

# Middle East and North Africa

## FOREWORD

Violence. Conflict. Poverty. Political instability. Trafficking and smuggling. Mass displacement. These are some of the realities faced daily by millions of men, women and children throughout the Middle East and North Africa. In 2017, UNHCR continued to be appalled by the scale and magnitude of suffering experienced by civilian populations uprooted by conflict both within their own countries and across borders. Away from their homes, in some instances for decades, many have been forced to live in poverty and are almost totally reliant on humanitarian aid.

In 2017, the region hosted just six per cent of the world's population, but nearly a quarter of the global population of concern to UNHCR. This responsibility continued to stretch economies, public and social services, and civil and political structures to the limits.

The humanitarian and refugee crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) remained the largest in the world. Fragile ceasefires and shifts in conflict dynamics restored relative calm to some parts of the country in 2017, enabling some IDPs and refugees to return home. However, during the same period, displacement continued within Syria and significant obstacles to return persisted. These obstacles included ongoing military operations; insecurity; a lack of legal status and documentation; housing, land and property challenges; limited access to services and livelihoods opportunities; unexploded ordnance and mines; and other protection risks.

In Iraq, while there were positive developments, including the return of large numbers of IDPs, UNHCR remained concerned by the risk of further displacement, forced evictions and revenge attacks against communities.

*Abu Ahmad Al Shawa, in his fifties, has returned to his house in East Aleppo, in Syria. Despite that the whole building is completely burned out, Abu Ahmad has decided to re-open the doors of his restaurant to receive visitors. His restaurant is located right opposite Aleppo's citadel.*



For women and girls, the situation was also less than positive in 2017 with the result that the Office issued 'alerts' on the high risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) faced by this group.

In Yemen, a destructive pattern of war and displacement plunged the country further into poverty and desolation. Yemen became the world's most acute humanitarian crisis. A country-wide escalation of violence left approximately two-thirds of the population in need of assistance.

In 2017, tens of thousands of people made the perilous sea journey to Italy, primarily from Libya. Despite a significant decrease in the number of sea arrivals in the second part of the year, the crossing continued to claim many lives.

Complex mixed flow dynamics presented a growing risk to thousands of refugees and migrants trapped in abhorrent detention conditions in Libya. In 2017, UNHCR saved hundreds of vulnerable refugees there through evacuation operations. With partners, the Office also conducted extensive monitoring visits to detention

centres and continued advocating for the release of those in captivity.

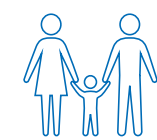
Despite insecurity and constrained access, UNHCR remained committed to its work across the region. It reached millions inside Syria, providing protection, shelter, basic relief items and health assistance. Iraqis received multipurpose cash assistance, while in Yemen, UNHCR provided core relief items, emergency shelter kits, returnee kits and cash-based interventions (CBIs) to families.

The League of Arab States made significant progress in drafting a convention on the situation of refugees. UNHCR also worked closely with States in the region, such as Iraq, Morocco and Tunisia, to develop national asylum legislation.

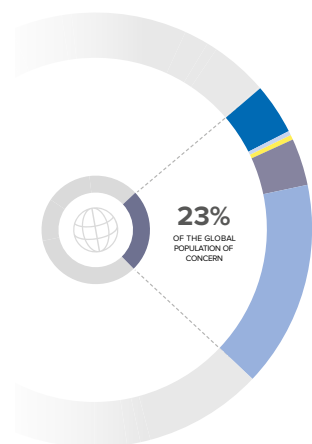
Despite the increasingly difficult climate, UNHCR remained hopeful that global solidarity and compassion would prevail. While the challenges continued to grow, the Office's resolve to overcome them remained unshaken.

**Amin Awad**

Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa

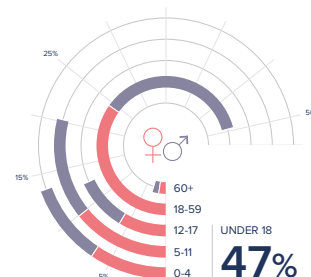


## 16.8 MILLION PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



- REFUGEES **2.7 MILLION** | 16%
- ASYLUM-SEEKERS **235,000** | 1%
- STATELESS PERSONS **371,000** | 2%
- RETURNÉES (Refugees and IDPs) **2.5 million** | 15%
- IDPs **11 MILLION** | 65%
- OTHERS OF CONCERN **15,000**

