

Asia and the Pacific

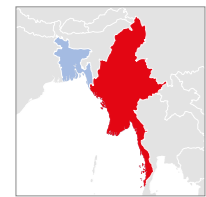
“ In 2019, UNHCR focused on securing durable solutions through voluntary return, resettlement and complementary pathways. Hand-in-hand with these were efforts to expand support to refugees, IDPs, stateless persons and communities generously hosting them. However, greater international burden- and responsibility-sharing, in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, is needed to provide vital assistance to refugees and their host communities, and to support governments in further advancing inclusive policies. ”

—Indrika Ratwatte, Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

A Rohingya refugee watches over his great-granddaughter at Kutupalong refugee settlement. While fleeing from violence at home in Myanmar, his wife and two sons were murdered, and he arrived with just one great-granddaughter.

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MAJOR SITUATIONS OR OPERATIONS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN 2019



MYANMAR

The majority of refugees and stateless persons from Myanmar are Rohingya, for whom durable solutions and access to basic rights such as freedom of movement, livelihoods and education remained elusive, whether at home in Myanmar or in exile abroad.

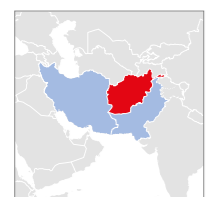
In Bangladesh, UNHCR and the Government jointly completed the registration of some 855,000 Rohingya refugees, including 784,000 in 2019, providing them with identity documents—many for the first time in their lives—and establishing a basis for their right to return to Myanmar. UNHCR placed considerable focus on strengthening the protection environment through community-based mechanisms, including a network of community outreach members who identified and referred people at heightened risk within the refugee population to specialized services, disseminating as well lifesaving information. In total, 3,965 refugees were referred to service providers and direct support was provided by community outreach members to 6,980 people, while more than 14,000 emergency preparedness awareness sessions were conducted across the camps.

UNHCR, IOM and the UN Resident Coordinator led the coordination and implementation of the 2019 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis with 132 partners, focusing on delivering protection, providing lifesaving assistance and fostering social cohesion.

In Myanmar itself, UNHCR advocated the rights and status of some 600,000 Rohingya who remain in Rakhine State, 140,000 of whom are internally displaced, as well as the protection of over 170,000 other IDPs throughout the country. UNHCR also worked with UNDP to conduct needs assessments and implement quick impact projects to improve conditions in the northern townships of Rakhine State, home to most Rohingya. Throughout Rakhine State, fighting between the Myanmar armed forces and the Arakan Army, an ethnic Rakhine armed group, led to a 25% increase in the total number of IDPs in Myanmar.

KEY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- 15,000** individuals in Myanmar benefited from 16 community infrastructure projects and 4 projects targeting persons at heightened risk
- 784,387** refugees were registered in Bangladesh
- 6,980** refugees at heightened risk in Bangladesh benefited from UNHCR's network of community outreach members



AFGHANISTAN

Entering the fifth decade of displacement, Afghans are the second largest refugee population globally, while Pakistan remains the world's second largest refugee-hosting country (with 69% of Afghan refugees residing in urban areas), and the Islamic Republic of Iran ranks sixth (with 97% of Afghan refugees residing in urban areas).

