

# The Americas

“ The Americas witnessed an alarming increase in forced displacement in 2019. With millions of people fleeing their countries in search of safety, the absorption capacity of receiving communities was increasingly challenged, asylum systems were overwhelmed, and xenophobia rose. As forced displacement in the region is expected to continue, a strong UNHCR presence and partnerships through coordinated responses are more needed than ever. ”

—Renata Dubini, Director, Regional Bureau for the Americas

# MAJOR SITUATIONS OR OPERATIONS IN THE AMERICAS IN 2019



## BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

In a year marked by domestic upheaval, close to 5,000 people a day left the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This brought to nearly 4.5 million the number of Venezuelans who have sought refuge in Latin America and the Caribbean, most of whom were in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

In hosting countries, more than 2 million Venezuelans received regular stay permits or were granted asylum. Within the framework of the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform, UNHCR provided lifesaving assistance in

border areas to new arrivals, supported access to basic goods and services, promoted peaceful coexistence with host communities, as well as access to fundamental rights, such as documentation, education and employment.

Under the leadership of UNHCR and IOM, seven national platforms were established, bringing together 130 partners across 16 countries under the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan. These coordinated efforts facilitated the delivery of assistance to nearly 1.4 million refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Countries participating in the Quito Process continued joint efforts to promote regional initiatives and exchange good practices for the protection of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, as well as their inclusion in national policies and programmes.

### KEY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- \$8.5 million** distributed in cash assistance and voucher transfers, of which **\$5.7 million** was multi-purpose
- 19,778** households received multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers for basic and domestic items
- 48,294** people of concern received emergency shelter



## NORTH OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Violent crime, insecurity and economic hardship forced thousands of people to flee within and from the North of Central America (NCA: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras). With more than 469,300 refugees and asylum-seekers from the NCA registered globally by the end of 2019—a six-fold increase compared to 2014—and 320,000 IDPs in El Salvador and Honduras alone, all countries in Central America were affected as a point of origin, transit or destination for an increasing number of persons in need of international protection.

UNHCR strengthened community structures and resilience, provided lifesaving assistance and counselling services to displaced populations while in transit, and worked to strengthen asylum systems and integration capacities in host countries, particularly in border areas.

Under the MIRPS—the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework—people of concern enjoyed better access to legal and social protection, employment and education. For instance, close to 3,400 households received conditional cash grants for education in Mexico.

To respond to the needs of IDPs in El Salvador and Honduras, UNHCR implemented interventions in 55 communities benefitting some 24,000 people. In El Salvador, 400 households received cash transfers, including 63 young entrepreneurs and seven women-led community groups, benefitting approximately 70 people of concern.

- \$17.1 million** distributed in cash assistance and voucher transfers, of which **\$16.4 million** was multi-purpose
- 72,412** people assisted through the Safe Spaces Network in Guatemala, including **4,000** children
- 24,000** people of concern in 55 communities benefitted from community-based interventions in Honduras and El Salvador



## NICARAGUA

Political repression and economic hardship drove displacement from Nicaragua, with most people fleeing to neighbouring Costa Rica. Since the start of the country's socio-political crisis in April 2018, more than 71,500 Nicaraguans have sought international protection abroad.

UNHCR implemented cash and voucher transfer programmes and provided legal, psychological and social support, or livelihoods-oriented assistance.

- 2,093** Nicaraguans received guidance on labour market opportunities in Costa Rica
- 2,238** households received 3 months of multi-purpose cash transfers in Costa Rica



## COLOMBIA

In Colombia, clashes between illegal armed groups over territory and resources in border regions and the Pacific Coast led to large-scale displacement, confinements, the killing of community leaders and increased humanitarian needs.

