



United Nations

**Report of the United
Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees**

**Covering the period
1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020**

**General Assembly
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Seventy-fifth session
Supplement No. 12**

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1. As the decade drew to a close, the number of people forced from their homes as a result of persecution, conflict and violence reached a record high. Despite persistent and emerging challenges in providing protection, assistance and solutions for persons of concern to UNHCR, key advances were made towards more predictable and equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing within the framework of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).¹

2. By the end of 2019, there were 86.5 million² persons of concern to UNHCR worldwide (an increase from 74.8 million in 2018),³ including 20.4 million refugees⁴ and 45.7 million⁵ internally displaced persons (IDPs). An estimated 11 million people were newly displaced, including 8.6 million within their own countries. Some 4.2 million people in 76 countries were reported as stateless, but the actual number is estimated to be significantly higher.

3. The first Global Refugee Forum (GRF), a key milestone in implementing the GCR, generated commitments and pledges that have the potential to significantly improve the lives of refugees and their host communities. A number of critical arrangements and tools were established to operationalize burden- and responsibility-sharing, and opportunities were created to broaden the engagement in refugee responses of a wide range of stakeholders, including development and private sector actors.

4. In 2020, UNHCR and partners mounted large-scale preparedness and response efforts for persons of concern and host communities as the novel Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) spread. The pandemic exacerbated existing humanitarian crises and millions of refugees, IDPs and others lost their livelihoods due to movement restrictions and lockdowns. Widespread border closures, often with no exception for asylum-seekers, significantly restricted access to territory for people with international protection needs.

5. In 2019, over 5.6 million displaced people returned to their areas or countries of origin, including around 5.3 million IDPs and some 317,200 refugees. Although an estimated 1.4 million refugees were in need of resettlement, only 107,800 were resettled, including 64,000 with UNHCR's assistance, representing a continuing downward trend. In the first half of 2020, the COVID-19 crisis caused a significant reduction in organized voluntary repatriation due to restrictions on travel and border closures, while the severe socioeconomic impact of the pandemic in some host countries drove tens of thousands of refugees to return spontaneously, often to risky conditions.

II. Global Compact on Refugees

6. Nearly two years after the affirmation of the GCR, progress has been made towards its operationalization worldwide, including through greater inclusion of refugees in national systems and development plans. Global efforts are increasing to provide predictable and sustainable assistance to host countries and to ensure that their longer-term development needs are addressed. The comprehensive response model of the GCR has enabled many refugees to access educational and employment opportunities, healthcare services and to open bank accounts.

¹ See [A/73/12 \(part II\)](#) and [A/RES/73/151](#)

² Table 1 presents the populations of concern to UNHCR at the end of 2019.

³ The increase is due to new displacement as well as the inclusion of 3.6 million Venezuelans displaced abroad in the 2019 global displacement statistics.

⁴ This number does not include the 5.6 million refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

⁵ This includes IDPs displaced due to conflict and violence as [reported](#) by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in 2020.

7. In 2019, an indicator framework was developed to track progress towards the objectives of the GCR and capture the impact on refugees. UNHCR and the World Bank launched the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement to improve the gathering and analysis of data for evidence-based responses to displacement. The Office also advanced the process of measuring the impact of protecting, assisting and hosting refugees, including by building consensus on methodology.

8. The first GRF took place in December 2019, co-hosted by UNHCR and Switzerland, and co-convened with Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan and Turkey. Over 3,000 participants attended, representing States, international organizations, the private sector, humanitarian and development organizations, civil society, faith-based organizations, cities, sports entities and academia. UNHCR and partners facilitated the participation of over 70 refugees from around the world, following regional and national refugee consultations.

9. The [GRF generated](#) some 1,400 pledges in a broad range of focus areas. Support was increased for host countries, with more than 30 per cent of pledges made towards solutions, burden- and responsibility-sharing, energy and infrastructure. Host countries made significant policy pledges to strengthen protection capacity, promote refugee inclusion in national systems, and increase access to labour markets and livelihood opportunities. Over 350 good practices were shared.

10. The GRF provided a unique opportunity to broaden the base of support for refugee responses. Approximately 200 States and other stakeholders became co-sponsors of focus areas. Development and private sector actors made important commitments, including financial contributions, policy instruments and self-reliance opportunities in support of refugees and host communities.

11. Three support platforms were launched at the GRF to reinforce regional refugee responses: (i) the “Comprehensive regional protection and solutions framework” for Central America and Mexico (known by its Spanish acronym MIRPS); (ii) the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) support platform for the East and Horn of Africa; and (iii) the “Solutions strategy for Afghan refugees” (SSAR). The Asylum Capacity Support Group was set up to support States with developing and strengthening fair, efficient and adaptable national asylum systems, as was the Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network to facilitate research, training and scholarship opportunities. In line with “[The global strategy for sustainable energy 2019-2024](#)”, the “Clean energy challenge” was launched to promote access to affordable, sustainable and modern energy sources for all refugee settlements and nearby host communities.

III. Protection

A. Refugees

12. In 2019, the global refugee population grew to 20.4 million people.⁶ Turkey continued to host the largest number of refugees (3.6 million), followed by Colombia (1.8 million)⁷, Pakistan (1.4 million), Uganda (1.4 million) and Germany (1.1 million). Developing countries hosted 85 per cent of the world’s refugees, while the least developed countries provided asylum to 27 per cent (5.5 million) of the global total.

13. The COVID-19 pandemic created unexpected challenges for the protection of refugees and other persons of concern. Some public health measures posed risks to the right to claim asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Over 140 States closed their borders, fully or partially, to curb the spread of COVID-19, including

⁶ This number does not include the 5.6 million refugees under the mandate of UNRWA.

⁷ This number includes Venezuelans displaced abroad.

nearly 80 that made no exception for asylum-seekers, leaving those fleeing conflict and persecution at risk of refoulement.

14. UNHCR released [guidance](#) on access to territory for people with international protection needs, calling upon States to ensure that border measures to protect public health do not deprive people of the right to seek asylum. Several States established measures that ensured continued access to asylum, some with UNHCR's support, particularly in relation to reception capacities at the border and disembarkation points. Such measures included health screening for new arrivals, quarantine and isolation facilities, and emergency assistance. Drawing on good practices, a second [guide](#) was produced to provide recommendations on remote participation in asylum proceedings.

15. Some 2.3 million individual asylum applications were registered globally, including 120,400 new ones by UNHCR. Low recognition rates for certain groups in refugee status determination procedures were a concern in some countries, despite objective country of origin information and guidance confirming a need for international protection. Some national asylum systems did not have minimum due process guarantees, such as functioning appeal mechanisms.

16. Many States made significant efforts to improve their national asylum systems. In the Americas, several States have laws or policies that apply the regional refugee criteria, as outlined in the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, for Venezuelans seeking international protection. Brazil recognized over 37,000 Venezuelans as refugees on a *prima facie* basis. Mexico increased the efficiency of its refugee recognition system by simplifying relevant procedures.

17. Over 50 States pledged at the GRF to strengthen their national asylum systems or to support others in doing so. Under the auspices of the Asylum Capacity Support Group, UNHCR paired pledges on capacity development with those offering technical or other forms of support to facilitate implementation of the pledges.

18. At the end of 2019, UNHCR concluded the implementation of its [global strategy](#) towards ending the detention of asylum-seekers and refugees. The majority of the 20 focus countries passed laws or introduced policies to limit or abolish the immigration detention of refugee and asylum-seeking children. Alternatives to detention were piloted in several focus countries and immigration detention monitoring was strengthened in others to ensure that where alternative arrangements were not possible, detention conditions would meet international standards. Despite progress, immigration detention, including that of vulnerable children, remained a challenge in many countries, particularly in border and transit zones during asylum and return processes. UNHCR will continue to work with governments and partners to end the immigration detention of all children, to introduce alternatives to detention and to improve immigration detention standards.

19. The Office supported governments to deliver a protection-based response to displacement due to climate change and disasters. A Special Advisor on climate action was appointed to help shape the organization's climate action agenda and its response to the challenges and protection concerns caused by the adverse effects of climate change. UNHCR collaborated with the International Organization on Migration (IOM) to develop regional guidelines on human mobility in the context of climate change and to study law and policy advances related to conflict and climate-induced displacement.

B. Internal displacement

20. At the end of 2019, an estimated 45.7 million people were displaced within their own countries due to conflict and violence. Significant increases in conflict-induced displacement were reported in the Democratic Republic of the

Congo (2.7 million), Cameroon (630,000), Burkina Faso (513,000), Afghanistan (446,000) and the Syrian Arab Republic (440,000).

21. UNHCR worked with States and partners to strengthen the protection of IDPs and promote solutions. In 11 countries, the organization provided legal and technical support to develop legislation and policy on internal displacement and promoted the participation of affected communities in creating such instruments. The Office also supported IGAD and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to promote the ratification and implementation of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). Equatorial Guinea and South Sudan acceded to the Kampala Convention, while Ethiopia and Somalia ratified it, bringing the total number of States parties to 31. Together with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, UNHCR continued the GP20 initiative and led efforts to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement in promoting solutions for IDPs.