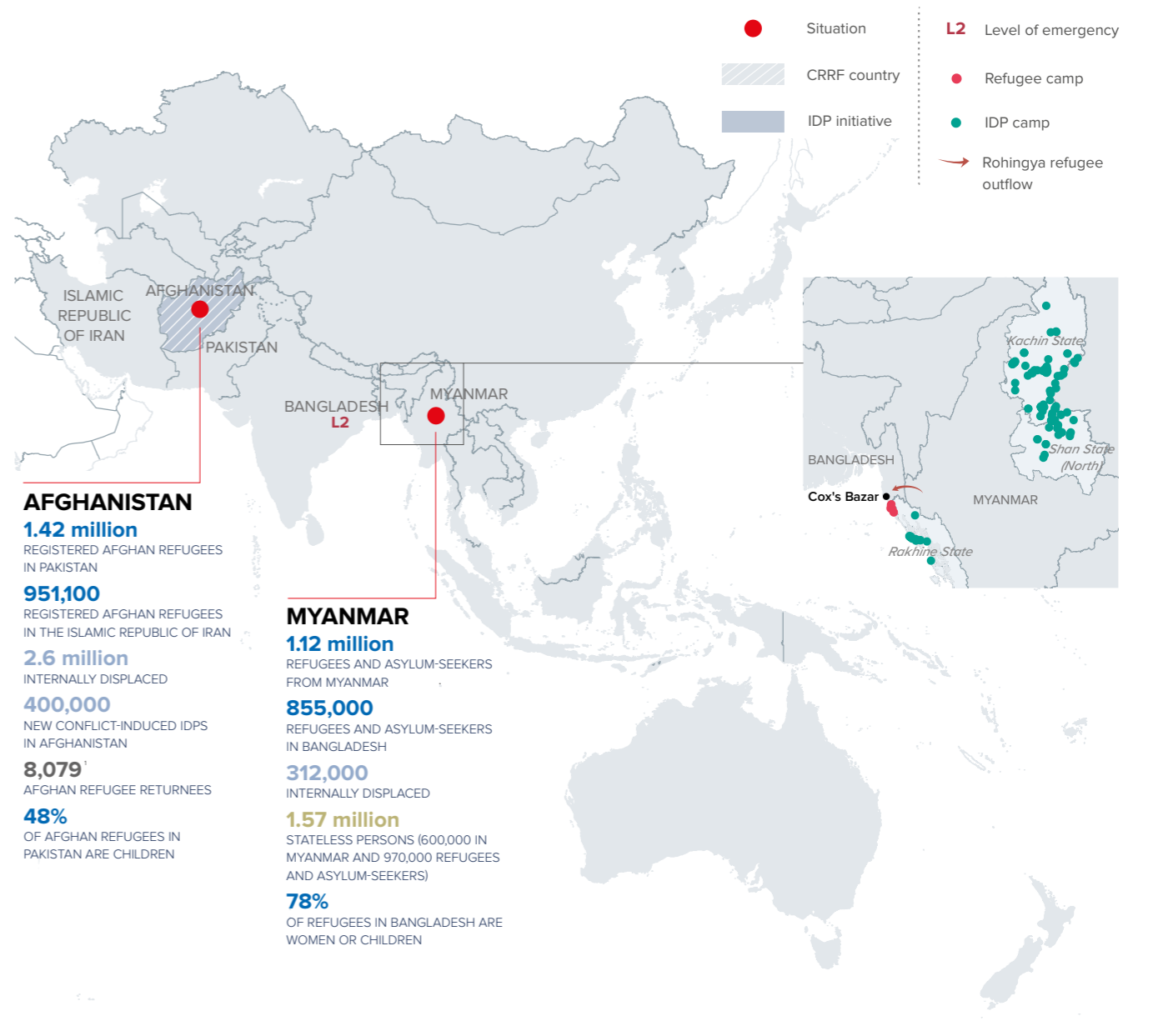
While voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan reached a new low due to uncertainty over the political transition and the deteriorating security situation, onward movements to Europe increased. 8,079 Afghan refugee returnees were assisted with voluntary repatriation cash grants in 2019, including 6,062 from Pakistan and 1,939 from the Islamic Republic of Iran. This was nearly half the number of repatriations recorded and assisted in 2018.

The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) remained the overarching policy and operational framework for strengthening support to host countries while creating the conditions for sustainable return and reintegration. Entering its eighth year, the SSAR was augmented by a support platform under the Global Compact on Refugees, focused on resilience and youth empowerment through education, health and skills, and which prioritized investments in humanitarian-development-peace-related activities in the priority areas of return and reintegration (PARRs) in Afghanistan. 500,000 people benefited from UNHCR's investment in education, health care, WASH, and other community infrastructure projects in the PARRs, jointly approved by UNHCR and the Government of Afghanistan.

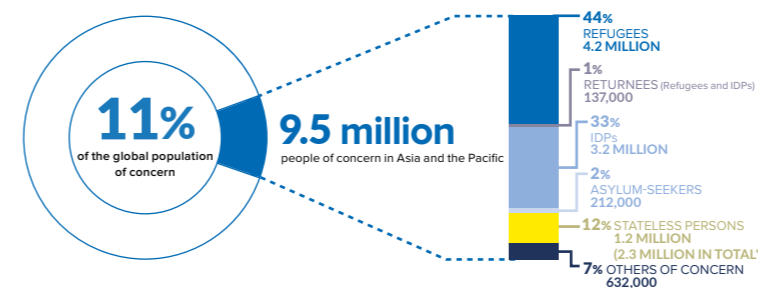
With more than 400,000 new conflict-induced IDPs recorded in 2019 in Afghanistan, UNHCR continued to co-lead the Protection Cluster and Shelter and NFI Cluster, working towards strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and the long-term integration of IDPs. With 72% of displaced households reporting shelter as their main priority after food, UNHCR rolled out a pilot cash-for-shelter project, aimed at assisting vulnerable households to construct permanent shelter by providing conditional cash (around \$3,300 per household).

