

The Middle East and North Africa



“The scale of displacement across the Middle East and North Africa remained alarming throughout the year, as violence, political instability and sectarian strife continued unabated. By the end of 2019, the region hosted nearly 16 million people of concern to UNHCR. The Office worked hard to address the challenges in the region, relying on the solidarity and compassion of host communities.”

—Ayman Gharaibeh, Director, Regional Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa

Ahmed, 80, fled his home in Bani Hassan, Hajjah, north-west Yemen, because of conflict. After being relocated to Az Zuhrah in Hudaydah, UNHCR helped Ahmed obtain an identification card, which gave him access to much-needed aid and cash assistance and assisted him and his family with emergency shelter.

MAJOR SITUATIONS OR OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA IN 2019



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (SYRIA)*

The Syria situation entered its ninth year with more than 5.5 million Syrian refugees hosted by neighbouring countries, of whom 45% were children and 21% were women. Living conditions were precarious, with some 60% of Syrian refugees living in poverty. UNHCR and UNDP co-led the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in response to the Syria crisis (3RP), coordinating the work of more than 270 partners in the five main hosting countries.

The level and pace of refugee returns to Syria gradually increased over the year. UNHCR verified the return of 95,000 refugees—75% more than in 2018.

Inside Syria, humanitarian access to IDPs and returnees was challenging. UNHCR reached more than 1.7 million people in Syria with protection activities such as child protection and legal counselling interventions, 1.8 million people with core relief items, and 520,900 people with shelter activities. In addition, 358,000 people were assisted through the cross-border operation from Turkey. While overall internal displacement decreased, new large-scale displacements in north-west and north-east Syria required an emergency response.

* More details on UNHCR's response to the needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey are included in the Europe chapter.

KEY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- \$180.3 million** distributed in cash assistance, benefitting **651,822** people of concern
- 1.8 million** people of concern were reached with core relief items
- 167,005** people of concern received emergency shelter



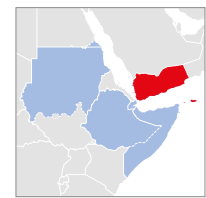
IRAQ

There were some 1.4 million IDPs in Iraq, more than half of whom have been living in displacement for at least three years. Despite significant efforts to rebuild the country and revitalize local economies, significant challenges hindered return, exacerbated by a deteriorating political, economic and security situation. Despite this, UNHCR worked with the Government and development actors to incorporate IDPs' needs in development plans and support their gradual absorption into the Iraqi social welfare system.

There were some 280,000 Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey, of whom 39% were children and 29% were women. UNHCR also provided protection and basic services in support of neighbouring countries' efforts.

In Iraq, UNHCR's focused on ensuring protection for people of concern and their gradual transition from humanitarian assistance to development programming through strengthening, and ensuring their inclusion in, national systems as well as identifying comprehensive solutions.

- \$44 million** distributed in cash assistance, benefitting **146,462** people of concern
- 169,340** people of concern were reached with core relief items
- 69,255** people of concern received emergency shelter



YEMEN

Yemen remained the worst humanitarian crisis globally, with more than 80% of the population requiring some form of assistance. Some 10.5 million people had urgent needs resulting from malnutrition, food insecurity, disease and wide-spread displacement among others.

Active frontlines across multiple governorates drove displacement, with 66,499 households experiencing displacement at least once during the year, while airstrikes and clashes caused numerous civilian fatalities. Unprecedented heavy

rain and flash floods led to a rise in cholera and diphtheria outbreaks, while the threat of famine loomed.

Notwithstanding restricted humanitarian access, UNHCR provided cash assistance to 1.2 million IDPs and delivered more than 1 million basic household items to 86,146 IDPs, IDP returnees and vulnerable host community members.

Despite a collapsing economy and diminished public services, Yemen hosted more than 279,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from the Horn of Africa.

- \$48.7 million** distributed in cash assistance, benefitting **167,831** IDP families and **10,459** refugee families
- 430,730** people of concern were reached with core relief items
- 74,715** people of concern received emergency shelter



LIBYA

Conflict beginning in April 2019 in the south and in Tripoli displaced nearly 150,000 people, while the recorded number of IDP returnees since 2017 reached over 447,700. Despite peace talks, hostilities persisted in populated areas, causing civilian casualties and further displacement, and slowing returns. In the face of insecurity, UNHCR and partners supported IDPs, returnees and host communities with non-food items and cash, and quick impact projects such as the rehabilitation of schools and health facilities created conditions for

peaceful coexistence.