22. UNHCR released an updated [policy](#) on its engagement in situations of internal displacement, reinforcing its commitment to work with partners to ensure that protection is central to humanitarian action. It welcomed the establishment of the High-level panel on internal displacement by the United Nations Secretary-General in October 2019 and submitted a brief to the panel in May 2020.

23. The organization continued to provide protection and assistance to millions of IDPs through clusters. In 2019, the Office led 32 out of 33 field protection clusters and cluster-like arrangements and provided support to operations with expert missions and technical guidance. As the co-chair of the global shelter cluster, UNHCR led 16 of the 30 shelter clusters and cluster-like mechanisms, addressing the needs of over 13.3 million displaced people in coordination with more than 600 partners and a combined budget of \$410 million. UNHCR led 14 of the 23 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) national coordination mechanisms to ensure protection and assistance for some 6.5 million IDPs in coordination with 46 partners.

C. Mixed movements

24. Mixed movements of refugees and migrants continued by land and sea. In line with its “[10-Point Plan in Action](#)”, UNHCR supported protection-sensitive responses to such movements. The Office promoted respect for international protection principles in search and rescue operations at sea, including through advocacy and collaboration with partners, notably IOM and the International Maritime Organization. UNHCR advocated for predictable disembarkation in places of safety and for greater responsibility-sharing.

25. UNHCR and IOM issued a joint discussion [paper](#), presenting emerging dynamics in mixed movements with key considerations for formulating responses adjusted to the realities of COVID-19. Collaboration with partners, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on preventing and responding to human trafficking deepened. In June 2020, UNHCR and IOM issued a “[Framework document](#) on standard operating procedures to facilitate the identification and protection of victims of trafficking”, which provides guidance to field operations. UNHCR worked with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and co-led the global protection cluster task team on anti-trafficking in humanitarian action. Together with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the European Asylum Support Office, UNHCR contributed to capacity-building to address human trafficking. As a member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Network on Migration, UNHCR provided operational support and capacity development in the context of the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

D. Education

26. Progress was made towards enhancing access of refugee, internally displaced and returnee children and youth to educational opportunities, guided by UNHCR's "[Refugee education 2030: a strategy for refugee inclusion](#)". There was a modest increase in the number of refugee children enrolled in primary and secondary school, and more refugees were able to pursue higher education. Over 8,300 refugee students received scholarships from the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) in 54 countries, including a record number of 2,600 newly enrolled students. In 2019, over 12,600 students enrolled in digital blended learning programmes through the "[Connected learning in crisis consortium](#)", whose membership expanded to 27 university and higher education partners in 21 countries. Over 200 pledges were made at the GRF towards expanding educational opportunities. UNHCR supported the launch of the Tertiary Refugee Student Network aimed at helping 15 per cent of refugee students access higher education by 2030.

27. School closures due to COVID-19 impacted millions of refugee and displaced children and youth around the world. This also increased food insecurity as school feeding programmes were suspended. UNHCR supported schools with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health services and expanded investments in distance education and online learning opportunities, building on existing partnerships with the private sector.

E. Jobs and livelihoods

28. UNHCR's 2019 survey on global livelihoods and economic inclusion indicated that: 70 per cent of refugees face restrictions on the right to work; over 60 per cent have limited freedom of movement; and some 47 per cent have constraints accessing bank accounts. UNHCR worked to promote the economic inclusion of refugees, including through supporting access to labour markets and financial services, such as bank accounts and loans.

29. As a result of UNHCR's advocacy, some 17 financial service providers in 12 countries started offering financial services to refugees, while arrangements are underway in 15 other countries to do so. The Office launched the [Poverty Alleviation Coalition](#), together with the Partnership for Economic Inclusion of the World Bank and over a dozen non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support 500,000 refugee and host community households in 35 countries over five years to transition out of poverty. Several States made pledges at the GRF to develop more inclusive national policies to enhance refugee self-reliance.

30. The socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 intensified hardship for millions of refugees, returnees, internally displaced and stateless people. At the same time, refugee doctors and nurses were employed in several countries across Europe and Latin America, and refugees and IDPs helped produce essential safety items such as personal protective equipment (PPE) and masks in support of the COVID-19 response.

F. Cash assistance

31. In line with its "[Strategy for the institutionalization of cash-based interventions \(2016-2020\)](#)", UNHCR achieved its "grand bargain" commitment to double the proportion of its assistance provided through cash by 2020. Around \$2.4 billion in cash assistance has been delivered since 2016 in over 100 countries, and cash now exceeds in-kind assistance. As a critical component of the COVID-19 response, UNHCR operations stepped up emergency cash assistance to support immediate needs, address protection risks and mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic. This involved diverse modalities, including: increasing transfer

values; advancing payments; aligning cash assistance with national social safety nets; increasing the use of digital payments; and testing new technology, such as contactless biometric identification; as well as switching from cash to in-kind assistance when markets were not functioning.

G. Specific needs

32. Nearly half of the world's refugees in 2019 were children. Around 25,000 unaccompanied and separated children sought asylum and some 153,300 unaccompanied and separated child refugees were reported in 2019. A total of 55,000 best interest assessments were conducted to determine the needs of at-risk children and ensure assistance. UNHCR, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), IOM and others, supported the East African Community and IGAD to strengthen national child protection systems and cross-border collaboration to address the needs of refugee and migrant children. The Office worked with authorities and partners in 20 countries to strengthen national child-friendly services for legal custody, guardianship and foster care. Engagement with children and communities continued to reinforce protection and assistance, particularly for children at risk of violence and exploitation. UNHCR supported a broad range of initiatives to enhance youth leadership, including through funding 18 youth-led projects in 16 countries under the Youth Initiative Fund. UNHCR's Global Youth Advisory Council made significant contributions to youth community mobilization and through co-sponsoring several focus areas at the GRF.

33. The implementation of the age, gender and diversity policy continued, and a monitoring and assessment tool was piloted in several field operations to track progress on its ten core actions. Improvements were made in collecting data disaggregated by age, sex and other diversity considerations for analysis and programming. In line with its "Commitments to women and girls", UNHCR promoted women's equal representation in management and leadership structures, including through supporting the establishment of women's committees and providing leadership training. UNHCR supported a gender audit by refugee women in the lead up to and during the GRF to ensure that the GCR commitments to gender equality were integrated in the process.

34. UNHCR supported over 55,600 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in 50 displacement situations, including with access to healthcare, psychosocial support, safe shelter and legal aid. The deployment of experts to operations in the Americas, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, under the "Safe from the start" initiative, helped increase the efficiency of SGBV prevention and response programming. Community engagement was strengthened, and several awareness-raising initiatives were implemented to address root causes. Movement restrictions and worsening socioeconomic conditions due to COVID-19 increased the risk of SGBV for displaced and stateless women and girls and hindered their access to services, including safe shelters and psychosocial support. UNHCR distributed emergency cash assistance to support SGBV survivors as well as at-risk women and girls and adapted programmes to maintain services, utilizing remote modalities such as hotlines. The organization released guidance on [age, gender and diversity considerations](#) as well as [SGBV prevention, risk mitigation and response](#) during the pandemic. The Office stepped up efforts to improve the assessment of protection risks and priorities for asylum-seekers and refugees of diverse sexual orientation or gender identity, including through enhanced communication with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) persons of concern and strengthening partnerships with LGBTI organizations.

35. UNHCR contributed to the development of the "[United Nations disability inclusion strategy](#)" and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) "[Guidelines on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action](#)". Operations made progress in identifying persons of concern with disabilities during registration and

responding to their needs. Collaboration with national and international organizations of persons with disabilities was expanded. In Libya, UNHCR and partners supported refugees with disabilities, facilitating their inclusion in social activities and vocational training and providing access to prosthetic devices. Increased consultations and collaboration with States and partners led to several pledges at the GRF to support UNHCR with strengthening disability inclusion in its programmes.

IV. Emergency response

36. In 2019, UNHCR released a revised [policy on emergency preparedness and response](#), aligned with the IASC “Humanitarian system-wide scale-up protocols”. The Office activated and responded to six new refugee and IDP emergencies in 2019 across eight countries and seven others in 14 additional countries during the first half of 2020. Core relief items worth \$30 million were dispatched from global stockpiles to 23 countries in 2019. The [preparedness package for IDP emergencies](#) was launched, enabling the organization to respond effectively in internal displacement emergencies.

37. In line with the principle of “stay and deliver”, UNHCR stepped up and adapted its interventions to ensure continuity of protection and assistance to persons of concern amidst the COVID-19 crisis. Operations undertook programme criticality assessments and adjusted business continuity plans. Personnel remained at their duty stations to ensure the delivery of life-saving support, with many transitioning to alternative work modalities in line with the guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO) and host country mitigation measures. Cooperation with partners was strengthened through inter-agency working groups to coordinate efforts, including on procurement and medical evacuations.