- 8,079** Afghan refugee returnees assisted with voluntary repatriation cash grants
- In Pakistan, **22** refugee-affected and hosting areas programme projects were implemented, benefitting some **280,000** people
- 480,000** Afghan and Iraqi children were enrolled in primary and secondary schools in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including **130,000** undocumented Afghan children
- 92,000** vulnerable refugees benefited from the Islamic Republic of Iran's Universal Public Health Insurance programme through UNHCR's contribution to the scheme (including **1,182** refugees with specific medication conditions)

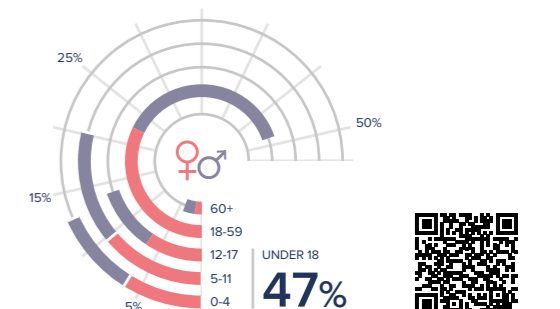
In 2019, progress in resolving the root causes of displacement stalled, meaning durable solutions remained out of reach for most people of concern to UNHCR in the region. However, in collaboration with governments and other partners, UNHCR made continued progress in securing the inclusion of the displaced in national systems.



PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



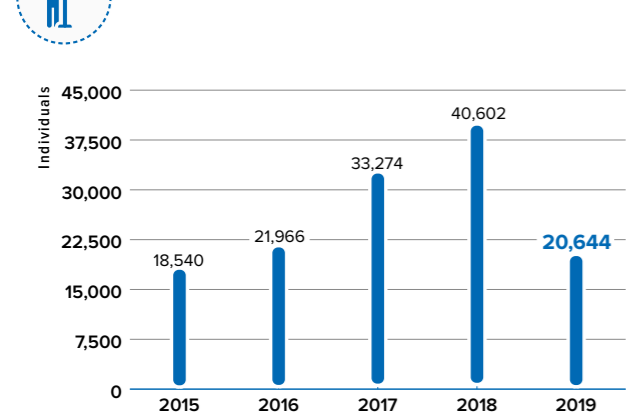
AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



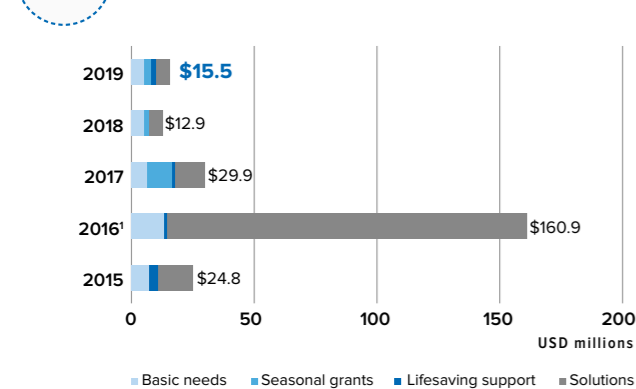
¹ Chart reflects UNHCR's statistical reporting methodology that reports only one legal status for each person of concern. However the total statelessness figure includes 113,315 stateless persons of Rohingya ethnicity who are also counted as refugees, asylum-seekers or others of concern in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand or as IDPs in Myanmar.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND KEY RESULTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

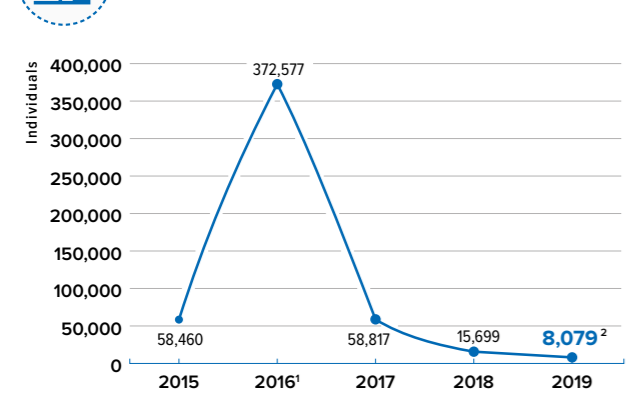
PERSONS ASSISTED WITH CONFIRMATION OF NATIONALITY



CASH ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR

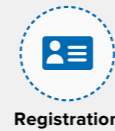


VERIFIED AFGHAN RETURNEES



¹ The increase in cash assistance in the region in 2016 is explained by a significant increase in voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan that year (over 370,000, the highest annual total since 2005). Under the voluntary repatriation programme, returning refugees receive a cash grant to aid their repatriation and reintegration.

² Figure represents Afghans whose return was facilitated by UNHCR and processed at encashment centers in Afghanistan.



