

# The Americas

## FOREWORD

For the Americas, 2017 was a year of great concern. In Colombia, despite the implementation of the peace agreement, numerous community leaders were reportedly murdered, there was new displacement, both internal and external, and child recruitment by armed groups and gender-based violence continued along the Pacific Coast and in border areas. Around 1.5 million Venezuelans left their country, and hundreds of thousands remained in an irregular situation, making them particularly vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, violence, forced recruitment, sexual abuse, discrimination and xenophobia. Asylum applications from the North of Central America increased due to violence and insecurity caused by gangs and drug cartels, which particularly affected children and families. Though the response from host countries to mixed flows has been generous, national capacities throughout the Americas region were overstretched. UNHCR continued supporting governments in their response, but needs were higher than the Office's capacity to respond.

However, 2017 was also a year of hope, solidarity and a renewed commitment from countries in the region to improving the lives of refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and the stateless. It was the third year of implementation of the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action and, as a result, 35 States and territories participated in national and regional consultations to evaluate their progress. The talks culminated in the 100 Points of Brasilia—a regional compilation of best practices for supporting people of concern—which constituted the contribution from Latin America and the Caribbean to the development and implementation of the global compact on refugees.

*Two Warao indigenous girls from Venezuela play in the Boa Vista shelter, in northern Brazil, where UNHCR has complemented government efforts to provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable.*

Equally inspiring was the way the Americas pioneered the regional application of Annex 1 of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants—the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). In October 2017, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama agreed to its regional application, the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework, known as MIRPS (*Marco Integral Regional para la Protección y Soluciones*). In line with this framework, these countries committed to strengthening their protection responses and intensifying their search for solutions for people fleeing violence in the North of Central America. The MIRPS places emphasis on a comprehensive regional approach that includes countries of origin, transit and asylum. It aims to mitigate and address the root causes of displacement, minimize the suffering and exploitation of those fleeing, provide access to effective asylum procedures, and promote safe, dignified and sustainable solutions. While Central American countries demonstrated exemplary ownership of the process in 2017, their protection mechanisms and social services remained increasingly overstretched.

International support continued to be needed to complement their efforts and achieve the desired impact of this new framework.

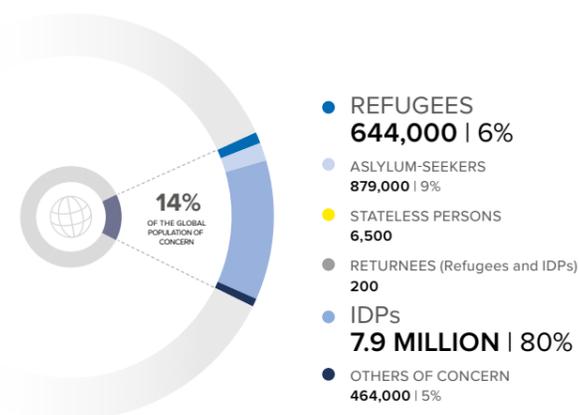
The Americas continued to be a worldwide leader in solutions. In 2017, the region received more than 50,000 refugees resettled mostly in Canada and the United States of America. Meanwhile, Argentina, Brazil and Chile designed and implemented resettlement and community-based sponsorship programmes. Local integration was boosted with the adoption of public policies at the national and local level that facilitated the inclusion of refugees and stateless persons (see the chapter on *Building better futures*).

The continent also made strides towards eradicating statelessness. The Parliaments of Chile and Haiti began accession to the 1954 and 1961 UN Statelessness Conventions, while Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Ecuador adopted legal measures to prevent statelessness, facilitate the naturalization of stateless persons, or establish statelessness determination procedures.

