



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REPORT ON USE OF FLEXIBLE FUNDING IN 2019



JULY 2020



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Left: Children run past tents as they play at a site for internally displaced persons in Kasenyi, Ituri, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. © UNHCR/JOHN WESSELS

Cover Image: 6Afghan returnee from Pakistan, Umar Khan, 65, collects water from a solar-operated well near his home in Tarakhail Daag, near Kabul. Before the well was built with UNHCR's support, Umar had to walk far to collect water from a well near the main road or buy it from a water tanker. © UNHCR/CLAIRE THOMAS



An internally displaced Congolese woman works on farmland in Lusenda that is part of Evariste Mfaume's agricultural project. Evariste Mfaume was the winner of the 2019 Nansen Award for Africa.

INTRODUCTION

People of concern to UNHCR continued to face new and protracted displacement, with some protracted displacement crises entering their fourth decade, and in places a third generation born into displacement.

The operational environment facing UNHCR and its partners in 2019 was a complex one as they worked to come to the assistance of refugees and asylum-seekers, returnees, stateless persons, internally displaced people, and others of concern.

Throughout the year, UNHCR worked to safeguard fundamental rights, respond with lifesaving support, and built better futures for people of concern.

Flexible funding—meaning that which was unearmarked, softly earmarked, and particularly multi-year funding—was one of the most important resources at UNHCR’s disposal. These funds were critical throughout the year, particularly flexible at the beginning and end of the year, as they provided the bedrock of UNHCR’s humanitarian and solutions work worldwide, enabling it to meet the needs of people of concern.

This report acknowledges the generosity of those donors which provided UNHCR with flexible funding. It goes into detail and adds depth on how UNHCR used this valuable funding to kick-start emergency responses, to bolster underfunded operations, and to enable operations to implement their programmes as fully as possible.

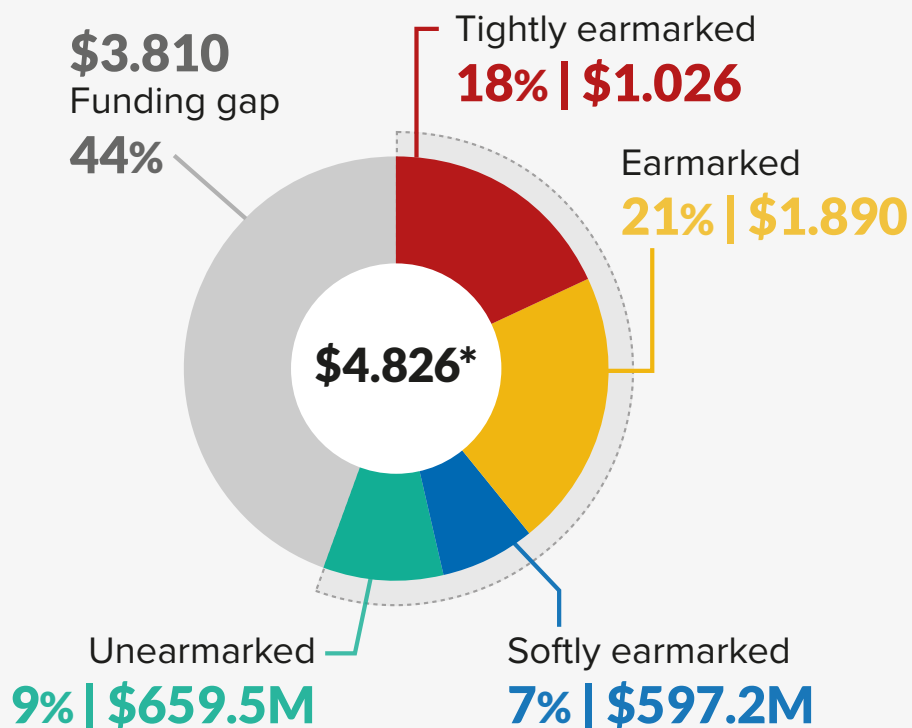


A young Afghan asylum-seeker peeps through the opening of a tent where she lives with her extended family inside what is known to locals as the Olive Grove, an improvised camp adjacent to the Moria Reception and Identification centre on the Greek island of Lesbos.

UNHCR's FLEXIBLE FUNDING

UNHCR's budget in 2019 grew to \$8.636 billion, and the funds available to it came to \$4.826 billion. That included \$4.174 billion in voluntary contributions from donors, of which \$1.257 billion, or 30%, was flexible—either unearmarked or softly earmarked funding.

FINAL BUDGET \$8.636 billion



* Funds available: contributions (voluntary contributions and UN Regular Budget); carry-over; other income and adjustments. Percentages above relate to funding against the total budget.

Unit: billion

Definitions

Softly earmarked funding

allows UNHCR to infuse resources across a range of countries and activities in a given region or situation, or a specific Pillar, theme or activity in accordance with identified priorities. UNHCR received \$597.2 million in softly earmarked funding, a decline of 21% from the \$754.6 million received in 2018.

Unearmarked funding

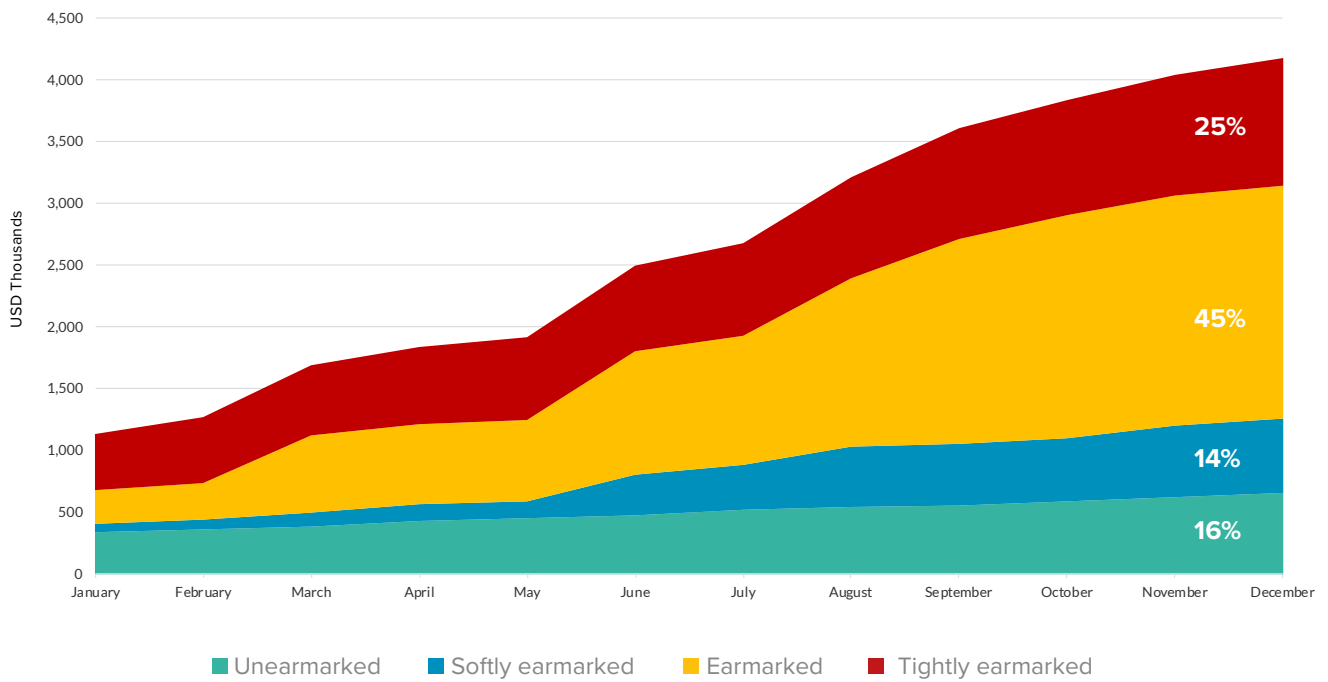
is contributed without restrictions on its use. It provides UNHCR with vital flexibility in determining how best to protect and assist refugees, internally displaced and stateless persons and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need or at the greatest risk. In 2019, unearmarked funding came to \$659.5 million from 91 donors. This included \$225 million, or 36%, from the private sector. Overall, this was an increase of nearly 7% on the \$617.4 million received in 2018. Some 56% of UNHCR's unearmarked funding was received in the first quarter of the year, a welcome demonstration of timeliness and providing the Office with invaluable support.

Multi-year contributions

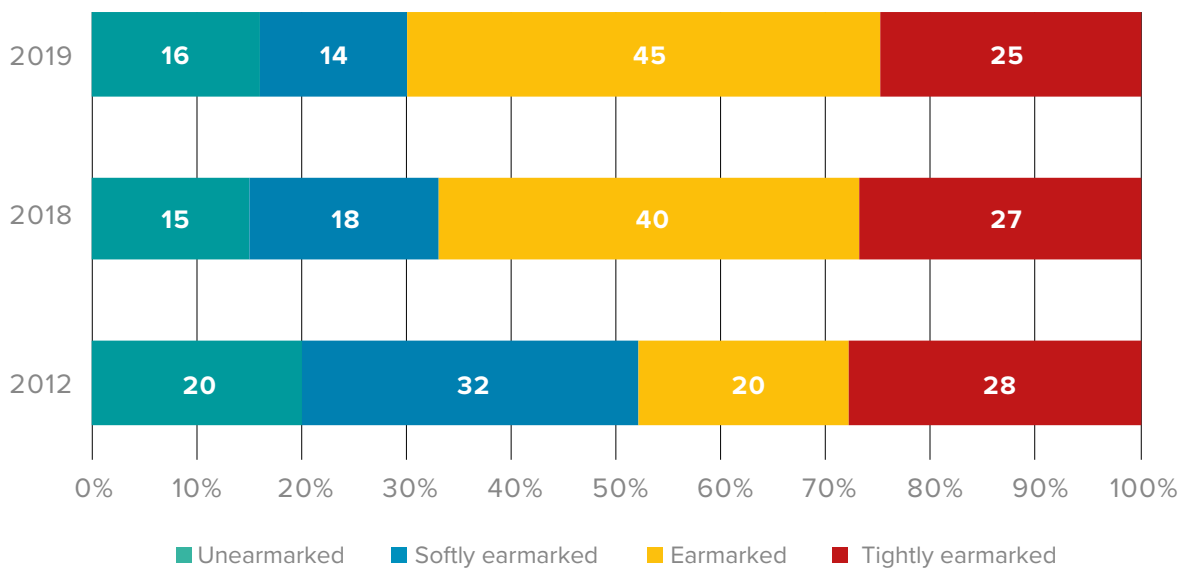
are those which are pledged for 24 months or more. In 2019, \$542 million of the total funds available came from multi-year year contributions. These funds came from 19 governmental donors, 26 private donors, 14 United Nations funds, and 3 inter-governmental bodies. Multi-year contributions accounted for 11% of the total funds available in 2019, and of what was received, 41% of it was unearmarked. Whilst not all multi-year funding is flexible, the value of this type of contribution is its predictability, allowing UNHCR to apportion resources where they are needed most at the beginning of the year.