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



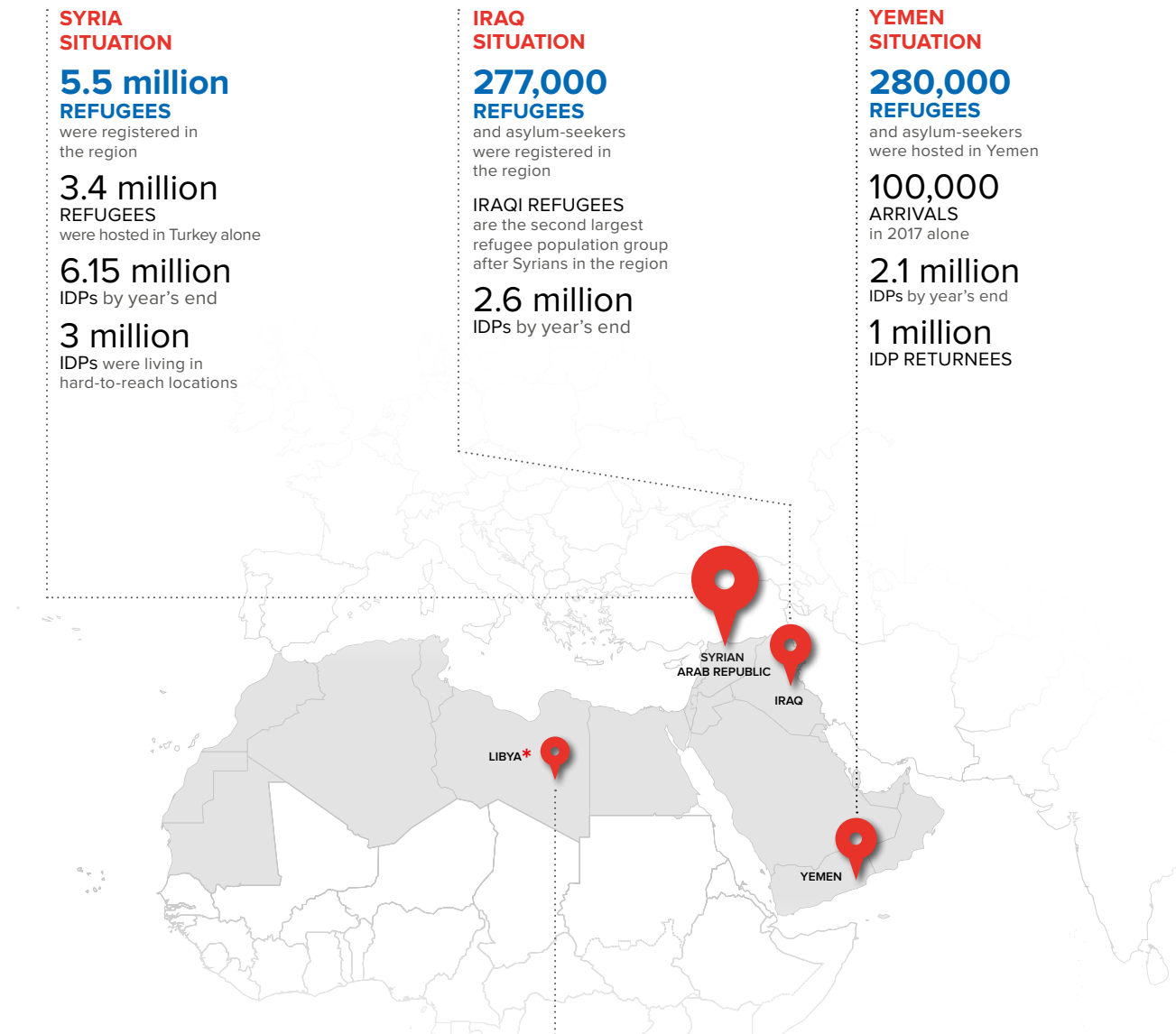
**SYRIA SITUATION**  
**5.5 million REFUGEES** were registered in the region  
**3.4 million REFUGEES** were hosted in Turkey alone  
**6.15 million IDPs** by year's end  
**3 million IDPs** were living in hard-to-reach locations



**IRAQ SITUATION**  
**277,000 REFUGEES** and asylum-seekers were registered in the region  
 IRAQI REFUGEES are the second largest refugee population group after Syrians in the region  
**2.6 million IDPs** by year's end



**YEMEN SITUATION**  
**280,000 REFUGEES** and asylum-seekers were hosted in Yemen  
**100,000 ARRIVALS** in 2017 alone  
**2.1 million IDPs** by year's end  
**1 million IDP RETURNÉES**



### 168 PARTNERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

- 105 NATIONAL NGO PARTNERS
- 34 INTERNATIONAL NGO PARTNERS
- 23 GOVERNMENT PARTNERS
- 6 UN AGENCIES/OTHER PARTNERS



### 2,409 STAFF IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

**60% MALE** / **40% FEMALE**  
**64 LOCATIONS** / **38% BASED IN HARDSHIP LOCATIONS**



**LIBYA SITUATION**  
**165,000 IDPs** by year's end  
**342,000 IDP RETURNÉES**

### SITUATIONS

- < 1.5 million People of concern
- 1.5 > 3 million People of concern
- > 3 million People of concern

\* New Emergencies

## MAJOR SITUATIONS

### Iraq situation



By the end of 2017, there were nearly 277,000 Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers registered in the region, making them the second largest refugee population group after

Syrians in the region.