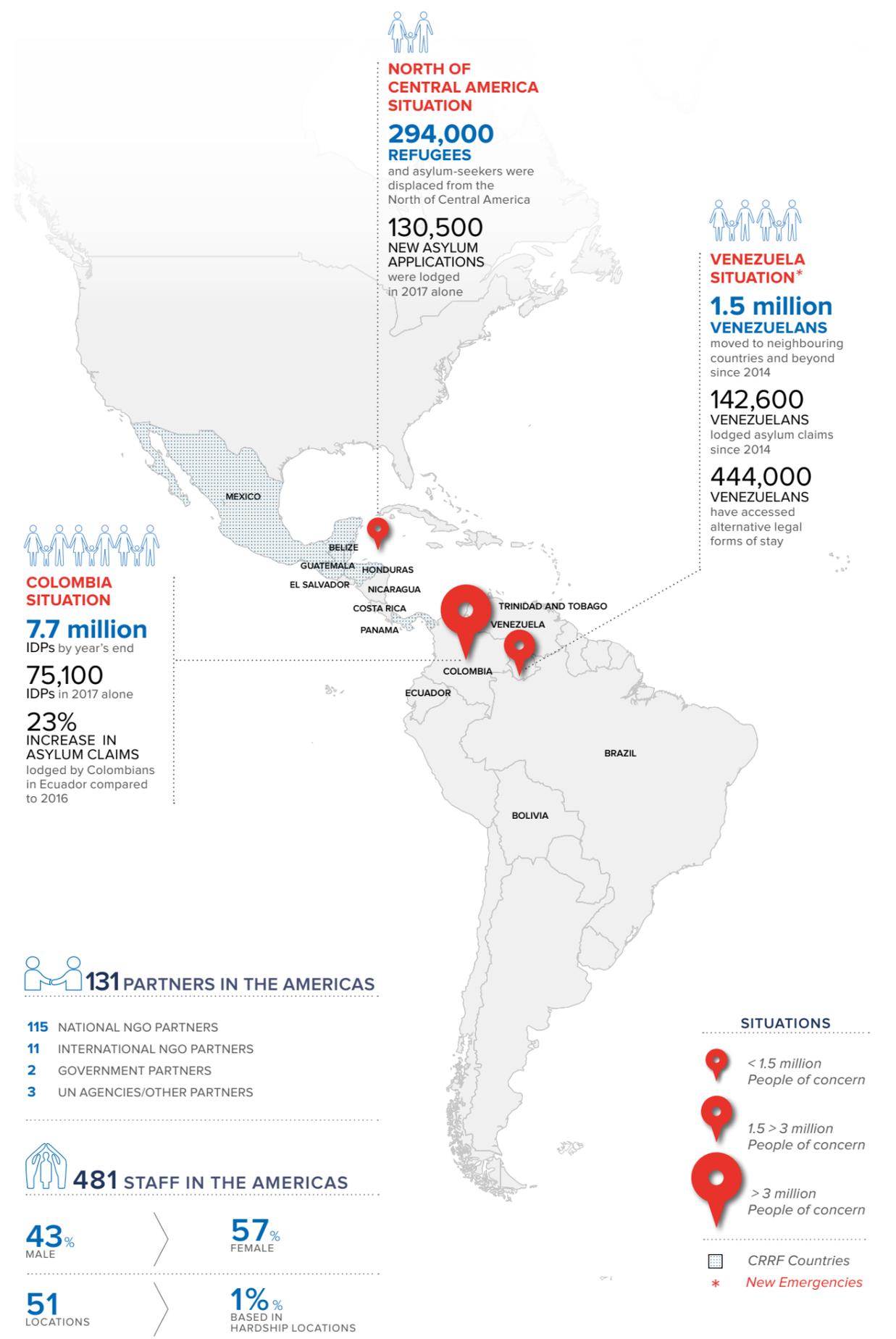
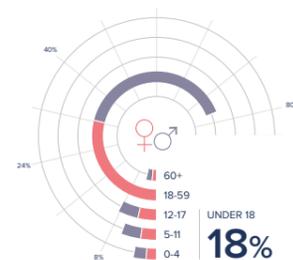
**Renata Dubini**

Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for the Americas

**9.9 MILLION**  
PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN THE AMERICAS



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



## MAJOR SITUATIONS

### Colombia situation



The first year of implementation of Colombia's peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was challenging.

Communities in several regions continued to be affected by the presence of armed groups. The demobilization of FARC left a power vacuum in areas that then became

disputed by armed actors and other dissidents. Uncertainty increased in an environment where State presence in many of the most affected regions remained weak, particularly along the Pacific Coast and in border areas. By year's end, there were 7.7 million IDPs in Colombia. More than 75,100 people were internally displaced in 2017 alone, and 78 leaders and members of social organizations were killed. Furthermore, there was a 23 per cent increase compared to 2016 in the number of asylum claims lodged by Colombian nationals in Ecuador. This trend is expected to continue into the future.