(See the annexes for complete information on donors of flexible funding)

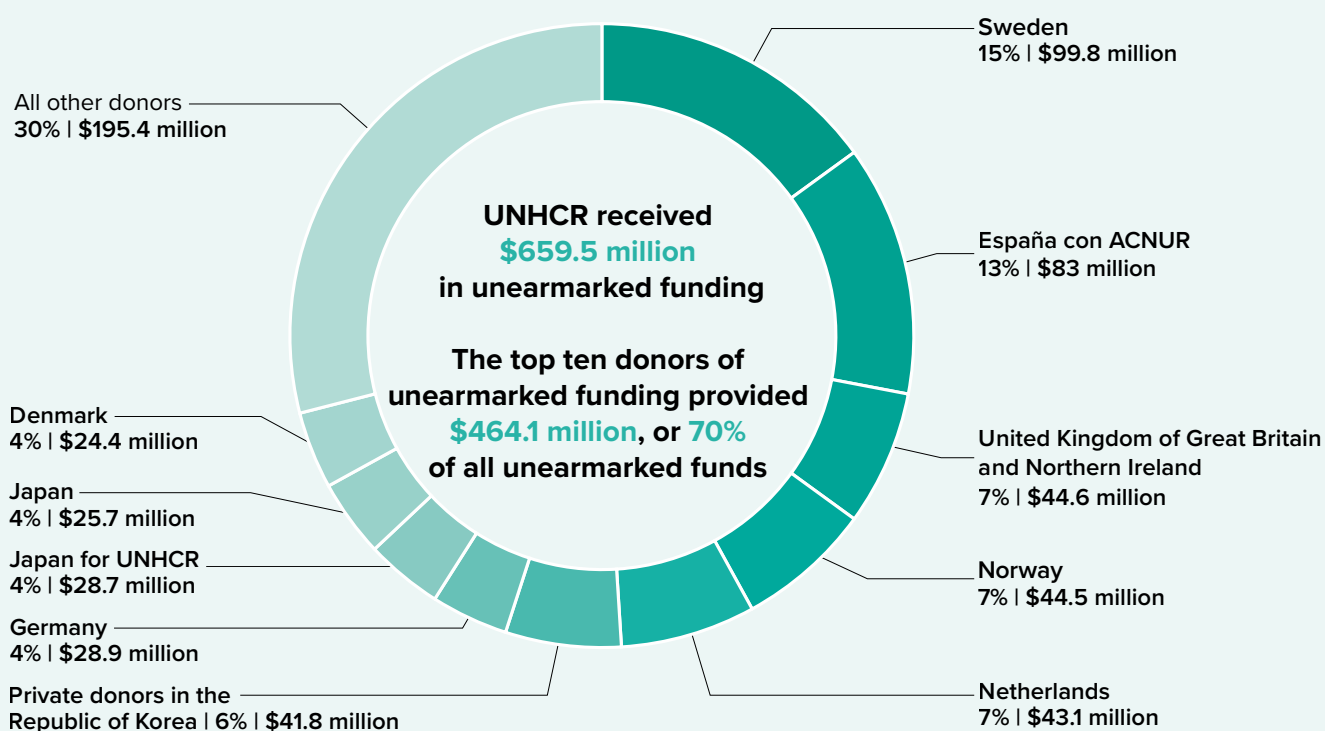
Timeliness of funding | 2019



Levels of earmarking | 2012–2019

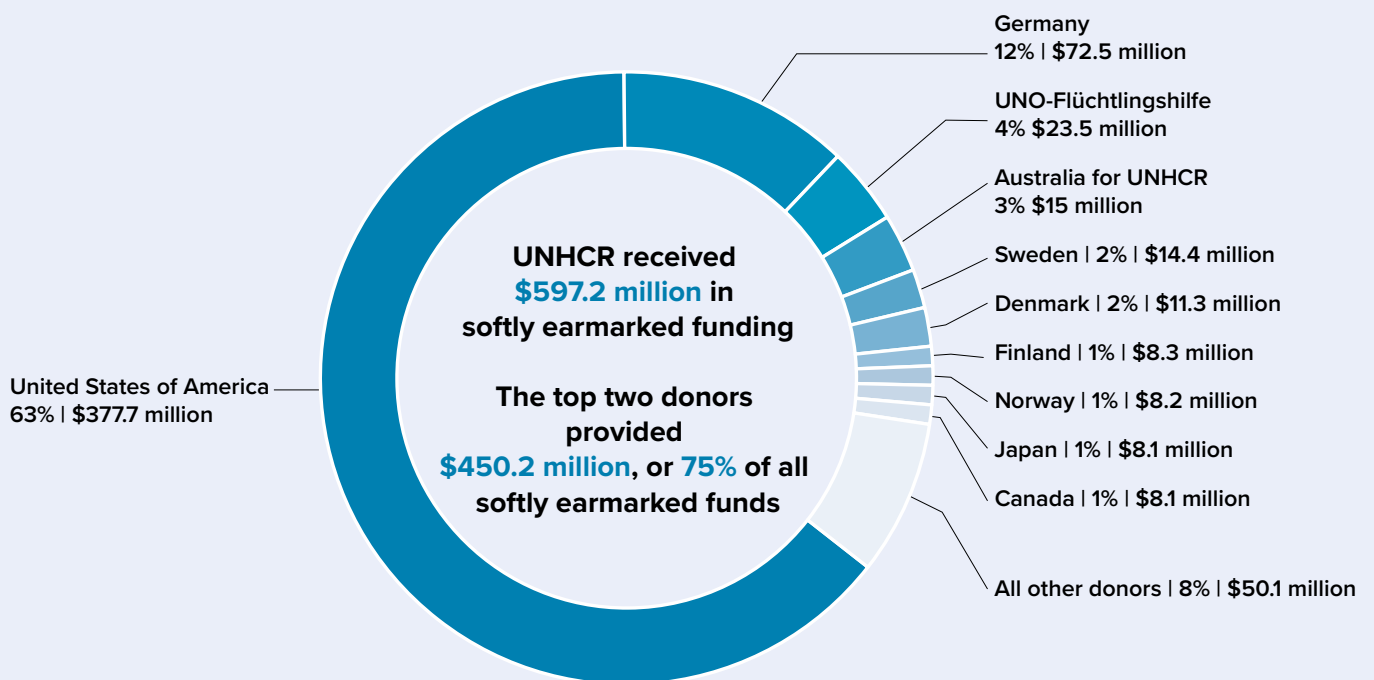


Sources of flexible funding



Unearmarked funding

- Government donors | \$417.2 million | 63%
- Private sector | \$242.3 million | 37%
(\$151.2 million came from UNHCR's National Partners - this was 62% of unearmarked contributions from the private sector, or 23% of all unearmarked contributions).
- Critically, over half of UNHCR's unearmarked funding (51%) was received in the first quarter of the year, a vital indication of timeliness and providing the Office with valuable flexibility.



Softly earmarked funding

- Government donors | \$524.2 million | 88%
- Private sector | \$78 million | 12%
(\$53.7 million came from UNHCR's National Partners - this was 74% of softly earmarked contributions from the private sector, or 9% of all softly earmarked contributions).

Overview of donors providing flexible funding

Sweden's multi-year, unearmarked contribution remains the gold standard for flexibility, predictability and timeliness. The amount was closely matched by the efforts of UNHCR's National Partner in Spain, España con ACNUR; and indeed, some of the most notable increases in flexible funding came from private sector sources in 2019, with contributions amounting to over \$1 million. These included UNHCR's National Partners in Germany, Japan and the United States, but also from donors in countries in which UNHCR has invested in its private sector outreach such as China, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom.

Donor governments such as the United Kingdom, Norway, and the Netherlands maintained consistent levels of flexible support, together accounting for over 18% of unearmarked funding. Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland all entered into significant multi-year agreements for unearmarked funding in 2019. Germany increased its unearmarked contribution quite significantly, and Germany and the United States each provided nearly 20% of their total contribution to UNHCR in softly earmarked funding. Other governmental sources which saw impressive percentage increases included Australia, Ireland and New Zealand, with the latter being the only donor contributing over \$1 million to provide 100% of its contribution as flexible funding, and Qatar, which increased its unearmarked contribution to \$8.2 million from \$200,000 in 2018.

Collaborating to best effect: United States support through its emergency reserve pledge

As part of its overall contribution of \$377.7 million in softly earmarked funding, the United States of America provided UNHCR with a critical source of flexible funding through its emergency reserve pledge, amounting to a record \$93 million in 2019. This softly earmarked funding was disbursed in the first (\$10 million), second (\$59.8 million) and fourth quarters (\$23.3 million) of the year to operations jointly identified between the donor and UNHCR against criteria related to the level of funding and the general emergency situation. Operations in Africa received over \$55 million, the largest portion of funding disbursed, with operations ranging from Burkina Faso to Ethiopia, and from Sudan to Zimbabwe. Regional activities in the Americas also benefitted, as did key operations in Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh and Myanmar) and the Middle East and North Africa (Yemen).



In Gao, Mali, 64-year-old Zeinadine ag Malaiga (right), a returnee from Burkina Faso, talks to a UNHCR representative in front of his house in which is being reconstructed after it was destroyed by gunmen who forced Zeinadine and his family to flee in 2012.

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Funding and reporting: German support to situation-level funding

Situation-level reporting tool



In line with Grand Bargain commitments, Germany, which is UNHCR's third largest donor, provides softly earmarked funding for all major displacement situations. In a significant development in 2019, reporting for the German contributions moved from manually compiled reports to Germany accepting reporting via UNHCR's Global Focus website. An online, situation-level reporting tool, which includes both indicator and narrative reports, was specifically designed for that purpose. The tool relies on reporting prepared by operations as part of the annual reporting exercise and is publicly available, thereby increasing overall transparency. At the same time, by streamlining reporting through this tool the workload for operations has been significantly reduced, allowing UNHCR offices to focus on providing assistance and protection to people of concern.

Multi-year funding

Combining the benefits of both flexibility and predictability, the top five donors of multi-year funding in 2019 were Sweden, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark, and 41% of multi-year funding was unearmarked. This made this type of funding doubly precious, given it can go anywhere as it is unearmarked, and the quantities are known well in advance thus facilitating planning and predictability allowing for the quick start-up or resumption of activities.

The longer time frames inherent in multi-year funding allow for improved programme design, deeper engagement with affected communities and tangible gains in the living conditions of people of concern. More time to implement activities, together with the ability to re-allocate funding in response to shifts in programme focus or based on learning within programmes, means UNHCR interventions can respond, and respond better, to actual needs as they evolve.