The Government of Iraq declared Mosul retaken in mid-July 2017, and announced the liberation of all Iraqi territory from the control of extremists in December 2017.

The news resulted in large numbers of IDP returns, but there were still 2.6 million Iraqi IDPs by the end of the year. Grave protection challenges remained, which could result in further displacement, inter-communal violence and SGBV.

In 2017, UNHCR gave core relief items to 1.2 million IDPs, returnees and host community members, while more than 800,000 people benefitted from protection monitoring activities, including outreach to assess needs and to provide legal assistance, provision of civil documentation support, and referrals to specialized services to IDPs, returnees and other conflict-affected Iraqis.



### Partnering to improve cash assistance to refugees

In 2017, UNHCR used CBIs to help refugees and IDPs cover costs related to food, rent, and medical care and to help them prepare for cold winter weather. Most of those assisted were in urban areas. In total, CBIs assisted more than 2.1 million Syrian and Iraqi IDPs and refugees, and 334,000 IDPs in Yemen.

In Jordan, the common cash facility (CCF) continued to operate as an innovative approach designed to create efficiencies, with the ability to be replicable/scalable across diverse operations. This common cash arrangement, bringing 17 partners together, continued to reinforce alignment and coordination between multiple organizations' cash transfer programmes.



A teller, left, distributes winter cash assistance to a Syrian refugee in Zaatari refugee camp, Mafraq Governorate, Jordan.



### Yemen situation



In Yemen, acute protection needs doubled in 2017: an additional 3.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance as compared to 2016, including more than

2.1 million IDPs and nearly 1 million IDP returnees. Adding to the hardship in Yemen,

an outbreak of cholera resulted in the loss of thousands of lives, and severe food insecurity made civilians increasingly more vulnerable. Approximately 12,160 Yemeni refugees live in Somalia (6,428), Djibouti (4,157), Ethiopia (1,771), and with small numbers concentrated in urban areas in Sudan.

Despite the conflict and the dire humanitarian situation, Yemen hosted over 280,000 registered refugees and

asylum-seekers. However, people continued to arrive in Yemen, with an estimated 100,000 new arrivals in 2017 alone. In spite of these new arrival trends, the situation in Yemen was not conducive for asylum due to the significant levels of insecurity. Yemen remained a transit route for migrants and some asylum-seekers,

mainly from the Horn of Africa. UNHCR and partners continued to provide protection and lifesaving assistance to people of concern living in precarious conditions. Together with Yemeni authorities, the Office registered approximately 3,400 of those eligible for international protection.

In spite of the new arrival trends, the situation in Yemen was not conducive for asylum due to significant levels of insecurity.

© UNHCR/David Alan



Somali refugees on board a vessel at Aden Port en route to Somalia in the first assisted spontaneous return movement from Yemen.

### Despite danger, Somali refugees in Yemen return home

For nearly a decade, Yemen was a place of refuge for Abaya Mursal and her family, after they were forced to flee their home in Somalia.

*"We had a good life here in Yemen. I didn't have any problems here," recalled Abaya. "But since the conflict started, things became very difficult. This is why we decided to return home."*

Moments later, Abaya and her seven children boarded the boat that would transport them across the Gulf of Aden and back to Somalia.



In 2017, UNHCR helped more than 4,000 refugees in the Yemen situation access financial assistance, and more than 98,000 refugees and members of host communities access medical services.

With the support of partners, the Office reached more than 800,000 IDPs, providing them with lifesaving assistance and addressing their cross-cutting shelter and protection needs.

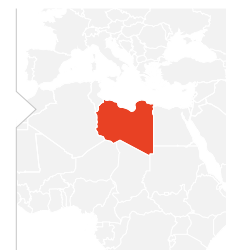


### UNHCR campaign spreads awareness about dangers of Yemen sea crossings

In 2017, UNHCR launched a regional information campaign in the Horn of Africa called "Dangerous crossings" to inform people of the risks posed by the journey to the Arabian Peninsula. The campaign aimed to counter misinformation peddled by smugglers and traffickers trying to lure people into undertaking dangerous journeys, and was part of UNHCR's efforts to strengthen its messaging to people of concern through mass information campaigns.



### Libya situation



The volatile security and political situation in Libya continued to impact civilians in 2017 and made humanitarian access challenging.

While the IDP population decreased, UNHCR provided assistance such as shelter, food and medical care to over 165,000 IDPs and 342,000 IDP returnees, including 1,220 IDPs from the northern town of Tawergha. To respond to these growing needs, UNHCR launched a supplementary appeal seeking \$75 million for an expanded response in Libya, which included \$48 million in additional requirements as compared to 2016.

The protection environment for refugee and asylum-seekers continued to deteriorate as thousands remained trapped in abhorrent detention conditions. In 2017, UNHCR and partners conducted at least 1,000 visits to 35 detention centres, obtaining the release of more than 1,350 detained refugees and asylum-seekers.

