

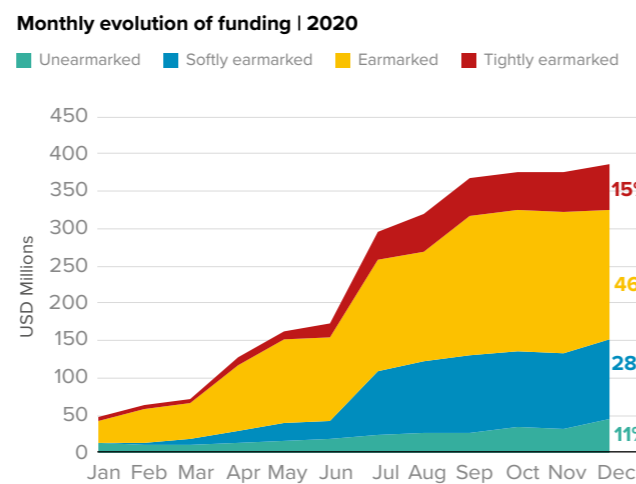
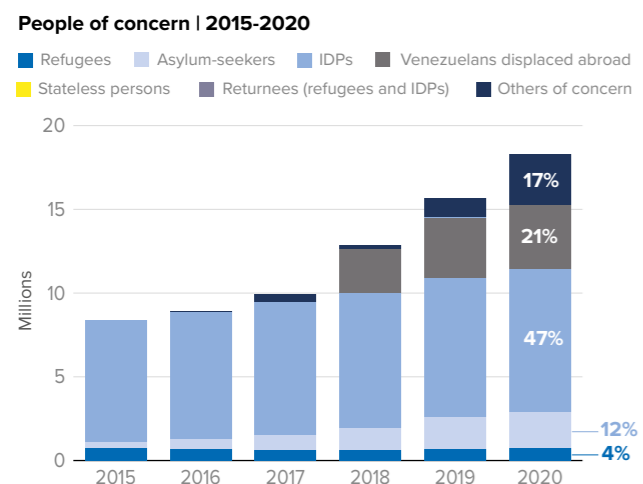
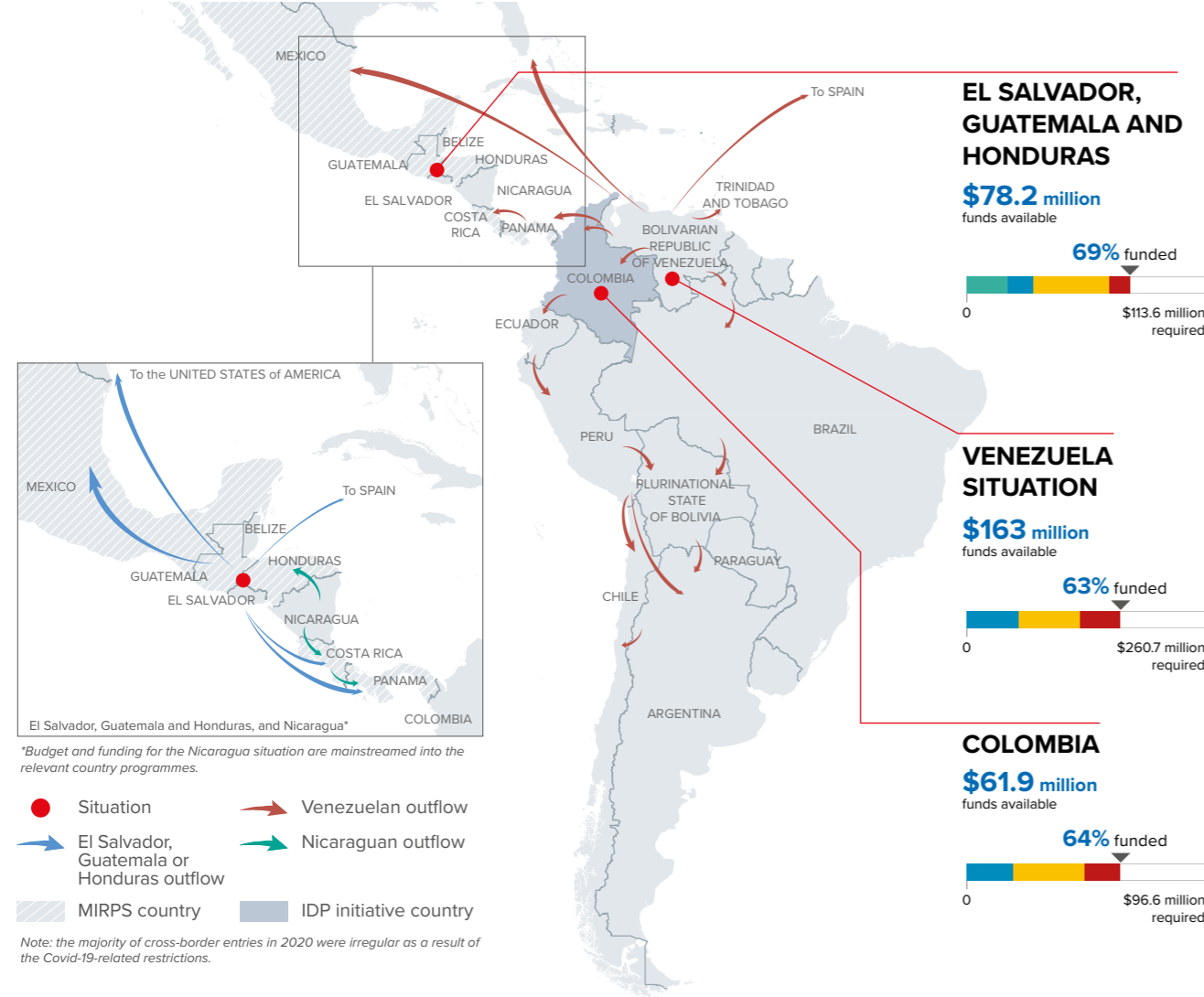
The Americas