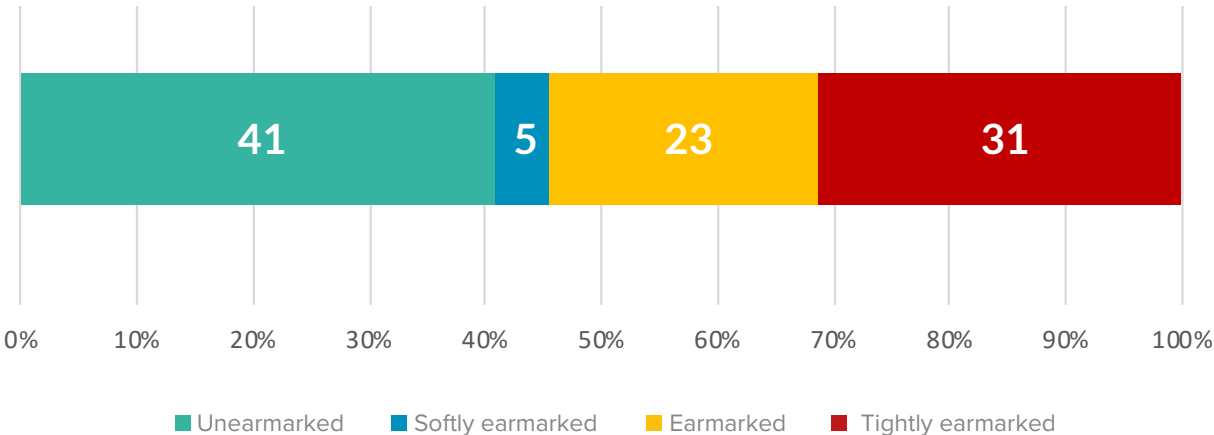
- 19 governments
- 26 private donors
- 14 UN funds
- 3 inter-governmental bodies

\$542 million
funds available in 2019 from
multi-year contributions

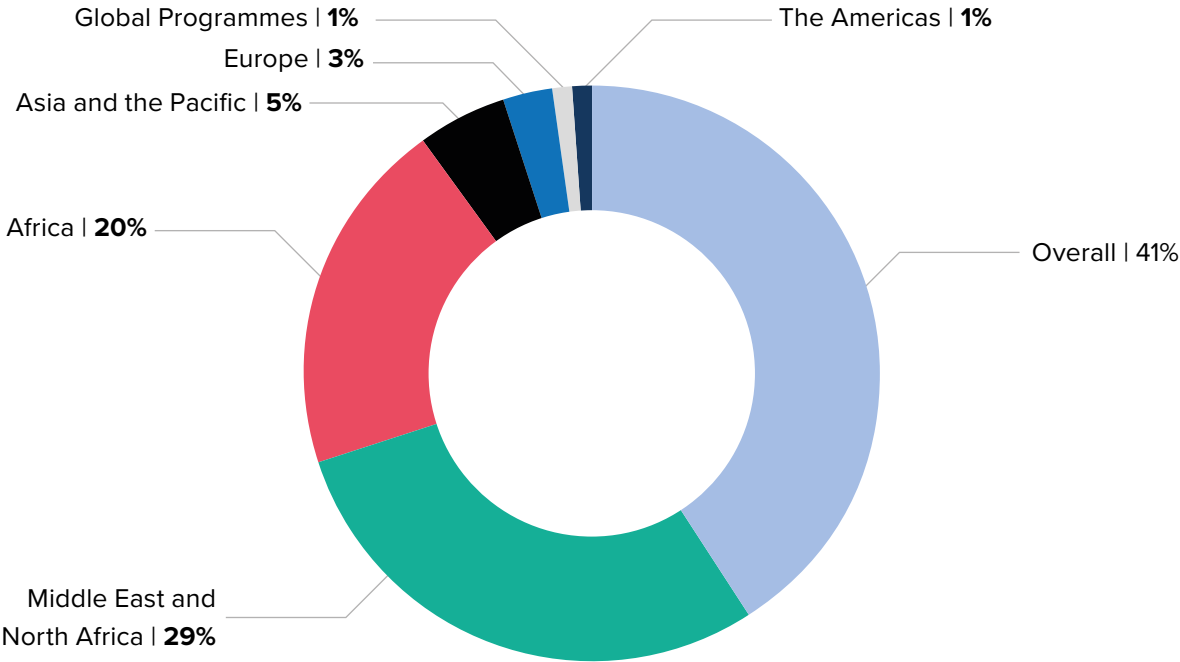
41% was unearmarked
\$221 million

EARMARKING OF MULTI-YEAR FUNDS AVAILABLE IN 2019

Levels of earmarking | Per cent



Regions of earmarking





UNHCR staff assist vulnerable refugees at Fiumicino airport after their evacuation flight from Libya to Italy.

THE BENEFITS OF FLEXIBLE FUNDING

Given UNHCR receives, as a proportion of its overall income, a third as flexible funding, what is it about that funding that makes it so valuable? How can it make such a difference?

Put simply, flexible funding supports UNHCR's key mandated, thematic and operational priorities; it allows for a more prompt emergency response when it is needed; it enables UNHCR to stay and deliver when no other form of support is available; it is an investment in relationships, both of a donor's with the Office, and the Office with its partners and people of concern; and it gives UNHCR time and space to plan effectively and strategically.

When reporting on flexible funding, particularly unearmarked funding, the variable should be: does that funding enhance effectiveness rather than efficiency? This report therefore attempts to demonstrate "relevance for money" by showcasing the specific advantages of flexible funding to UNHCR's work, in particular to those aspects unique to the Office such as those which derive from its mandate; and its multisectoral approach which seeks to ensure protection, assistance and solutions for people of concern.

The role of UNHCR

UNHCR is uniquely placed to respond to the challenges posed by global forced displacement and statelessness.

Mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems, the Office strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State. By assisting refugees to return voluntarily to their own country or to settle permanently in another country, UNHCR also seeks lasting solutions to their plight.

With its mandate expanded by the General Assembly to cover asylum-seekers, returnees, stateless persons, as well as the internally displaced and others in certain circumstances, UNHCR's activities complement the work of governments and other UN agencies. Operating in 130 countries and territories, UNHCR has over 17,400 committed staff members, 90% of whom are in the field and in direct contact with people in need.



© UNHCR/ELIZABETH STUART

A UNHCR staff member works with colleagues from the South Sudanese Commission of Refugee Affairs in Gorom refugee camp, South Sudan, where biometric tools help ensure the right people get aid

UNHCR has long-standing relations with governments, UN sister agencies, international and local NGOs, and national service providers, as well as with forcibly displaced, host and stateless communities themselves, connections which enable the organization to take quick action, support States and partners, and deploy resources to assist people quickly, as well as to help them help themselves. It has vast experience in emergency preparedness and response, and in working in difficult situations where humanitarian access is restricted. UNHCR notably has an unparalleled network of partners around the world, working with over 1,000 different NGOs. Thanks to this network, UNHCR is able to reach people of concern through a range of working modalities, setting objectives according to humanitarian needs. In 2019, UNHCR disbursed 31% of its expenditure—over \$1.3 billion—to its partners.

In situations of conflict-induced internal displacement UNHCR leads or co-leads the global and country-level Protection, Shelter, and CCCM Clusters, responsibilities it is fulfilling in the current COVID-19 situation. These include implementing its inter-agency commitments, mobilizing adequate resources and ensuring that protection remains at the center of the humanitarian response.

UNHCR's assistance is available for host communities as well, with the added value of ensuring the host population understands that this assistance comes from the agency responsible for forcibly displaced people thus helping foster social cohesion and preventing inter-communal conflict.

The importance of flexible funding to UNHCR's activities

UNHCR began the year allocating some \$376 million in flexible funding, mostly unearmarked. Much of this, some \$221 million, came from multi-year unearmarked funding already available at the beginning of the year. This timeliness was critically important in allowing UNHCR to continue or begin funding activities, especially in situations where earmarking was not forthcoming and which were low on financial support.

Against the overall budget of \$8.592 billion, this relatively small amount had to be allocated across operations globally, as well as to the global programmes, to enable them to begin implementation. The allocation was a balancing act, measuring needs against available funding such as carryover, multi-year funding, or funding projections.

Flexible funding allowed UNHCR to deliver on its core mandate, as defined by its governing body, increasing its capacity to reach the most vulnerable people of concern by independently and impartially allocating its funds based on needs. For example, flexible funding is vital to UNHCR's normative work in developing and strengthening legal frameworks and supporting adherence to international standards, in protection dialogue, advocacy, and in policy development. It is vital in the search for solutions such as resettlement.

Flexible funding, particularly unearmarked funding, greatly facilitated UNHCR's ability to have greater impact with limited resources.

Unearmarked funding can be used quickly and efficiently across the breadth and depth of UNHCR's operational response. For example, it can kick-start an emergency response or support an innovation; bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises; and provide predictable financing for operations and implementing

partners while earmarked funds are being raised. It is important in the before, during and after of any emergency. It facilitates swifter responses to urgent needs and investment in fragile, potentially volatile situations, emergencies and disaster preparedness, as well as enabling response to needs in situations of protracted and neglected displacement.

In emergencies, flexible funding allows UNHCR to deliver assistance before an emergency appeal is launched, increasing its global presence and enabling it to reach the most marginal and vulnerable, especially in overlooked, forgotten or protracted situations. Indeed, the use of flexible funding can even obviate the need for a separate emergency response. Flexible funding in that regard is vital as well in bolstering forgotten or under-resourced crises which are often overlooked for funding support. It enables UNHCR to maintain support in the aftermath as suffering does not end when the initial emergency phase of a crisis is over.

Flexible funding is vital in allowing UNHCR to implement core thematic priorities that, although central to its mandate, receive little to no earmarked funding. This is the case for the global programmes. The global programmes, to which significant sums of flexible funding are allocated, are not about administration. On the contrary, these programmes enable a range of centrally coordinated activities such as global stockpiles of relief items and the supply chain networks needed to send them fast to wherever they are needed.

Flexible funding also strengthens decision-making bodies which include key stakeholders such as affected and refugee-hosting States as well as donors. It supports management systems and the use of cost-efficient tools as well as reduces the amount of resources spent on grant-specific administration, notably procurement and reporting. It helps invest in relationships, investment which then often pays off in times of need.

Lastly, flexible funding enables UNHCR to plan strategically across its operations and manage its resources efficiently and effectively. This is because flexible funding supports all programmatic areas—including innovation for the future of the Office's response.



Internally displaced persons and recently returned residents collect relief items from UNHCR and partners, in the village of Fafin, near Aleppo.

Greater impact with limited resources – examples of the use of flexible funding at the operational, situational, and regional levels

As a humanitarian agency mandated to provide protection and assistance to forcibly displaced and stateless populations, UNHCR's impact is dependent on its ability to respond swiftly and flexibly. If UNHCR has to wait until resources are raised to respond, precious opportunities to make a difference and save lives would be lost. As a rights-based agency, UNHCR's ability to protect those most affected is core—and is deeply linked to its informed understanding of those that are most vulnerable and most at risk. Flexible funding enables needs-based programming and direction of resources based on a holistic assessment of the intersections of needs, vulnerabilities and risks, both present and future.

One of the key values of **unearmarked funding** was the *movement* of these funds throughout the year to different operations where needs were highest. The same unearmarked funds were therefore allocated multiple times to different operations throughout the year, depending on the funding status of the operation. This worked as the unearmarked allocation could move once earmarked funds came in during the course of the year. This means that the allocation of unearmarked funds in the first quarter of the year was different to the third and fourth quarters as more earmarked funding came in to address vital needs. It is this movement of income that is so valuable and has such an important impact,

allowing UNHCR to kick-start, bolster or enable operations to be implemented as fully as possible according to need.