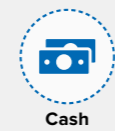
Registration

862,923
people of concern registered on an individual basis



Statelessness

20,644
persons with undetermined nationality assisted with confirmation of nationality



Cash assistance

\$15.5 million
in cash assistance distributed across the region



Core relief items

56,984
households received core relief items



Health

92,000
vulnerable refugees benefited from the Islamic Republic of Iran's Universal Public Health Insurance programme



Shelter

15,000
individuals in Myanmar benefitted from 16 community infrastructure projects and 5 projects targeting persons at heightened risk



Resettlement

7,651
UNHCR-facilitated departures
5,719
individuals submitted for resettlement by UNHCR

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Safeguarding access to protection and responding with lifesaving assistance

At the Global Refugee Forum, UNHCR, with the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, launched a Support Platform for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR). The Platform strengthens international responsibility-sharing through expanded partnerships and investments, prioritizing support in core areas—education, health, livelihoods, infrastructure, energy and water—and across population groups in the three countries to enable solutions in Afghanistan, while easing the burden on host communities in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan. This includes investments in humanitarian-development-peace-related activities in 20 PARRs in Afghanistan.

In Pakistan, the refugee-affected and hosting areas (RAHA) programme remained a cornerstone of the SSAR. Since 2009, some 4,260 RAHA projects have benefited over 12.4 million refugees and host community members. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government remained committed to ensuring all Afghan children could access education and enabled more than 480,000 Afghan and Iraqi children to enroll in public schools. In Afghanistan, a wide range of projects implemented in the PARRs contributed to the safe reintegration of returnees and IDPs in local communities, reaching some 500,000 beneficiaries.

Responding to the needs of the Rohingya remained a priority, particularly refugees in Bangladesh and those who remained stateless in Myanmar. In Bangladesh, UNHCR and the Government completed the registration of 855,000 Rohingya refugees, securing their identity and

facilitating the prioritization of lifesaving assistance. A key success has been UNHCR's distribution of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and improved cooking stoves. Over 107,000 refugee households in the camps now receive LPG supplies and refills, as well as 10,700 host community families. A study has found that LPG distribution has resulted in an 80% reduction of demand for firewood by Rohingya households in the camps, positively benefitting sustainable tree growth and reforestation, and reducing other risks such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) (see *Overview on Climate change* for more details on p.29).

In Myanmar, UNHCR and UNDP worked with the Government to improve conditions in Rakhine State. Access was sporadic, but they were able to conduct needs assessments in 102 villages and implement 45 quick impact projects in northern Rakhine State. UNHCR advocated for root causes to be addressed by implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, including on freedom of movement and a clear pathway to citizenship.

Across the region, despite limited accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention, several governments pursued policy shifts that will improve refugees' access to basic rights. In Malaysia, the Government is considering plans to grant refugees the right to work in certain sectors, while in Indonesia, refugee children can now enroll in public schools. Meanwhile, Thailand approved the establishment of a screening mechanism to identify people in need of international protection.

Following the terrorist attacks in Sri Lanka in April 2019, the Government ensured the security of refugees and assisted with their relocation, while resettlement countries admitted 368 individuals at risk in the wake of the attacks.

In late 2019, when approximately 200 people from West Papua, Indonesia, fled violent unrest to remote areas in Papua New Guinea, UNHCR provided emergency assistance through a local faith-based partner.

In Central Asia, UNHCR successfully advocated for non-refoulement in complex cases and supported the Almaty Process to address mixed population movements. Throughout the region, UNHCR provided technical support on mixed movements through the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. UNHCR in partnership with IOM launched campaigns to raise awareness in refugee camps in Bangladesh on the dangers of irregular maritime movements.

With two-thirds of refugees in the region living in urban and semi-urban areas, UNHCR's community engagement was critical to ensuring accountability to affected populations. Outreach volunteer programmes in Bangladesh (900 volunteers), Malaysia and Pakistan (1,800 volunteers) enhanced community mobilization and referral mechanisms for individuals at risk.

Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

Due to protracted conflict and insecurity, declining resettlement quotas and few opportunities for local integration, durable solutions remained scarce. Despite the resettlement needs of more than 100,000 refugees, fewer than 8,000 departed. Some 2,500 people of concern were able to access complementary pathways, primarily in Australia and Canada, through humanitarian admission and private sponsorship programmes.

Just 8,079 Afghan refugee returnees were assisted with voluntary repatriation cash grants in 2019, nearly half as many as in 2018. Reasons for the fall in numbers included increased insecurity, which led to a rise in conflict-induced IDPs; uncertain outcomes from the presidential elections, political transitions and peace negotiations; and Afghanistan's limited absorption capacity and reintegration opportunities, particularly related to land, livelihoods and basic services.