### Cash for multi-purpose protection interventions

Cash-based intervention (CBI) programmes were successful in helping around 25,000 asylum-seekers and refugees living in extreme poverty and at heightened risk in Central America, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti and Mexico. Brazil and Colombia provided cash assistance to more than 400 Venezuelan households to cover their basic needs. UNHCR gave cash grants to some Colombians in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela who intended to return to their country of origin.

CBIs work towards the integration of people of concern in the social protection assistance mechanisms of countries, thereby helping ensure sustainability. More than 1,700 refugees received cash assistance in Argentina and Costa Rica in 2017 to help them start a business or another livelihood activity. UNHCR also assisted people of concern in Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to access banking services.



Visit to Venezuelan asylum-seekers family, assisted by UNHCR.



In November 2017, Ecuador's civil registry initiated a process to issue identity documents to recognized refugees. This process followed the adoption in Ecuador of a law on Human Mobility which, amongst other things, was designed to better regulate the documentation of people on the move. Under this new approach, identity cards with a two-year validity were issued to refugees. These cards are similar to the personal documents provided to national citizens and foreigners residing in the country, and improve the legal status of refugees and their access to public programmes and services.

### North of Central America situation



The rise in asylum claims from the North of Central America (NCA) continued in 2017, with more than 130,500 new asylum applications. The number of

asylum-seekers and refugees from the NCA reached more than 294,000 as of the end of 2017, an increase of 58 per cent from a year earlier. This is sixteen times more people than at the end of 2011. UNHCR worked with governments to help ensure people in

need of protection could access territory and asylum procedures.

The Office advocated for providing immediate humanitarian assistance and securing solutions to people with urgent protection needs. These solutions included resettlement, humanitarian evacuation through the protection transfer arrangement (PTA) and relocation.



### The PTA: an innovative lifesaving mechanism for people at heightened risk

The PTA is an innovative lifesaving evacuation mechanism for people exposed to extreme risks in the NCA. It provides them with safe and legal access to a durable solution in a resettlement country, via a country of transit. The programme is coordinated by UNHCR, IOM, Costa Rica as the transit country for the pilot, the governments of the countries of origin, and participating resettlement countries. More than 1,400 people were eligible for the PTA in 2017, and almost 500 were referred to the authorities of Australia, Canada and the United States of America.

Regional developments, coupled with greater migratory controls and checkpoints on the southern Mexican border, changed displacement patterns and resulted in a growing proportion of asylum claims lodged in countries such as Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico during 2017. Mexican authorities estimate that, in 2017, some 500,000 people entered Mexico from Guatemala. UNHCR and partners identified and assisted more than 23,000 people in transit in the NCA who had international protection needs.

Internal displacement caused by violence was widespread in the NCA. Data on IDPs and victims of violence is fragmented, except in Honduras where a 2014 profiling exercise in 20 urban municipalities estimated the presence of 174,000 IDPs in the country. According to the results of a profiling study conducted by El Salvador's Minister of Justice and Public Security with

UNHCR's support, around 71,500 people were forced to change their residence in the country between 2006 and 2016 because of violence.

Against this backdrop, UNHCR organized protection dialogues with various stakeholders from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States of America—including governments and civil society actors. At these protection dialogues, a range of issues were discussed, including the challenges associated with protecting people uprooted by violence and insecurity. Broad consensus was reached during meetings that an effective international protection and sustainable solutions remain contingent on political will, institutional capacity and regional cooperation in countries of origin, transit and asylum.

In line with Chapter Four of the Brazil Plan of Action, which calls for solidarity with the North of Central America and as a demonstration of sub-regional political will, six States in the region—Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama—adopted the San Pedro Sula Declaration in October 2017, which prompted the launch of the regional CRRF for Central America and Mexico, known as MIRPS. Under the MIRPS, States committed to strengthening protection and expanding solutions for people of concern in the region and working together to enhance regional cooperation and responsibility-sharing mechanisms.

