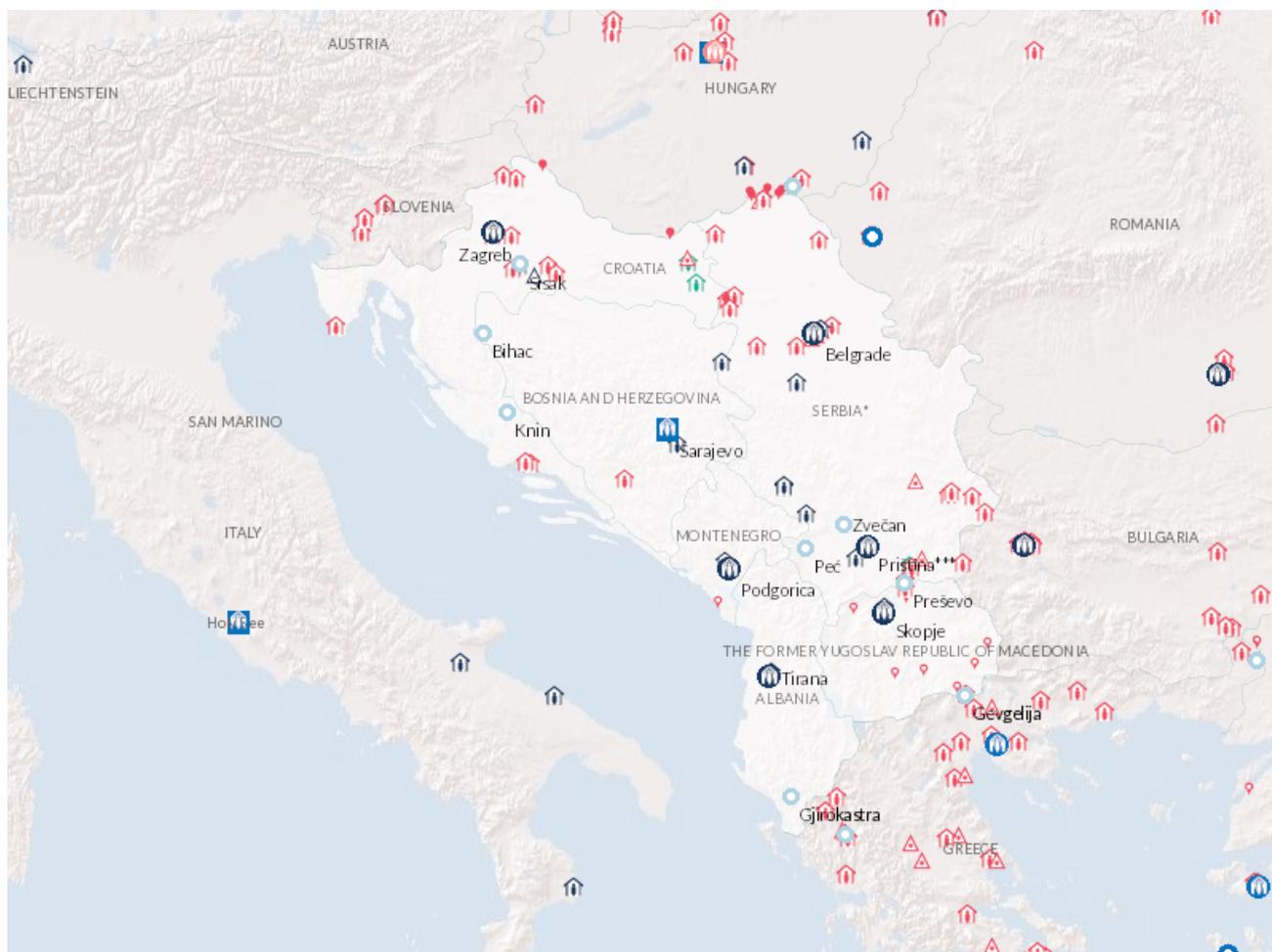