In 2019, 880 refugees returned from Thailand to Myanmar, while UNHCR worked with both governments to achieve a dignified and sustainable end to the decades-long encampment of the remaining 93,000 refugees in Thailand. UNHCR's facilitated voluntary return programme also enabled 1,070 refugees to return to Sri Lanka, mostly from India.

Close to 500 individuals remained in Papua New Guinea and Nauru as a result of Australia's offshore processing policy. Approximately 200 people are in various stages of the resettlement process, with the remaining individuals still requiring solutions.

Ensuring protection, assistance and solutions in internal displacement contexts

With more than 312,000 IDPs across the country, Myanmar adopted a national strategy on IDP camp closure and return in November 2019. With partners, UNHCR coordinated protection responses and assisted vulnerable households, while continuing to advocate for freedom of movement and non-discrimination.

In Afghanistan, more than 400,000 people were newly displaced internally by conflict, bringing the total number of IDPs in Afghanistan to 2.6 million. At the same

time, drought and other disasters continued to result in non-conflict-related internal displacement. UNHCR co-led the Protection and Emergency Shelter/NFI Clusters and provided tents to 2,137 households, as well as core relief items and sanitary kits to 50,650 households. Through protection monitoring, UNHCR reached out to 68,794 people of concern.

Armed conflict and disasters continued to drive internal displacement in the Philippines, with at least 294,000 IDPs in Mindanao. UNHCR provided 2,730 affected families with core relief items and supported authorities with protection interventions, capacity building and technical advice on emergency preparedness and response.

Reducing and preventing statelessness

States in the region made 29 pledges at the High-Level Segment on Statelessness, led by Central Asia, where the nationality issues of more than 79,000 people have been resolved since 2014. In 2019, the Kyrgyz Republic became the first country to resolve all known cases of statelessness on its territory, after granting nationality to 13,700 stateless persons over the last five years; Uzbekistan announced plans to enact a progressive citizenship law and grant nationality to almost 50,000 stateless residents; Turkmenistan adopted a national action plan to end statelessness by 2024 and accelerated naturalization; Tajikistan enacted an amnesty law which will enable stateless persons to acquire legal status and apply for Tajik citizenship; and Kazakhstan enabled all children born in the country to be issued birth certificates, regardless of their parents' legal status.

A Kyrgyz human rights lawyer won the 2019 Nansen Refugee Award for his contribution

to the eradication of statelessness in his country (see section on *Public Campaigns and Goodwill Ambassadors*).

In South-East Asia, almost 60,000 formerly stateless persons in Thailand have either acquired nationality or had their nationality confirmed since the beginning of the #IBelong Campaign in 2014; Malaysia began resolving statelessness among ethnic Tamils of Indian descent; and both the Philippines and Viet Nam are in the process of acceding to the statelessness conventions. Through the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children, UNHCR supported Member States to share good practices and research on birth registration, legal identity and the right to nationality.

In Assam, India, a national register of citizens exercise at its first stage excluded nearly 2 million residents, posing a potential risk of statelessness. The Government has clarified that exclusion from the final national registry will have no implications for the rights of individual residents and those excluded will not be rendered stateless or detained.

Operational highlights on the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees

The Government of Pakistan's landmark decision in February 2019 to enable Afghan refugees to open bank accounts paved the way for their greater economic and financial inclusion, in line with the key objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. By the end of the year, close to 3,200 registered refugees had opened bank accounts in Pakistan.

In line with the pledge it made at the September 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees, the Government of Thailand approved the establishment of a screening mechanism to distinguish people in need of international protection from migrants. It is hoped that the mechanism will regularize the stay of people in need of international protection in Thailand and lend predictability to the asylum process. The approval follows a further pledge made during the Global Refugee Forum to strengthen the capacity and skills of its officers to effectively implement this mechanism.

With a long history of hosting refugees, the Philippines pledged to further enhance its policy, legal and operational framework to ensure refugees' full access to rights. In 2019, in cooperation with UNHCR and IOM, it continued implementing an emergency transit mechanism (ETM). By 2019, more than 350 refugees were resettled through the ETM. In addition to exploring complementary pathways for admitting refugees, the Philippines is looking at strengthening public-private partnerships for refugees' livelihood training.

Delivering through partnerships



Supporting the RAHA programme in Pakistan

Ayshea Bibi, a 3rd grade student, was delighted with the construction of the new classrooms in her schools.

"Our school was old and the building was all cracked, but with this new school, we don't want to miss a single day!"

UNHCR, together with the Government of Pakistan and other stakeholders, partnered in 2009 to launch the Refugee Affected Hosting Area programme, which entered its 10th year in 2019.