38. UNHCR collaborated with governments and partners to promote the inclusion of refugees, IDPs and others of concern in national COVID-19 preparedness and response plans. Emergency procurement procedures were activated, and partnership modalities were simplified and made more flexible. UNHCR helped enhance the capacities of national health systems and services, including through the procurement of 6 tonnes of medical supplies and PPE, training for health workers, and the establishment of quarantine, isolation and treatment facilities. The Office increased mental health and psychosocial support to address anxiety and distress due to the pandemic.

39. In the context of COVID-19, WASH systems and healthcare services were reinforced in camps, settlements and other areas hosting refugees and IDPs. Shelter and hygiene materials were distributed to assist isolation efforts and to strengthen infection prevention. In line with its strategy on accountability to affected populations, UNHCR strengthened risk communication with persons of concern and host communities, providing vital information on prevention measures, hygiene best practices and available healthcare services.

A. Africa

40. Forced displacement rose across the continent due to ongoing conflicts and disasters linked to natural hazards. Uganda remained the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, and large numbers of refugees were also hosted in Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan. Humanitarian access, already constrained due to ongoing insecurity, was further restricted as a result of border closures and movement restrictions in response to COVID-19. The situation in the Sahel deteriorated, with Burkina Faso becoming the world’s fastest-growing displacement crisis as the number of people displaced by conflict and drought reached nearly 848,000 by April 2020. Attacks by armed groups affected some 25,000 Malian refugees living in remote camps near the border of

Burkina Faso with Mali, forcing thousands to return. In September 2019, UNHCR and the Government of Mali organized a regional dialogue to enhance protection and find solutions in the Sahel.

41. While the situation in the Central African Republic remained fragile, UNHCR facilitated more than 12,400 voluntary returns from Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo. Ongoing conflict and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in North Kivu and Ituri provinces continued to cause displacement. There were over 5 million IDPs, and some 916,800 Congolese refugees were hosted across 20 countries in Africa by January 2020.

42. In the context of political and security developments in South Sudan, a number of refugees and IDPs returned. Nevertheless, intercommunal clashes combined with the worsening of the humanitarian situation due to COVID-19 placed 1.7 million IDPs in a highly vulnerable situation. Despite the ongoing political transition in Sudan, over 16,000 people were forced to flee abroad due to clashes in West Darfur State. In Somalia, the combined effects of conflict and extreme weather events continued to fuel displacement, with some 280,000 people displaced in the first half of 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic worsened the socioeconomic situation of over 2.6 million IDPs.

43. In northern Mozambique, some 210,000 people were displaced by mid-2020 due to an upsurge in violence. Many of the affected areas had previously suffered destruction during Cyclone Kenneth which created significant challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance. UNHCR further strengthened collaboration with regional development actors, including the Southern African Development Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa to promote coherence between humanitarian and development efforts.

B. Americas

44. The dire humanitarian situation and socioeconomic hardship in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) continued to drive people to leave their homes, with a total of 5.2 million displaced across borders by the end of June 2020, including 93,300 refugees and 896,380 asylum-seekers. Governments in Latin America granted more than 2.6 million residency permits and other forms of legal stay to Venezuelans, allowing them to access employment and basic services. In Colombia, over 98,000 people were newly displaced in 2019 largely due to persistent insecurity and activities of illegal armed groups; an additional 12,700 new displacements were recorded in the first half of 2020. Levels of internal displacement continued to be high in the north of Central America, with some 319,000 people displaced in El Salvador and Honduras. In 2019, 132,000 new asylum applications by nationals from these two countries were lodged. Since the start of political unrest in April 2018, approximately 102,000 Nicaraguans have sought safety abroad, particularly in Costa Rica, where the number of asylum-seekers from Nicaragua had reached almost 76,000 at the end of 2019. The sudden loss of income and the economic downturn caused by COVID-19 pushed a significant number of refugees to spontaneously return to their countries of origin, particularly to Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

C. Asia and the Pacific

45. By the end of 2019, over 9.5 million persons of concern lived in the region, including 4.1 million refugees and 3.2 million IDPs. Despite increasing challenges, particularly due to the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, host countries continued to demonstrate hospitality towards refugees. After four decades of displacement, Afghans constituted the world's second largest refugee population. Together with

the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, UNHCR launched the SSAR support platform to mobilize additional resources and expand partnerships in support of voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and greater assistance to host countries. Violence continued to fuel displacement in Afghanistan, with some 463,100 newly displaced inside the country in 2019.⁸ The number of refugee returnees declined by nearly half in 2019 and remained low in the first half of 2020. However, there was an increase in return movements of undocumented Afghan nationals, predominantly from the Islamic Republic of Iran, partly due to the economic slowdown caused by COVID-19.

46. UNHCR continued to respond to the needs of 600,000 stateless Rohingya in Myanmar and nearly 1 million Rohingya refugees across the region, mostly in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. In 2019, the Office and the Government of Bangladesh completed the biometric registration of all Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. As a result, a total of 855,000 stateless Rohingya refugees obtained identity documents, many for the first time in their life. In 2020, UNHCR and partners constructed isolation and treatment facilities in Cox's Bazar to provide health services to refugees and host communities as part of the COVID-19 response.

D. Europe

47. At the end of 2019, there were over 12 million persons of concern in Europe, including 6.5 million refugees, 2 million IDPs and over 1.2 million asylum-seekers. Turkey remained the largest refugee-hosting country, with approximately 3.6 million refugees, almost all Syrians. In Ukraine, some 734,000 IDPs and 1.7 million others of concern continued to live in difficult circumstances. In 2019, the number of refugees and asylum-seekers arriving to Europe through Mediterranean routes declined by over 13 per cent compared to 2018. While arrivals to Italy and Spain reduced by more than half, Greece received nearly 60 per cent of all arrivals to European coastal countries. An estimated 1,327 people lost their lives at sea, as search and rescue capacity further decreased, while only limited progress was made in ensuring predictable disembarkation arrangements. Cash assistance was provided to over 75,000 individuals to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. In Greece, some 29,000 asylum-seekers were at heightened risk of contracting COVID-19 due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in island reception centres. UNHCR supported authorities with establishing quarantine facilities within reception centres and transferring 1,400 persons of concern to alternative accommodation.

F. Middle East and North Africa

48. By the end of 2019, there were approximately 16 million persons of concern in the region, including 2.6 million refugees and 11.5 million IDPs. The growing constraints on humanitarian access in some parts were compounded by the effects of certain COVID-19 measures and hindered the delivery of protection and assistance. However, UNHCR and partners used virtual communication tools and remote protection services to respond to the increasing needs. Emergency cash assistance was provided to nearly 200,000 additional refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey who previously did not receive financial aid.

49. As the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its tenth year, more than 6.7 million people remained internally displaced and over 5.5 million Syrian refugees were hosted across the region. The economic situation in the region deteriorated, with a sharp currency depreciation in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic impacting displaced and host communities. While internal displacement decreased in 2019, an upsurge in hostilities in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic caused

⁸ See [Afghanistan: Conflict Induced Displacement](#) by OCHA.

nearly 1 million people to flee their homes between December 2019 and March 2020, some 860,000 of whom remain displaced. Approximately 95,000 refugees spontaneously returned to the Syrian Arab Republic from the neighbouring countries in 2019, a 70 per cent increase in returns compared to 2018.

50. Yemen remained the world's largest humanitarian crisis, with over 80 per cent of its total population (around 24 million), including some 3.7 million IDPs and returnees in need of assistance. Conflict continued to drive internal displacement, with some 400,000 people forced to leave their homes in 2019. In Libya, the number of IDPs more than doubled to over 356,000, and people faced increasing challenges, compounded by COVID-19, in accessing their basic needs. While the downward trend of Mediterranean crossings continued during 2019, some 9,000 people were rescued or intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard and disembarked in Libya, with the majority being subsequently transferred to detention centres.

V. Durable solutions

A. Voluntary repatriation and return

51. In 2019, over 317,200 refugees returned to 34 countries, a 46 per cent decrease compared to 2018. The majority returned to South Sudan (99,800), the Syrian Arab Republic (95,000) and the Central African Republic (46,500). Support was provided to refugees returning to Afghanistan, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia. Around 5.3 million IDPs returned to their places of origin, mainly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.1 million) and Ethiopia (1.3 million).

52. With regard to self-organized returns of Syrian refugees and IDPs, UNHCR strengthened support in the areas of documentation, pre-departure vaccination, health referrals, housing, land and property and legal counselling and return monitoring. In Afghanistan, UNHCR continued to work closely with the Government and partners to improve conditions for sustainable return. Reintegration support was provided to over 557,000 returnees, IDPs and community members in 15 priority areas of return and reintegration identified in collaboration with the Government.

53. While Somalia remains one of the largest displacement situations in the world, the number of Somali refugees in the region continued to decrease as a result of return movements. Over 90,000 refugees have repatriated from 12 countries of asylum since the start of the return process in December 2014. Following the adoption of the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia by IGAD member States, the Federal Government of Somalia drafted a national policy for refugees, IDPs and returnees. It committed to the relocation and reintegration of 80,000 displaced people within five years in accordance with its national development plan.

