097'702'497
Middle East	Budget	1'169'403'783	3'897'994	35'763'788	744'826'650	1'953'892'215
	Expenditure	715'366'184	2'168'094	11'329'620	330'370'363	1'059'234'260
North Africa	Budget	181'198'757	50'000	0	2'218'046	183'466'803
	Expenditure	90'612'925	31'621	0	1'834'639	92'479'185
Subtotal North Africa and Middle East	Budget	1'350'602'539	3'947'994	35'763'788	747'044'696	2'137'359'017
	Expenditure	805'979'109	2'199'715	11'329'620	332'205'001	1'151'713'445
South-West Asia	Budget	198'064'955	304'241	106'538'716	55'262'387	360'170'298
	Expenditure	92'114'790	206'098	36'571'757	27'657'830	156'550'476
Central Asia	Budget	9'019'429	3'992'630	0	1'657'546	14'669'605
	Expenditure	5'263'488	3'138'109	0	1'263'532	9'665'129
South Asia	Budget	30'414'703	2'015'723	2'523'477	5'201'854	40'155'756
	Expenditure	15'660'726	478'477	493'324	4'892'284	21'524'812
South-East Asia	Budget	114'014'204	20'407'225	0	34'926'838	169'348'267
	Expenditure	43'664'209	6'576'240	0	9'302'015	59'542'464
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	11'951'996	425'746	0	0	12'377'742
	Expenditure	8'865'501	280'801	0	0	9'146'302
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	Budget	363'465'287	27'145'565	109'062'193	97'048'624	596'721'669
	Expenditure	165'568'715	10'679'724	37'065'082	43'115'661	256'429'182
Eastern Europe	Budget	370'486'506	2'750'744	0	46'849'419	420'086'670
	Expenditure	98'156'428	1'142'761	0	27'971'748	127'270'937
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	28'612'473	3'844'207	5'793'306	22'755'682	61'005'667
	Expenditure	20'240'933	2'323'369	2'027'760	9'719'624	34'311'686
North, West and South Europe	Budget	104'603'939	5'127'211	1'191'163	0	110'922'314
	Expenditure	77'863'687	3'243'229	1'053'167	0	82'160'083
Subtotal Europe	Budget	503'702'919	11'722'163	6'984'469	69'605'101	592'014'650
	Expenditure	196'261'048	6'709'359	3'080'927	37'691'372	243'742'706
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	12'952'737	9'031'219	0	0	21'983'956
	Expenditure	6'224'427	2'936'956	0	0	9'161'382
Latin America	Budget	63'974'638	1'108'772	0	30'360'765	95'444'175
	Expenditure	34'300'391	976'571	0	14'642'169	49'919'131
Subtotal Americas	Budget	76'927'375	10'139'991	0	30'360'765	117'428'131
	Expenditure	40'524'818	3'913'527	0	14'642'169	59'080'514
Subtotal Field	Budget	4'487'913'412	75'693'017	242'101'003	1'412'908'120	6'218'615'554
	Expenditure	2'148'522'847	32'102'411	82'794'989	545'248'097	2'808'668'345
Global Programmes	Budget	315'098'777	0	0	0	315'098'777
	Expenditure	266'467'999	0	0	0	266'467'999
Headquarters	Budget	230'171'231	0	0	0	230'171'231
	Expenditure	213'003'905	0	0	0	213'003'905
Subtotal Programmed Activities	Budget	5'033'183'420	75'693'017	242'101'003	1'412'908'120	6'763'885'561
	Expenditure	2'627'994'751	32'102'411	82'794'989	545'248'097	3'288'140'248
Operational Reserve	Budget	436'523'725	0	0	0	436'523'725
NAM Reserve	Budget	20'000'000	0	0	0	20'000'000
JPO	Budget	12'000'000	0	0	0	12'000'000
	Expenditure	6'674'522	0	0	0	6'674'522
Total	Budget	5'501'707'145	75'693'017	242'101'003	1'412'908'120	7'232'409'287
	Expenditure	2'634'669'274	32'102'411	82'794'989	545'248'097	3'294'814'771