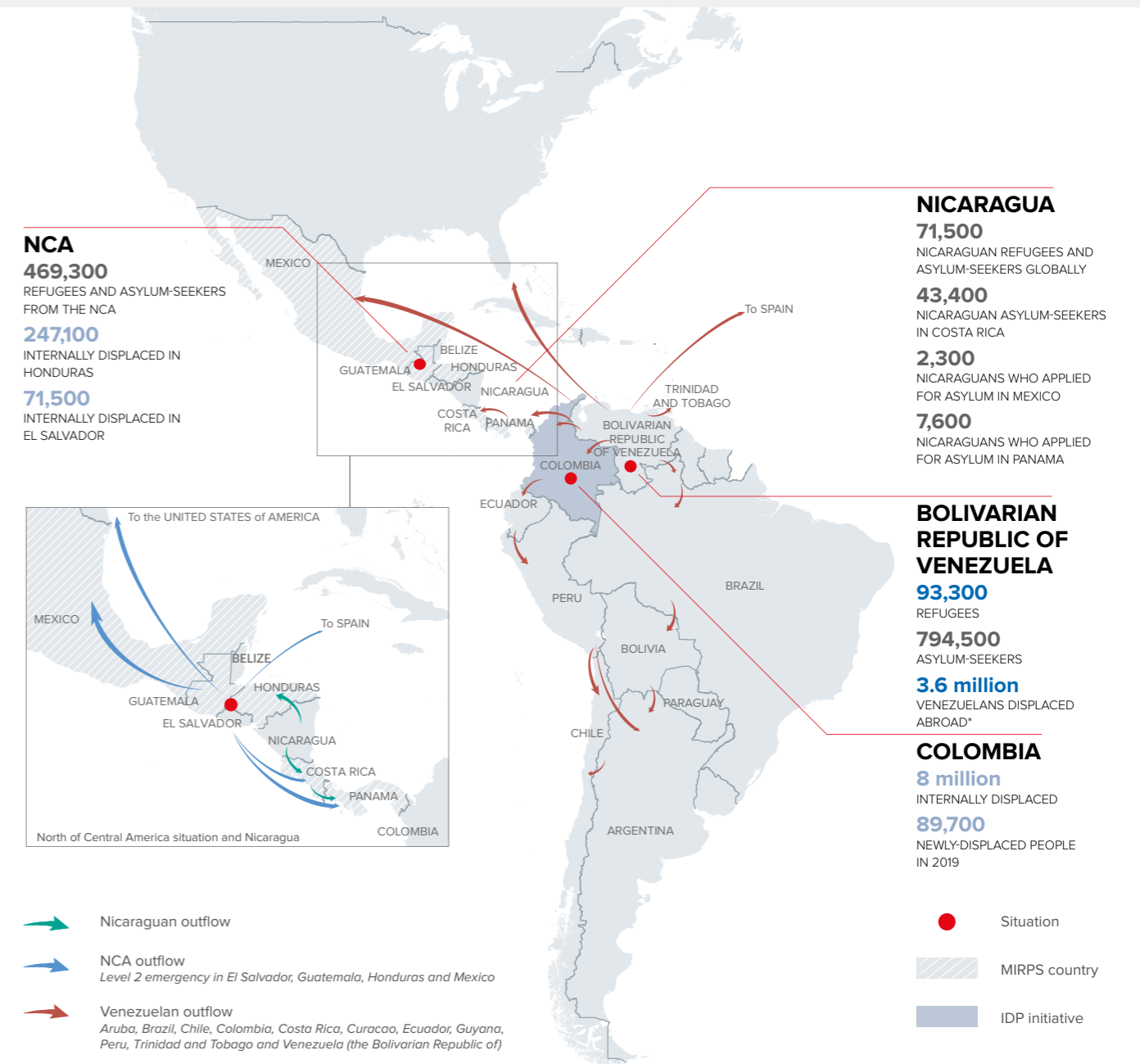
These same groups restricted humanitarian access to affected populations, with the effects felt predominantly by indigenous people, Afro-Colombians and, increasingly, Venezuelans displaced abroad. The number of voluntary returns to

Colombia were also limited, with only 31 people assisted with cash transfers in 2019.