54. UNHCR worked with different stakeholders to support creating conditions conducive to voluntary, safe and sustainable returns. In 2019, UNHCR renewed its Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat) to strengthen collaboration in providing protection, assistance and durable solutions for persons of concern in urban areas. Cooperation was expanded with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote an integrated approach to development in 13 countries through a global partnership on rule of law and local governance. Several States and other stakeholders included voluntary repatriation in their commitments at the GRF to address the long-term development needs of returning refugees and host communities and to support greater resilience and lasting solutions.

B. Local integration and other local solutions

55. During 2019, a total of 55,000 refugees were naturalized in 25 countries, 12 per cent fewer than in 2018. In several countries, measures were undertaken to provide refugees and asylum-seekers with legal avenues to stay, including through civil registration, documentation and residency permits with work entitlements. While over 5,000 refugees obtained citizenship in the Gambia and Guinea Bissau, Namibia began to formalize the residency of former Angolan refugees.

56. Several countries made pledges at the GRF to advance local integration and other local solutions. The Democratic Republic of the Congo committed to granting 10-year residency permits to 200,000 former Rwandan refugees. The Government of Liberia pledged to provide land for agriculture and permanent housing to 5,000 Ivorian refugees to promote their local integration.

C. Resettlement and complementary pathways

57. In 2019, efforts continued to expand third-country solutions for refugees. UNHCR and partners launched the “[Three-year strategy on resettlement and complementary pathways \(2019-2021\)](#)” to increase the number of resettlement places and countries, and to enhance the availability and predictability of complementary pathways for refugees.

58. UNHCR estimated that 1.4 million refugees were in need of resettlement in 2019 and submitted nearly 82,000 refugees for resettlement to 29 States. Some 64,000 were resettled in 2019, representing a modest increase from 2018, and surpassing the strategy’s target of 60,000 for the year. Nevertheless, it constituted less than 5 per cent of the global resettlement needs. Women and girls represented half of the resettlement submissions, while over half of those resettled were children.

59. Transfer and resettlement mechanisms continued to save lives. In Central America, UNHCR transferred over 1,000 at-risk individuals to Costa Rica from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras through the protection transfer arrangement mechanism, including 716 who departed to five resettlement countries. In 2019, over 2,000 people were evacuated from Libya to Italy, the emergency transit centre in Romania, and the emergency transit mechanisms in Niger and Rwanda, the latter of which was established in September 2019. Over 1,200 of them were subsequently resettled.

60. Travel restrictions and border closures due to COVID-19 caused a temporary suspension of resettlement departures in the first half of 2020. Nevertheless, a small number of refugees with immediate protection needs requiring emergency resettlement continued to depart. By the end of May 2020, approximately 10,000 refugees had been resettled. UNHCR worked closely with States and partners to ensure that resettlement activities, including departures, resumed as soon as circumstances allowed.

61. UNHCR strengthened its operational capacity for advancing complementary pathways for admission to third countries. Some 600 children were assisted through a pilot project aimed at expanding access to family reunification for vulnerable unaccompanied children in the central Mediterranean region. Cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and several academic institutions was strengthened to expand educational opportunities as complementary pathways to admission for refugees.

VI. Statelessness

62. Information available to UNHCR indicated that at least 4.2 million stateless people lived in 76 countries at the end of 2019. Progress was made towards

preventing and ending statelessness, with some 81,100 stateless people in 28 countries acquiring or having their nationality confirmed. Kyrgyzstan became the first country to resolve all known cases of statelessness on its territory by granting nationality to 13,700 stateless people in the last five years. Significant reductions in statelessness were achieved in Malaysia, Tajikistan and Thailand.

63. Angola and North Macedonia acceded to both the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention) and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961 Convention). Colombia ratified the 1954 Convention and Malta acceded to the 1961 Convention. This brought the number of States parties to 94 for the 1954 Convention and 75 for the 1961 Convention.

64. With technical support from UNHCR, 13 States reformed their nationality laws, policies and procedures to prevent and reduce statelessness. Colombia adopted measures to grant nationality to children born to Venezuelans without residency permits. Argentina adopted legal provisions to facilitate the naturalization of stateless people, while Latvia enacted a bill that grants automatic citizenship at birth to children born to “non-citizens”.

65. The High-level segment on statelessness, which took place during the seventieth session of UNHCR’s Executive Committee in October 2019, generated 360 pledges. They covered a broad range of areas, including commitments to accede to the statelessness conventions, facilitate naturalization of stateless people, prevent statelessness by removing gender discriminatory provisions in nationality laws, ensure universal birth registration, and enhance or initiate data collection on stateless populations.

VII. Partnerships

A. Development partners and financial institutions

66. Significant progress was made towards strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to address long-term development needs of refugees and host communities. UNHCR continued to enhance collaboration with the World Bank. By the end of 2019, some 20 projects in 13 countries had been approved for funding under the international development assistance refugee and host-community sub-window (IDA18). The projects range from improving WASH systems to creating livelihood opportunities. The GRF generated momentum to strengthen the engagement of multilateral development banks in situations of forced displacement. The World Bank committed to providing a further \$2.2 billion to the refugee and host-community sub-window under its IDA19, which will be implemented from July 2020 to June 2023. Under this sub-window, \$1 billion was subsequently dedicated to support refugee-hosting countries in responding to and recovering from COVID-19. The Inter-American Development Bank committed to providing \$1 billion in support of countries that have received large and sudden inflows of refugees.

67. A joint commitment was made by multilateral development banks, including the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank to support the operationalization of the GCR through their coordination platform on economic migration and forced displacement. This will entail increasing support to displaced and host communities through financing and policy instruments and private sector engagement for employment opportunities. Collaboration with bilateral development actors expanded, deepening their engagement in refugee responses.

B. United Nations system and international organizations

68. UNHCR remained committed to the United Nations reform agenda and maintained strong engagement in inter-agency fora, including the IASC and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. UNHCR and ILO further promoted refugee inclusion in national social protection programmes in eight countries across Africa. The World Food Programme and UNHCR established a joint programme excellence and targeting hub to better meet basic needs and to promote refugee self-reliance. UNHCR and UNICEF launched a two-year plan for joint action towards increasing refugee and returnee children's access to protection, education and WASH services and promoting the inclusion of refugee children in national systems. UNHCR and WHO deepened collaboration to curb the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure that refugees, IDPs and other displaced populations can access healthcare services.

69. In 2019, UNHCR coordinated regional refugee response plans related to the conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Together with UNDP, the Office co-led the "Joint refugee return and reintegration plan" for Burundi refugees. UNHCR and IOM coordinated the joint response plan for Rohingya refugees in 2019, together with 48 partner agencies. The regional response plan for refugees and migrants from Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), launched by UNHCR and IOM in 2018, was updated in May 2020 to reflect increasing protection and humanitarian needs.

C. Non-governmental organizations

70. UNHCR continued to strengthen collaboration with NGOs. The Office organized consultations in the Middle East and North Africa, southern Africa and South America to enhance engagement with NGOs at the regional level. It further improved its policies on partnerships, including through issuing a new [partnership handbook](#) and revising its policy on programme support costs and providing more support to national NGOs. Several reforms were accelerated to support partners in responding to COVID-19. This included granting NGOs greater flexibility in making discretionary budget allocations, enabling country operations to expedite the release of funds to partners and authorizing electronic signatures.

71. In the context of the GRF, NGOs and civil society actors played a key role in mobilizing contributions through co-sponsoring focus areas and leading multi-stakeholder initiatives. Although the annual NGO consultations had to be postponed due to COVID-19, UNHCR carried out virtual consultations with NGOs on preparedness and response plans. Recognizing the critical role of faith actors in influencing community attitudes and accessing remote areas, the Office strengthened engagement with faith-based organizations in the COVID-19 response to help protect and assist persons of concern.

72. In 2019, UNHCR disbursed approximately \$1.25 billion to 900 NGOs, fulfilling its "grand bargain" commitment of providing 25 per cent of its programme expenditures to local and national responders. Of this amount, some \$664 million was allocated to 915 local and national responders, including \$498 million to 709 NGOs, the highest number of local and national partners recorded by UNHCR.

D. Private sector

73. Advances were made in collaboration with the private sector. More than 100 companies, foundations, law firms and investment networks participated in the GRF and made pledges worth over \$250 million. Private sector actors contributed innovative solutions to enhance refugee access to digital educational programmes, employment opportunities, legal services, connectivity, vocational and language

trainings, play-based learning initiatives and clean energy. UNHCR raised a record \$6.2 million from its annual Ramadan campaign. Private sector partners supported refugees and other displaced populations in coping with the impact of COVID-19. This included in-kind contributions of hygiene materials, assistance for actors involved in frontline medical responses and support for refugee and other displaced children to maintain their education through distance learning.

E. Local authorities and city networks

74. Approximately two-thirds of the world's refugees and IDPs live in urban areas, and the GCR recognizes local authorities as frontline actors in protecting and assisting displaced populations. UNHCR deepened collaboration with local authorities, municipalities and city networks to curb xenophobia and advance the implementation of the GCR in urban areas. UNHCR collaborated with networks of mayors and cities, particularly the Mayors Migration Council (MMC). As a result, close to 50 pledges made at the GRF involved local authorities and cities, ranging from municipal policies to capacity development efforts. In the COVID-19 response, UNHCR worked with the MMC to create a guide for local authorities with practical tools and resources for protecting and assisting refugees during the pandemic and a checklist of policy actions.