The case studies below are useful illustrations of how UNHCR combined all four types of funding—earmarked and tightly earmarked funding, together with unearmarked and softly earmarked—to best effect. The graphics display the allocation of funding over the course of the year and offer clear signals about the importance of timeliness of funding. In none of the examples offered—indeed in very few of UNHCR's operations—was the funding response 50% or above at mid-year. In fact, the average was lower, often below 30%, meaning some 70% of funding arrived in the latter half of the year, with concomitant implications for implementation and capacity to deliver. In such conditions, tough decisions on which activities to prioritize for allocating funding have to be taken. It is also evident that, no matter how valuable it is, there was not enough flexible funding to allocate against needs. Meaning, UNHCR's decision-making about where to allocate it was cautious until the second half of the year offered greater indication of the amount and type of funding available, and so to which operations and against which needs the flexible funding could be finally allocated.



Eight tonnes of humanitarian aid arrives at the airport in Beira, eastern Mozambique for distribution to Cyclone Idai survivors.

© UNHCR/LISSA EVERETT

CASE STUDY

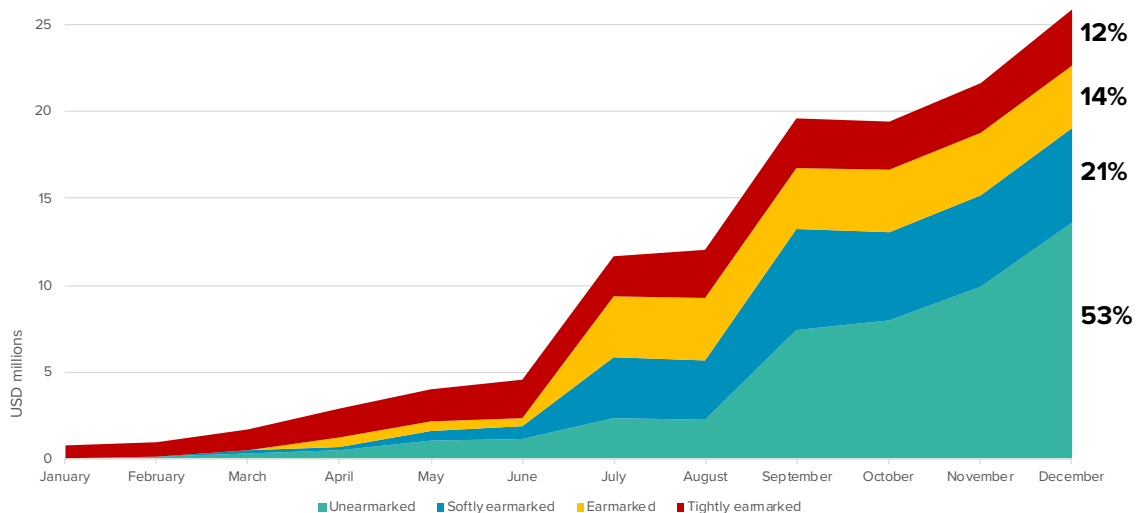
Cyclone Idai; staying and delivering

A good example of how flexible and earmarked funding can work together, and how flexible funding is particularly important, comes from the funding to the response to Cyclone Idai. The response covered Mozambique itself, as well as Malawi and Zimbabwe. The Cyclone struck in March, with an inter-agency response swinging into action in the immediate aftermath and over the ensuing weeks. Given the magnitude and visibility of the crisis, earmarked funding was available quickly for the emergency response. UNHCR airlifted in relief supplies, and deployed

teams to lead the protection, shelter and CCCM response, ensuring as well that refugees—of which there are several populations in a protracted situation in the three countries—were assisted both in terms of the impact of the Cyclone, and that planned activities could go ahead. However, as the year went by, earmarked funding fell away. More and more flexible funding was allocated to fill gaps in the response, such that by year's end, over half of the needs of the three countries were covered from unearmarked funding.

Month-by-month indicative allocation to the Cyclone Idai situation (Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe)

Budget: \$35.9 million | Indicative funds available: \$25.9 million | 72% funded



Syrian refugees fleeing the military campaign in the northeast of the country receive aid at the UNHCR camp at Bardarash camp, Duhok, Iraq.



© UNHCR/HOSSEIN FATEMI

CASE STUDY

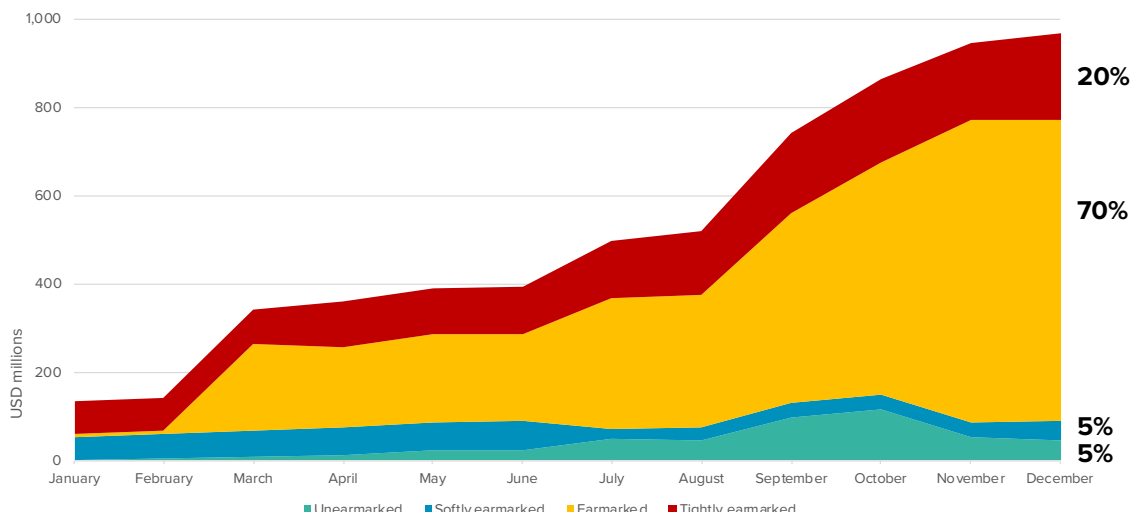
Flexible funding to the Syria situation

The Syria situation is a good example of a crisis in which, even though it generates significant amounts of earmarked funding, there is still a need and place for flexible funding. In October, as fighting broke out in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic, unearmarked funding was vital in preparedness and then response; ensuring provision of essential emergency assistance such as non-food items and shelter, and protection such

as psychological first aid, psycho-social support, legal interventions, response to sexual and gender-based violence, and child protection. The fighting also came with the onset of winter, with some \$190 million needed for winterization assistance. Thanks to donor support, but also with extensive use of flexible funding, the winterization strategy was fully funded by the beginning of 2020.

Month-by-month indicative allocation to the Syria situation

Budget: \$2.180 billion | Indicative funds available: \$967.9 million | 44% funded





Venezuelans cross into Colombia over the Tachira River.

CASE STUDY

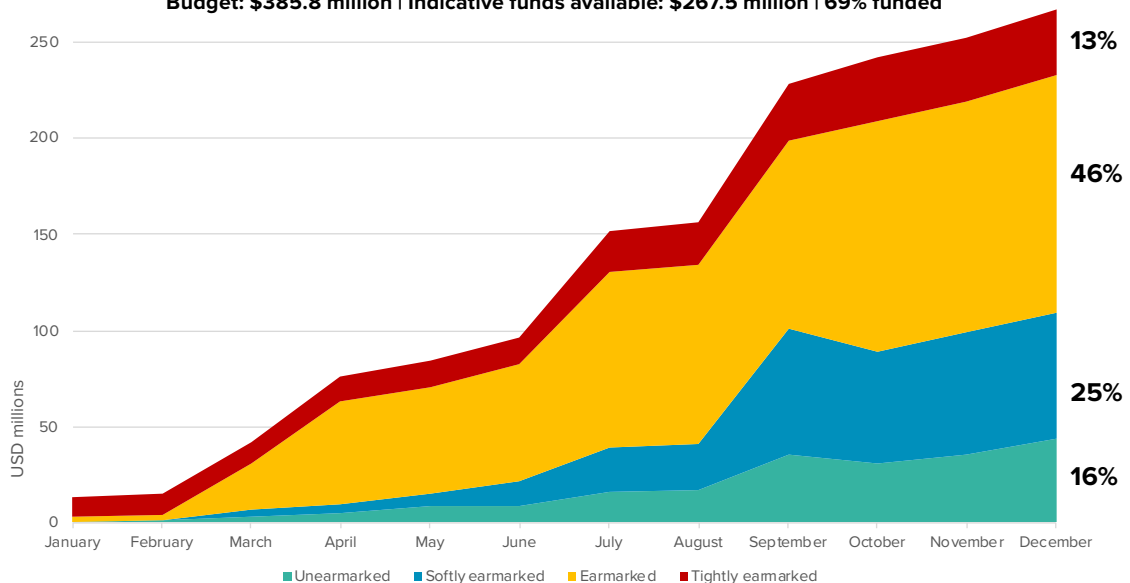
Assistance in the Americas

The Americas was the region allocated the highest amount of flexible funding: 41% of its final allocation was either unearmarked, or softly earmarked funding. Given the sheer breadth of displacement across the Americas, with millions of people on the move from the Venezuela and North of Central America situations, funding at the situation level was critical. This is where softly earmarked funding was particularly useful, with UNHCR able to provide assistance across multiple countries, wherever people of concern had found

safety. It allowed UNHCR to step up monitoring at borders, where it was able to provide emergency assistance, protection and counselling, and strengthen and expand its network of cash assistance. It also enabled UNHCR to strengthen assistance to asylum systems or assist national authorities with registration, with several countries adopting UNHCR's PRIMES registration system, itself developed over several years using unearmarked funding, and an investment which has more than paid off.

Month-by-month indicative allocation to the Americas

Budget: \$385.8 million | Indicative funds available: \$267.5 million | 69% funded



Supporting a global UNHCR – examples of the extent and breadth of the global programmes

Global programmes support field operations through policy development and technical support in priority areas. They are designed to be implemented at the field level but are budgeted for and managed by Divisions at Headquarters. With a strong protection and solutions orientation, the programmes strengthen delivery and ensure equity, access, inclusion, meaningful community participation and community empowerment

through the utilization of the age, gender and diversity approach. The technical interventions range from lifesaving responses and measures to reduce sexual and gender-based violence, to strengthening access to solutions for refugees and other people of concern and reducing the environmental impact of refugee settlements and providing sustainable energy.



Families displaced by Cyclone Idai take their UNHCR solar lanterns back to their tents to charge in Picoco camp, Beira, Mozambique.

© UNHCR/LISSA EVERETT

The global programmes enable a range of training activities on issues such as the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence and gender equality. They also design and test programmes incorporating best practice for use in operations, which are then improved on and replicated elsewhere, such as on the best use of cash assistance, or how to link cash assistance to shelter so as to enable better integration and coordination of activities and outcomes.