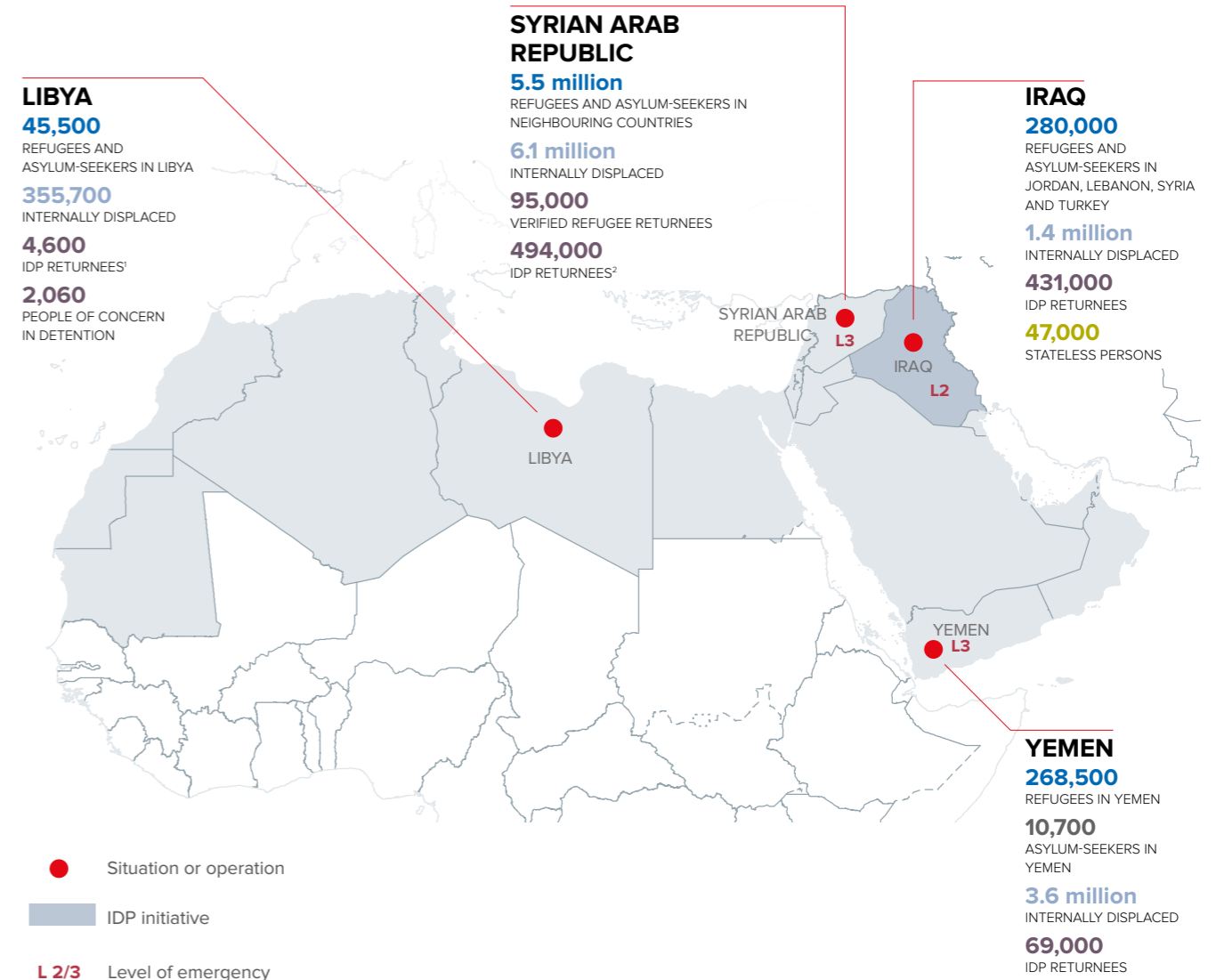
UNHCR monitored detention centres, registering some 3,400 people of concern. Thanks to UNHCR's advocacy, 1,800 people in need of international protection were released from detention.

842 refugees and asylum-seekers departed the country through resettlement while a total of 2,029 refugees and asylum-seekers departed through humanitarian evacuations to Italy, the Emergency Transit Centre in Romania, and the Emergency Transit Mechanisms in Niger and Rwanda. Of the evacuations, 1,385 people of concern evacuated through the Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF). The GDF was also instrumental in supporting direct resettlement, voluntary repatriation and reunification. Of the individuals who arrived in their resettlement country in 2019 (842), 29 were resettled through the GDF and 813 were resettled from urban areas.

To meet the growing needs of more than 45,500 refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, UNHCR provided emergency cash grants to more than 1,400 individuals, core relief items to 5,120 people, and other protection-related interventions, such as cash assistance and medical support through its community day centre in Tripoli and community outreach visits.