The MIRPS includes national action plans developed through government-led consultations with stakeholders, as part of a "whole-of-society" approach. Relevant stakeholders included in this consultation process were people of concern to UNHCR, UNCTs, and representatives of civil society, the private sector and academia. In addition to the six MIRPS countries, a

**500,000**  
people entered Mexico from Guatemala in 2017.

further ten cooperating States and entities committed to actively support the MIRPS, including by identifying specific areas they will support through financial assistance and technical cooperation. Furthermore, in line with the spirit of the Brazil Plan of Action, the participation of four States from South America in support of the MIRPS was a strong example of South–South cooperation. By the end of 2017, MIRPS countries were striving to implement more than 180 commitments outlined in

three-year national and regional action plans to address the situation in countries of origin, transit and asylum or destination. For instance, as a direct result of the MIRPS, Belize and Panama proposed actions to include refugees in national education services; Mexico took steps to guarantee the access of refugees to livelihood training, employment programmes and financial services; and Guatemala was providing refugees with access to job support services (see the chapter on *Building better futures*).



### Goodwill Ambassador support for the “Children on the Run” campaign

“Children on the Run” is a UNHCR Private Sector Partnerships (PSP) campaign focused on the Americas that aims to raise funds for people fleeing from Central America and awareness of the NCA situation. Several PSP markets, including Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and National Partners such as *España con ACNUR* and USA for UNHCR, raised around \$3 million in 2017 for those affected by violence in the NCA.



The campaign was launched in Mexico by actor Diego Luna, and was amplified far and wide in 2017 by a range of high profile voices, including Mexican singer and songwriter, Natalia Lafourcade, and the Puerto Rican rap artist, Residente. Vlogger Rosianna Halse Rojas travelled to Colombia with UNHCR as part of the YouTube Creators for Change programme. She led workshops aimed at empowering young women affected by conflict to film and produce videos.



Renowned actor Diego Luna speaks at the launch of the Children on the Run campaign in Mexico City.

© UNHCR/América

### Venezuela situation



In the past few years, the deteriorating socioeconomic and political situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has caused around 1.5 million

Venezuelans to move to neighbouring countries and beyond. Their primary destinations were Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Spain and the United States of America.

According to figures provided by host governments, more than 142,600 Venezuelans lodged asylum claims since the beginning of 2014. Around half of these were in 2017. Another 444,000 Venezuelans accessed alternative legal forms of stay under national or regional frameworks, including in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. However, the vast majority continued to find themselves in an irregular situation. Without documentation or permission to remain, this group is at a higher risk of violence, exploitation, sexual abuse and trafficking.

Host communities receiving Venezuelans were also under increasing strain, as they sought to extend assistance and services to those arriving.

UNHCR worked with governments and other partners across the continent to establish a coordinated and comprehensive response to the Venezuela situation. Assessments, profiling and protection monitoring enabled better understanding of the humanitarian and international protection needs of Venezuelans exiting

their country. UNHCR also scaled up its presence in border areas and worked to strengthen asylum and registration systems throughout the region. In addition, the Office continued to be engaged in community-based protection approaches and provision of assistance to the most vulnerable. Finally, with the support of authorities, partners and host communities, awareness and solidarity campaigns were rolled out to combat discrimination and xenophobia.



### Grateful Colombian refugee opens home to Venezuelans in need



Women and children share a meal at former refugee Angelica Lamos's home in Cúcuta, Colombia.

© UNHCR/Rebél Smith

“It’s time to give something back,” says Angelica Lamos Ballesteros, from her home in the dusty hilltop suburb of Cúcuta, Colombia. The 51-year-old was forced to leave her home in Colombia’s mountainous Norte de Santander by gun-toting guerrillas. She now lives just west of the Táchira River, which borders the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and has opened her home to Venezuelans in their hour of need.

“People arrive here with nothing,” she says.



## ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Across the Americas, countries demonstrated their commitment to improving the lives of people of concern, including by enhancing asylum systems, seeking solutions, adopting inclusive public policies, taking steps towards the eradication of statelessness and protecting children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

### Building a harmonized asylum system

Ecuador became the tenth country in the region to join the quality assurance initiative (QAI), together with Argentina, the

Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. UNHCR continued offering capacity-building support and technical advice within the QAI framework.

In May 2017, to enhance access to refugee status determination (RSD) procedures, UNHCR, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, and 40 civil society organizations launched the Americas Network for Refugee Legal Aid. The network researches refugee protection standards, supports legal counselling and representation for an increasing number of people in need of international protection, and trains refugee lawyers and practitioners.