Today, it is a cornerstone of the implementation of the regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan and plays a vital role in achieving the objectives set out in the Global Compact on Refugees. Thanks to broad-based partnerships with the Government, international community, humanitarian and development actors, and the private sector, 4,260 projects worth \$220 million have been carried out across the health, livelihoods, education, water and community infrastructure sectors. These projects have benefitted more than 12.4 million refugees and their host communities, including refugees like Hafeez Khan.

"The people of our village and their livestock used to drink water from the same ponds, but after the RAHA project, we receive clean drinking water at our doorstep".

—Hafeez Khan, Afghan refugee living in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.



UNHCR/Zohra Saleem

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

Underfunding hampered UNHCR's ability to comprehensively deliver protection, solutions and assistance to people of concern in a number of situations across the region. Activities were curtailed for two of UNHCR's largest humanitarian responses—the Myanmar and Afghanistan situations—and for several less high-profile operations.

In Myanmar, UNHCR provided 3,772 fewer shelters than originally planned due to funding constraints. Funding gaps in Bangladesh mostly affected sanitation and hygiene interventions, including the construction of latrines and bathing areas.

Underfunding meant a range of activities in the three countries of the Afghanistan situation could not be met, in particular, the ability to make a significant investment in solutions and better futures was curtailed.

In Afghanistan, return monitoring activities conducted by UNHCR identified hesitancy by Afghan refugee returnees about the country's limited absorption capacity. A lack of livelihoods, land, shelter, and access to basic services were highlighted by refugee returnees as the primary obstacles to return. Funding shortages forced UNHCR to focus on the most crucial needs among the wider gaps existing in the PARRs. As a result, the situation in many return areas, where UNHCR was often the only provider of assistance, remained challenging and people of concern remained at risk of adopting negative coping mechanisms. To address protection risks and vulnerabilities, and to ensure the sustainability of return in the medium and long term, greater investment in reintegration, pursued in cooperation with development actors through a community-based approach, was needed to facilitate access to basic services, livelihoods for youth, land, and shelter.

In Pakistan, the Government enabled refugees to access national public service delivery systems, such as education, health, and livelihoods despite significant challenges, including low absorption capacity and variable quality of services. The imperative to continue mobilizing resources for the severely underfunded RAHA programme remained a challenge.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR was able to make important contributions, however, rapidly increasing needs amidst budgetary constraints led to stringent prioritization and continued donor outreach to mobilize resources to meet a range of unmet needs, including support for the Government's progressive health and education policies. Given the significant efforts UNHCR made to support the country's Universal Public Health Insurance Programme, this left little scope for other activities, such as cash assistance, education, primary health care or livelihoods.

Operations such as India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand were forced to contend with even more severe resource constraints, resulting in fewer cash-based interventions and limited livelihood activities. Self-reliance support was restricted to only the most vulnerable, and outreach activities and monitoring coverage were reduced for people of concern residing in these countries. These lower profile operations received very little funding themselves and mostly relied on regionally earmarked or unearmarked funding, highlighting the importance of flexible funding to allow UNHCR to prioritize the most urgent needs and assure timely delivery of support to people of concern, regardless of their country of origin or country of asylum.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | 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 Asia and the Pacific	Budget	3,966,778	-	-	-	3,966,778		
	Expenditure	3,861,802	-	-	-	3,861,802		
Regional activities for Asia and the Pacific	Budget	1,220,800	-	-	-	1,220,800		
	Expenditure	48,380	-	-	-	48,380		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	5,187,578	-	-	-	5,187,578	1%	
	Expenditure	3,910,183	-	-	-	3,910,183	1%	75%
CENTRAL ASIA								
Kazakhstan Regional Office	Budget	4,336,318	1,192,531	-	-	5,528,849		
	Expenditure	2,072,225	800,747	-	-	2,872,972		
Kyrgyz Republic	Budget	539,101	274,735	-	-	813,836		
	Expenditure	439,423	194,728	-	-	634,151		
Tajikistan	Budget	1,317,877	1,015,585	-	-	2,333,462		
	Expenditure	859,456	789,617	-	-	1,649,073		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	6,193,297	2,482,851	-	-	8,676,147	1%	
	Expenditure	3,371,104	1,785,092	-	-	5,156,195	1%	59%
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC								
Australia Regional Office ¹	Budget	3,094,208	60,413	-	-	3,154,621		
	Expenditure	2,197,806	34,381	-	-	2,232,187		
China	Budget	4,963,622	138,968	-	-	5,102,589		
	Expenditure	3,259,018	109,101	-	-	3,368,119		
Japan	Budget	3,473,849	65,282	-	-	3,539,131		
	Expenditure	3,168,210	61,802	-	-	3,230,011		
Republic of Korea	Budget	1,980,178	99,629	-	-	2,079,807		
	Expenditure	1,718,695	84,347	-	-	1,803,042		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	13,511,857	364,291	-	-	13,876,148	2%	
	Expenditure	10,343,728	289,631	-	-	10,633,359	3%	77%
SOUTH ASIA								
India	Budget	16,017,407	150,824	-	-	16,168,231		
	Expenditure	5,987,085	96,416	-	-	6,083,501		
Nepal	Budget	5,066,458	492,988	-	-	5,559,446		
	Expenditure	4,720,896	483,625	-	-	5,204,522		
Sri Lanka	Budget	4,071,276	31,489	-	-	4,102,765		
	Expenditure	2,889,271	25,264	-	-	2,914,536		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	25,155,141	675,301	-	-	25,830,442	3%	
	Expenditure	13,597,253	605,305	-	-	14,202,558	4%	55%
SOUTH-EAST ASIA								
Bangladesh	Budget	307,553,397	-	-	-	307,553,397		
	Expenditure	175,667,944	-	-	-	175,667,944		
Indonesia	Budget	7,862,241	367,107	-	-	8,229,348		
	Expenditure	4,729,509	62,874	-	-	4,792,383		
Malaysia	Budget	17,088,602	860,594	-	-	17,949,196		
	Expenditure	8,536,180	149,535	-	-	8,685,716		
Myanmar	Budget	6,973,421	22,230,162	-	9,520,417	38,724,000		
	Expenditure	1,695,663	13,087,970	-	5,123,148	19,906,780		
Philippines	Budget	409,301	396,338	-	2,874,378	3,680,017		
	Expenditure	346,519	95,997	-	2,558,552	3,001,068		
Thailand	Budget	18,669,082	920,504	-	-	19,589,586		
	Expenditure	10,673,085	634,419	-	-	11,307,504		
Thailand Regional Office ²	Budget	7,044,664	934,146	-	-	7,978,810		
	Expenditure	3,505,922	510,754	-	-	4,016,675		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	365,600,708	25,708,851	-	12,394,796	403,704,354	52%	
	Expenditure	205,154,822	14,541,549	-	7,681,700	227,378,071	59%	56%