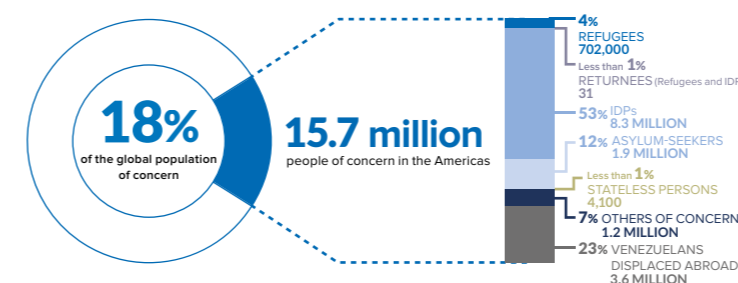
Over 89,700 people were forcibly displaced in 2019, bringing the total number displaced since the signing of the Peace Agreement to more than 400,000. UNHCR worked closely with newly-elected local and regional authorities to ensure the inclusion of IDPs in development plans. In Ecuador, more than 5,000 Colombian nationals sought asylum in 2019, at an average rate of some 400 asylum applications per month.

- 100,000** IDPs and host communities received assistance for registration and documentation
- 16,125** IDPs and host community members received property titles in 13 formalized settlements
- 2,450** newly displaced individuals received core relief items

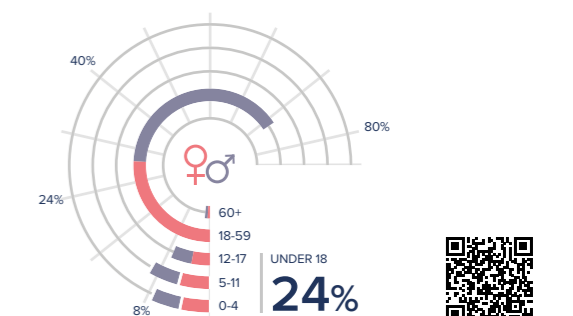
*Hundreds of thousands of people were on the move in the Americas in 2019 in search of safety and freedom from violence, persecution and widespread human rights violations. By the end of the year, some 4.5 million Venezuelans were living in Latin American countries and the Caribbean. In many of these countries, national capacities were largely exhausted and there was considerable social unrest in parts of the continent.*



### PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN THE AMERICAS



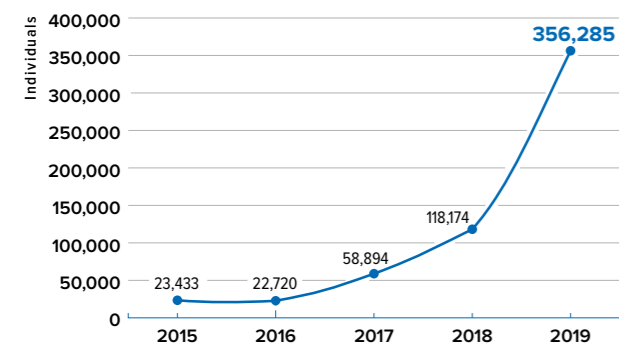
### AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



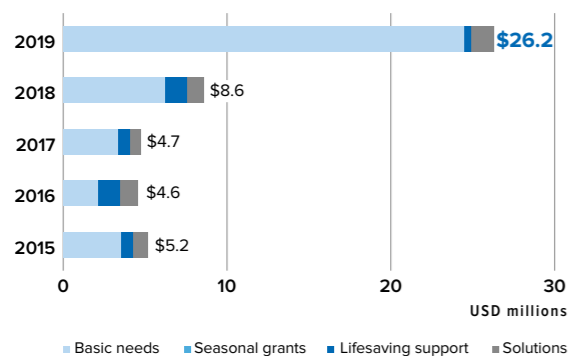
\*See footnote (6) in global populations of concern map

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND KEY RESULTS IN THE AMERICAS