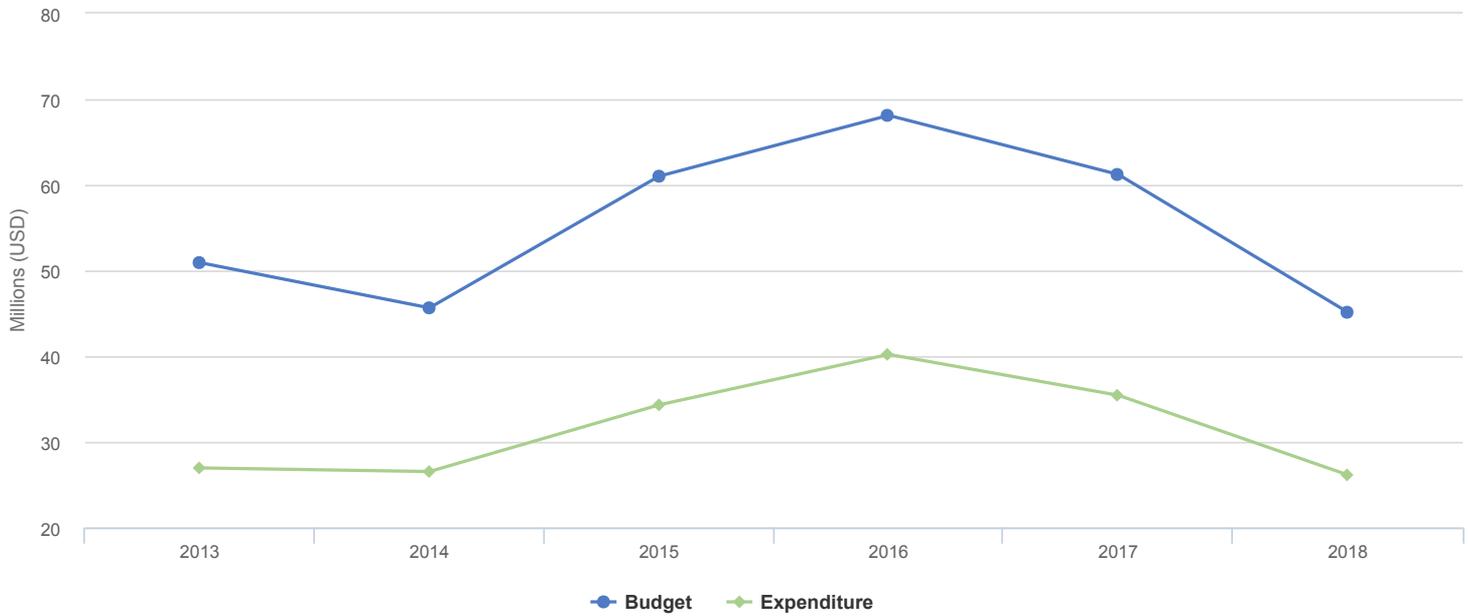