While large-scale mixed movements from, to and through the Middle East and North Africa continued in 2017, with Libya as the

main departure point, the number of people arriving in Europe by sea from the region was approximately 50 per cent lower than in 2016. For more information on the Central Mediterranean and North Africa situation please refer to the chapter on *Safeguarding fundamental rights*.

### Syria situation



As many as 13.1 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017, including 6.15 million IDPs. Nearly 3 million of those in need were living in hard-to-reach locations.

With the emergence of a few areas of relative stability, close to 77,000 Syrian refugees and 764,000 IDPs returned to their areas of origin in 2017. These self-organized returns occurred without facilitation by the international humanitarian community, with UNHCR stressing that the conditions for refugees' safe, dignified and sustainable return were not yet in place. In September 2017, UNHCR launched a supplementary appeal preparing for durable solutions inside Syria appealing for an additional \$156 million to the \$304.2 million initially requested to

adequately address the needs of returnees in Syria and scale up its operational and protection capacity.

The number of registered Syrian refugees in the region reached 5.5 million, an increase of nearly 500,000 as compared to 2016. The growth reflected births, as well as the regularization of registered Syrians, including new arrivals, primarily in Turkey. As of December 2017, Turkey still hosted the largest Syrian refugee population in the region with some 3.4 million refugees, followed by Lebanon (997,000), Jordan (655,000), Iraq (247,000), and Egypt (126,000).

Despite operational challenges, in 2017 UNHCR reached approximately 6.2 million people inside Syria with protection services,

shelter, basic relief items and health assistance, including through cross-border interventions from Jordan and Turkey.

Together with UNDP, UNHCR continued to lead the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in response to the Syria crisis (3RP). The plan is built around government-led national plans, cost-effective and innovative programming, and a coalition of over 270 partners. UNHCR implemented a multi-sector response, including biometric registration, cash, health, shelter, wash and livelihood support. Despite the generosity of donors, the 2017 3RP only received 54 per cent of the funding it required.

Turkey hosted the largest Syrian refugee population in the region with some **3.4 million** refugees.



### Azraq, the world's first refugee camp powered by solar energy



Azraq refugee camp's new solar farm stretches out into the desert.

Funded by the IKEA Foundation, Azraq's two-megawatt solar photovoltaic plant is the first such facility built in a refugee setting. It has brought affordable and sustainable power to people who previously lived with only sporadic access to electricity for two-and-a-half years. Now, 20,000 Syrian refugees living in almost 5,000 shelters can connect a fridge, heater, fan and lights. They can also charge their phones.

The plant has immediately saved UNHCR \$1.5 million per year. The project has also contributed to Jordan's national energy strategy goal to achieve a green economy by 2020, as the solar energy reduces the camp's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2,400 tons each year.

In UNHCR's collaboration with IKEA Foundation on the development of this plant, great value was placed on efficiency, innovation and the sustainability of the project. Importantly, the plant has provided employment and training opportunities for more than 50 refugees.



Syrian refugee Mohammed surveys strawberry plants in Jiyeh, Lebanon, where he is employed as a seasonal worker.

### Most Syrian refugees in Lebanon now destitute, study finds

Since fleeing war in Syria three years ago, 38-year-old Mohammed and his family of eight have lived precariously in Lebanon on his irregular earnings from seasonal farm work. The family faces rising levels of debt.

"I work here in the field. Sometimes I work for one, two or three hours, sometimes there is no work at all," says Mohammed, "I borrow money to buy clothes and other stuff for my children. We are big in debt."





## ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Across the Middle East and North Africa, States continued to demonstrate their commitment to improving the lives of people of concern, including by enacting measures to enhance access to asylum systems, better protect children from violence and exploitation, and to provide durable solutions for refugees.

### Maintaining protection space and supporting access to national asylum systems

In 2017, UNHCR advised countries on the development of draft national asylum legislation and worked closely with the League of Arab States on a draft convention to better regulate the status of refugees in the region. In Israel, UNHCR advocated access to legal status for refugees and asylum-seekers and promoted solutions, focusing on measures impacting Eritrean and Sudanese nationals in need of international protection.

UNHCR strengthened its support to governments on registration of refugees and asylum-seekers. In 2017, Egypt introduced a new procedure and registered over 50,200 people—its highest number

of registrations since 2013. Half of those registered were Syrians, followed by Ethiopians, Eritreans and Sudanese.

Regionally, UNHCR conducted refugee status determination in accordance with its mandate, while seeking to safeguard the process' integrity, quality and efficiency.

Community-based approaches to protection remained central to UNHCR's response. In 2017, nearly 3,000 community members were involved in identifying people at heightened risk of violence and exploitation, referring them to UNHCR for support. More than 250 community centres provided displaced people and vulnerable host communities with skills-development opportunities, counselling and legal information.

In Syria, more than 200,000 people benefitted from community-based assistance, including direct assistance, psychological and social support and education or remedial classes. This community-based assistance also included protection-related services, such as community mobilization, child protection, legal aid, prevention of and response to SGBV, livelihood support, and services for people with specific needs.

**200,000** people benefitted from community-based assistance in Syria, including psychological support and education or remedial classes.



### Qatar Charity increases its support for lifesaving interventions

Qatar Charity became one of UNHCR's most valuable private sector partners in 2017. The NGO contributed \$4.5 million to UNHCR operations, helping reach approximately 170,000 displaced people in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen with lifesaving interventions. The Qatar-based charity signed a five-year agreement to donate at least \$3 million annually.



## Ensuring protection from violence and exploitation

With more than 2.5 million Syrian refugee children in the region, child protection remained crucial. Key priorities included strengthening national child protection systems and ensuring non-discriminatory access to these systems for all children of concern. The Office sought to improve access to birth registration and best interests' procedures for Syrian refugee children. It provided quality services for those separated from their families or who had experienced violence, abuse or exploitation.

More than 694,000 girls and boys in the main Syrian refugee-hosting countries—namely Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey—benefitted from UNHCR's child protection work in 2017, as well as from its broader psychological and social support programmes. Together with ILO and UNICEF, UNHCR completed a regional strategy addressing child labour among Syrian refugees. It also organized consultations on strengthening youth-centred programming in Egypt and Jordan.

From January to September 2017, over 135,000 men and women who had survived, or were at risk of, SGBV received multi-sectoral support. In 2017, UNHCR strengthened the collection and management of data on SGBV incidents, including by using the gender-based violence information management system (see the chapter on *Responding with lifesaving support*).

In December 2017, UNHCR published a report on good practices in gender equality with a specific focus on Syrian refugees in the Middle East and North Africa. The report highlighted good practices in promoting gender equality in humanitarian programming and addressing SGBV. UNHCR also completed a study on sexual violence against refugee men and boys to help ensure laws, policies and services considered their needs. The Office published the findings in October 2017, in a report entitled: "We keep it in our heart: sexual violence against men and boys in the Syria crisis".

**694,000** girls and boys in the main Syrian refugee-hosting countries benefitted from UNHCR's child protection assistance.



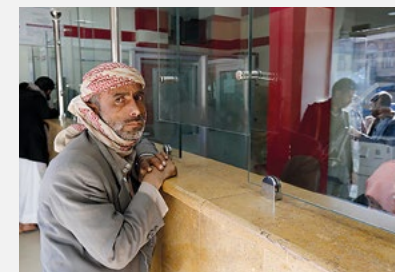
### Cash for shelter

In 2017, most of Yemen's displaced continued to live with host families or in rented accommodation, while others were forced to take shelter in informal settlements or collective centres, such as unused schools, health facilities, or religious buildings. In 2017, nearly 90 per cent had been displaced for more than a year, and many of those living in rented accommodation faced the lingering threat of eviction.

For almost 40,000 of the most vulnerable families at risk of eviction, UNHCR provided the equivalent of \$200 in the form of rental subsidies. The families were carefully identified by UNHCR field staff and partners through home visits, mobile assessment teams or by staff at drop-in community centres. Once confirmed, families received an SMS with a voucher code redeemable at various money transfer agents across the country.



© UNHCR/Mohammed Hanoud



Daris Al Askri waits to receive a UNHCR winter cash grant at the Al Amal bank in Sana'a. The 48-year-old was forced to flee Yemen's flashpoint district of Nihm with his seven children after their family house was destroyed. They now live in a tent on the outskirts of Sana'a in Dharawan informal settlement. They struggle to meet basic needs.

### Pursuing durable solutions

In 2017, over 44,000 refugees from the region were submitted for resettlement, including 37,000 Syrians and 2,900 Iraqis. The amount totalled just 7.5 per cent of the region's overall resettlement needs (585,900). Of those submitted, 33,200 Syrian and Iraqi refugees departed for resettlement.

UNHCR shared good practices and discussed durable solutions—including evacuating and resettling refugees from Libya—with the chairs of the Syrian Resettlement Core Group (the United Kingdom) and of the Central Mediterranean Core Group (France), see the chapter on *Building better futures*.



### MBC and UNHCR give hope to refugee families

The Middle East Broadcasting Center Group (MBC), the largest satellite broadcasting company in the region, donated \$3.8 million to UNHCR through its philanthropic arm MBC Al Amal (MBC Hope). For the second year in a row, a TV series about the life of a refugee family aired daily at prime time during Ramadan. “Touch of Hope” (Basmet Amal) is a joint UNHCR and MBC initiative. It was one of MBC’s most successful programmes in 2017. The programme helped in raising funds for UNHCR’s cash assistance programme, through which UNHCR provides a monthly stipend of \$175 to more than 20,000 refugee families in Jordan and Lebanon.



### Biometric registration brings efficiencies and improvements in registration

In 2017, UNHCR expanded biometric registration across the region, registering people in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. In Turkey, the Office provided technical support to local authorities to assist with the registration of 3.5 million refugees. Biometric registration improved the quality of case processing for resettlement as it enabled the verification of applicants and boosted the credibility of information shared with the authorities of resettlement countries. Furthermore, it facilitated fraud-proof cash and voucher assistance. UNHCR also launched a new biometric identity management system in Mauritania and Tunisia to improve registration procedures.



A UNHCR staff member takes an eye scan during the registration interview for Isak (24) an Eritrean asylum-seeker in the reception area of the UNHCR office in Egypt.

© UNHCR/Scott Nanson

### Mobilizing public, political, financial and operational support through strategic partnerships

As part of the practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and the process leading to a global compact on refugees, UNHCR continued to strengthen its relationship with States and other regional partners. It supported the development of the Middle East and North Africa Civil Society

Network for Displacement, which aims to be a platform for civil society stakeholders to protect displaced people and support host communities. The network is due for launch in 2018. Meanwhile, traditional and non-traditional partnerships mobilized significant funds and boosted advocacy efforts. UNHCR continued to seek out non-traditional funding sources, including through engagement with regional and economic organizations, financial institutions, civil society and media partners.



© UNHCR/Andy Hill



Goodwill Ambassador Praya Lundberg with Sahsa, the youngest girl in the TIGER group.

### Goodwill Ambassador support to refugees across the region

Goodwill Ambassadors boosted the visibility of UNHCR’s work in the region during 2017. Social media influencers invited to the annual Nansen Award ceremony generated interest on Instagram, increasing the range and diversity of UNHCR’s audience. *Sea Prayer*, a 360-degree, immersive film by award-winning novelist and Goodwill Ambassador Khaled Hosseini, appeared at 15 festivals worldwide. Actress and model Praya Lundberg visited Jordan, where she shared her experiences of UNHCR’s frontline work with her 30 million social media followers worldwide.



## CONSTRAINTS

Humanitarian needs in the Middle East and North Africa outweighed UNHCR’s response capacity again in 2017. Insecurity and the fluid nature of displacement made it difficult to develop sustainable responses. The lack of safe and unhindered humanitarian access continued to impact the capacity of UNHCR and its partners to deliver assistance in insecure environments. Similarly, managed borders made access to asylum increasingly challenging in some contexts. Lastly, the increasingly protracted and uncertain situation for many displaced people, particularly Syrians and Yemenis, resulted in the depletion of their financial resources and often a reliance upon harmful coping strategies.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Budget

- ExCom revised budget: **\$2.17 billion**.
- Final budget: **\$2.26 billion**.
- Budget increase: **\$89.5 million / +4%** due mainly to surges in needs in Libya, Syria and Yemen.

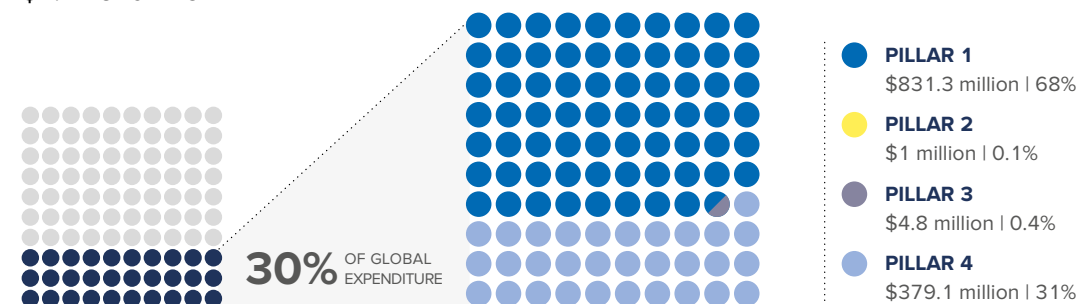
### Expenditure

SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE		USD   thousands	As % of expenditure within the region	As % of global expenditure by source of funding
Carry-over from prior years	Earmarked	65,282	5%	23%
	Unearmarked	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	848,233	70%	39%
	Softly earmarked	233,272	19%	36%
	Unearmarked	52,103	4%	0%
	In-kind	1,980	0%	2%
Programme support costs	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	15,356	1%	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,216,225</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30%</b>

- Funding gap: **46%**.
- The Middle East and North Africa region is notable for the very high concentration of tightly earmarked funding: **75%** of regional expenditure and 39% of UNHCR's total earmarked expenditure.
- Severe funding shortfalls and high levels of earmarking affected operations across the region. In particular, operations responding to the Syria crisis were unable to fully implement CBIs.
- In Yemen, limited funding reduced UNHCR's ability to provide assistance across large parts of the south of the country.
- In other operations, for example in Mauritania, plans to ameliorate camp infrastructure were severely constrained.