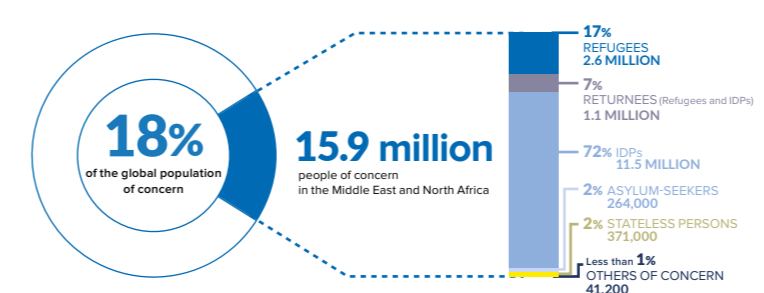
- 5,552** people of concern received rescue kits at disembarkation points
- 43,387** IDPs and refugees received non-food items
- 12,308** people of concern were registered, **3,399** while in detention

With no political resolution to any of the region's emergencies, UNHCR strove to provide protection and lifesaving support to people of concern amidst several challenging contexts. Emergency assistance was at the forefront of UNHCR's response in 2019, in tandem with leading and coordinating large-scale refugee responses in line with the Global Compact on Refugees, preserving protection space and creating conditions for voluntary return in safety and in dignity.

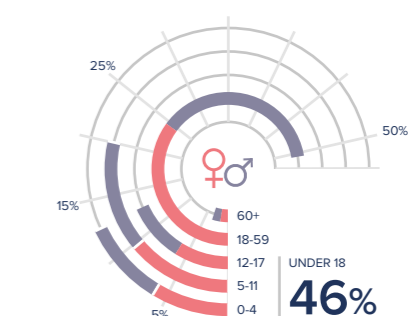


¹According to IOM
²According to OCHA

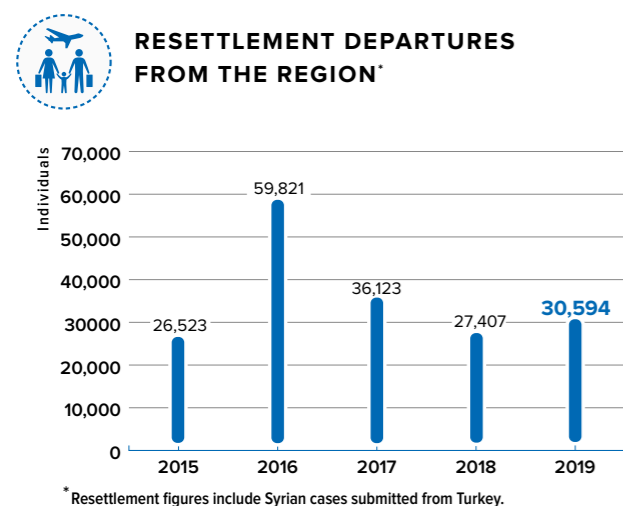
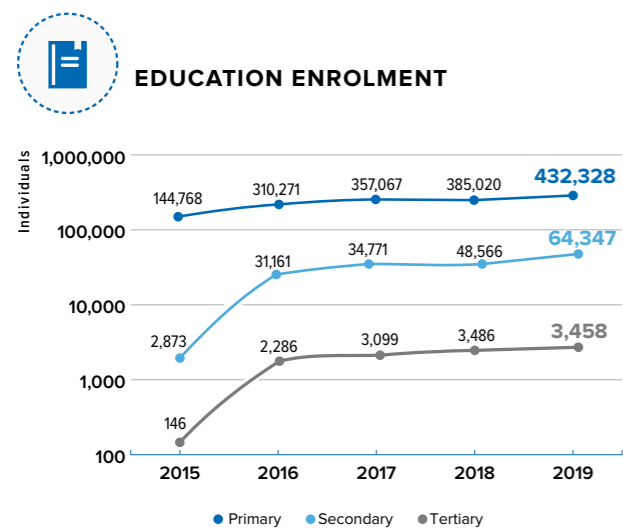
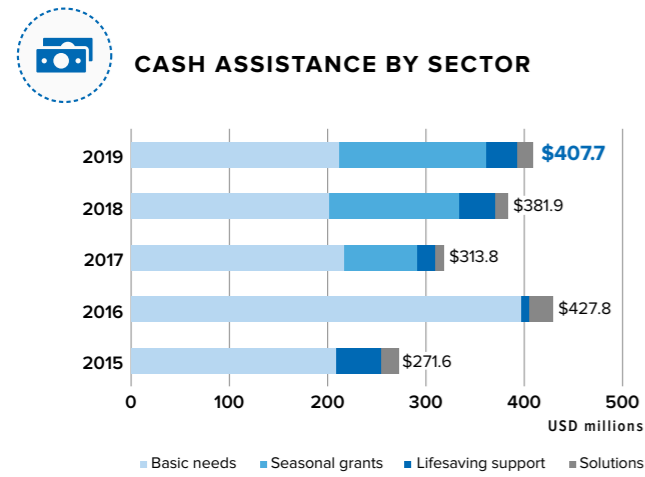
PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



ACHIEVEMENTS AND KEY RESULTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



*Resettlement figures include Syrian cases submitted from Turkey.