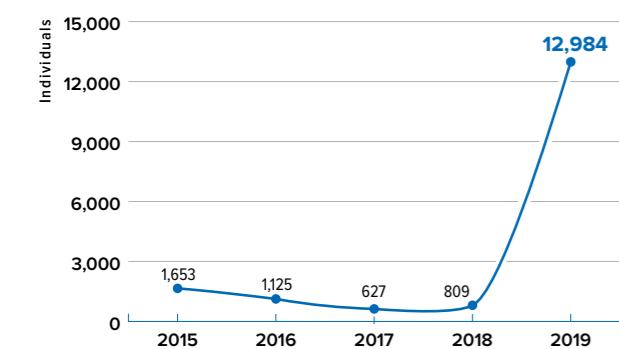
### APPLICANTS PROVIDED WITH INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT STATUS DETERMINATION PROCEDURES
















### CASH ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR



### PEOPLE OF CONCERN PROVIDED WITH ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING



\*Registration in the Americas is conducted for assistance and protection interventions, as well as mandate refugee status determination in the Caribbean. In all other cases, registration is the responsibility of the national authorities.

- 
**170,218\*** people of concern newly registered in proGres v4
- 
**45,959** individuals biometrically enrolled
- 
**2,000** border monitoring visits conducted and recorded
- 
**356,285** applicants provided with information on government status determination procedures
- 
**2,115** reported SGBV incidents for which survivors provided with a safe space, psychosocial counselling, or medical assistance
- 
**7,046** partner and government staff received training on child protection and children's rights
- 
**\$26.2 million** in cash assistance distributed
- 
**48,887** households received cash grants or vouchers for basic and domestic items (multi-purpose)
- 
**70,841** households received core relief items, including seasonal support
- 
**454** projects supporting peaceful coexistence and benefiting local and displaced communities implemented
- 
**12,984** people of concern provided with entrepreneurship training
- 
**9,965** people of concern advised on labour market opportunities
- 
**2,029** individuals submitted for resettlement by UNHCR

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

### Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

Registration in the Americas is conducted for assistance and protection interventions, as well as mandate refugee status determination (RSD) in the Caribbean. PRIMES, UNHCR's own biometric tool, was rolled out in Aruba, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Guyana, bringing to 16 the number of countries using it across the region. More than 170,200 people were registered in PRIMES, with Ecuador and Guyana adopting it as their national registration tool for asylum-seekers. UNHCR supported the development of biometric registration and case management systems in Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, thus strengthening national asylum systems and refugee commissions.

The refugee commissions of Argentina, Mexico and Uruguay improved their procedures to accelerate the recognition of Venezuelans as refugees. Brazil granted refugee status on a prima facie basis for Venezuelan nationals and Paraguay carried out group recognition of 700 Venezuelans in December 2019. In the Caribbean subregion, where most countries lacked asylum legislation and systems, UNHCR undertook registration and RSD. In Costa Rica and Mexico, new national registration offices were opened with UNHCR's support.

Across the region, people in transit—especially children, women, LGBTI persons or others at heightened risk—faced harsh conditions. With UNHCR's support, the Regional Safe Spaces Network provided humanitarian assistance and specialized services to some 50,000 people of concern, and produced a regional toolkit on

protection from exploitation and abuse, used to strengthen the capacity of 16,811 partner staff.

### Responding with lifesaving assistance

To respond to unprecedented numbers of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people and other people of concern moving across the region in dire conditions, UNHCR prioritized its response in border and transit areas, facilitating access to food and safe water, hygiene kits and other core relief items through direct assistance, as well as cash and voucher transfers for shelter. Through a network of support spaces and strengthened community mechanisms, the Office provided people of concern with essential information and lifesaving assistance.

Across the region, 48,887 vulnerable men and women received cash grants or vouchers for basic and domestic items. UNHCR launched its targeted cash assistance programme in Mexico in 2019, and 42,931 people there benefitted from multi-purpose cash transfers to cover the cost of food, domestic items, and housing and utility expenses. In Brazil, a similar initiative launched in June 2019 reached 3,667 people in 1,297 households, 94% of whom were Venezuelans.

With worsening shortages of food, medicines, basic supplies and public services in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, community-centered programmes implemented by UNHCR and partners focused on those at heightened risk, such as children and people with medical conditions or disabilities. Solar lamps and jerry cans were among the 33,896 core relief items given to 79,584 people. With diverse community programmes, UNHCR and partners reached 495,687 individuals across 54 prioritized communities.