The global programmes were provided a final allocation of 27% of all of UNHCR's flexible funding. Taking the unearmarked carry-over into account, \$286.1 million in unearmarked funding was allocated to global programmes, or 43% of expenditure. A further \$42.8 million in softly earmarked funding was also allocated, or 8%. In total, 43% of unearmarked funding and 8% of softly earmarked funds were ultimately allocated to the global programmes.

Supporting core protection activities

A good part of the resettlement deployment scheme was covered by unearmarked funding. For example, field operations were reinforced in a cost-effective and flexible manner with the deployment of experts from the Global Resettlement Deployment Scheme. These experts contributed to the majority of submissions of more than 81,000 refugees and assisted operations in the areas of child protection, registration and refugee status determination, deploying for a total of 1,650 deployment months.

Unearmarked funding also covered the production of country of origin information papers. In 2019, these were developed for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, South Sudan, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and were indispensable for use in countries of asylum and before regional bodies, first-instance decision makers, judges, tribunals, and lawyers. Unearmarked funding covered UNHCR's contributions to research on policy and law issues in partnership with academia. It also covered activities relating to UNHCR's work with people who are LGBTI; the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment; strengthened UNHCR's accountability to persons of concern through the collection of best practices, training, and consultations with partner agencies.

Unearmarked funding was used for the San Remo statelessness course aimed primarily at government officials (globally) with responsibility for statelessness and nationality law matters, a critical topic for the success of the #IBelong Campaign to end statelessness. Training on UNHCR's Anti-Fraud Policy was provided to 65 senior protection staff, improving compliance rates and strengthening awareness of fraud risks in protection processes with operations and bureaux.



Gift, a 14-year-old South Sudanese refugee, attends school in Biringi refugee settlement, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Gift has been the best student in his class for the past three years, excelling at French.

© UNHCR/JOHN WESSELS

Building better futures with education

The Secondary Education and Youth Initiative was able to support projects in four countries in 2019 thanks to flexible funding. These were in Kenya, supporting the Ministry of Education to include refugees in the roll out of the revised national curriculum; in Cameroon, conducting an independent study on access to secondary education to develop a joint action plan with the Ministry of Education in 2021 to boost enrollment; in Zambia, piloting means of providing income-generating activities for adolescent girls at risk of drop-out and implementing safety measures in boarding schools; and in Ethiopia, rehabilitating and constructing school infrastructure.

Moreover, the DAFI scholarship programme was able to support 8,347 refugee youth to access higher education in 54 countries of asylum. 40% of the students were female and 2,656 newly enrolled in the year. Unearmarked funds were also used to the development of the Refugee Education Management Information System (REMIS), a tool to collect and analyze refugee education data.

Real-time monitoring of WASH services

Supported by flexible funding, UNHCR launched a pilot to test the viability of real-time remote monitoring technologies for water trucking operations in Iraq and Uganda. The technologies allow for monitoring of static and mobile water tankers to ensure that water supply services are meeting UNHCR standards. In addition, these technologies have the potential to improve cost efficiency and operational effectiveness for the delivery of all basic services to refugees and host communities, particularly when access to sites is restricted due to violence, conflict, or disease outbreaks.

UNHCR and its partners have been expanding this portfolio of real-time monitoring, including testing different sensor applications which would allow for measuring of water quality, environmental impact, refugee satisfaction with services, and more. By the end of 2020, UNHCR aims to have scaled up the pilot by installing over 1,300 smart sensors in six countries.



© UNHCR/ACHILLEAS ZAVALLIS

Asylum-seekers hold cash cards outside a UNHCR office at the Vathy Reception and Identification centre on Samos, Greece.

Cash assistance for speed and efficiency in response

Without flexible funding, UNHCR's work to improve the speed and efficiency with which it uses cash to assist people of concern would not have advanced in the way it has these past several years.

The Common Cash Statement, which was launched in 2018, improves complementarities, synergies and accountabilities among UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA and WFP) and other organizations, building on good practice and collaboration in countries such as Greece, Jordan and Lebanon.

In 2019, the four agencies made significant progress, including joining forces on transfer mechanisms in over 25 countries in line with new joint procurement guidance, allowing the people UNHCR serves to access cash assistance in a simplified and coordinated manner through one mechanism. Significant investments were made in interoperable systems, above all between WFP's SCOPE and UNHCR's PRIMES, allowing them to track who is getting what where and from whom,

therefore increasing efficiency in cash assistance. These investments were made possible thanks to the investments in systems using flexible funding.

As part of its corporate data eco-system, UNHCR developed CashAssist, UNHCR's Cash Management System, which ensures that cash transfers are made to refugees, IDPs and others of concern in a timely, efficient and accurate manner while avoiding duplication and minimizing fraud. Through the support of flexible funding, by the end of 2019, CashAssist had been rolled out in ten operations, which now are able to populate beneficiary data from ProGres v4 (or other tools) and calculate the amount of cash assistance to be paid to the beneficiaries. UNHCR plans a rapid roll out of CashAssist to another 72 operations in the coming two years and has extended the development and use of CashAssist to UNICEF. This is a major contribution toward the implementation of the Common Cash Statement in operations, and a good example of the search for efficiencies.



A young refugee from South Sudan plays outside his newly-constructed home, built as part of the cash for shelter project in Kalobeyei settlement, Kenya.

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Cash for shelter in Kenya

The cash for shelter project in Kalobeyei, north-western Kenya, highlights how UNHCR used unearmarked funding to provide cash assistance to help refugees transition to resilience and self-reliance, in this case, through inclusion within the host community.

UNHCR provided 730 refugee households with cash for shelter to ensure safe and dignified housing while reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance and addressing protection concerns. The project provided value for money as refugees built the permanent shelters at 11-14% lower costs than implementing partners, and also built a compound of shelters consisting of 12 to 14 shelters in an average of 22 days. This efficient and effective use of funds allowed refugees to spend the remaining money on home improvements or other basic needs, benefitting the local economy and improving social cohesion.

Refugees received the cash through regular bank accounts, furthering their financial inclusion with access to banking services. The project also empowered refugees to deal directly with private sector providers such as masons and suppliers of building materials, and pay for the goods and services, contributing to the local economy. Biometric identification during the verification process and the opening of bank accounts reduced fraud and improved transparency.

The project was a paradigm shift from the traditional refugee camp planning process. It also demonstrates a range of UNHCR activities such as biometrics; public-private partnerships, with local government authorities providing land, and a Kenyan bank acting as financial service provider; the institutional priority given to use of cash-based interventions where feasible and appropriate; and it was an example of how UNHCR communicates with communities.



CONCLUSION

Maintaining UNHCR's commitment to work according to needs means being able to set operational ambitions based on the specific context and the ability to deliver. It means proper preparedness, staying and delivering protection and assistance to people of concern during emergencies, and supporting resilience and access to solutions for people of concern after the initial emergency phase has passed.

While welcome if negotiated appropriately, earmarked resources carry higher operational and efficiency costs, often resulting in complex and additional reporting requirements that add expense and challenge to UNHCR's financial and operational systems. Unlike flexible funding, earmarked funds restrict UNHCR's ability to respond quickly when faced with changing contexts and when needs emerge. Flexible resources enable UNHCR to take a comprehensive and holistic approach to resource allocation—and provide resources where the needs and the impact greatest. If the proportion of flexible—especially unearmarked—funding continues to decrease and donor preferences do not align with UNHCR's own prioritization, the capacity to respond to such needs also decreases.

As partial funding necessitates stricter prioritization, this scenario creates extra challenges for UNHCR in pursuing approaches that maximize impact. UNHCR without flexible funding—without, as well, the signal of support that type of funding provides both implicitly and explicitly—would be a very different organization. It would not be the global organization it is, nor would it be able to exercise and fulfill to the extent it currently can the unique mandate given it. Aside from any impact on UNHCR itself, the greatest impact of a lack of flexible funding would be felt by people of concern themselves.

To all donors—governmental and private—of unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, UNHCR extends its most sincere thanks.

Annexes

TABLE 11 | DONORS CONTRIBUTING OVER \$100,000 IN FLEXIBLE FUNDING | 2019

Donor (Ranked by size of flexible contribution)	Total Contribution	Unearmarked Contribution	Softly earmarked contribution	Tightly earmarked	Subtotal flexible contribution	Flexible contribution as % of donor's total contribution to UNHCR	Donor's flexible contribution as % of total flexible contribution to UNHCR	% increase / decrease from 2018
United States of America	1,706,832,053		377,724,100	29,913,514	377,724,100	22%	30%	-19%
Sweden	142,556,147	99,823,837	14,425,022	11,807,452	114,248,860	80%	9%	-2%
Germany	390,479,234	28,935,146	72,503,211	41,562,076	101,438,357	26%	8%	-31%
España con ACNUR (National Partner in Spain)	92,406,228	82,982,576	6,990,197	1,686,883	89,972,773	97%	7%	0%
Norway	94,345,776	44,491,277	8,200,743	5,807,637	52,692,021	56%	4%	2%
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	47,369,647	41,768,384	5,263,019	35,725	47,031,403	99%	4%	8%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	122,408,890	44,625,730		34,773,933	44,625,730	36%	4%	-2%
Netherlands	72,362,386	43,098,218		27,653,733	43,098,218	60%	3%	-10%
Denmark	91,641,152	24,393,962	11,286,117	22,384,960	35,680,079	39%	3%	-17%
Japan	126,466,093	25,661,893	8,127,145	85,757,777	33,789,037	27%	3%	2%
Japan for UNHCR	29,780,084	28,656,058	1,088,666		29,744,725	100%	2%	20%
UNO- Flüchtlingshilfe (National Partner in Germany)	27,601,051	2,232,143	23,498,390	965,656	25,730,532	93%	2%	45%
USA for UNHCR	33,898,591	19,043,325	2,968,402	7,856,786	22,011,727	65%	2%	10%
Sweden for UNHCR	22,687,329	17,804,880	4,200,336	100,807	22,005,216	97%	2%	6%
Private donors in Italy	22,318,676	20,115,285	959,428	1,163,562	21,074,713	94%	2%	-6%
Canada	59,732,515	9,251,101	8,054,711	881,001	17,305,813	29%	1%	10%
Finland	22,500,245	7,786,429	8,295,882	300,025	16,082,311	71%	1%	-18%
Switzerland	41,688,356	15,060,241		8,082,606	15,060,241	36%	1%	-4%
Australia for UNHCR	16,218,000		15,002,969	870,819	15,002,969	93%	1%	-13%
France	40,652,187	14,000,000		2,549,915	14,000,000	34%	1%	None
Private donors in China	11,668,092	10,010,042	1,352,804	234,331	11,362,846	97%	1%	15%
Ireland	18,105,393	10,227,273	1,122,334	2,640,974	11,349,607	63%	1%	31%
Italy	47,331,349	10,000,000	368,098	34,407,134	10,368,098	22%	1%	-7%
Belgium	22,034,357	9,876,543		12,157,814	9,876,543	45%	1%	None
Qatar	20,535,000	8,200,000		12,335,000	8,200,000	40%	1%	4000%
Kuwait	20,115,400	750,000	7,000,000	39,490	7,750,000	39%	1%	29%
Australia	28,652,493	7,326,007		1,083,004	7,326,007	26%	1%	94%
Private donors in Canada	8,370,524	5,461,292	1,861,503	488,201	7,322,795	87%	1%	-6%