- Registration**
6,797,653 people of concern registered on an individual basis
29% of individuals biometrically registered
- Child protection**
5,410 unaccompanied or separated children had a best interests assessment initiated or completed
- SGBV**
16,744 SGBV survivors received psychological and social counselling
1,895 SGBV survivors accessed medical assistance
790 SGBV survivors received legal assistance
- Cash assistance**
\$407.7 million distributed in cash assistance
2,924,343 people of concern received cash assistance
- Core relief items**
2,193,660 people of concern received core relief items
\$103.3 million in core relief items distributed
- Education**
496,675 children enrolled in primary and secondary education
3,458 people of concern received tertiary education scholarships
- Self-reliance and livelihoods**
34% of refugees had their own business or were self-employed for more than 12 months
- Resettlement**
41,516 resettlement submissions from the region
30,594 UNHCR-facilitated departures

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

UNHCR engaged with governments to establish domestic asylum systems. For instance, the Government of Egypt requested the Office to provide a blueprint on gradual transition to a domestic asylum mechanism. UNHCR engaged with Qatar on its asylum legislation after the Government adopted a national asylum framework, following its accessions to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

UNHCR conducted refugee status determination (RSD) in many of the region's countries and supported the gradual transition of RSD to national authorities in others. In 2019, 6,797,653 people of concern were registered on an individual basis across the region—3% more than in 2018—while 1,971,319 (29%) people were biometrically registered, slightly more than the 1,324,929 in 2018. With the detention of asylum-seekers and refugees commonplace in several countries, UNHCR advocated to end child detention and find alternatives, in line with its global strategy "Beyond detention" (2014-2019). In Libya, UNHCR registered some 3,400 people of concern through monitoring visits to detention centres and, through its intervention, 1,800 people in need of international protection were released from detention in 2019.

To integrate mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) into its protection response, UNHCR developed a MHPSS strategy for many operations, including Yemen. More than 150 UNHCR and partner frontline staff were trained in psychological first aid across the region.

Other countries, including Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey strengthened their MHPSS by designating UNHCR operational focal points, providing capacity-building for non-mental health experts on scalable psychological interventions, and promoting MHPSS integration within interventions. Improving the protection response for persons with disabilities, UNHCR coordinated "Power of inclusion: Mapping the protection responses for persons with disabilities among refugees in the Middle East and North Africa region", a regional study on persons with disabilities, to be used for future planning and to advocate integrated programming.

Guidance notes, specialized training and capacity development resulted in enhanced child protection, including child asylum claims for operations in North Africa, and some 5,410 unaccompanied or separated children had a best interests assessment initiated or completed. Protection interventions were strengthened by leveraging broader partnerships for technical and financial support, as well as through stronger engagement with civil society and the private sector. Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse measures were incorporated into UNHCR's partner selection procedures, and in project design and monitoring. Some 400 community centres operated across the region with 4,200 community volunteers facilitating social support and access to tailored services for women, girls, men and boys.

Responding with lifesaving assistance

Conflicts and emergencies in Iraq, Libya, Syria and Yemen meant the scale, severity and complexity of humanitarian needs remained extensive. UNHCR implemented

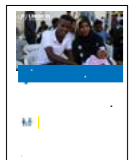
Power of inclusion



3RP in Response to the Syria Crisis



Emergency Transit Mechanism in Rwanda



preparedness measures, and supported operations in strengthening their presence and emergency response with lifesaving, multi-sectoral assistance, including protection services, shelter, basic relief items, multi-purpose cash and health assistance. UNHCR enhanced its leadership in refugee emergency responses, particularly through the 3RP, illustrating the progress that can be made when the Global Compact on Refugees is applied in practice, and provided assistance to IDPs with its lead in protection, shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters. It also coordinated with Humanitarian or UN Country Teams to address the protection dimensions of displacement crises.

Responding to the most urgent lifesaving needs, UNHCR provided nearly \$407.7 million in cash assistance to more than 2.9 million refugees and displaced people, particularly in urban settings. Some \$269.3 million-worth of core relief items supported more than 1.3 million refugees and IDPs in the Syria situation, and at least 619,500 people were provided with shelter assistance while 61% of households were living in adequate dwellings. Cash grants made rental accommodation possible for 84,588 households.

More than 148,000 people accessed primary health care and nutrition assistance while around 500,000 people were assisted with clean drinking water and adequate sanitation. About 92% of people of concern had access to national and/or government primary health facilities. UNHCR strengthened sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention, risk mitigation mainstreaming and response across all operations. There were 16,744 SGBV incidents reported, for which survivors received psychosocial counselling. Furthermore, region-wide, 790 survivors received legal assistance and 1,895 survivors accessed medical help.

Lifesaving mechanisms for humanitarian evacuation, resettlement, voluntary repatriation, reunification, and other solutions were expanded to Italy, Niger, Romania and Rwanda including via the Emergency Transit Mechanisms/ Emergency Transit Centres. In all, 878 people evacuated from Libya were processed through the mechanism in Niger; 393 people were evacuated to Italy; 452 to Romania; and 306 to Rwanda, where the first seven evacuees later departed for resettlement.

Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

In 2019, UNHCR verified 95,000 refugee returns to Syria from neighbouring countries, representing an annual increase of 75%. In UNHCR's latest regional intention survey, which excluded Turkey, more than 75% of Syrian refugees in the region expressed a hope to return one day, while only around 6% intended to return in the coming year.

With more than 5.5 million Syrian refugees hosted in neighbouring countries, and to mitigate the reduction of global resettlement allocations observed in 2017 and 2018, UNHCR encouraged new resettlement programmes and the expansion of existing ones as a means of responsibility-sharing with host countries. There were 41,516 refugees submitted for resettlement from the region (including 17,552 from Turkey), an 11% increase on 2018 submissions. The largest number of referred refugees was from Syria (29,562), with almost 4,656 from Afghanistan and 2,443 from Iraq (most of whom were referred from Turkey). Some 20,036 refugees were resettled from the region, as well as a further 10,558 from Turkey, a slight increase compared to 2018 departures.

UNHCR's work with the new chairs of the Priority Situations Core Group—Ireland and Sweden—was important in achieving the increase in resettlement submissions. Work consisted of sharing good practices, demonstrating the strategic impact of resettlement and identifying durable solutions to ensure strong partnerships and collaboration in key ongoing resettlement programmes, such as in the Syria and Central Mediterranean situations.

Primary, secondary and tertiary education inclusive of people of concern was encouraged for children and young people. During 2019, 432,328 children were enrolled in primary school—a 12% increase compared to 2018. Meanwhile, 64,347 were enrolled in secondary school—nearly a third more than in 2018. Under UNHCR's DAFI scholarship programme, 3,458 youth also received tertiary education grants. UNHCR promoted the economic inclusion of those who had been forced to flee their homes, advocating their right to work and earn a livelihood, and 34% of refugees were self-employed for more than 12 months or owned a business by the end of 2019.

Ensuring protection, assistance and solutions in internal displacement contexts

In Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen, more than 11 million people were internally displaced by violence, many multiple times. Across the emergencies, UNHCR led protection, shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters or sectors. The IDP response took a community-based approach, with UNHCR and partners aiming to empower communities to obtain their rights safely and in dignity, while reducing their vulnerabilities. Outreach platforms—a network of community and satellite centres with mobile teams and volunteers linked to national NGOs—enhanced UNHCR's coverage. Given the security situation and difficulties accessing populations in need, this approach was instrumental in consulting and facilitating communities' participation in designing and shaping an evidence-based response across sectors, that achieved better protection, improved lives and found solutions.

Delivering through partnerships

0118



Improving and empowering refugees to access decent work in Jordan



Employment service centres were established inside the Zaatari refugee camp in 2017 and Azraq refugee camp in 2018. The centres were the result of work done by UNHCR with ILO in coordination with the Government of Jordan, and sponsored by the Dutch Government.

The centres provide refugees with counselling services on employment, work permits, and help them leave the camps to attend job fairs where they can meet employers and gain

access to formal work opportunities across Jordan. This new leave system also provided refugees with increased protection and allowed them to take up job opportunities anywhere in the country within specified sectors.

To date, 13 employment centres have helped some 10,000 people, both Jordanians and Syrians, to obtain employment and training opportunities, as well as other services.

In Yemen, UNHCR assisted nearly 168,000 IDP families and vulnerable host community members with cash assistance; gave more than 86,000 families core relief items, such as bedding, kitchen sets and solar lamps; and distributed shelter kits to more than 17,000 families.

In Libya, UNHCR aimed to strengthen advocacy and promote IDPs' access to rights, basic services and solutions. Increased hostilities in Tripoli from April 2019 displaced 150,000 Libyans. UNHCR activated its emergency IDP response, reaching 1,086 IDP and IDP returnee households with multi-purpose cash assistance and distributing 9,785 shelter kits to IDPs in eastern Libya. By increasing its outreach capacity and expanding its partnerships, it conducted protection monitoring, identified needs and guided effective responses.

In Syria, despite operational challenges, UNHCR reached more than 1.7 million people with protection activities, including 236,000 with specific child protection activities and more than 300,000 with SGBV services. Around 1.8 million people also received basic relief items; more than 520,000 people had shelter support; and some 428,000 people accessed health assistance. Working cross-border from Turkey, UNHCR also provided basic relief items and shelter support to more than 358,000 people and reached over 153,200 people with protection services through referrals, awareness raising and psychological support.

In Iraq, more than 47,000 IDPs and returnees received legal assistance through UNHCR and at least 36,600 IDPs and returnees secured civil documentation. UNHCR also provided cash assistance to vulnerable IDP families, both as monthly cash support for

those living outside camps and through winter assistance. UNHCR's winter assistance programme provided cash assistance to more than 64,200 IDP families. It also distributed core relief items to more than 33,300 families in camps and urban areas. Meanwhile, UNHCR shelter interventions focused on improving the living conditions of IDPs in camps throughout Iraq and supporting returnees in their place of origin.