“ We were making great progress towards integration in Chile, but the pandemic has changed our lives again. ”

—José Domingo Díaz, Venezuelan asylum-seeker in Chile

In May 2020, Venezuelan asylum-seeker José Domingo Díaz and his family had no family income, after José's new job opportunity in Santiago, Chile, disappeared because of the COVID-19 emergency. In Chile, UNHCR e-vouchers are helping families affected by the pandemic.

OVERVIEW AND KEY DATA IN THE AMERICAS IN 2020



MAJOR SITUATIONS IN 2020



5.4 million REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA GLOBALLY, OF WHOM 85% (4.6 MILLION) WERE IN HOST COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

171,000 REFUGEES

851,000 ASYLUM-SEEKERS

2.5 million RESIDENCY OR REGULAR STAY PERMITS ISSUED ACROSS THE REGION

VENEZUELA SITUATION

- \$14.2 million distributed in cash assistance.
- 148,114 refugees and migrants were provided with core relief items, such as blankets, mosquito nets or mats.
- 38,770 refugees and migrants were supported with collective shelter.

The outflow of over 5 million refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela represents the world's second-largest external displacement crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated risks, and many displaced Venezuelans lost their jobs and could not afford food or shelter. Facing eviction, exploitation and abuse, with limited or no access to health care or social protection, around 130,000 saw no option but to return when the pandemic struck, but increasing numbers left again as restrictions on movement eased. With borders still closed, movements were mostly irregular, adding to the risks. Within the country, UNHCR assisted 600,000 people at risk of displacement, on the move or returning in 2020.

UNHCR and IOM led the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform, coordinating the response for 3.18 million refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and host communities in 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries. UNHCR also boosted the Quito process and the organization of a donor conference that pledged \$2.8 billion in loans and donations for host governments and humanitarian partners.

**This figure includes Venezuelan migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers reported through the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.*



260,800 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM COLOMBIA GLOBALLY

8.3 million IDPs IN COLOMBIA

70,900 PEOPLE NEWLY DISPLACED IN INDIVIDUAL AND LARGE GROUP DISPLACEMENTS

COLOMBIA

- 1,552 individuals and 54 community-based organizations received training in self-governance, community participation and advocacy.
- 32,000 IDPs and host communities assisted with registration and documentation.
- 6,759 IDPs received free legal assistance.