TABLE 11 | DONORS CONTRIBUTING OVER \$100,000 IN FLEXIBLE FUNDING | 2019

Donor (Ranked by size of flexible contribution)	Total Contribution	Unearmarked Contribution	Softly earmarked contribution	Tightly earmarked	Subtotal flexible contribution	Flexible contribution as % of donor's total contribution to UNHCR	Donor's flexible contribution as % of total flexible contribution to UNHCR	% increase / decrease from 2018
New Zealand	6,715,573	4,098,361	2,617,213		6,715,573	100%	1%	68%
Private donors in the Netherlands	9,397,741	4,235,522	304,532	4,857,062	4,540,055	48%	*	7%
Private donors in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,948,261	1,387,151	2,294,513	2,237,864	3,681,664	62%	*	43%
Luxembourg	10,361,584	2,224,694	1,307,531	2,697,559	3,532,225	34%	*	-2%
Republic of Korea	25,850,008	3,260,000		7,827,891	3,260,000	13%	*	-4%
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	4,851,349	928,809	1,420,981	2,342,289	2,349,790	48%	*	96%
Private donors in Malaysia	1,833,778	1,714,327		119,451	1,714,327	93%	*	116%
Private donors in Switzerland	2,945,981	943,012	735,659	1,168,013	1,678,671	57%	*	-75%
Private donors in Thailand	6,443,383		1,405,327	6,631	1,405,327	22%	*	102%
Private donors in Lebanon	2,397,390	541,691	795,180	941,824	1,336,871	56%	*	164%
Private donors in the Philippines	1,659,071	1,200,337	35,020		1,235,356	74%	*	39%
Private donors in France	1,537,396	966,902	254,528	41,272	1,221,430	79%	*	48%
Private donors in Japan	6,742,692	50,077	1,027,305	5,655,650	1,077,382	16%	*	2022%
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	1,966,825	445,506	584,156	872,746	1,029,662	52%	*	198%
Saudi Arabia	37,014,001	1,000,000		12,164,001	1,000,000	3%	*	None
Russian Federation	2,000,000	550,000	300,000	200,000	850,000	43%	*	None
China	1,924,229		800,000	1,124,229	800,000	42%	*	None
Poland	850,523		763,523	87,000	763,523	90%	*	105%
Iceland	875,303	409,400	249,314		658,714	75%	*	-12%
Austria	3,956,389	510,808	113,766	234,268	624,573	16%	*	-1%
Czechia	4,826,684		427,185	2,193,388	427,185	9%	*	87%
UK for UNHCR	409,464	409,464			409,464	100%	*	N/A
Liechtenstein	403,226	100,806	302,419		403,226	100%	*	165%
Private donors in Brazil	1,872,832	368,231	34,068		402,299	21%	*	24%
Private donors in Singapore	330,488	254,778	65,393		320,171	97%	*	369%
Turkey	300,000	300,000			300,000	100%	*	None

TABLE 1 | DONORS CONTRIBUTING OVER \$100,000 IN FLEXIBLE FUNDING | 2019

Donor (Ranked by size of flexible contribution)	Total Contribution	Unearmarked Contribution	Softly earmarked contribution	Tightly earmarked	Subtotal flexible contribution	Flexible contribution as % of donor's total contribution to UNHCR	Donor's flexible contribution as % of total flexible contribution to UNHCR	% increase / decrease from 2018
Private donors in Greece	294,329	252,120	42,209		294,329	100%	*	273%
Private donors in Kuwait	1,978,179	112,116	147,493	1,656,697	259,609	13%	*	106%
Private donors in Egypt	939,816	50,755	182,333	570,204	233,088	25%	*	660%
United Arab Emirates	2,812,175	200,000		2,612,175	200,000	7%	*	None
Estonia	477,547	113,636	83,426		197,062	41%	*	66%
Malta	310,140	34,247	141,118	51,195	175,365	57%	*	-9%
Private donors in Oman	262,765	84,920	87,508	71,849	172,428	66%	*	129%
Argentina	267,100	160,000		107,100	160,000	60%	*	-57%
Peru	129,933	129,933			129,933	100%	*	N/A
Private donors in Kenya	208,098	64,250	48,030	95,787	112,281	54%	*	46%
Algeria	100,000	100,000			100,000	100%	*	None
Subtotal donors contributing over \$100,000 in flexible funding	3,531,951,503	658,783,498	596,862,808	397,476,961	1,255,646,305	36%	100%	
All other donors	685,231,523	713,544	336,515	15,483,415	1,050,060	5%	0%	
Grand Total	4,217,183,026	659,497,042	597,199,323	1,256,696,365	30%	100%	-8%	-8%

* Contribution less than 1%

TABLE 2 | TOP DONORS OF UNEARMARKED FUNDING | 2019

Donor	Rank	Amount	Donor	Rank	Amount
Sweden	1	99,823,837	Private donors in Italy	11	20,088,746
España con ACNUR (National Partner in Spain)	2	82,982,576	USA for UNHCR	12	18,122,525
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3	44,625,730	Sweden for UNHCR	13	15,604,233
Norway	4	44,491,277	Switzerland	14	15,060,241
Netherlands	5	43,098,218	France	15	14,000,000
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	6	41,768,384	Ireland	16	10,227,273
Germany	7	28,935,146	Private donors in China	17	10,010,042
Japan for UNHCR	8	28,356,058	Italy	18	10,000,000
Japan	9	25,661,893	Belgium	19	9,876,543
Denmark	10	24,393,962	Canada	20	9,251,101

TABLE 3 | DONORS OF MULTI-YEAR FUNDING | 2019 | USD¹

DONOR	2019	2020	2021	2022 onwards	TOTAL ²
Netherlands	65,850,489	66,454,572	54,834,992	26,403,654	213,543,707
Sweden	105,529,231	85,892,210			191,421,441
Denmark	12,176,459	80,654,252	75,099,396		167,930,107
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	70,445,095	65,137,696	18,785,653	9,404,579	163,773,024
Germany	95,024,803	50,066,728	9,606,017	1,061,559	155,759,107
Switzerland	29,828,695	31,200,031	32,753,327	34,800,409	128,582,462
European Union	45,735,662	26,416,041	10,711,626		82,863,330
Canada	26,151,477	22,186,140	18,269,187		66,606,804
Republic of Korea	13,536,616	7,741,433	1,520,500	184,000	22,982,549
Belgium	12,220,293	10,657,793			22,878,086
Qatar	8,000,000	8,000,000			16,000,000
Luxembourg	6,276,151	6,276,151			12,552,301
New Zealand	4,098,361	4,098,361	4,098,361		12,295,082
Italy	8,750,492	2,463,842	34,540		11,248,874
IKEA Foundation	3,923,069	4,096,045	2,326,872		10,345,986
Spain	6,080,050	2,657,826	423,721	476,499	9,638,096
Australia	6,206,794	677,966	677,966	677,966	8,240,692
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	341,980	4,145,916	2,918,601		7,406,496
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		6,000,000
Education Cannot Wait	1,760,063	2,426,655	1,077,189		5,263,908
Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls	1,586,396	1,185,450			2,771,846
UN-Habitat	2,209,438	397,405			2,606,843
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	1,038,823	933,296	378,404	26,793	2,377,315
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	690,084	679,305	807,735	18,346	2,195,470
Iceland		500,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Úsine Foundation	645,875	645,875	645,875		1,937,626
Norway	1,411,139	395,964	100,001		1,907,103
International Olympic Committee	762,495	460,740	213,260		1,436,495
Austria	1,398,581				1,398,581
African Development Bank	734,090	661,690			1,395,780
Tamer Family Foundation	257,095	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,007,095
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	333,379	566,621			900,000
Monaco	420,974	350,431	111,483		882,888
Said Foundation	356,910	249,508	187,254	62,500	856,172
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	797,258	50,000			847,258
The Hands Up Foundation	463,821	249,015	124,508		837,344
World Food Programme	778,084	51,555			829,639
United Nations Foundation	427,780	322,220			750,000
Fondation BNP Paribas	224,467	224,467	224,467		673,401
Ireland		263,857	263,857		527,714

TABLE 3 | DONORS OF MULTI-YEAR FUNDING | 2019 | USD¹

DONOR	2019	2020	2021	2022 onwards	TOTAL ²
United Nations Office for Project Services	516,206				516,206
Athmar Holding (AH)	367,000	70,000	70,000		507,000
Alghanim Industries	500,000				500,000
Asfari Foundation	231,910	124,508	62,254		418,672
Educate a Child Programme (EAC/ EAA)	410,433				410,433
Falcon Trading Group	200,000	200,000			400,000
Morneau Shepell	198,556	198,556			397,112
Shih Wing Ching Foundation	121,644	120,000	120,000		361,644
United Nations Development Programme	131,028	100,518	89,241		320,787
Intern.Humanitarian & Charity Organiz.	20,000	268,900			288,900
International Organization for Migration	87,739	88,469	88,469		264,676
United Nations Joint SDG Fund		121,756	121,756		243,511
RUSSING Group		100,000	100,000		200,000
World Health Organization	33,294	66,587	66,587	33,294	199,762
One UN Fund	139,489				139,489
United Nations Albania SDG Acceleration Fund		125,000			125,000
UN Women	56,818	56,818			113,636
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	108,070				108,070
The Einar Belvén Foundation	106,998				106,998
Portugal		104,413			104,413
Compagnie Privée de Conseils et d'Invest	40,040	60,060			100,100
Krueger Foundation	100,000				100,000
Fondation SNCF	28,409	28,409			56,818
Japan	51,365				51,365
The L'OREAL Foundation	24,444	25,556			50,000
Allen & Overy LLP	32,342	16,171			48,512
NCSOFT Cultural Foundation		24,482	10,700		35,182
Micys Company S.p.A.	26,539				26,539
SAP United Kingdom and Ireland	25,000				25,000
TOTAL	542,029,793	493,587,259	239,673,796	74,399,599	1,349,690,448

Notes:

1. All dollar amounts are for activities with implementation in the year shown. They can include amounts acknowledged in past years.
2. The total represents the sum of multi-year contributions for activities with implementation in 2019 onwards as at 31 December 2019.

TABLE 4 | SOURCES OF FUNDING | 2019 | USD thousands

	SOURCE OF FUNDING									TOTAL
	Carry-over from prior years		Voluntary cash contributions			Voluntary in-kind contributions	Programme support costs	United Nations Regular Budget	Other income ²	
	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Earmarked	Softly earmarked ¹	Unearmarked					
FIELD OPERATIONS										
Africa	91,197	50,002	693,218	250,051	163,007	6,972	17,644		49,234	1,321,325
Americas	14,580	6,813	130,673	56,470	22,522	1,020	3,479		16,096	251,654
Asia and the Pacific	27,694	6,965	248,141	66,633	29,202	270	3,960		3,590	386,454
Europe	32,560	7,350	366,202	28,076	54,966	1,519	1,940		4,664	497,275
Middle East and North Africa	52,975	7,134	1,045,467	84,246	35,132	864	2,304		24,612	1,252,734
TOTAL FIELD OPERATIONS	219,006	78,263	2,483,700	485,475	304,829	10,646	29,327	-	98,196	3,709,442
Global Programmes	9,755	65,776	47,554	42,804	220,302	11,601			64,784	462,576
Headquarters	20		509			9,496	178,744	43,328	2,398	234,495
Operational Reserve and new or additional activities - mandate-related reserve										-
Junior Professional Officers Fund			8,778							8,778
TOTAL	228,782	144,039	2,540,541	528,279	525,131	31,742	208,072	43,328	165,378	4,415,291
%	5%	3%	58%	12%	12%	1%	5%	1%	4%	100%

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.