Subregion: South-Eastern Europe

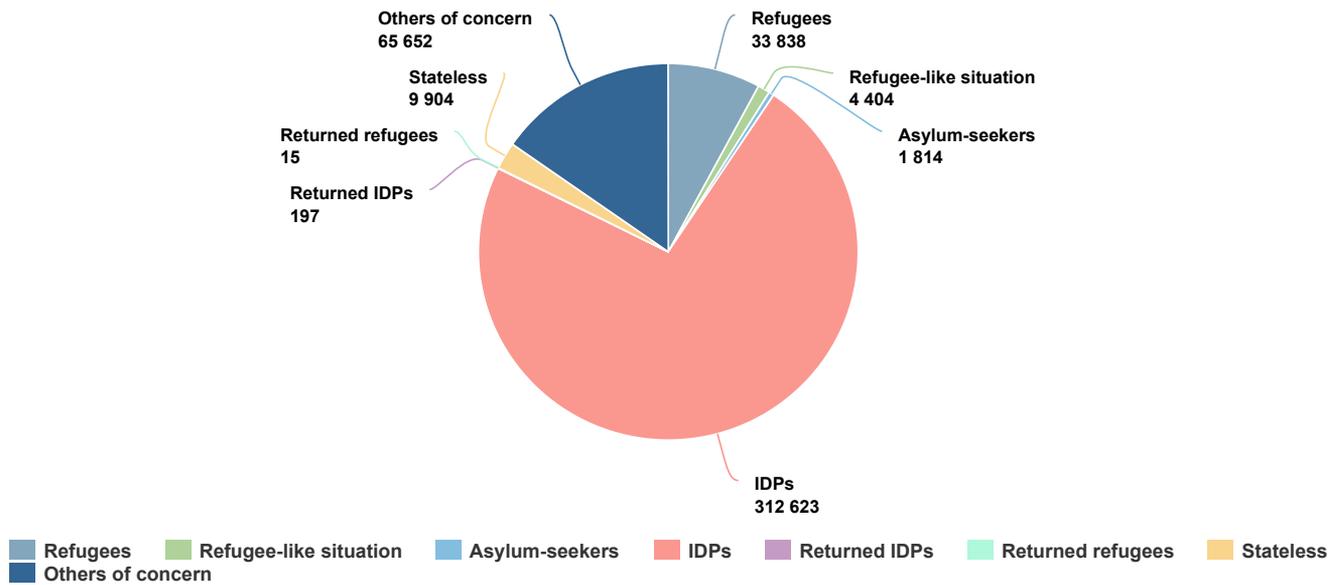
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Montenegro | Serbia (and Kosovo: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)) | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |



Budgets and Expenditure in Subregion South-Eastern Europe



People of Concern - 2018



Response in 2018

All countries in South Eastern Europe (except for Kosovo 1244/99) are parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and have established national asylum systems. All countries are also party to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, with the exception of North Macedonia which has not yet acceded to the 1961 Convention.

In 2018, UNHCR's three key priorities continued to be: access to asylum in the context of mixed movements; solutions for populations displaced in the region during the 1990s; as well as addressing and preventing statelessness.

During 2018, the number of people moving irregularly through the region increased again, albeit the figures being considerably lower than during the peak in 2015. South Eastern Europe is still considered a transit region, both by asylum-seekers and authorities. However, as migratory routes shifted in 2018, an increased number of people ended up in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNHCR strived to strengthen the asylum systems and build national capacity in the context of mixed movements, including through the EU-funded Regional Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) project on protection-sensitive migration management. At the same time, UNHCR focused on ensuring that those asylum seekers who apply for asylum are able to do so and supported throughout the process.

At the end of 2018, an estimated 352,000 remained affected by the conflicts of the 1990s. Focusing on advocacy, capacity building of authorities and other national stakeholders as well as on strategic interventions, UNHCR facilitated durable solutions for these groups, most notably in the context of the Sarajevo Process and the Regional Housing Programme (RHP) which will conclude in 2021.

Twenty years after the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and related displacement, approximately 4,700 persons remain at risk of statelessness in South Eastern Europe. Lacking civil registration and documentation to prove their existence or nationality, these persons are unable to effectively enjoy their rights. In 2018, UNHCR continued to work with Governments, the European Union, the OSCE, and partner organizations in the region to address obstacles to the acquisition or confirmation of nationality, notably in the area of law and administrative procedures on civil registration.

2018 Voluntary Contributions to South-Eastern Europe | USD

Earmarking / Donor	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	All pillars	Total
Regional Office in South Eastern Europe				
European Union	1,069,741	0	0	1,069,741
International Organization for Migration	127,048	0	0	127,048
Montenegro	0	0	82,745	82,745
Russian Federation	0	100,000	0	100,000
Serbia	0	0	123,333	123,333
Slovenia	34,091	0	0	34,091
Switzerland	64,200	0	0	64,200
Regional Office in South Eastern Europe subtotal	1,295,079	100,000	206,078	1,601,158
Total	1,295,079	100,000	206,078	1,601,158

Note: