



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

GLOBAL APPEAL

2018-2019



FINANCIAL | OPERATIONAL | STATISTICAL

GLOBAL
APPEAL
2018-2019

GLOBAL APPEAL 2018-2019

UNHCR's Global Appeal provides information for governments, private donors, partners and other readers interested in the organization's priorities and budgeted activities for 2018-2019. It is presented in two ways: through this print publication and on the Global Focus website.



The Global Appeal 2018-2019 print publication presents the financial resources that will be required in 2018 (and indicative amounts for 2019) for UNHCR's programmes to protect and improve the lives of tens of millions of people of concern: refugees, internally displaced people, returnees, stateless persons and others of concern. It highlights the challenges faced by the organization and its partners in attempting to respond to multiple life-threatening crises and ever-growing humanitarian needs.

- Global overview: UNHCR's requirements in 2018-2019
- Regional summaries
- Thematic information
- Statistics and financial data



The Global Focus website (<http://reporting.unhcr.org>) is UNHCR's main operational reporting platform for donors. The website provides regularly updated information about programmes, operations, financial requirements, funding levels and donor contributions.

- Population statistics on people of concern to UNHCR
- Operational information on more than 70 countries and 16 subregions
- Thematic data on key operational themes and objectives
- Financial information including budgetary requirements, contributions and donor profiles of governmental and private donors

UNHCR IN 2018

Mission

The High Commissioner for Refugees is mandated by the United Nations to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. To date (December 2017), 148 States are parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or to its 1967 Protocol.

UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. In its efforts to achieve this objective, the Office strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, and to return home voluntarily. By assisting refugees to return to their own country or to settle permanently in another country, UNHCR also seeks lasting solutions to their plight.

UNHCR's Executive Committee (101 member States as of October 2017) and the UN General Assembly have authorized involvement with other groups. These include former refugees who have returned to their

homeland; internally displaced people; and persons who are stateless or whose nationality is disputed. To date (October 2017), 89 States are parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 70 to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

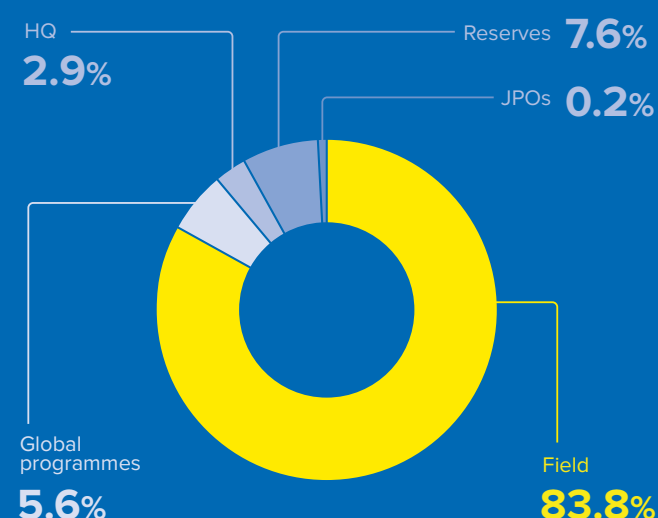
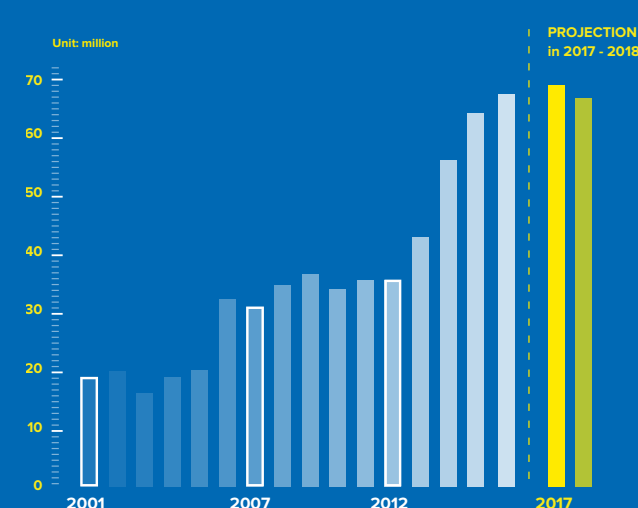
The Office seeks to reduce situations of forced displacement by encouraging States and other institutions to create conditions which are conducive to the protection of human rights and the peaceful resolution of disputes. In all of its activities, it pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. The Office carries out its work in collaboration with many partners, including governments, regional organizations, international and non-governmental organizations. It is committed to the principle of participation, believing that refugees and others who benefit from the organization's activities should be consulted over decisions which affect their lives.