Note on 7% programme support costs

UNHCR applied a 7% programme support component to all earmarked contributions received, excluding in-kind contributions and JPOs in 2019. This policy is applied in order to ensure transparent, equitable and predictable coverage of Headquarters costs through a means that more accurately reflects the distribution of income and expenditure in UNHCR's operations across all four budget pillars. In 2019, this policy generated \$208 million, of which 86% was used to fund Headquarters expenditure, and the remainder redirected to fund expenditure in the field. To note in conclusion, by the end of the year, no unearmarked funding was used to fund expenses at Headquarters. Expenditure on global programmes, which are budgeted for and managed at headquarters but are designed to be implemented at the field level, were not funded from the 7% programme support costs.

As of 1 January 2020, the terminology used for the coverage of indirect costs changed to 'Indirect Support Cost', with a reduced fixed rate of 6.5% for funding these costs.

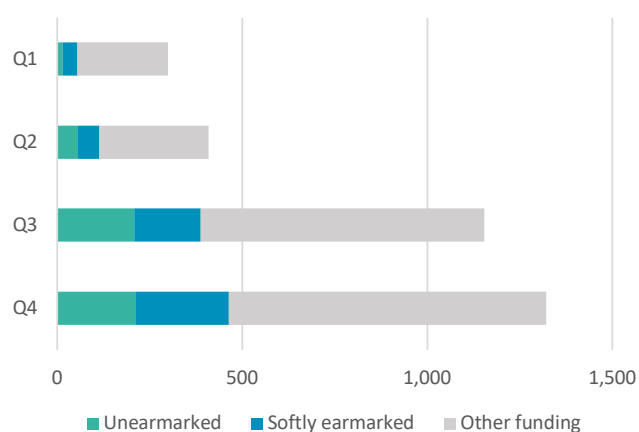
TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Field Operations			
Africa			
Central Africa and Great Lakes			
Burundi	387	10,190	10,577
Cameroon	1,330	13,786	15,116
Central African Republic	-	13,823	13,823
Democratic Republic of the Congo	38,401	19,830	58,231
Gabon	459	185	645
Rwanda	7,795	6,102	13,896
The Republic of the Congo	3,050	4,820	7,870
United Republic of Tanzania	6,099	2,204	8,303
Central Africa and Great Lakes Total	57,521	70,939	128,460
East and Horn of Africa			
Chad	15,818	9,319	25,138
Djibouti	-	1,799	1,799
Eritrea	208	1,231	1,439
Ethiopia	3,855	21,786	25,641
Ethiopia Regional Office	2,798	232	3,030
Kenya	14,193	30,704	44,897
Kenya Regional Office	3,421	442	3,862
Other countries in East and Horn of Africa	67	90	157
Somalia	2,552	5,987	8,539
South Sudan	47,823	16,293	64,115
Sudan	-	1,406	1,406
Uganda	-	23,209	23,209
East and Horn of Africa Total	90,735	112,497	203,233
Southern Africa			
Angola	3,351	6,741	10,092
Botswana	916	73	989
Malawi	6,226	1,602	7,827
Mozambique	2,026	1,132	3,158
South Africa Regional Office	11,197	3,769	14,966
Zambia	5,939	4,419	10,359
Zimbabwe	1,688	3,565	5,252
Southern Africa Total	31,342	21,301	52,643

TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
West Africa			
Benin	260	20	280
Burkina Faso	-	7,670	7,670
Côte d'Ivoire	4,023	4,679	8,702
Gambia	620	48	668
Ghana	4,154	1,442	5,596
Guinea	854	66	920
Guinea-Bissau	1,372	106	1,478
Liberia	5,572	2,065	7,637
Mali	1,384	812	2,196
Niger	1,389	5,441	6,829
Nigeria	3,052	19,316	22,368
Senegal	9,455	3,549	13,004
Sierra Leone	134	10	145
Togo	1,144	88	1,232
West Africa Total	33,411	45,313	78,724
Africa Total	213,009	250,051	463,060

AFRICA | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions



AFRICA | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent

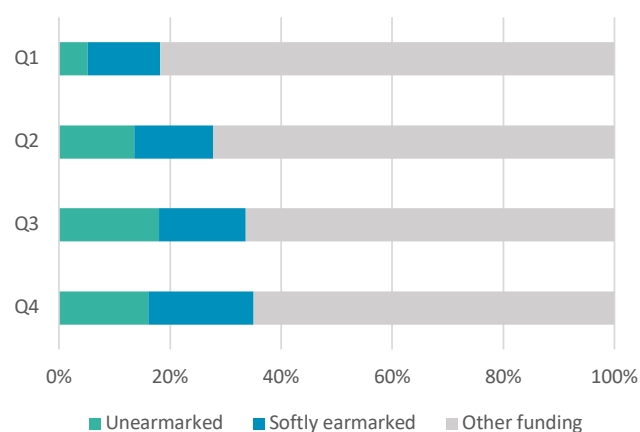
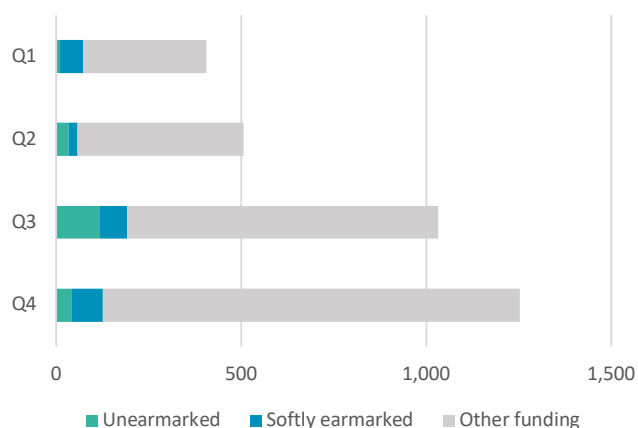


TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Field Operations			
Middle East and North Africa			
Middle East			
Iraq	-	7,354	7,354
Israel	2,749	178	2,927
Jordan	-	13,980	13,980
Lebanon	11,621	18,316	29,937
Regional Activities in the Middle East	3,111	1,774	4,885
Saudi Arabia	6,376	622	6,999
Syria Regional Refugee Coordination	137	15,373	15,510
Syrian Arab Republic	43	4,670	4,713
United Arab Emirates	2,458	208	2,667
Yemen	-	12,195	12,195
Middle East Total	26,496	74,670	101,166
North Africa			
Algeria	2,718	2,102	4,820
Egypt	1,190	129	1,319
Libya	-	2,500	2,500
Mauritania	5,517	1,731	7,247
Morocco	2,266	1,666	3,932
Tunisia	2,524	905	3,429
Western Sahara	1,555	542	2,097
North Africa Total	15,769	9,576	25,345
Middle East and North Africa Total	42,265	84,246	126,511

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions

**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent

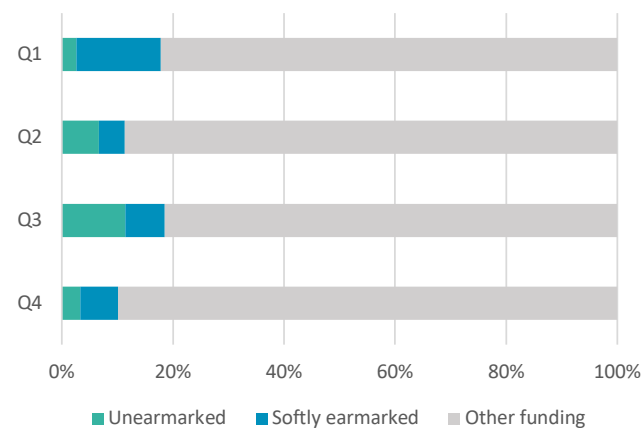
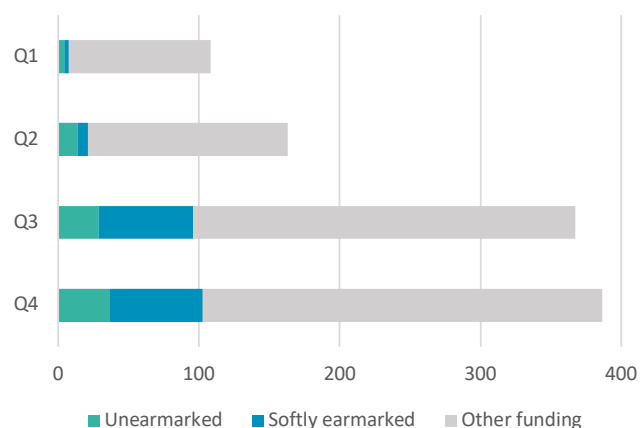


TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Field Operations			
Asia and the Pacific			
Central Asia			
Kazakhstan Regional Office	1,506	946	2,452
Kyrgyzstan	368	218	586
Tajikistan	1,034	612	1,646
Turkmenistan	-	7	7
Central Asia Total	2,908	1,782	4,691
East Asia and the Pacific			
Australia Regional Office	1,362	310	1,672
China	2,732	621	3,353
Regional Activities in East Asia and the Pacific	36	8	44
Japan	2,626	597	3,223
Republic of Korea	1,466	333	1,799
East Asia and the Pacific Total	8,222	1,869	10,091
South Asia			
India	2,839	2,224	5,063
Nepal	3,235	1,728	4,963
Sri Lanka	354	1,962	2,316
South Asia Total	6,429	5,914	12,343
South-West Asia			
Afghanistan	-	20,072	20,072
Islamic Republic of Iran	9,959	4,693	14,652
Pakistan	-	6,618	6,618
South-West Asia Total	9,959	31,383	41,342
South East Asia			
Bangladesh	-	5,123	5,123
Indonesia	719	3,947	4,665
Malaysia	3,086	5,227	8,313
Myanmar	-	3,100	3,100
Philippines	1,133	1,466	2,600
Thailand	1,798	4,878	6,677
Thailand Regional Office	1,912	1,942	3,854
South East Asia Total	8,648	25,684	34,332
Asia and the Pacific Total	36,166	66,633	102,799