VIII. Reform, accountability and oversight

A. Reform

75. Since January 2020, UNHCR has a new regionalized structure, accompanied by decentralized authorities. These are helping improve delivery of protection and solutions for forcibly displaced and stateless people by: (i) enhancing and expediting decision-making by UNHCR representatives and managers in the field; (ii) simplifying processes and providing greater operational agility to respond to the needs of persons of concern; (iii) empowering UNHCR representatives and bureaux to translate global objectives into regional strategies and to build lasting alliances with partners; and, (iv) aligning UNHCR's presence and authority at the regional level with that of other agencies, in line with the reforms of the United Nations development system.

76. The operationalization of this decentralized model requires the adaptation of systems and processes and specialized personnel to support the regional directors in fulfilling their responsibilities. Systems and processes continue to be revised to ensure coherence between decision-making at the field level and the institutional management of risks and opportunities at the global level. Some of the key changes enacted during the reporting period include the revision of the annual programme review process and the resource allocation framework, which delegates further authorities to sub-offices and enables representatives to fundraise locally. UNHCR has strengthened regional committees on contracts and the management of assets. The delegation of authority to country operations and regional bureaux regarding the recruitment and management of personnel is ongoing. This is part of the broader ongoing transformation of human resource management that is based on a field-driven partnership model.

B. Accountability and oversight

77. UNHCR has strengthened its "three lines of defence" model through the new organizational structure. This has increased the ability of country operations to manage first line risks, while enabling the regional bureaux to refocus on "second line" functions. UNHCR enhanced its internal control system through the

introduction of annual certification statements alongside internal control self-assessment questionnaires. These were submitted by all representatives and the directors of administrative support divisions, confirming their responsibility for implementing and maintaining adequate internal controls in their respective areas. The overall statement of internal control was issued based on the results of these statements as well as the findings of various oversight reports.

78. The implementation of the risk management 2.0 initiative continued through strengthening the systems, structures, capacities and processes required to effectively manage risks in a large, field-based organization. The Office reinforced personnel capacity and awareness and supported efforts to proactively manage risks and opportunities using an enhanced enterprise risk management framework.

79. UNHCR issued a new policy on independent oversight in 2019 to consolidate past efforts in promoting oversight and integrity. It integrated all independent oversight functions in one consolidated framework to enhance coherence. New terms of employment for the recently appointed Inspector General were included, the authority and responsibilities of the different internal independent oversight functions were specified, and the complementary roles of external independent oversight functions were outlined. In tandem with the policy, administrative instructions on conducting investigations in UNHCR were issued, providing guidelines on relevant roles, responsibilities, authorities, rights and obligations. Best practices for investigations on sexual misconduct and a victim-centred approach were incorporated in the instructions.

80. UNHCR assumed the IASC championship on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment in September 2019. Several initiatives based on the three pillars of strengthening prevention, expanding safe spaces and promoting a respectful use of authority continued. Initial steps were taken to ensure that all processes related to sexual misconduct prevention and response were guided by a victim-centred approach. This has been complemented by efforts to promote an organizational culture of ethical conduct and integrity, including through: dialogue sessions on UNHCR's code of conduct; an active bystander campaign; the establishment of a helpline to allow personnel to report concerns confidentially; and a reinforced programme to provide protection against retaliation.

IX. Contributions to UNHCR

81. UNHCR's annual budget for 2019 amounted to \$8,635 million and included two supplementary budgets to address unforeseen emergency needs in the Cameroon and Venezuela situations. Despite a record level of \$ 4,217 million in contributions, a funding gap of over 44 per cent persisted, compared to a gap of 43 per cent in 2018.

82. In 2019, UNHCR's expenditure amounted to \$4,415 million, an increase of \$189 million, or 4.5 per cent, compared to 2018. This was the highest expenditure recorded by UNHCR and demonstrated its capacity to implement activities when additional funding became available.

83. Despite the "grand bargain" commitments, the trend of increased earmarking by donors continued, with 70 per cent, or \$2,917 million, of UNHCR's income earmarked or tightly earmarked. Flexible funding, comprised of unearmarked and softly earmarked, amounted to \$1,257 million, or 30 per cent. Of this amount, \$659.5 million was fully unearmarked.

X. Conclusion

84. As the 70th anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees approaches, its relevance remains evident, with 1 per cent of humanity now living in forced displacement. As the world strives to overcome a health crisis with

grave protection and socioeconomic consequences, the GCR provides a crucial framework for collective and concerted action to address forced displacement, promote refugee inclusion, and harness international solidarity and burden- and responsibility-sharing in a complex and changing international landscape.

85. The GRF galvanized collaboration, innovation and political will around the GCR, advancing efforts to increase equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing and create opportunities for millions of displaced people and host communities worldwide. Nonetheless, its success is contingent on the timely implementation of pledges, the expansion of good practices and continued broadening of the base of support, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. To support this, UNHCR is facilitating the pairing of financial commitments with policy pledges of host countries at national, regional and global levels and monitoring their implementation. The Office will convene a high-level officials' meeting in 2021 to take stock of progress and identify remaining gaps as well as next steps to sustain forward momentum.

86. The GCR will steer UNHCR's work in the decade ahead and beyond, providing a powerful tool for broadening the base of support for refugees and their hosts, strengthening protection, advancing inclusion and pursuing solutions. With its reformed structure and ways of working, UNHCR is better enabled to protect and assist displaced people and support host communities with greater accountability and through new and strengthened partnerships.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, others of concern to UNHCR and Venezuelans displaced abroad, by country/territory of asylum, end-2019

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES			Asylum-seekers (pending cases) ⁴	Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs of concern to UNHCR ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Venezuelans displaced abroad ¹⁰	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations								
Afghanistan	72 228	-	72 228	251	8 402	2 553 390	-	-	447 093	-	3 081 364
Albania ¹¹	128	-	128	3	-	-	-	3 687	155	-	3 973
Algeria ¹²	98 604	-	98 604	1 666	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 270
Angola	25 802	-	25 802	30 192	-	-	-	-	62	-	56 056
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Antigua and Barbuda	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Argentina	3 881	-	3 881	8 044	-	-	-	-	443	173 343	185 711
Armenia	3 412	14 573	17 985	173	-	-	-	961	-	-	19 119
Aruba	-	-	-	406	-	-	-	-	-	16 602	17 008
Australia ¹³	76 764	-	76 764	77 365	-	-	-	-	-	-	154 129
Austria	135 955	-	135 955	26 725	-	-	-	1 132	-	-	163 812
Azerbaijan	1 108	-	1 108	180	-	652 326	-	3 585	-	-	657 199
Bahamas	12	-	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Bahrain	255	-	255	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
Bangladesh ¹⁴	854 782	-	854 782	38	-	-	-	854 704	-	-	854 820
Barbados	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Belarus	2 734	-	2 734	143	-	-	-	6 466	-	-	9 343
Belgium	61 677	-	61 677	10 893	-	-	-	10 933	-	-	83 503
Belize	28	-	28	2 151	-	-	-	-	3 390	-	5 569
Benin	1 244	-	1 244	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 624
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	878	-	878	244	-	-	-	-	-	5 472	6 594
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5 248	-	5 248	726	-	96 421	-	75	53 725	-	156 195
Botswana	1 115	-	1 115	153	-	-	-	-	7	-	1 275
Brazil	32 860	-	32 860	207 309	-	-	-	7	-	123 507	363 683
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 863	-	-	20 863
Bulgaria	20 451	-	20 451	1 070	-	-	-	116	-	-	21 637
Burkina Faso	25 868	-	25 868	34	-	560 033	-	-	-	-	585 935
Burundi	78 473	-	78 473	9 003	21 181	33 256	-	974	1 904	-	144 791
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	115
Cambodia	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	57 444	-	-	57 471
Cameroon	406 260	-	406 260	9 948	1	950 263	347 923	-	20	-	1 714 415
Canada	101 760	-	101 760	97 012	-	-	-	3 790	-	-	202 562
Cayman Islands	36	-	36	13	-	-	-	-	-	52	101
Central African Rep.	7 175	-	7 175	311	46 523	669 906	90 672	-	-	-	814 587
Chad	442 672	-	442 672	3 759	308	170 278	-	-	122 359	-	739 376
Chile	2 053	-	2 053	8 545	-	-	-	-	2 073	452 712	465 383
China, Hong Kong SAR	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
China, Macao SAR	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
China ¹⁵	303 381	-	303 381	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 041
Colombia ¹⁶	646	-	646	9 119	31	7 976 412	-	11	400 000	1 771 237	10 157 456
Congo, Republic of	25 670	-	25 670	14 416	4	134 430	5 312	-	11 773	-	191 605
Costa Rica	6 217	-	6 217	87 190	-	-	-	231	69	20 828	114 535
Côte d'Ivoire ¹⁷	2 021	-	2 021	169	3 252	-	-	955 399	69	-	960 910
Croatia	916	-	916	467	13	-	-	2 886	4 030	-	8 312
Cuba	237	-	237	33	-	-	-	-	3	-	273
Curaçao	47	-	47	348	-	-	-	-	-	16 190	16 585
Cyprus	12 325	-	12 325	18 843	-	-	-	-	4 000	-	35 168
Czechia	2 058	-	2 058	1 657	-	-	-	1 394	413	-	5 522
Dem. Rep. of the Congo ¹⁸	523 734	-	523 734	3 197	23 861	5 014 253	2 134 349	-	-	-	7 699 394
Denmark	37 540	-	37 540	1 452	-	-	-	8 672	-	-	47 664
Djibouti	19 641	-	19 641	11 153	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 794
Dominican Rep. ¹⁹	171	-	171	562	-	-	-	-	-	33 816	34 549
Ecuador	54 624	49 950	104 574	25 025	-	-	-	-	-	374 045	503 644