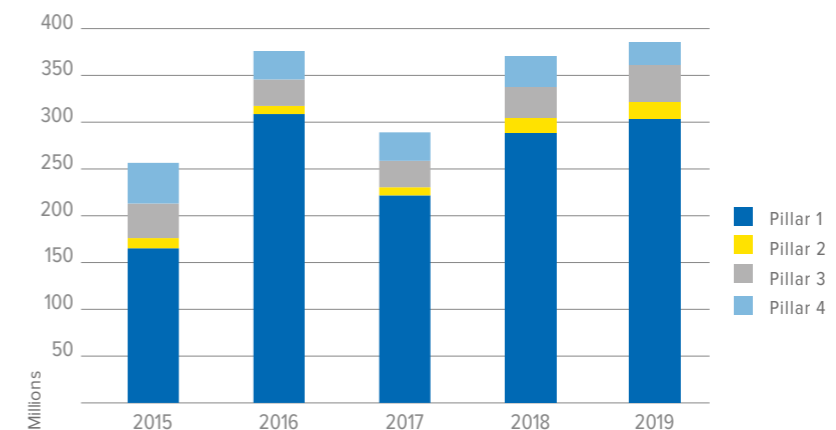


BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

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			
SOUTH-WEST ASIA								
Afghanistan	Budget	29,176,984	-	71,184,200	21,344,496	121,705,680		
	Expenditure	11,994,053	-	30,243,082	18,397,052	60,634,186		
Islamic Republic of Iran	Budget	98,916,706	-	-	-	98,916,706		
	Expenditure	28,824,208	-	-	-	28,824,208		
Pakistan	Budget	72,947,942	558,163	25,695,563	-	99,201,669		
	Expenditure	27,455,373	109,894	8,149,667	-	35,714,934		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	201,041,632	558,163	96,879,763	21,344,496	319,824,055	41%	
	Expenditure	68,273,634	109,894	38,392,750	18,397,052	125,173,329	32%	39%
TOTAL	Budget	616,690,212	29,789,457	96,879,763	33,739,292	777,098,725	100%	
	Expenditure	304,650,723	17,331,470	38,392,750	26,078,751	386,453,694	100%	50%

¹ Australia Regional Office covers New Zealand, Pacific Islands and Papua New Guinea.
² Thailand Regional Office covers Viet Nam and Mongolia.

EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2015-2019 | USD



SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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	27,694	7%
	Unearmarked	6,965	2%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	248,141	64%
	Softly earmarked ¹	66,633	17%
	Unearmarked	29,202	8%
Programme support costs	In-kind	270	0%
		3,960	1%
Other income ²	3,590	1%	
TOTAL	386,454	100%	9%

Notes:
¹ Includes contributions earmarked at the regional, subregional, situation or thematic level.
² Includes miscellaneous income, prior year adjustments and cancellations and other internal transfers.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United States of America	90,305,699				90,200,000	180,505,699
Private donors in Qatar	3,000,000				22,215,000	25,215,000
Japan	10,644,356	5,474,453	3,513,794	267,500	2,257,540	22,157,643
European Union	10,259,309	935,270		565,556	8,810,613	20,570,749
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18,317,460				255,792	18,573,252
Denmark	4,207,959				11,821,420	16,029,378
Australia	1,211,268				11,949,780	13,161,047
Germany	5,751,354	107,000	787,788		1,114,827	7,760,969
Republic of Korea	3,710,613				3,400,000	7,110,613
Canada	2,813,750				3,229,483	6,043,233
Private donors in Thailand	5,027,988				6,335	5,034,323
Switzerland	3,523,834				1,506,024	5,029,858
Sweden	2,563,051				1,983,013	4,546,065
Norway	1,604,511			326,975	1,027,984	2,959,470
Central Emergency Response Fund	1,576,580	40,840		910,846	134,912	2,663,178
Country-based pooled funds				2,395,892		2,395,892
Netherlands	2,352,941					2,352,941
Finland	1,112,347				1,112,347	2,224,694
New Zealand					1,950,585	1,950,585
Education Cannot Wait	1,639,226					1,639,226
France	568,182	568,182		300,000		1,436,364
USA for UNHCR	1,271,848				53,916	1,325,765
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National Partner in Germany)	363,846				904,040	1,267,887
Italy		1,201,923				1,201,923
Saudi Arabia	1,155,671					1,155,671
Belgium			284,414	853,242		1,137,656
Ireland	1,122,334					1,122,334
Private donors in the United States of America	1,038,740					1,038,740
China					807,203	807,203
Austria	557,414					557,414
Luxembourg					523,013	523,013
United Nations Office for Project Services	516,206					516,206
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	502,298				460	502,758
Private donors in the Philippines	18,908			404,807		423,714
Australia for UNHCR	87,105				285,559	372,664
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	316,765				10,993	327,758
Czechia					325,662	325,662
Private donors in China	183,064				109,450	292,514
Private donors in Lebanon	267,525				572	268,097
Private donors in Kuwait	216,820				6,627	223,447
Private donors in Japan	83,183			92,938		176,120
Kazakhstan					150,931	150,931
UNAIDS	132,000					132,000
Private donors in Malaysia	119,451					119,451
Russian Federation	100,000					100,000



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
UNDP	81,337				17,979	99,316
Private donors in Canada	525				87,461	87,986
Kuwait	75,910					75,910
Lithuania	55,556					55,556
Estonia	55,006					55,006
España con ACNUR (National Partner in Spain)	32,823				15,785	48,607
Kyrgyz Republic					47,520	47,520
Spain	41,786					41,786
Bulgaria	40,000					40,000
Private donors in France	16,392				19,307	35,699
Japan for UNHCR	34,131				1,229	35,360
Private donors in Switzerland	30,313				587	30,900
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	5,086				22,300	27,387
Private donors in the Netherlands					21,928	21,928
Private donors in Oman	21,814					21,814
Private donors in Egypt	19,961				258	20,219
Sweden for UNHCR	17,277				2,634	19,911
Private donors in Singapore	10,026				292	10,318
Private donors in Italy	6,409				1,596	8,005
Private donors in India	2,048					2,048
Private donors in Denmark	1,221					1,221
Private donors in South Africa	234					234
Private donors in Kenya	31					31
TOTAL*	178,791,491	8,327,668	4,585,996	6,117,756	166,392,960	364,215,871

*Notes:
 1 Contributions include 7% programme support costs.
 2 Includes a total of \$4.6 million acknowledged in 2017 and 2018 for activities with implementation in 2019 and excludes \$17.9 million acknowledged in 2019 for activities with implementation in 2020 and beyond.
 3 Includes contributions earmarked to the Afghanistan and Myanmar situations.

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Improving vision for refugees

In May 2019, the 15th anniversary of Fuji Optical's Vision Aid Mission for Azerbaijan was celebrated by UNHCR and country diplomats, and with free eye screening and over 3,000 glasses donated to refugees.

Over 37 years, 169,446 glasses have been donated by Fuji Optical to refugees in countries such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Nepal and Thailand and more. During an interview at the Global Refugee Forum in December, the President of Fuji Optical, Dr. Akio Kanai, said, "Improving vision helps refugees live independently and gives them hope. Even though I am 77 years old, I want to keep going".