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent

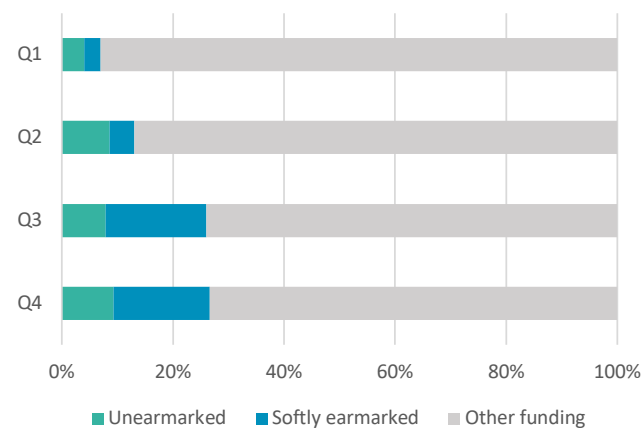


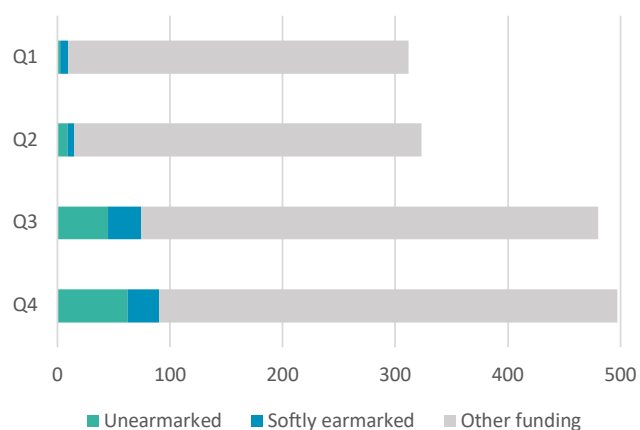
TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Field Operations			
Europe			
Eastern Europe			
Armenia	886	1,259	2,145
Azerbaijan	1,820	845	2,665
Belarus	775	465	1,241
Georgia	1,047	657	1,704
Russian Federation	3,947	513	4,460
Turkey	5,143	1,769	6,913
Ukraine	4,518	1,939	6,456
Eastern Europe Total	18,136	7,448	25,584
Northern, Western, Central and Southern Europe			
Austria	713	203	916
Belgium	5,325	2,170	7,495
Bulgaria	1,165	531	1,696
Croatia	1,346	310	1,656
Cyprus	1,129	521	1,650
Czech Republic	253	53	305
France	1,749	364	2,113
Germany	1,182	246	1,428
Greece	3,225	1,847	5,072
Hungary	2,512	1,051	3,563

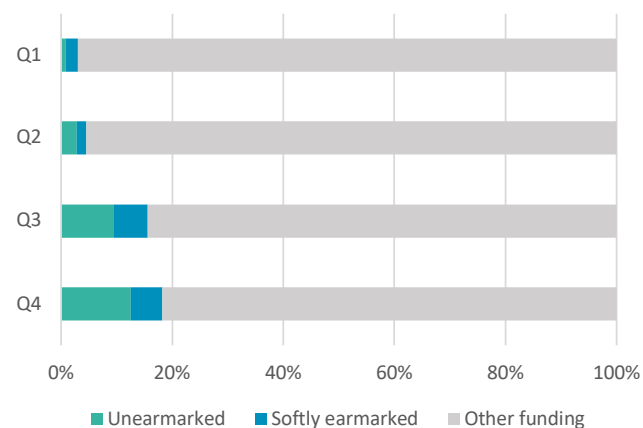
TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Ireland	368	76	444
Italy	6,312	2,365	8,676
Malta	630	237	867
Netherlands	526	118	644
Poland	554	115	669
Regional Activities in Europe	1,097	228	1,326
Republic of Moldova	141	211	352
Romania	1,586	330	1,916
Slovak Republic	84	17	101
Slovenia	112	23	135
Spain	1,865	1,046	2,910
Sweden Regional Office	2,436	1,039	3,475
Switzerland	849	176	1,025
United Kingdom	1,630	339	1,969
Northern, Western, Central and Southern Europe Total	36,789	13,616	50,405
South Eastern Europe			
Albania	-	68	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	431	318	749
Kosovo*	1,588	797	2,386
Montenegro	1,310	476	1,786
Republic of North Macedonia	830	1,691	2,520
Serbia	3,230	3,662	6,892
South Eastern Europe Total	7,390	7,012	14,402
Europe Total	62,315	28,076	90,391

EUROPE | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions



EUROPE | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent

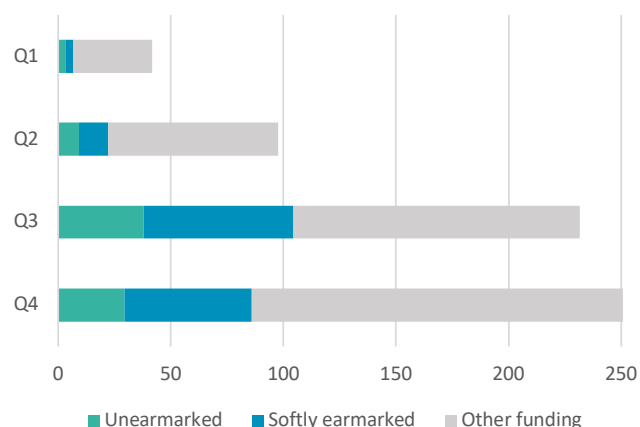


* Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Field Operations			
The Americas			
Americas Overall			
Regional Activities in the Americas	164	942	1,105
Americas Overall Total	164	942	1,105
Latin America			
Argentina Regional Office	2,746	3,593	6,339
Belize	2	709	710
Brazil	-	4,334	4,334
Colombia	3,360	11,055	14,415
Costa Rica	1,403	3,132	4,534
Costa Rica Regional Legal Unit	1,340	849	2,189
Ecuador	5,022	10,589	15,611
Mexico	-	2,093	2,093
Panama Regional Office	2,837	4,335	7,173
Peru	-	3,922	3,922
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1,051	6,792	7,843
Venezuela Regional Refugee Coordinator's Office	-	933	933
Latin America Total	17,761	52,334	70,095
North America and the Caribbean			
Canada	1,336	320	1,656
Dominican Republic	1,858	975	2,833
Washington DC Regional Office (inc. the Caribbean)	8,217	1,900	10,116
North America and the Caribbean Total	11,410	3,195	14,605
The Americas Total	29,335	56,470	85,805

THE AMERICAS | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions



THE AMERICAS | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent

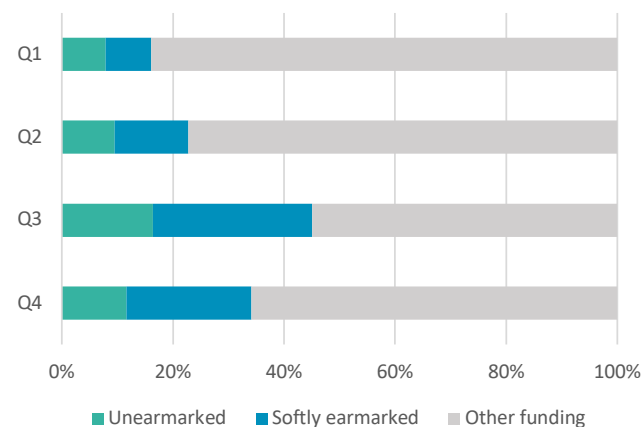
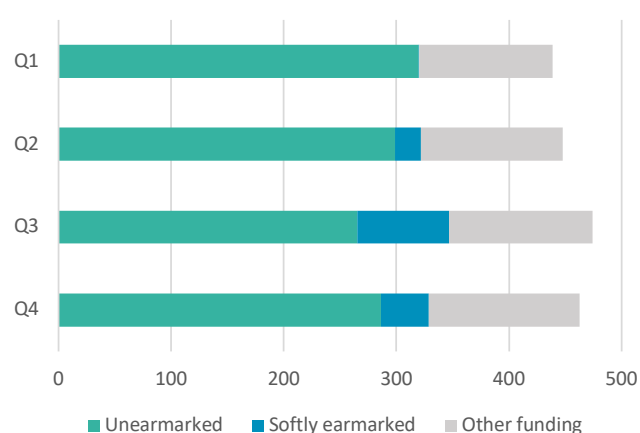


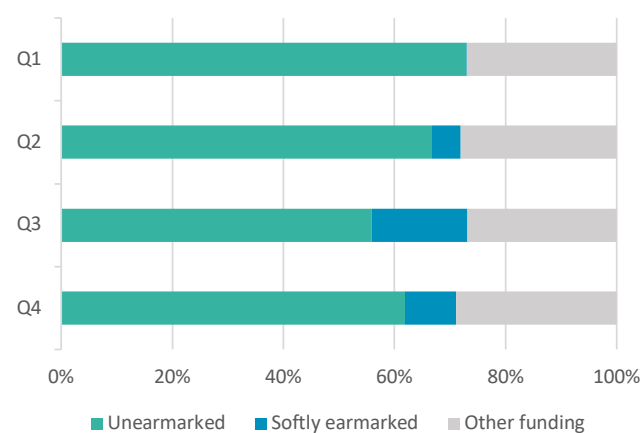
TABLE 5 | FINAL ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED FUNDS | 2019 | USD Thousands

Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Field Operations Total	383,091	485,475	868,566
Global Programmes Total	286,078	42,804	328,882

GLOBAL PROGRAMMES | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions

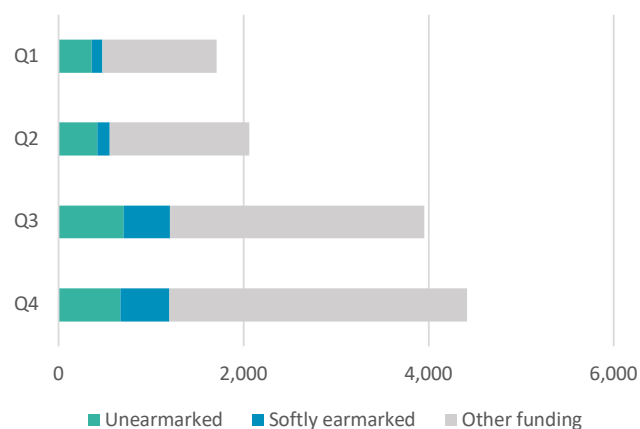


GLOBAL PROGRAMMES | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent

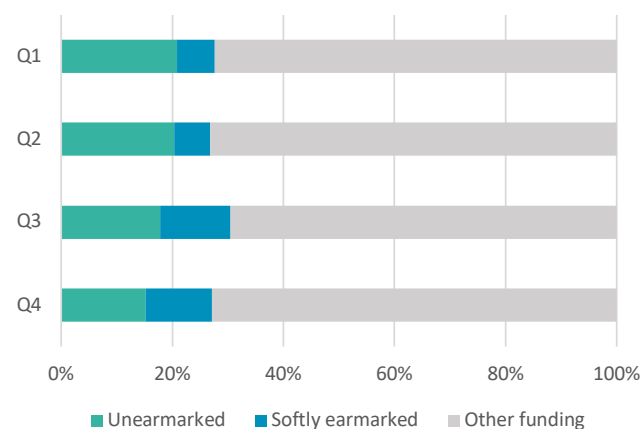


Region/Sub-region/Country	Unearmarked	Softly Earmarked	Total
Grand Total	669,169	528,279	1,197,448

GRAND TOTAL | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | USD millions



GRAND TOTAL | Flexible funding allocated per quarter against quarterly expenditure | Per cent



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