Egypt	258 401	-	258 401	66 335	-	-	-	4	-	-	324 740
El Salvador	52	-	52	33	-	71 500	-	-	6 800	-	78 385
Eritrea	199	-	199	-	434	-	-	-	17	-	650
Estonia ²⁰	334	-	334	39	-	-	-	75 599	-	-	75 972
Eswatini	945	-	945	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 921
Ethiopia	733 125	-	733 125	1 687	144	1 733 628	1 303 736	-	392	-	3 772 712
Fiji	13	-	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Finland	23 473	-	23 473	8 335	-	-	-	2 801	-	-	34 609
France	407 923	-	407 923	102 157	-	-	-	1 521	-	-	511 601
Gabon	459	-	459	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	537
Gambia	4 308	-	4 308	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 517
Georgia	1 360	-	1 360	1 126	-	286 216	-	559	593	-	289 854
Germany	1 146 685	-	1 146 685	309 262	-	-	-	14 947	-	-	1 470 894
Ghana	11 948	-	11 948	1 515	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 463
Greece	68 219	12 249	80 468	105 698	-	-	-	4 734	-	-	190 900
Grenada	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Guatemala	416	-	416	632	-	-	-	-	110 600	-	111 648
Guinea	4 965	-	4 965	1 991	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 956
Guinea-Bissau	1 852	-	1 852	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 888
Guyana	17	-	17	62	-	-	-	-	1	22 000	22 080
Haiti	2	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Honduras	76	-	76	110	-	247 090	-	-	6 000	-	253 276
Hungary	5 772	-	5 772	234	-	-	-	76	-	-	6 082
Iceland	916	-	916	407	-	-	-	48	-	-	1 371
India ²¹	195 105	-	195 105	12 229	-	-	-	17 730	-	-	207 334
Indonesia ²²	10 295	-	10 295	3 362	-	-	-	582	-	-	13 657
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	979 435	-	979 435	33	4	-	-	-	-	-	979 472
Iraq ²³	273 992	-	273 992	12 938	101	1 414 632	431 130	47 253	16	-	2 180 062
Ireland	7 800	-	7 800	7 880	-	-	-	99	-	-	15 779
Israel	1 789	14 332	16 121	38 490	-	-	-	42	-	-	54 653
Italy	207 619	-	207 619	47 046	-	-	-	15 822	-	-	270 487
Jamaica	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	121	126
Japan ²⁴	1 465	-	1 465	29 123	-	-	-	687	-	-	31 275
Jordan ²⁵	693 684	-	693 684	51 305	-	-	-	-	2 127	-	747 116
Kazakhstan	524	-	524	218	-	-	-	8 386	-	-	9 128
Kenya	438 901	-	438 901	50 846	-	-	-	18 500	-	-	508 247
Kuwait	692	-	692	1 073	-	-	-	92 020	-	-	93 785
Kyrgyzstan ²⁶	353	-	353	164	-	-	-	58	-	-	575
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Latvia ²⁷	672	-	672	52	-	-	-	216 851	-	-	217 575
Lebanon	916 156	-	916 156	12 123	-	-	-	-	7 885	-	936 164
Lesotho	147	-	147	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	226
Liberia	8 238	-	8 238	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	8 260
Libya	4 739	-	4 739	40 719	-	355 672	4 369	-	-	-	405 499
Liechtenstein	132	-	132	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Lithuania	1 826	-	1 826	424	-	-	-	2 904	-	-	5 154
Luxembourg	2 572	-	2 572	1 785	-	-	-	83	-	-	4 440
Madagascar	116	-	116	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	249
Malawi	14 086	-	14 086	30 299	-	-	-	-	237	-	44 622
Malaysia ²⁸	127 940	1 155	129 095	50 649	-	-	-	108 332	55 000	-	243 784
Mali	26 670	-	26 670	1 008	5 249	207 751	35 101	-	-	-	275 779
Malta	8 911	-	8 911	3 690	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 601
Mauritania	58 909	26 000	84 909	1 549	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 458
Mauritius	20	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Mexico	28 533	-	28 533	69 470	-	-	-	13	140 710	52 982	291 708
Monaco	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Mongolia	6	-	6	4	-	-	-	17	10	-	37
Montenegro	662	-	662	489	-	-	-	142	12 275	-	13 568
Morocco	6 656	-	6 656	3 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 756
Mozambique	4 708	-	4 708	20 983	-	180 516	-	-	-	-	206 207

Myanmar ²⁹	-	-	-	-	879	312 018	1 641	600 000	-	-	-	773 652
Namibia	3 188	-	3 188	1 909	14	-	-	-	9	-	-	5 120
Nauru	763	-	763	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 179
Nepal ³⁰	19 574	-	19 574	60	-	-	-	-	534	-	-	20 168
Netherlands	94 430	-	94 430	15 622	-	-	-	1 951	-	-	-	112 003
New Zealand	2 747	-	2 747	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 326
Nicaragua	327	-	327	131	-	-	-	-	514	1	-	973
Niger	180 006	-	180 006	37 919	-	191 902	-	-	32 072	-	-	441 899
Nigeria	54 166	-	54 166	1 033	134	2 195 779	18 356	-	-	-	-	2 269 468
North Macedonia	208	145	353	80	-	-	-	567	-	-	-	1 000
Norway	53 888	-	53 888	1 538	-	-	-	2 272	-	-	-	57 698
Oman	307	-	307	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563
Pakistan	1 419 606	-	1 419 606	8 541	7	100 680	18	-	-	-	-	1 528 852
Panama	2 557	-	2 557	17 682	-	-	-	-	-	115 768	-	136 007
Papua New Guinea	9 707	-	9 707	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 840
Paraguay	1 016	-	1 016	694	-	-	-	-	-	3 588	-	5 298
Peru	2 879	-	2 879	487 078	-	-	-	-	-	377 864	-	867 821
Philippines ³¹	690	-	690	333	-	178 897	115 106	383	129 734	-	-	425 143
Poland	12 673	-	12 673	4 791	-	-	-	1 328	-	-	-	18 792
Portugal	2 387	-	2 387	1 079	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3 480
Qatar	203	-	203	100	-	-	-	1 200	-	-	-	1 503
Rep. of Korea	3 215	-	3 215	25 577	-	-	-	197	-	-	-	28 989
Rep. of Moldova	423	-	423	107	-	-	-	3 500	-	-	-	4 030
Romania	3 882	-	3 882	922	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	4 996
Russian Federation	42 433	-	42 433	1 462	5	-	-	68 209	-	-	-	112 109
Rwanda	145 057	-	145 057	495	2 149	-	-	-	5 324	-	-	153 025
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Saint Lucia	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38
Samoa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saudi Arabia ³²	320	-	320	2 331	-	-	-	70 000	-	-	-	72 651
Senegal	14 469	-	14 469	1 804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 273
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	26 433	-	26 433	282	39	214 696	165	1 951	5 833	-	-	249 399
Sierra Leone	443	-	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443
Singapore	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1 303	1	-	-	1 306
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	6	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Slovakia	977	-	977	10	-	-	-	1 523	-	-	-	2 510
Slovenia	751	-	751	329	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1 084
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	17 883	-	17 883	17 789	6 243	2 648 000	22 555	-	152	-	-	2 712 622
South Africa ³³	89 285	-	89 285	188 296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277 581
South Sudan	298 313	-	298 313	3 682	99 817	1 665 815	276 463	-	10 000	-	-	2 354 090
Spain	57 761	-	57 761	133 030	-	-	-	4 246	-	-	-	195 037
Sri Lanka	1 045	-	1 045	361	1 068	25 110	10 363	-	-	-	-	37 947
Sudan	1 055 489	-	1 055 489	15 545	2 191	1 885 782	-	-	3 694	-	-	2 962 701
Suriname	52	-	52	1 429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 481
Sweden	253 794	-	253 794	28 075	-	-	-	30 305	-	-	-	312 174
Switzerland	110 168	-	110 168	11 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121 368
Syrian Arab Rep. ³⁴	16 213	-	16 213	12 069	94 977	6 146 994	477 360	160 000	30 971	-	-	6 938 584
Tajikistan	3 791	-	3 791	1 413	-	-	-	7 151	-	-	-	12 355
Thailand ³⁵	50 067	47 504	97 571	847	-	-	-	475 009	119	-	-	573 425
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	11 968	-	11 968	696	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 694
Tonga	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2 321	-	2 321	17 367	-	-	-	-	200	7 664	-	27 552
Tunisia	1 746	-	1 746	1 523	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	3 286
Turkey ³⁶	3 579 531	-	3 579 531	328 257	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3 907 789
Turkmenistan ³⁷	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	3 688	-	-	-	3 710
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Uganda	1 359 464	-	1 359 464	21 658	3	-	-	-	2 304 506	-	-	3 685 631
Ukraine ³⁸	2 172	-	2 172	2 430	1	734 000	-	35 642	1 680 000	-	-	2 454 245
United Arab Emirates	1 247	-	1 247	7 270	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	8 653