Regional Safe Spaces Network Toolkit



Through the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, UNHCR supported a network of 152 support spaces in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, where more than 100,000 people a month received information, orientation and basic assistance to meet their most urgent needs. Across Colombia, information kiosks located in 30 sites provided more than 90,000 individuals with general orientation, information on asylum procedures, regularization of migratory status and other legal services and referrals to public services. An additional 20,300 people were sheltered, and 20,000 children had access to child-friendly spaces.

### Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

Pending durable solutions, to foster inclusion and promote access to livelihood opportunities, UNHCR organized six employment and entrepreneurship fora with the private sector in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama. UNHCR initiatives with UNDP and UNCTAD, such as the Talento sin Fronteras (Talent Without Borders) in Panama or its collaboration with the Quito Municipality in Ecuador, proved to be effective public-private alliances that helped create employment opportunities for refugees.

As highlighted in the Brazil Plan of Action, cities and local authorities played a pivotal role in the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees and migrants. In Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, UNHCR worked with some 30 municipal authorities to foster refugees' integration. In addition, UNHCR along with the European Union, IOM and UN-Habitat launched a joint multi-year project to support inclusive

cities for Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Peru.

UNHCR supported two initiatives led by national authorities in Brazil and Mexico to relocate refugees, asylum-seekers and other people of concern within the country to promote inclusion and access to employment. In Brazil, more than 27,200 Venezuelans were relocated to 409 municipalities, while 5,200 were relocated to four cities in central and northern Mexico (Aguascalientes, Guadalajara, Monterrey and Saltillo).

In the region, 2,029 people were submitted for resettlement, including women or girls at risk, or survivors of violence and torture among others. With the support of the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism, Brazil implemented its first ever State-funded resettlement programme, focusing mainly on refugees from the NCA region. By the end of 2019, Argentina had admitted 443 Syrian refugees, the largest number among emerging resettlement countries.

### Ensuring protection, assistance and solutions in internal displacement contexts

The peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC—the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—continued to face difficulties. In parts of the country, notably border areas and the Pacific Coast, insecurity prevailed as a result of the reconfiguration of armed groups and growing social unrest. UNHCR supported 3,573 people of concern and 132 community-based organizations in the most displacement-affected regions, many from indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

As part of UNHCR's support to Colombia's special peace tribunal, more than 100 leaders

from Catatumbo, Chocó and Nariño were trained in accessing transitional justice mechanisms. UNHCR also facilitated dialogue and coordination between public oversight institutions, the Government and the Constitutional Court to ensure a coherent national response to internal displacement. As part of UNHCR's strategy to support the legalization of prioritized, informal peri-urban settlements, 13 settlements were legalized, and 16,125 people benefitted from property titles.

In El Salvador, with UNHCR assistance, the Government prepared, and later approved, a historic new law recognizing the rights of internally displaced populations and ensuring victims of forced displacement had access to protection and services.

### Reducing and preventing statelessness

Under the Towards Zero Statelessness mechanism, UNHCR actively engaged with States, partners and regional organizations to present pledges and commitments at the October 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness. Argentina, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, the United States of America and Uruguay presented 32 pledges aimed at eradicating statelessness in the region by 2024.

Furthermore, Argentina adopted comprehensive legislation to protect stateless persons, which included provisions for their naturalization. In Colombia, some 27,000 children born to Venezuelan parents are now acquiring Colombian nationality. The country also deposited instruments of accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

The Latin American and Caribbean Council for Civil Registration, Identity and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV) held its annual meeting in Chile in September 2019, with support from UNHCR, the Organization of

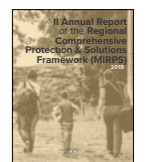
American States and its Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas. CLARCIEV pledged to continue promoting universal birth registration, the issuance of identity documents, and action to prevent and resolve statelessness across the region. A comparative study on statelessness and late birth registration is now underway and is co-led by UNHCR, the Organization of American States and CLARCIEV.