In 2017, several countries adopted legal measures to strengthen access to asylum. Brazil introduced new registration forms that better capture data on asylum-seekers and their vulnerabilities in order to prioritize cases. The country also developed a protocol for unaccompanied children. Ecuador enacted provisions to issue renewable, 90-day humanitarian visas to asylum-seekers, ensuring protection throughout the asylum procedure. Mexico issued a manual with state-of-the-art eligibility procedures and was considering adopting a protocol to accelerate the processing of cases involving vulnerable people. Since Costa Rica implemented the QAI, asylum claims have been registered at migration border posts, ensuring efficient access to RSD procedures. Despite having no asylum legislation, the Bahamas adopted standard operating procedures to respond to asylum claims, while Trinidad and Tobago continued its transition towards assuming full responsibilities to process RSD.

Best interest procedures and national protocols were developed in several countries to ensure children's access to asylum, family reunification and alternative care. These countries included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama.

### Progressing towards comprehensive solutions

In 2017, around 25,000 refugees were resettled in the United States of America, while Canada received nearly 27,000 refugees—approximately two-thirds of whom were privately sponsored—surpassing its target of 25,000 refugees.

By participating in the IOM and UNHCR emergency resettlement country mechanism, Argentina, Brazil and Chile advanced the design and implementation of their resettlement and community-based sponsorship programmes in 2017 (see the chapter on *Building better futures*).

In Ecuador, the graduation approach has enabled more than **1,800** families to move towards self-reliance.



Majd and Lana embrace outside the entrance to their new apartment block in San Luis, central Argentina.

### Escaping war at home, Syrian couple start over in Argentina

"It already feels like home," grins Lana. "In Argentina we have learnt how to be human again," adds Majd.

The couple had little choice but to flee Syria.



In Ecuador, UNHCR continued implementing the graduation approach, which has enabled more than 1,800 families to move towards self-reliance. Costa Rica continued to integrate refugees through initiatives jointly developed with the public and private sectors, such as the living integration project—a corporate social responsibility scheme promoting refugees' access to the labour market. Mexico continued to implement a relocation scheme to transfer refugees from the country's economically-depressed southern States to industrial corridor States, matching them with job opportunities.

Support for public policies promoting the inclusion of refugees and stateless persons was best showcased by the Cities of Solidarity Initiative, which saw many local governments in the region directly engage in solutions and the socioeconomic and cultural inclusion of refugees. Cities like Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Quito and São Paulo were among those making significant progress in integrating refugees in their public policies.



### Innovation for integration

In Costa Rica, the living integration quality seal is awarded to local authorities, academia, public and private sectors, as well as civil society, for making a substantial contribution to the local integration of people of concern. The Costa Rican government declared this initiative of national interest through a Presidential Decree.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile progressed in the design and implementation of their resettlement and community-based sponsorship programmes with support from the emerging resettlement countries' joint support mechanism. Argentina set up an innovative private and community sponsorship model, which allowed private and public entities to sponsor the integration of resettled refugees. Throughout 2017, UNHCR coordinated with IOM and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of those working in areas of reception and integration. UNHCR forged new partnerships with the private sector and education institutions.



Resettled Syrian families arrive at the international airport in Chile's capital, Santiago.

© UNHCR/Chile's Syrian Refugees Resettlement Programme

### Ending statelessness

In 2017, Chile's parliament approved accession to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on statelessness, Haiti was preparing for accession to both conventions, and Costa Rica enacted regulations on statelessness determination procedures. However, some countries were yet to accede to the UN Statelessness Conventions, particularly in the Caribbean region.

In Cuba, residency is no longer required for the acquisition of nationality, effective from January 2018. A new decree established a non-automatic mode of nationality acquisition, which involved submitting an application abroad or in the country and defined criteria for its rejection.

In the Dominican Republic, essential steps have been taken since the adoption of Law 169-14 in May 2014, which sets out procedural avenues for those born in the country to two migrant parents who needed to regularize their civil documentation.

By the end of 2017, around 20,000 people successfully availed themselves of this procedure. UNHCR is working with the

authorities and other actors to determine the size of the population still in need of documentation.

In Colombia, the national registry office has regulated the application of the Colombian nationality law and placed it in accordance with the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness. Thus, a new procedure will be implemented by the civil registry to ensure no child born in the country to foreign parents with an irregular migratory status is stateless. Ecuador passed a decree regulating the new Organic Law on Human Mobility, establishing a statelessness determination procedure. Brazil issued a regulation that provides some protection for non-refugee stateless persons, as foreseen in its 2017 Migration Law, thereby advancing the agenda of statelessness identification, protection and reduction.