UNHCR Global presence (2018 projection)

11,621 staff members* in 468 locations, 130 countries where UNHCR is present

67.7 million people of concern

\$7.508 billion global budget



* All posts excluding JPOs and UNVs (source: A/AC.96/1169 - UNHCR Biennial programme budget 2018-2019).

Key figures

In 2018, the requirements for programmed activities* stand at \$6.929 billion. The percentage breakdown by Pillar is presented below.

REFUGEE PROGRAMME

More than
half of all refugees
come from three countries

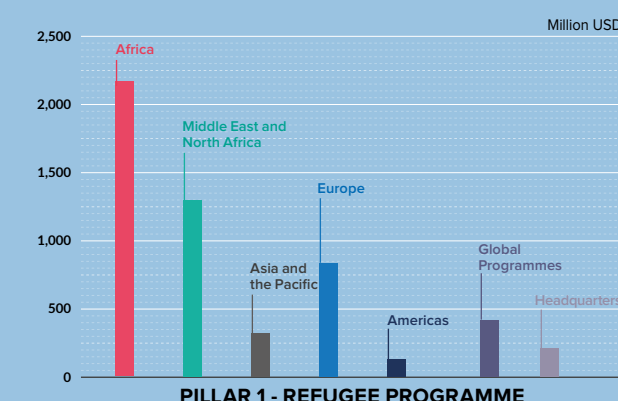
Syrian Arab Republic	5.5 million people
Afghanistan	2.5 million people
South Sudan	1.4 million people

Major refugee
hosting countries

	number of refugees**
Turkey	2.9 million
Pakistan	1.4 million
Lebanon	1 million
Islamic Republic of Iran	979,400
Uganda	940,800
Ethiopia	791,600

\$5.397 billion

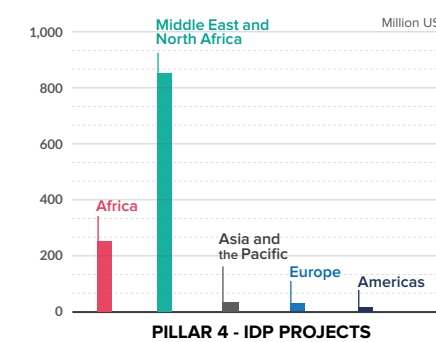
78%
of 2018 programmed activities



IDP PROJECTS

\$1.202 billion

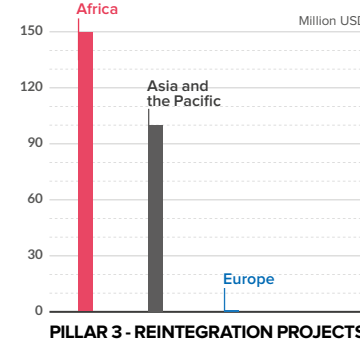
17%



REINTEGRATION PROJECTS

\$250.1 million

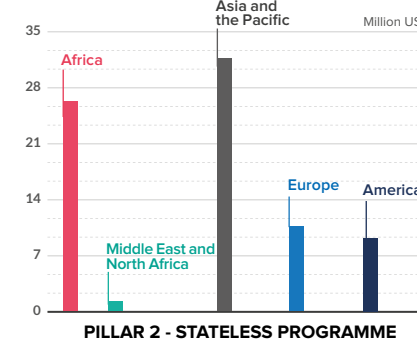
4%



STATELESS PROGRAMME

\$79.5 million

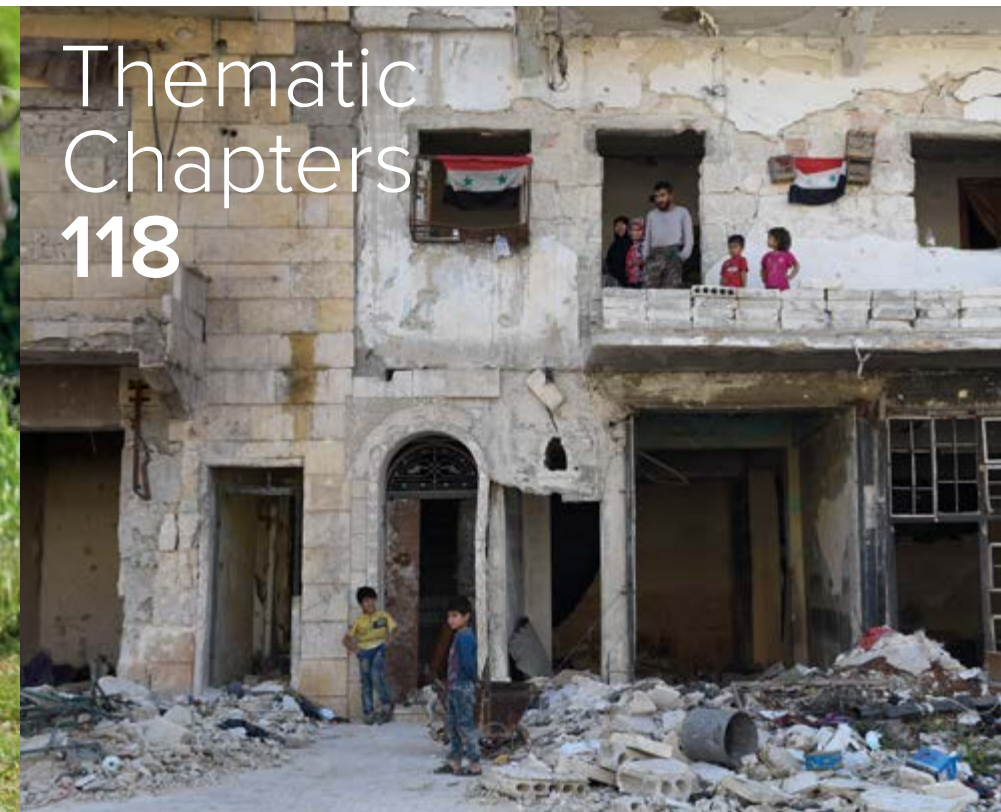
1%



* Programmed activities are defined as field, global programmes and headquarters activities only, excluding reserves and the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programme.

** By the end of 2016.

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Matching commitments with action

Rohingya refugees congregate in a central space where aid distributions take place at Kutupalong refugee camp in Bangladesh.

As we issue this Global Appeal, thousands of people are fleeing their homes every day in search of safety—in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), and elsewhere. Refugees are crossing borders, arriving in remote rural communities, or in sprawling cities affected by urban poverty. Others are uprooted within their own countries, forced from their homes by major security operations or armed clashes, caught up in the midst of conflict, often without the option of making their way to safety abroad.

In 2017, more than 600,000 people crossed from Myanmar to Bangladesh in the space of just a few short weeks, the most rapid outflow since the massive refugee emergencies of the 1990s. Other major crises show no sign of abating, as in Yemen, where two-thirds of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance, and South Sudan, where one in four people is displaced, and refugee outflows continue.

Some protracted crises are now decades old. Conflicts in Afghanistan and Somalia continue to uproot hundreds of thousands

of people, leaving millions stranded in exile, and propelling an entire generation of young people across deserts and seas, exposed to terrible risks. At the same time, some refugees and internally displaced people are returning home to those countries, and need support.

For many refugees, the search for safety and protection has become more dangerous. People fleeing gang violence in northern Central America—the majority of whom are women and children—face appalling risks on their journeys in search of refuge. Along the central Mediterranean route to Europe, stretching from sub-Saharan Africa through Libya to Italy, refugees and migrants are exposed to life-threatening violence and exploitation, detention and torture.

At the same time, in certain situations important new dynamics are emerging, with potentially significant consequences. In Syria, large-scale internal displacement has continued in 2017, but in parallel, space is opening up that has allowed some IDPs, and a much smaller number of refugees, to return home, often in less than optimal conditions and to circumstances of stark devastation. Signs of resilience are nonetheless emerging, and must be nurtured, especially if there is progress on de-escalation. At the same time, sustaining protection in neighbouring host countries, and avoiding pressure for premature return, will be critical during the complex period ahead. In the Lake Chad region, greater stability is emerging, but return must be

managed carefully to ensure that it is fully voluntary and sustainable. Iraq too, is entering a complicated new phase, in which grave protection challenges must be overcome and deep divisions addressed, if conflict and displacement are to be progressively resolved.

The same weaknesses in international cooperation that allow crises to emerge and gather force, triggering refugee flows, have also eroded protection for those forced to flee. Certain States—often those least impacted by refugee arrivals—have closed borders, restricting access to asylum and deterring entry. But many refugee-hosting States, particularly those neighbouring conflict zones, keep their borders open and generously host thousands—sometimes millions—of refugees. Across the world, we also see humanity, generosity, resilience, welcome, patience, determination, and understanding, reminding us that extending protection to those in search of refuge is an age-old value, as well as a universal, binding legal obligation.

Bringing the New York Declaration to life

With the adoption of the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, States agreed to address and resolve refugee flows through a new model—the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)—that places the rights, interests and potential of refugees and of their hosts at the heart of a



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multi-dimensional response, encompassing, but extending beyond, humanitarian action. The Declaration resonates throughout this Appeal as the foundation of a new approach. In concrete terms, this process should result in more predictable support to host countries and communities, enhanced self-reliance for refugees, more resettlement places and other legal pathways to protection and solutions, and

greater engagement in solving conflicts and addressing root causes - so that voluntary repatriation becomes a real and sustainable option. All these elements must be worked on together, with equal determination.

Now, we must match commitments with action.

South Sudanese refugees and members of the Sudanese host community welcome the High Commissioner to Al-Nimir camp in Sudan's East Darfur State.

The countries and communities in the developing world that receive and host the majority of the world's refugees are the mainstays of the international protection regime. Many of these States are now pursuing important policies that foster refugee inclusion and self-reliance, but their hospitality must be shored up through sustained international support, and a genuine assumption of shared responsibility. The CRRF—which is now being applied in twelve countries and two situations, and will be progressively rolled out in all large-scale refugee situations, as described in more detail in this Global Appeal—provides a framework for realising this in practice.

Experience in applying the CRRF, together with lessons learned and ideas generated from experience in other refugee situations, will inform the development of the global compact on refugees, which I will propose as part of my annual report to the General Assembly in 2018, based on consultations with Member States and other relevant stakeholders.

UNHCR is also contributing to parallel efforts to develop a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. A strong compact there will have a positive impact on the human rights of both refugees and migrants.

Strengthening traditional and building new partnerships

As the vision of the New York Declaration takes root, and the global compact on refugees is crafted and applied, UNHCR's own role, and our engagement with partners, will also progressively change. The new framework presents important opportunities for a more comprehensive and strategic approach to partnerships—one in which UNHCR acts as a catalyst to engage a broad range of entities—including with regional bodies, NGOs, faith-based organisations, sports entities, the private sector and other parts of civil society. We need to develop and strengthen partnerships that cross thematic divides, including ones that effectively and sustainably bridge the gap between humanitarian and development action.

This is a key area in which we are already seeing demonstrable change. Development action and financing are central to the new Comprehensive Response model—to enhance policy dialogue, to expand service delivery, and boost economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. The evidence is ever stronger that, properly supported by policy instruments and development investments, the socio-economic inclusion of refugees benefits both them and their hosts, and is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As this Global Appeal describes, we are pursuing a transformative partnership with the World Bank and developing fruitful partnerships with other development partners, including multilateral and regional development banks, and other development partners.

In line with its vision for strong private sector and civil society involvement, we are also stepping up our engagement with the corporate sector, philanthropists, sports and other foundations. The engagement of private sector individuals and entities plays an important role in helping us innovate, fostering positive attitudes, and sometimes,

influencing policy. They are often also important donors, and we are also now boosting our efforts to raise \$1 billion from the private sector annually by 2026.

The global compact should provide a platform through which we can inform, mobilize and engage a wider range of entities and sectors of society than in the past, as well as reinforcing existing partnerships—with the overarching objective of strengthening protection. These should invest in the future by strengthening the resilience of both refugees and hosting communities, and by expanding access to resettlement and complementary pathways, and other solutions.

There is much, then, to be hopeful about. As we work towards the global compact, the Secretary-General's peace and security reforms are also taking shape, embedding conflict prevention and mitigation, and efforts to sustain peace, as the core task of the United Nations. Together with the envisaged reform of the United Nations Development System, these echo the comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach embodied in the New York Declaration.

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