### Operational highlights on the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees

During 2019, seven Central American countries, all members of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework, or MIRPS in Spanish, (including its newest member El Salvador), worked collaboratively to expand the inclusion of refugee and internally displaced people in national development plans. In Belize for instance, refugees and asylum-seekers were integrated in an education initiative resulting in 190 graduating from a State-led programme teaching English as a second language. In Panama, a labour integration programme, Talent Without Borders, was developed with UNHCR, resulting in 150 refugees and migrants, but also Panamanians, finding jobs.

In line with the MIRPS, additional steps were taken to strengthen asylum services across Central America. In Costa Rica, the Government decentralized its asylum services, allowing claims to be filed at border areas. In Mexico, the national asylum authority, COMAR, created a specialized registration directorate and opened new offices in strategic locations, such as Monterrey, Palenque and Tijuana, to address the growing number of people with international protection needs.

MIRPS II Annual Report



## Delivering through partnerships



### Responding to mixed movements in Brazil

The majority of the Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Brazil, who numbered 253,000 by November 2019, arrived through the Pacaraima crossing, in the state of Roraima.

One of the biggest challenges for UNHCR in Brazil was to voluntarily relocate refugees and migrants from Roraima, where capacities were stretched, to other states in the country.

The answer was the Interiorization Programme, created by the Government of Brazil with the support of UNHCR and other humanitarian actors. By the end of 2019, the Programme had relocated more than 27,200 Venezuelans to 409 municipalities across all five regions of Brazil, where possibilities for socioeconomic integration are greater.

Through Operação Acolhida (Operation Welcome), a partnership between the Government of Brazil and UNHCR along with over 100 partners including IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, civil society organizations and the private sector, a full range of services and benefits complement the relocation. These services provide protection and support, offering the chance of a new life to the most vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants, either in Roraima or other states.

The agencies perform different roles across the three main pillars of the operation: border control and documentation, humanitarian assistance and shelter, and the interiorization strategy. This is an example of inter-agency coordination and partnership where different UN agencies including UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF, in coordination with UNHCR and IOM, leverage their competence and strengths to support the displaced population as part of the Venezuelan Refugee and Migrant Response Plan.

“I was living on the streets of Boa Vista, looking for food. UNHCR provided me with shelter, and put me forward as a candidate for the Interiorization Programme. Two months later, I moved to Dourados (in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul). Now I have a job in a food company, and can rent a house and send money to my family in [the Bolivarian Republic of] Venezuela”.

—Daniel Andrade, 29, who, one year after moving to Dourados, was promoted to Supervisor Assistant.



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## CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

Given the number of people on the move across the Americas, UNHCR’s presence in border areas was prioritized but underfunding prevented UNHCR from scaling up its presence at key border points such as Chuy (Uruguay), Guayaramerin (the Plurinational State of Bolivia) or Salta (Argentina). In Guatemala, additional capacity would have allowed new field offices to open in Esquipulas (covering the borders with Honduras and El Salvador) and Tecun Uman (covering the border with Mexico). Despite growing numbers of people fleeing Nicaragua, reduced financial support limited the ability to scale up UNHCR’s border presence in Costa Rica.

Lifesaving assistance reached only the most vulnerable, prioritizing where possible

children, single-headed households, or individuals with severe medical conditions. In Peru, only 13.5% of households in need of assistance received cash transfers or core relief items. Insufficient funding at the reception centre in La Guajira, Colombia left 4,500 vulnerable people of concern without shelter and assistance.

Underfunding negatively impacted solutions-oriented activities in particular. With additional resources, UNHCR could have fostered livelihoods opportunities through education, vocational training or self-employment support, specifically targeting young people in border areas of Ecuador who are at heightened risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms for survival, such as transactional sex.