### Sexual and gender-based violence

The Regional Safe Spaces Network improves the disclosure and identification of SGBV, and response to it, by providing a minimum service package through multi-country cooperation.

In Colombia, a new procedure will ensure no child born in the country to foreign parents with an irregular migratory status is stateless.

Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have joined the initiative, which was established in cooperation with civil society actors and community volunteers. The Network offers information to survivors of SGBV and children at risk and facilitates access to specialized and multi-sectoral services along the displacement cycle, and across countries.

UNHCR has also prioritized the protection of people of concern from sexual exploitation and abuse through the reinforcement of complaint mechanisms, taking into account age, gender and diversity.

### Strengthening regional cooperation

In the spirit of regional cooperation, Canada, Mexico and the United States of America engaged in capacity-building projects to strengthen the region's asylum systems.

In November 2017, UNHCR signed a memorandum of understanding with MERCOSUR (*Mercado Común del Sur*) to promote international refugee law, adherence with international protection instruments, regional cooperation, responsibility-sharing mechanisms, and joint activities to protect refugees, IDPs and the stateless.

The second meeting of the Caribbean Migration Consultations was held in the Bahamas in December 2017. At the meeting, States defined key priorities to better promote refugee protection, as well as discussed the application of a rights-based approach to the management of mixed movements.

UNHCR also signed a regional cooperation agreement with the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture. Under the terms of the agreement, organizations will work together to facilitate access to education for asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in the Americas.

### CONSTRAINTS

The movement of large numbers of Venezuelans in the region, as well as the hardships and risks that many of these people endure, are of particular concern. While States' response to the situation has been generous, as the year progressed some were reaching saturation point and began to institute restrictive measures. Asylum systems were overstretched, resulting in increased delays and backlogs. The Southern Caribbean region is particularly vulnerable to significant Venezuelan arrivals. The mixed nature of those arriving poses challenges in terms of the adequate identification of those with international protection needs.

While UNHCR has expanded its presence by strengthening its protection networks, humanitarian access to certain violent urban neighbourhoods, cities or provinces controlled by armed groups in El Salvador and Honduras remained challenging. The Office maintained frequent and active communication with local communities and implementing partners to evaluate and mitigate security risks.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Budget

- ExCom revised budget: **\$145.6 million**.
- Final budget: **\$151.4 million**.
- Budget increase: **\$5.7 million / +4%** to bolster UNHCR's presence and monitoring capacity in border areas, where people from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were increasingly arriving, and to respond to the growing needs in the North of Central America.

### 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	310	0.4%	0%
	Unearmarked	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	11,666	13.6%	1%
	Softly earmarked	26,042	30.3%	4%
	Unearmarked	46,341	53.9%	12%
	In-kind	442	0.5%	1%
Programme support costs	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	1,236	1.4%	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>86,037</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2%</b>

- Funding gap: **43%**.
- Flexible funding was critical for the Americas accounting for the **84%** of regional expenditure: 54% was unearmarked and 30% was softly earmarked.
- The funding shortfall substantially limited UNHCR's ability to provide the necessary technical assistance to governments to enhance national asylum systems and gradually transfer responsibility to them for RSD procedures.
- The funding shortfall meant there was a lack of local integration alternatives and livelihood support was restricted.
- Limited implementation of cash-based and community-based interventions directly affected the welfare of people of concern. There were insufficient solutions for those facing limited resettlement places, and UNHCR's capacity to help efficiently coordinate and build protection and integration networks was hampered.

### BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1 PILLAR 2 PILLAR 3 PILLAR 4				TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
<b>NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>						
Canada	Budget	1,575,006	165,235	-	-	1,740,241
	Expenditure	1,497,721	118,728	-	-	1,616,449
United States of America Regional Office <sup>1</sup>	Budget	16,054,750	11,994,320	-	-	28,049,070
	Expenditure	7,797,434	6,087,065	-	-	13,884,499
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>17,629,756</b>	<b>12,159,555</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,789,311</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>9,295,155</b>	<b>6,205,793</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,500,948</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>						
Argentina Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	Budget	5,856,262	215,073	-	-	6,071,336
	Expenditure	4,308,905	207,270	-	-	4,516,175
Brazil	Budget	5,670,375	189,875	-	-	5,860,249
	Expenditure	4,338,126	133,903	-	-	4,472,029
Colombia	Budget	2,234,602	-	-	26,868,265	29,102,868
	Expenditure	1,976,883	-	-	14,363,253	16,340,136
Costa Rica	Budget	6,054,072	409,983	-	-	6,464,055
	Expenditure	4,004,841	335,081	-	-	4,339,921
Regional Legal Unit Costa Rica	Budget	3,157,492	912,506	-	-	4,069,998
	Expenditure	1,797,076	471,728	-	-	2,268,804
Ecuador	Budget	18,807,945	-	-	3,000,000	21,807,945
	Expenditure	11,332,827	-	-	-	11,332,827
Mexico	Budget	14,732,287	-	-	-	14,732,287
	Expenditure	9,617,442	-	-	-	9,617,442
Panama Regional Office <sup>3</sup>	Budget	22,672,194	-	-	-	22,672,194
	Expenditure	12,700,587	-	-	-	12,700,587
Venezuela	Budget	8,667,207	-	-	-	8,667,207
	Expenditure	4,074,329	-	-	-	4,074,329
Regional activities <sup>4</sup>	Budget	2,149,340	-	-	-	2,149,340
	Expenditure	874,041	-	-	-	874,041
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>90,001,777</b>	<b>1,727,437</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,868,265</b>	<b>121,597,480</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>55,025,058</b>	<b>1,147,981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,363,253</b>	<b>70,536,292</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>107,631,533</b>	<b>13,886,992</b>	<b>29,868,265</b>	<b>151,386,791</b>	
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>64,320,212</b>	<b>7,353,774</b>	<b>14,363,253</b>	<b>86,037,240</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes Belize, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

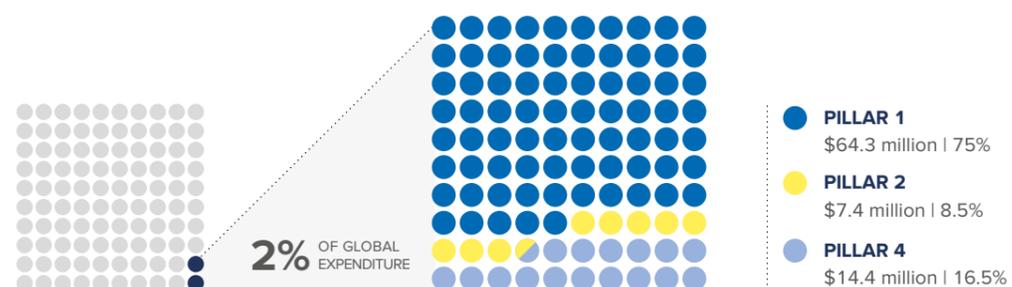
<sup>2</sup> Includes activities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

<sup>3</sup> Includes activities in Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Regional Legal Unit.

<sup>4</sup> Regional activities cover the entire Americas region.

### 2017 EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS | USD

\$86 million



### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAS | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1 PILLAR 2 PILLAR 4				TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects	ALL PILLARS	
United States of America	4,386,138			23,300,000	27,686,138
European Union	1,040,664	1,506,881	213,447		2,760,993
Canada	1,005,061			1,486,989	2,492,050
Private Donors in Spain				1,590,248	1,590,248
International Organization for Migration	767,015	689,792			1,456,807
Spain	727,258		559,910		1,287,168
Denmark	760,000				760,000
Private Donors in Germany				710,900	710,900
Switzerland			690,335		690,335
Brazil				662,778	662,778
Private Donors in Mexico	546,148				546,148
Private Donors in Switzerland	297,950		140,000		437,950
Private Donors in Canada				343,377	343,377
Private Donors in Brazil				327,418	327,418
UN Peacebuilding Fund	162,500				162,500
Argentina				113,900	113,900
UN Programme on HIV/AIDS	112,420				112,420
World Food Programme	100,000				100,000
Private Donors in Italy	188		54,289	21	54,499
Germany				35,548	35,548
Private Donors in Japan			32,250		32,250
Private Donors in the Netherlands				26,681	26,681
Private Donors in the United States of America				14,316	14,316
Private Donors in Colombia			3,420		3,420
Private Donors Worldwide	248			2,962	3,210
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,905,590</b>	<b>2,196,673</b>	<b>1,693,652</b>	<b>28,615,140</b>	<b>42,411,055</b>

Note: Contributions include 7 per cent programme support costs.

### EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS 2013-2017 | USD