Reducing and preventing statelessness

With some 371,000 stateless persons in the region, initiatives were in line with the regional strategic approach on the prevention and reduction of statelessness. In particular, initiatives built on the momentum created by the 2019 League of Arab States' Declaration on Belonging and Legal Identity, reinforced in the League of Arab States' Arab Strategy for the Protection of Refugee Children. UNHCR also worked closely with States in preparation for the October 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, with dedicated support to Mauritania resulting in the submission of four pledges during the event.

Courses on statelessness for government officials strengthened awareness of international standards and provided a platform for States to share experiences and explore possible solutions and innovations. In Iraq, significant reductions in statelessness were sustained through legal aid. In 2019, 262 cases were resolved in Iraq through the acquisition and confirmation of nationality, with a total of 2,733 cases since 2015. In the 3RP context, interventions by UNHCR and partners significantly reduced the percentage of Syrian refugee children

born in the region each year without identity documents, such as a birth certificate or medical birth notification. The percentage fell from approximately 35% in 2012 to 1.8% in 2018, the last year for which data is available.

Operational highlights on the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees

The Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement became the principal regional platform for civil society national actors. The first regional NGO consultations in Amman, Jordan, held in association with the network, saw around 200 partners embracing the "whole-of-society" approach.

The consultations provided a platform for regional actors to amplify advocacy and present joint commitments to displacement prevention, response, and solutions. In Tunisia, for instance, civil society actors played a leading role in advocating and providing essential services to people of concern. The actors created a network of expertise, building the capacities of government officials and decision makers, by conducting training sessions on the international protection of refugees and asylum-seekers for representatives of ministries and government bodies.

Engagement with regional academia was another successful example of the pioneering outreach in the region, aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees. Think tanks, research centres, universities and professors supported building a culture of evidence-based policy making on displacement. At the first and second academic roundtable discussions in Amman, Jordan, partners highlighted the important role that academic institutions can play in conducting research on issues

related to displacement and building databases and scientific bases for policies and operations to advance refugees' rights. Progress was achieved in linking academia with policy-makers through follow-up on the creation of the first regional *Arabic Journal of Refugee Studies*, which will also support practitioners in the field.

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

Across the region, chronic underfunding affected all operations. With overall funding less than half (46%) of what was needed, critical lifesaving and protection services remained unmet in 2019.

The highest gaps were faced in Syria, where accessing people of concern regularly and delivering quality protection services faced significant resource-related constraints, as well as those engendered by the insecurity.

This was particularly relevant in the remote Governorates of Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zour, Idlib and Raqqa. UNHCR's plans to expand its outreach network by opening 28 new community centres did not materialize, leaving 560,000 IDPs without protection services.

Given the scale of the crisis, Yemen remained one of the region's most underfunded operations. In 2019, more than 900,000 Yemenis, considered to be the most vulnerable of its internally displaced population, found refuge in one of 1,700 IDP hosting sites. However, underfunding of the CCCM Cluster meant the services offered were limited or sporadic.

Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement



In Jordan, limited funds meant the operation was unable to assist nearly 10,000 households of the 41,700 families targeted with cash assistance. Similarly, in Lebanon, UNHCR was only able to reach 42% of the 84,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families targeted with regular cash assistance.

In Iraq, UNHCR had to prioritize 59% of IDP families for winter assistance, leaving significant needs unmet in areas where more than 4 million people had returned in 2019.

Difficult decisions had to be taken in refugee camps like Tindouf (Algeria) or

Mbera (Mauritania), where funding was redirected from critical infrastructural investments toward lifesaving interventions.

Challenges faced by urban refugees and asylum-seekers in countries such as Egypt or Morocco were amplified by increased costs of living, exposing them to higher risks, such as exploitation and forced labour.

Alongside a lack of funding, the limited opportunities for durable solutions in host countries and fewer resettlement places globally further complicated the protection and operational environment.



Qatar Charity continues support for UNHCR

Since 2012, Qatar Charity (QC) has been one of UNHCR's top private partners and has supported 1,287,835 displaced people.

In 2019 alone, QC supported Rohingya refugees and IDPs in Iraq and Yemen with a contribution of \$12,091,813 million, providing urgently-needed cash assistance for IDP families.