United Kingdom	133 094	-	133 094	61 968	-	-	-	161	-	-	195 223
United Rep. of Tanzania	242 171	-	242 171	29 558	-	-	-	-	23 866	-	295 595
United States of America	341 711	-	341 711	847 601	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 189 312
Uruguay	516	-	516	13 750	-	-	-	-	2	14 362	28 630
Uzbekistan ³⁹	14	-	14	-	1	-	-	97 346	-	-	97 361
Vanuatu	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8 945	58 810	67 755	49	-	-	-	-	494 503	-	562 307
Viet Nam	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	30 581	-	-	30 582
Yemen	268 511	-	268 511	10 682	3	3 625 716	69 174	-	14	-	3 974 100
Zambia	57 521	-	57 521	5 075	-	-	-	-	23 275	-	85 871
Zimbabwe ⁴⁰	8 959	-	8 959	11 533	132	270 000	-	-	959	-	291 583
Total	20 221 181	224 718	20 445 899	4 149 853	317 207	43 503 362	5 343 793	4 161 979	6 140 688	3 582 203	86 531 669
UNHCR Bureaus											
- West and Central Africa	1 204 732	-	1 204 732	60 906	55 503	4 945 912	492 052	955 514	154 520	-	7 869 139
- East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes	4 388 716	-	4 388 716	161 416	132 162	7 966 481	1 602 754	19 474	2 349 855	-	16 620 858
- Southern Africa	755 296	-	755 296	307 248	24 011	5 599 199	2 139 661	-	36 322	-	8 861 737
Total Africa	6 348 744	-	6 348 744	529 570	211 676	18 511 592	4 234 467	974 988	2 540 697	-	33 351 734
Americas	592 892	108 760	701 652	1 902 133	31	8 295 002	-	4 052	1 165 309	3 582 203	15 650 382
Asia and the Pacific	4 133 666	48 659	4 182 325	212 396	10 361	3 170 095	127 128	2 284 461	632 492	-	9 505 943
Europe	6 543 455	26 967	6 570 422	1 242 168	58	1 983 659	165	527 959	1 761 024	-	12 085 455
Middle East and North Africa	2 602 424	40 332	2 642 756	263 586	95 081	11 543 014	982 033	370 519	41 166	-	15 938 155
Total	20 221 181	224 718	20 445 899	4 149 853	317 207	43 503 362	5 343 793	4 161 979	6 140 688	3 582 203	86 531 669
UN major regions											
Africa	6 777 799	26 000	6 803 799	644 462	211 676	18 867 264	4 238 836	974 992	2 540 714	-	34 281 743
Asia	9 814 777	77 564	9 892 341	631 166	105 442	15 295 979	1 104 792	2 660 082	678 233	-	29 254 720
Europe	2 945 719	12 394	2 958 113	893 589	58	1 045 117	165	522 853	1 756 431	-	7 176 326
Latin America	146 741	108 760	255 501	937 289	31	8 295 002	-	262	1 165 107	3 485 709	14 138 901
North America and the Caribbean	446 151	-	446 151	964 844	-	-	-	3 790	202	96 494	1 511 481
Oceania	89 994	-	89 994	78 503	-	-	-	-	1	-	168 498
Total	20 221 181	224 718	20 445 899	4 149 853	317 207	43 503 362	5 343 793	4 161 979	6 140 688	3 582 203	86 531 669

Notes

The data are generally provided by governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection. All data are provisional and subject to change. A dash ("-") indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

Data available at:

<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>

¹ Country or territory of asylum or residence.

² Refugees include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying 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 people 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 Asylum-seekers (with pending cases) are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined. Those covered in this table refer to claimants whose individual applications were pending at the end of 2019, irrespective of when those claims may have been lodged.

⁵ Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during 2019. Source: country of origin and asylum.

⁶ IDPs are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. For the purposes of UNHCR's statistics, this population includes only conflict-generated IDPs to whom the Office extends protection and/or assistance.

⁷ IDPs of concern to UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during 2019.

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. The figure reported includes stateless persons who are also refugees or asylum-seekers from Myanmar, IDPs in Myanmar, or others of concern to UNHCR. UNHCR's statistical reporting generally follows a methodology that reports on one legal status for each person of concern only. However, due to the extraordinary size of the displaced stateless population from Myanmar, UNHCR considers it important to reflect the dual status that this population group possesses, pending a review of UNHCR reporting on statelessness. See Annex Table 5 at <http://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/2019GTannextableSTA.xls> for detailed notes.

⁹ Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of these groups above but to whom UNHCR has extended its protection and/or assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

¹⁰ Venezuelans displaced abroad refers to persons of Venezuelan origin who are likely to be in need of international protection under the criteria contained in the Cartagena Declaration, but who have not applied for asylum in the country in which they are present. Regardless of status, Venezuelans displaced abroad require protection against forced returns, and access to basic services. UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration work together with this population by leading the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform, which is aimed at strengthening the protection dimensions and consistent responses across the region in line with human rights standards.

¹¹ The statelessness figure refers to a census from 2011 and has been adjusted to reflect the number of persons with undetermined nationality who had their nationality confirmed in 2011-2019.

¹² According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps. Statistical data relating to refugees are entirely for humanitarian purposes. The total number of persons in need of humanitarian assistance services is estimated to be far higher than this figure.

¹³ The methodology for estimating the number of refugees in Australia is under review and subject to adjustment in future reports. The asylum-seeker figure is based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

¹⁴ The figure reported includes 854,704 stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity who are also counted as refugees from Myanmar, mainly from Rakhine State. UNHCR's statistical reporting generally follows a methodology that reports only one legal status for each person of concern. However, due to the size of the stateless Rohingya population displaced from Myanmar, UNHCR considers it important to reflect the dual status of this population group as both displaced and stateless. This approach has been used for Bangladesh since 2017.

¹⁵ The 303,100 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

¹⁶ The figure of Others of concern has been provided by the Government of Colombia. With regard to the statelessness figures, in 2019, Colombia granted nationality by birth to 28,500 children with undetermined nationality born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents displaced abroad. As these children were both identified as persons with undetermined nationality and granted Colombian nationality in 2019, there was no impact on the figures reported.

¹⁷ The new statelessness figure is based on a 2019 mapping study jointly conducted by the Government and UNHCR.

¹⁸ The figure of IDP returns was released by the "Commissions de mouvements de population" and covers the period from April 2018 to September 2019.

¹⁹ UNHCR is currently working with the authorities and other actors to determine the size of the population that found an effective nationality solution under Law 169-14. Since the adoption of Law 169-14 in May 2014, important steps have been taken by the Dominican Republic to confirm Dominican nationality through the validation of birth certificates of individuals born in the country to two migrant parents before 2007. According to information shared by the Dominican delegation during the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, approximately 48 per cent of the total Group A population of 61,049 persons had been authorized by the National Electoral Board (JCE) to request their nationality documentation. Additionally, as of December 2019, over 1,700 Group B persons (900 of which were children) had submitted applications for naturalization to the Ministry of Interior and of the Police (MIP). However, no naturalization decisions concerning this population have been issued to date.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ The total statelessness figure reported relates to 17,730 stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity who are also counted as refugees or asylum-seekers from Myanmar, mainly from Rakhine State. UNHCR's statistical reporting generally follows a methodology that reports only one legal status for each person of concern. However, due to the size of the stateless Rohingya population displaced from Myanmar, UNHCR considers it important to reflect the dual status of this population group as both displaced and stateless. This approach is being used for India for the first time in 2019.

²² The total statelessness figure reported relates to 582 stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity who are also counted as refugees or asylum-seekers from Myanmar, mainly from Rakhine State. UNHCR's statistical reporting generally follows a methodology that reports only one legal status for each person of concern. However, due to the size of the stateless Rohingya population displaced from Myanmar, UNHCR considers it important to reflect the dual status of this population group as both displaced and stateless. This approach is being used for Indonesia for the first time in 2019. There are also indications that a potentially sizable population of non-displaced stateless persons exists for whom no data is available.

²³ Pending a more accurate study into statelessness in Iraq, the figure is an estimate based on various sources.

²⁴ Figures are UNHCR estimates.