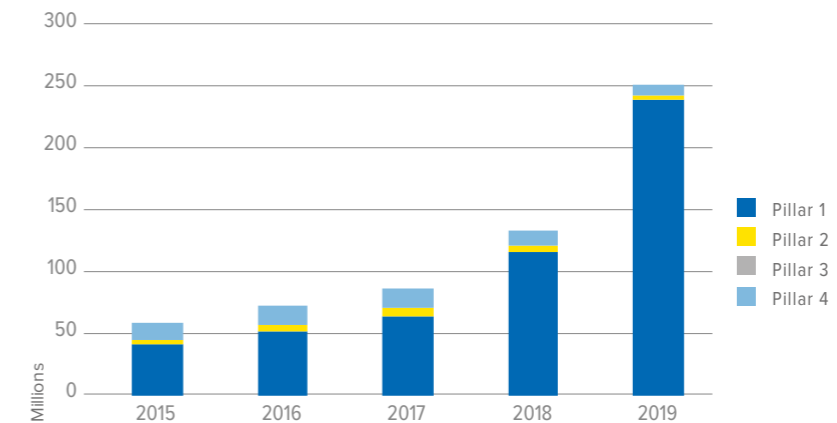
The Regional Response Plan for Venezuelans received 52% of its

required funding in 2019, leaving half of the 2.2 million targeted beneficiaries without assistance. While community-based initiatives helped promote peaceful coexistence, insufficient funding limited the scope of much needed anti-xenophobia campaigns, such as “Tu causa es mi causa” in Peru. Inside the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, UNHCR was unable to provide legal assistance to people of concern undergoing asylum procedures, survivors of SGBV, and parents seeking reunification with their children across borders.

Underfunding also hampered advocacy efforts to prevent internal displacement in Colombia. Funds intended to support the Government’s monitoring of Colombian returnees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, especially those still in need of international protection, were insufficient. Reintegration activities for vulnerable returnees received no funding, with the exception of voluntary repatriation cash vouchers granted to a few spontaneous returnees who approached UNHCR offices.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS 2015-2019 | USD



### SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE AMERICAS

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	14.580	6%	6%
	Unearmarked	6.813	3%	5%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	130.673	52%	5%
	Softly earmarked <sup>1</sup>	56.470	22%	11%
	Unearmarked	22.522	9%	4%
	In-kind	1.020	0%	3%
Programme support costs		3.479	1%	2%
Other income <sup>2</sup>		16.096	6%	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>251.654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6%</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Includes contributions earmarked at the regional, subregional, situation or thematic level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes miscellaneous income, prior year adjustments and cancellations and other internal transfers.

## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
Regional Bureau for the Americas	Budget	3,838,884	-	-	-	3,838,884		
	Expenditure	3,398,961	-	-	-	3,398,961		
Regional activities for the Americas	Budget	8,097,316	-	-	-	8,097,316		
	Expenditure	1,990,060	-	-	-	1,990,060		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>11,936,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,936,200</b>	<b>3%</b>	
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>5,389,022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,389,022</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>								
Argentina Regional Office	Budget	12,182,286	-	-	-	12,182,286		
	Expenditure	10,453,592	-	-	-	10,453,592		
Brazil	Budget	26,540,616	-	-	-	26,540,616		
	Expenditure	21,495,813	-	-	-	21,495,813		
Colombia	Budget	32,767,555	-	-	16,963,267	49,730,822		
	Expenditure	29,599,249	-	-	8,638,012	38,237,261		
Costa Rica	Budget	24,005,906	-	-	-	24,005,906		
	Expenditure	13,711,815	-	-	-	13,711,815		
Regional Legal Unit Costa Rica	Budget	4,223,291	981,548	-	-	5,204,839		
	Expenditure	2,189,552	289,722	-	-	2,479,274		
Ecuador	Budget	38,025,536	-	-	-	38,025,536		
	Expenditure	22,253,400	-	-	-	22,253,400		
Mexico	Budget	60,565,518	-	-	-	60,565,518		
	Expenditure	52,369,900	-	-	-	52,369,900		
Panama Regional Office <sup>1</sup>	Budget	63,738,571	-	-	-	63,738,571		
	Expenditure	23,546,734	-	-	-	23,546,734		
Peru	Budget	20,496,332	-	-	-	20,496,332		
	Expenditure	14,173,698	-	-	-	14,173,698		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Budget	29,465,000	-	-	-	29,465,000		
	Expenditure	19,206,576	-	-	-	19,206,576		
Venezuela Regional Refugee Coordination Office	Budget	6,644,574	-	-	-	6,644,574		
	Expenditure	4,615,941	-	-	-	4,615,941		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>318,655,186</b>	<b>981,548</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,963,267</b>	<b>336,600,001</b>	<b>87%</b>	
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>213,616,269</b>	<b>289,722</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,638,012</b>	<b>222,544,003</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>								
Canada	Budget	1,914,540	97,935	-	-	2,012,474		
	Expenditure	1,614,195	54,846	-	-	1,669,041		
United States of America Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	Budget	26,934,648	8,317,075	-	-	35,251,723		
	Expenditure	18,434,129	3,617,276	-	-	22,051,406		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>28,849,188</b>	<b>8,415,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,264,197</b>	<b>10%</b>	
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>20,048,325</b>	<b>3,672,122</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,720,447</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>359,440,573</b>	<b>9,396,558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,963,267</b>	<b>385,800,398</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>239,053,615</b>	<b>3,961,844</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,638,012</b>	<b>251,653,471</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes activities in Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