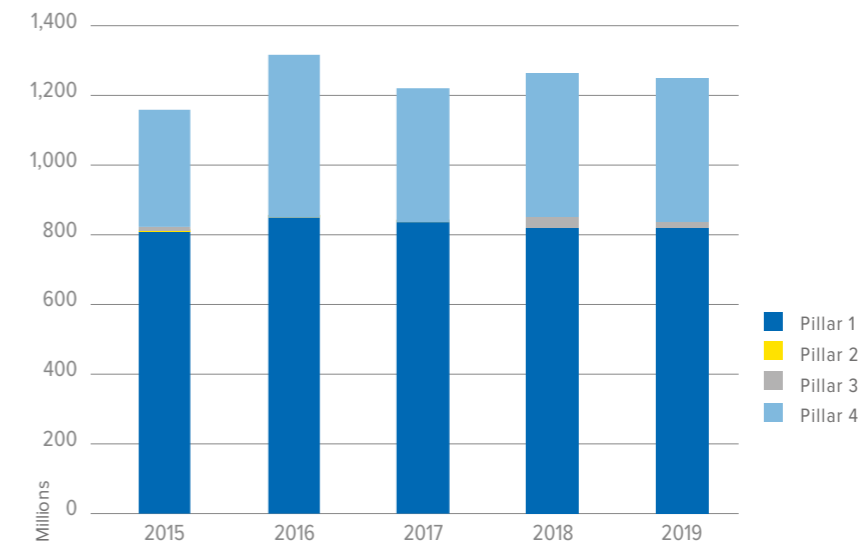
In Bangladesh, QC supported the development of water, health and sanitation facilities for Rohingya refugees and host communities.



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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 2015-2019 | USD



SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

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	52,975	4%	23%
	Unearmarked	7,134	1%	5%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	1,045,467	83%	41%
	Softly earmarked ¹	84,246	7%	16%
	Unearmarked	35,132	3%	7%
Programme support costs	In-kind	864	0%	3%
Programme support costs		2,304	0%	1%
Other income ²		24,612	2%	15%
TOTAL		1,252,734	100%	28%

Notes:

¹ Includes contributions earmarked at the regional, subregional, situation or thematic level.

² Includes miscellaneous income, prior year adjustments and cancellations and other internal transfers.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
Regional Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa	Budget	3,294,998	-	-	-	3,294,998		
	Expenditure	2,189,138	-	-	-	2,189,138		
Regional activities for the Middle East and North Africa	Budget	57,667,520	-	-	-	57,667,520		
	Expenditure	4,919,707	-	-	-	4,919,707		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	60,962,518	-	-	-	60,962,518	2%	
	Expenditure	7,108,845	-	-	-	7,108,845	1%	12%
MIDDLE EAST								
Iraq	Budget	185,673,863	465,780	-	416,337,806	602,477,448		
	Expenditure	72,210,317	269,957	-	130,544,813	203,025,088		
Israel	Budget	4,223,967	-	-	-	4,223,967		
	Expenditure	2,934,831	-	-	-	2,934,831		
Jordan	Budget	371,918,461	-	-	-	371,918,461		
	Expenditure	213,880,490	-	-	-	213,880,490		
Lebanon	Budget	562,007,934	753,045	-	-	562,760,979		
	Expenditure	325,058,914	668,257	-	-	325,727,171		
Saudi Arabia Regional Office	Budget	11,306,232	216,077	-	-	11,522,309		
	Expenditure	9,642,494	134,364	-	-	9,776,858		
Syrian Arab Republic	Budget	46,968,149	198,641	259,382,854	317,833,049	624,382,693		
	Expenditure	13,574,185	27,758	17,180,980	145,349,316	176,132,239		
Syrian Regional Refugee Coordination Office	Budget	20,519,570	-	-	20,400,000	40,919,570		
	Expenditure	16,186,501	-	-	18,325,282	34,511,783		
Yemen	Budget	48,514,717	-	-	150,133,920	198,648,637		
	Expenditure	31,842,288	-	-	107,988,149	139,830,437		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	1,251,132,894	1,633,543	259,382,854	904,704,774	2,416,854,065	88%	
	Expenditure	685,330,021	1,100,337	17,180,980	402,207,560	1,105,818,898	88%	46%

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	Budget	37,091,284	-	-	-	37,091,284		
	Expenditure	17,016,854	-	-	-	17,016,854		
Egypt Regional Office	Budget	104,156,716	-	-	-	104,156,716		
	Expenditure	46,118,503	-	-	-	46,118,503		
Libya	Budget	61,683,093	-	-	26,968,830	88,651,923		
	Expenditure	39,483,378	-	-	7,083,269	46,566,647		
Mauritania	Budget	19,348,835	-	-	-	19,348,835		
	Expenditure	15,586,690	-	-	-	15,586,690		
Morocco	Budget	8,581,290	-	-	-	8,581,290		
	Expenditure	6,215,881	-	-	-	6,215,881		
Tunisia	Budget	7,880,311	-	-	-	7,880,311		
	Expenditure	6,175,322	-	-	-	6,175,322		
Western Sahara: Confidence building measures	Budget	7,259,413	-	-	-	7,259,413		
	Expenditure	2,126,804	-	-	-	2,126,804		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	246,000,941	-	-	26,968,830	272,969,771	10%	
	Expenditure	132,723,432	-	-	7,083,269	139,806,702	11%	51%
TOTAL	Budget	1,558,096,353	1,633,543	259,382,854	931,673,604	2,750,786,354	100%	
	Expenditure	825,162,298	1,100,337	17,180,980	409,290,830	1,252,734,445	100%	46%