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

\$1.216 billion

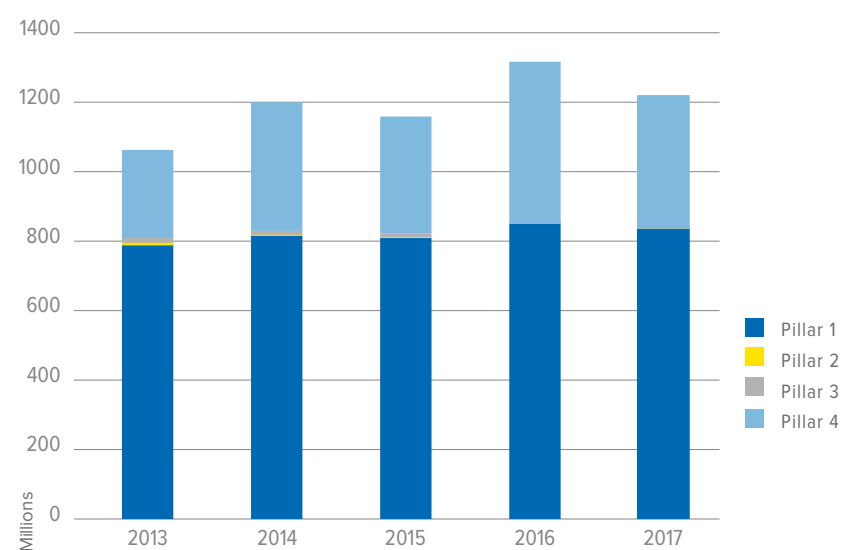


### BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>							
Iraq	Budget	137,529,390	623,739	-	418,940,632	557,093,761	
	Expenditure	78,071,264	267,251	-	174,038,181	252,376,697	
Israel	Budget	3,731,972	-	-	-	3,731,972	
	Expenditure	2,867,664	-	-	-	2,867,664	
Jordan	Budget	277,212,606	-	-	-	277,212,606	
	Expenditure	238,507,054	-	-	-	238,507,054	
Lebanon	Budget	463,887,386	606,297	-	-	464,493,683	
	Expenditure	325,267,608	549,420	-	-	325,817,028	
Saudi Arabia	Budget	5,472,287	175,288	-	-	5,647,575	
	Expenditure	4,529,821	138,592	-	-	4,668,413	
Syrian Regional Refugee Coordination Office	Budget	26,188,949	-	-	30,079,617	56,268,566	
	Expenditure	17,051,225	-	-	14,457,945	31,509,170	
Syrian Arab Republic	Budget	47,400,000	211,170	146,000,000	303,988,899	497,600,068	
	Expenditure	16,498,206	7,318	4,841,298	138,381,631	159,728,453	
United Arab Emirates	Budget	4,148,107	-	-	-	4,148,107	
	Expenditure	3,195,608	-	-	-	3,195,608	
Yemen	Budget	63,273,754	-	-	50,375,894	113,649,648	
	Expenditure	28,778,660	-	-	41,285,615	70,064,275	
Regional activities	Budget	48,382,497	-	-	-	48,382,497	
	Expenditure	227,287	-	-	-	227,287	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>1,077,226,947</b>	<b>1,616,494</b>	<b>146,000,000</b>	<b>803,385,041</b>	<b>2,028,228,482</b>
		<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>714,994,398</b>	<b>962,580</b>	<b>4,841,298</b>	<b>368,163,372</b>	<b>1,088,961,648</b>
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>							
Algeria	Budget	36,540,226	-	-	-	36,540,226	
	Expenditure	15,471,442	-	-	-	15,471,442	
Egypt	Budget	79,089,587	-	-	-	79,089,587	
	Expenditure	42,600,464	-	-	-	42,600,464	
Libya	Budget	59,926,440	-	-	14,145,268	74,071,708	
	Expenditure	33,187,947	-	-	10,965,047	44,152,994	
Mauritania	Budget	19,773,461	-	-	-	19,773,461	
	Expenditure	12,858,475	-	-	-	12,858,475	
Morocco	Budget	7,379,727	-	-	-	7,379,727	
	Expenditure	5,612,362	-	-	-	5,612,362	
Tunisia	Budget	6,570,697	-	-	-	6,570,697	
	Expenditure	4,200,839	-	-	-	4,200,839	
Western Sahara: Confidence Building Measures	Budget	5,915,270	-	-	-	5,915,270	
	Expenditure	1,985,714	-	-	-	1,985,714	
Regional activities	Budget	2,715,206	-	-	-	2,715,206	
	Expenditure	381,205	-	-	-	381,205	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>217,910,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,145,268</b>	<b>232,055,882</b>	
		<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>116,298,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,965,047</b>	<b>127,263,496</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Budget</b>	<b>1,295,137,562</b>	<b>1,616,494</b>	<b>146,000,000</b>	<b>817,530,309</b>	<b>2,260,284,364</b>
		<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>831,292,847</b>	<b>962,580</b>	<b>4,841,298</b>	<b>379,128,419</b>	<b>1,216,225,144</b>



## EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 2013-2017 | USD



## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
United States of America	261,040,000			70,000,000	166,550,000	497,590,000
Germany	106,573,709			98,761,153	101,609,381	306,944,242
European Union	57,171,217			8,945,611	13,743,237	79,860,066
Japan	21,213,534			29,591,841	1,792,436	52,597,811
Canada	24,905,660			7,473,842	5,998,457	38,377,959
Norway	20,142,372			11,234,482	3,510,825	34,887,679
United Kingdom	8,180,024			13,450,344		21,630,368
Netherlands	15,130,824					15,130,824
Saudi Arabia	5,000,000			9,661,880		14,661,880
Sweden	5,038,835			6,272,132	2,102,002	13,412,969
Italy	10,534,542			2,055,902		12,590,444
Private Donors in Germany	126,304				12,334,900	12,461,205
France	5,457,329			5,285,993	200,000	10,943,322
Finland	4,268,943			1,067,236	2,809,396	8,145,575
Kuwait	7,580,000			39,490		7,619,490
Private Donors in Qatar	200,000			5,773,605	739,303	6,712,908
Country-based pooled funds				6,701,890		6,701,890
Australia	6,042,296					6,042,296
Switzerland	3,034,438			1,972,387	986,193	5,993,018
Denmark	4,744,583				1,000,000	5,744,583
Private Donors in the United Arab Emirates	3,393,551			937,000	597,869	4,928,420
Belgium	2,559,727			2,275,313		4,835,040
Spain	4,039,310			590,926		4,630,236
Austria	1,387,407			2,347,919	542,888	4,278,214
Private Donors in the United States of America	664,279			194,733	2,978,419	3,837,431
Private Donors in the Netherlands	1,499,890			2,085,476	56,946	3,642,313
Private Donors Worldwide	1,345,044			4,375	1,986,509	3,335,928
Republic of Korea	1,000,000				2,200,000	3,200,000
Luxembourg	784,519				1,830,544	2,615,063
United Nations Children's Fund	1,500,000			871,755		2,371,755

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
Private Donors in Indonesia	2,000,000					2,000,000
Czechia	1,924,497					1,924,497
Private Donors in the Republic of Korea					1,846,807	1,846,807
Private Donors in Canada	1,383,366				201,724	1,585,091
Private Donors in the United Kingdom	824,465			60,399	372,142	1,257,005
Isle of Man	1,217,772					1,217,772
Private Donors in Switzerland	50,050			10,100	1,036,670	1,096,821
Private Donors in Australia	261,490				812,326	1,073,816
Central Emergency Response Fund	429,768			570,573		1,000,340
Private Donors in Sweden	24,334			273,417	575,878	873,628
China	835,333					835,333
Russian Federation	300,000			500,000		800,000
Poland	602,377					602,377
Private Donors in Kuwait	534,138				40,387	574,525
Private Donors in Italy	415,806			21,990	106,848	544,644
Private Donors in Singapore	232,700			30,838	164,610	428,148
Private Donors in Saudi Arabia	377,879				555	378,434
Private Donors in Spain	7,964				299,661	307,625
Monaco	244,161					244,161
Iceland					220,000	220,000
Liechtenstein				203,252		203,252
Private Donors in Egypt	184,451					184,451
Portugal					162,816	162,816
Malaysia	150,000					150,000
United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict	140,213					140,213
United Arab Emirates					126,000	126,000
Private Donors in France	118,064			187	2,920	121,171
Bulgaria				58,072	54,289	112,361
Estonia	96,051					96,051
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	85,000					85,000
Private Donors in Lebanon	75,750					75,750
Private Donors in China				6,425	60,875	67,300
Private Donors in Japan					67,075	67,075
Private Donors in Monaco					65,510	65,510
Lithuania				17,773	42,965	60,737
Philippines					50,000	50,000
Private Donors in Thailand					48,853	48,853
Cyprus	35,545					35,545
Slovenia					33,520	33,520
Private Donors in the Philippines					31,671	31,671
Morocco					23,629	23,629
Malta	23,229					23,229
Private Donors in Brazil				6,663		6,663
Private Donors in Turkey	83			1,600	3,941	5,623
Holy See					5,000	5,000
Private Donors in Greece					1,685	1,685
Private Donors in India					1,257	1,257
Private Donors in Oman	1,213					1,213
Private Donors in Austria	111				904	1,016
Private Donors in Ireland					671	671
Private Donors in Bangladesh					278	278
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>597,134,148</b>			<b>289,317,081</b>	<b>330,070,265</b>	<b>1,216,521,494</b>

Note: Contributions include 7 percent programme support costs, and exclude \$14.66 million for implementation in 2018.