<sup>2</sup> Includes activities in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago.

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAS | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects		
United States of America	123,191,505			27,821,055	151,012,560
European Union	19,622,251		390,192		20,012,443
Germany		21,400		7,227,166	7,248,566
Japan	6,330,356			903,016	7,233,372
Central Emergency Response Fund	2,534,952		699,915		3,234,867
Switzerland	1,006,040			2,008,032	3,014,072
USA for UNHCR	1,948,237			935,437	2,883,675
Italy	2,195,188				2,195,188
Republic of Korea	500,000		1,592,575		2,092,575
Canada	1,557,751			455,927	2,013,678
Norway	1,297,003			574,977	1,871,980
Private donors in Brazil				1,472,629	1,472,629
Spain	950,097		238,118		1,188,214
Austria	1,141,553				1,141,553
Ireland				1,122,334	1,122,334
Brazil	1,075,680			13,895	1,089,574
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	758,393		201,051		959,444
Private donors in Mexico	229,487			681,927	911,415
España con ACNUR (National Partner in Spain)	893,556			6,539	900,095
IOM	836,537				836,537
Private donors in the Netherlands	806,700				806,700
France	750,000				750,000
New Zealand	666,628				666,628
Sweden	549,995				549,995
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National Partner in Germany)	461,709			16,884	478,592
Private donors in Canada	277,156			161,961	439,117
Iceland	249,314				249,314
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security			245,400		245,400
FAO			236,968		236,968
Luxembourg				209,205	209,205
United Nations Post-Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Colombia			163,602		163,602
Argentina				107,100	107,100
Colombia	106,323				106,323
Czechia	101,523				101,523
Private donors in Switzerland	78,480			4,230	82,710
Private donors in Thailand	74,783				74,783
Portugal	68,757				68,757
UN Women	56,818				56,818
UNAIDS				50,300	50,300
Private donors in Italy	40,717			3,176	43,893
UNICEF	22,334				22,334
Private donors in France	21,001			228	21,228
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19,393			336	19,729
Guyana				15,883	15,883
Private donors in China	14,938				14,938
Sweden for UNHCR				8,897	8,897
Private donors in Singapore				3,542	3,542
Private donors in Denmark	2			1,371	1,373
Private donors in India	27				27
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>170,435,183</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>3,767,820</b>	<b>43,806,048</b>	<b>218,030,451</b>

\*Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Contributions include 7% programme support costs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a total of \$1.8 million acknowledged in 2018 for activities with implementation in 2019 and excludes \$29.5 million acknowledged in 2019 for activities with implementation in 2020 and beyond.

<sup>3</sup> Includes contributions earmarked to the North of Central America and Venezuela situations.