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United States of America	274,801,724	30,566		125,708,280	183,350,000	583,890,570
Germany	159,754,801			44,614,602	26,904,002	231,273,405
European Union	64,743,485			16,142,552		80,886,037
Kuwait	12,186,542			25,093,458	5,039,490	42,319,490
Japan	13,096,720		481,500	18,828,917	3,872,676	36,279,813
Norway	16,438,090			9,141,745	5,148,792	30,728,627
Canada	7,929,331			3,799,392	18,417,933	30,146,657
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19,096,024			2,402,332	1,520,580	23,018,936
Private donors in Qatar				20,335,260	1,025,100	21,360,360
Saudi Arabia	10,416,265			5,164,001	5,000,000	20,580,266
Netherlands	16,058,275			3,138,062	210,148	19,406,485
Italy	14,102,781			1,189,080	590,510	15,882,371
Denmark	8,533,742				6,608,946	15,142,688
Qatar	11,000,000			1,335,000		12,335,000
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National Partner in Germany)					10,143,224	10,143,224
Sweden	621,445			2,199,978	7,097,204	9,918,627
France	7,333,334			1,136,364	568,182	9,037,880
Country-based pooled funds			311,820	8,325,208		8,637,029
Australia	8,165,438					8,165,438
Switzerland	3,202,878			502,008	3,014,072	6,718,959
Belgium	2,702,009			3,054,710		5,756,719
Finland	109,156				4,896,406	5,005,562
Spain	2,690,058			1,303,797		3,993,855
USA for UNHCR	211,196			524,693	3,081,954	3,817,843
Republic of Korea	1,728,057			500,000	1,500,000	3,728,057
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	786,861			1,896,287		2,831,431
Private donors in the Republic of Korea					2,419,130	2,419,130
Luxembourg					2,405,858	2,405,858
Czechia	2,155,288					2,155,288
Ireland	1,706,485					1,706,485
Private donors in Kuwait	1,391,118			16,525	176,471	1,584,114
Central Emergency Response Fund	275,000			1,200,000		1,475,000
Private donors in Canada	90,729				1,348,795	1,439,524
Private donors in the United States of America	35,000				1,000,000	1,035,000
Private donors in Lebanon	345,365			622	666,222	1,012,209
Australia for UNHCR					965,746	965,746
Private donors in Italy	683,332			1,430	231,145	915,907
Private donors in Japan	836,505					836,505
Russian Federation	300,000			500,000		800,000
Poland	504,032				259,491	763,523
Private donors in Egypt	30,040			122,639	568,122	720,801
Sweden for UNHCR					680,835	680,835
Monaco	598,179					598,179
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	281,443			26,116	284,714	592,272
Private donors in China	5,332				435,259	440,591
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	380,311					380,311

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
Isle of Man	261,549					261,549
Private donors in Switzerland					252,640	252,640
Private donors in the Netherlands	84,181				138,065	222,246
Private donors in Liechtenstein				200,200	20,000	220,200
Iceland					216,589	216,589
España con ACNUR (National Partner in Spain)	11,416				199,436	210,851
Japan for UNHCR					205,234	205,234
Liechtenstein					201,613	201,613
Malta	168,896					168,896
Private donors in Oman	31,944			24	75,133	107,101
Private donors in France					105,596	105,596
Estonia	83,426					83,426
Private donors in Thailand	5,685				66,419	72,104
Private donors in Monaco					68,534	68,534
Slovenia					57,405	57,405
UNICEF	56,000					56,000
Private donors in the Philippines					33,032	33,032
Private donors in Singapore					31,629	31,629
Private donors in Brazil				1,587	24,361	25,947
Morocco					25,184	25,184
Andorra				22,321		22,321
Private donors in India	255				13,990	14,244
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	12,901					12,901
Private donors in Indonesia	2,756				2,284	5,040
Private donors in Denmark					3,728	3,728
Private donors in Austria	1,484					1,484
Private donors in Kenya					1,233	1,233
Private donors in Ireland					1,155	1,155
Private donors in South Africa					699	699
Private donors in Belgium					547	547
Private donors in Mexico					154	154
TOTAL*	666,046,864	30,566	793,320	296,679,186	303,071,951	1,266,621,888

*Notes:

¹ Contributions include 7% programme support costs.² Includes a total of \$31.9 million acknowledged in 2018 for activities with implementation in 2019 and excludes \$25 million acknowledged in 2019 for activities with implementation in 2020 and beyond.³ Includes contributions earmarked to the situations for Iraq, Syria and Yemen.