²⁵ The refugee population in Jordan includes 34,300 Iraqis registered with UNHCR. The Government of Jordan estimated the number of Iraqis at 400,000 individuals at the end of March 2015. This includes refugees and other categories of Iraqis.

²⁶ All 58 persons were in the final stages of naturalization or citizenship confirmation formalities.

²⁷ With respect to persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate, this figure includes persons of concern covered by two separate Latvian laws. 169 persons fall under the Republic of Latvia's Law on Stateless Persons of 17 February 2004. 216,682 of the persons fall under Latvia's 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or Any Other State ("Non-citizens"). In the specific context of Latvia, the "Non-citizens" enjoy the right to reside in Latvia *ex lege* and a set of rights and obligations generally beyond the rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, including protection from removal, and as such the "Non-citizens" may currently be considered persons to whom the Convention does not apply in accordance with Article 1.2(ii).

²⁸ The total stateless population in Malaysia includes 9,040 non-displaced stateless persons who may be entitled to Malaysian nationality under the law. This number of non-displaced stateless persons is based on a registration and community legal assistance programme undertaken in West Malaysia by a local NGO with technical support from UNHCR, and, among those registered, 930 persons acquired Malaysian nationality in 2019. The total statelessness figure reported also includes 99,292 stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity who are also counted as refugees or asylum-seekers from Myanmar, mainly from Rakhine State. UNHCR's statistical reporting generally follows a methodology that reports only one legal status for each person of concern. However, due to the size of the stateless Rohingya population displaced from Myanmar, UNHCR considers it important to reflect the dual status of this population group as both displaced and stateless. This approach is being used for Malaysia for the first time in 2019.

²⁹ The estimated figure of persons of concern under the statelessness mandate relates to stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity in Rakhine State and also includes stateless IDPs in Myanmar. The number of persons of undetermined nationality residing in other states or regions in Myanmar is not currently available. The number of stateless persons remaining in Rakhine State following violence in 2016 and 2017 and large scale departures to Bangladesh is based on detailed estimates for each village tract made by UNHCR, other UN agencies and NGOs in early 2018, which concluded that between 532,000 to 600,000 Rohingya remained in Rakhine State (including an estimated 140,886 of those Rohingya who have been internally displaced). For the purposes of this report, the higher range of this estimate has been used.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ The updated figure is based on improved information concerning persons of Indonesian descent who have acquired nationality.

³² UNHCR is verifying the number of stateless persons with the Government of Saudi Arabia.

³³ The total number of refugees is 78,398 at the end of 2019. The numbers in Annex 1 and 2 refer to end-2018, as validated disaggregated country of origin data for 2019 was not available at time of publication.

³⁴ According to some reports many stateless persons have been naturalized since 2011, but no official figures are yet confirmed.

³⁵ The total statelessness figure includes 474,888 non-displaced stateless persons reported by the Royal Thai Government and registered with the national civil registration system as of December 2019. This figure includes 119 stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity from Myanmar who are also counted as others of concern to UNHCR. UNHCR's statistical reporting generally follows a methodology that reports only one status for each person of concern. However, due to the size of the stateless Rohingya population displaced from Myanmar, UNHCR considers it important to reflect the dual status of this population group as others of concern to UNHCR and stateless. This approach is being used for Thailand for the first time in 2019.

³⁶ Refugee figure is a Government estimate.

³⁷ In the absence of official data, the figure reported refers to stateless persons and persons with undetermined nationality identified by UNHCR partner organizations in Turkmenistan. The decrease in the reporting figure is due to naturalization in Turkmenistan and confirmation of nationality by a third country.

³⁸ The IDP figure has been aligned to the inter-agency methodology as defined in the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Figure of others of concern relates to persons who have specific protection needs and live in non-government-controlled areas or within 20 km of the contact line in government-controlled areas.

³⁹ The statelessness figure refers to stateless persons with permanent residence reported by the Government of Uzbekistan in December 2019 under the XII Report on compliance of Uzbekistan with CERD. Information on other categories of statelessness is unavailable.

⁴⁰ A study is being pursued to provide a revised estimate of the statelessness figure.

Table 2

UNHCR Budget and Expenditure in 2019

United States dollars

		Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	
Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	Total
West Africa	Budget	180 592 744	10 352 157	37 624 511	59 326 284	287 895 697
	Expenditure	134 266 057	6 450 998	11 632 820	32 050 326	184 400 200
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1 398 660 091	5 788 161	156 010 483	121 987 863	1 682 446 598
	Expenditure	640 231 951	2 257 051	34 713 377	75 312 519	752 514 898
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	469 560 282	2 817 860	31 569 912	91 297 824	595 245 878
	Expenditure	223 024 052	742 175	19 798 047	66 870 514	310 434 789
Southern Africa	Budget	100 082 262	1 513 290		8 712 717	110 308 269
	Expenditure	66 944 628	1 363 026		5 667 724	73 975 378
Subtotal Africa	Budget	2 148 895 380	20 471 468	225 204 907	281 324 688	2 675 896 442
	Expenditure	1 064 466 687	10 813 250	66 144 244	179 901 083	1 321 325 265
Regional Bureau and Activites for Middle East and North Africa	Budget	60 962 518				60 962 518
	Expenditure	7 108 845				7 108 845
Middle East	Budget	1 251 132 894	1 633 543	259 382 854	904 704 774	2 416 854 065
	Expenditure	685 330 021	1 100 337	17 180 980	402 207 560	1 105 818 898
North Africa	Budget	246 000 941			26 968 830	272 969 771
	Expenditure	132 723 432			7 083 269	139 806 702
Subtotal North Africa and Middle East	Budget	1 558 096 353	1 633 543	259 382 854	931 673 604	2 750 786 354
	Expenditure	825 162 298	1 100 337	17 180 980	409 290 830	1 252 734 445
Regional Bureau and Activites for Asia and Pacific	Budget	5 187 578				5 187 578
	Expenditure	3 910 183				3 910 183
South-West Asia	Budget	201 041 632	558 163	96 879 763	21 344 496	319 824 055
	Expenditure	68 273 634	109 894	38 392 750	18 397 052	125 173 329
Central Asia	Budget	6 193 297	2 482 851			8 676 147
	Expenditure	3 371 104	1 785 092			5 156 195
South Asia	Budget	25 155 141	675 301			25 830 442
	Expenditure	13 597 253	605 305			14 202 558
South-East Asia	Budget	365 600 708	25 708 851		12 394 796	403 704 354
	Expenditure	205 154 822	14 541 549		7 681 700	227 378 071
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	13 511 857	364 291			13 876 148
	Expenditure	10 343 728	289 631			10 633 359
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	Budget	616 690 212	29 789 457	96 879 763	33 739 292	777 098 725
	Expenditure	304 650 723	17 331 470	38 392 750	26 078 751	386 453 694

Regional Bureau and Activities for Europe	Budget	8 552 833	194 616			8 747 448
	Expenditure	3 293 984	18 847			3 312 831
Eastern Europe	Budget	413 702 397	2 486 602		26 492 668	442 681 667
	Expenditure	139 308 336	1 828 422		17 757 131	158 893 888
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	26 708 186	4 793 174			31 501 360
	Expenditure	20 180 273	2 937 377			23 117 650
North, West and South Europe	Budget	345 219 214	2 745 456	255 925		348 220 595
	Expenditure	309 745 390	1 999 084	206 313		311 950 786
Subtotal Europe	Budget	794 182 630	10 219 848	255 925	26 492 668	831 151 070
	Expenditure	472 527 982	6 783 729	206 313	17 757 131	497 275 155
Regional Bureau and Activities for Americas	Budget	11 936 200				11 936 200
	Expenditure	5 389 022				5 389 022
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	28 849 188	8 415 010			37 264 197
	Expenditure	20 048 325	3 672 122			23 720 447
Latin America	Budget	318 655 186	981 548		16 963 267	336 600 001
	Expenditure	213 616 269	289 722		8 638 012	222 544 003
Subtotal Americas	Budget	359 440 573	9 396 558		16 963 267	385 800 398
	Expenditure	239 053 615	3 961 844		8 638 012	251 653 471
Subtotal Field	Budget	5 477 305 148	71 510 874	581 723 448	1 290 193 519	7 420 732 990
	Expenditure	2 905 861 306	39 990 630	121 924 287	641 665 808	3 709 442 031
Global Programmes	Budget	491 220 030				491 220 030
	Expenditure	462 576 303				462 576 303
Headquarters	Budget	246 988 720				246 988 720
	Expenditure	234 494 571				234 494 571
Subtotal Programmed Activities	Budget	6 215 513 898	71 510 874	581 723 448	1 290 193 519	8 158 941 740
	Expenditure	3 602 932 179	39 990 630	121 924 287	641 665 808	4 406 512 904
Operational Reserve	Budget	459 384 981				459 384 981
NAM Reserve	Budget	5 600 748				5 600 748
JPO	Budget	12 000 000				12 000 000
	Expenditure	8 778 022				8 778 022
Total	Budget	6 692 499 627	71 510 874	581 723 448	1 290 193 519	8 635 927 468
	Expenditure	3 611 710 201	39 990 630	121 924 287	641 665 808	4 415 290 926