COVID-19, new internal displacement and violence by irregular armed groups limited progress on solutions for IDPs. COVID-19-related restrictions constrained humanitarian access, as did irregular armed groups, who exerted control over communities and restricted the mobility of 61,450 people. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities along the Pacific Coast and in border areas were particularly affected. Despite national efforts to implement the Peace Agreement, the UN verification mission in Colombia reports 378 community leaders were killed since 2016. Also, according to OCHA, 165 people were victims of anti-personnel mines in 2020.

UNHCR complemented Colombia's institutional response, providing life-saving assistance and conducting protection monitoring. Collaboration with the Ombudsperson, local authorities and communities allowed the legalization of 18 informal settlements hosting IDPs and refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.



550,000 PEOPLE FROM EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS SOUGHT INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES, PRINCIPALLY IN THE AMERICAS

318,600 INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITHIN EL SALVADOR AND HONDURAS

EI SALVADOR, GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS

- \$13.1 million distributed in cash assistance.
- 85,000 individuals supported with reception.

Economic, political, humanitarian, social and climatic factors—combined with chronic gang violence, human rights violations and food insecurity—prompted large mixed movements and a steady exodus of individuals, families and unaccompanied children. Mexico registered 41,303 asylum claims in 2020, 58% of the 2019 figure, but substantially higher than in 2018 when the Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance registered 29,600 claims. With forced displacement increasing pressure on national protection and asylum systems regionally, the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (known as MIRPS for its Spanish acronym) sought to expand the operational capacity of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama to respond and find solutions. During El Salvador's rotating presidency, as part of the Global Refugee Forum commitments, a MIRPS Support Platform was created, with Spain currently holding the presidency.



70,800 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM NICARAGUA GLOBALLY

8,700 NICARAGUANS RECOGNIZED AS REFUGEES WORLDWIDE

NICARAGUA

With borders closed, the number of Nicaraguans seeking international protection grew slightly in 2020, despite COVID-19 and tropical storms compounded with a complex political and socioeconomic situation. In Costa Rica, UNHCR helped 6,537 Nicaraguan households with cash assistance. COVID-19-related border restrictions added risks to the use of irregular routes and limited the possibility to access asylum. Despite the efforts of host governments, the economic downturn caused by the pandemic prompted return movements in adverse conditions to Nicaragua.

UNHCR and partners sought to strengthen asylum systems in host countries, with cash assistance and Nicaraguans' inclusion in public health systems helping to facilitate their socioeconomic integration.

KEY RESULTS AND TRENDS IN 2020

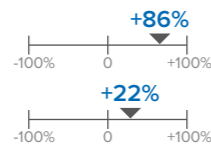
UNHCR'S PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE

REGISTRATION

1 million individual registration records in PRIMES proGres v4.

143,418 individuals (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES.

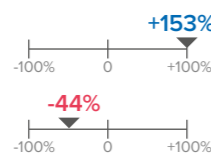
Evolution compared to 2019



PROTECTION

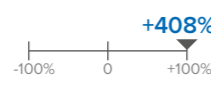
246,449 people of concern received legal assistance.

1,111 border monitoring visits conducted and recorded.



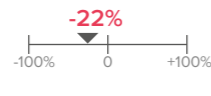
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

10,744 gender-based violence incidents reported for which survivors received psychosocial counselling.



CHILD PROTECTION

5,499 partner and government staff received training on child protection and children's rights.



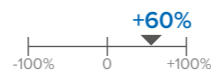
CASH ASSISTANCE

116,389 households supported with cash to meet basic needs.



CORE RELIEF ITEMS

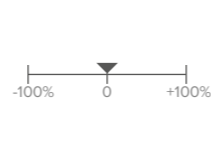
113,644 households received core relief items, including seasonal support.



SHELTER

246,490 individuals supported with reception conditions, including accommodation in reception/transit centres, emergency, transitional and long-term/permanent shelter.

Evolution compared to 2019



652 shelters or settlement infrastructure supported by UNHCR (constructed, rehabilitated, improved, maintained or established).



COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION

352 community-based committees, groups or other structures supported or strengthened.



286 projects supporting peaceful coexistence and benefiting local and displaced communities implemented.



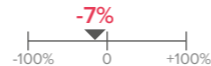
SELF-RELIANCE

35,239 people of concern advised on labour market.



RESETTLEMENT

1,894 resettlement submissions.

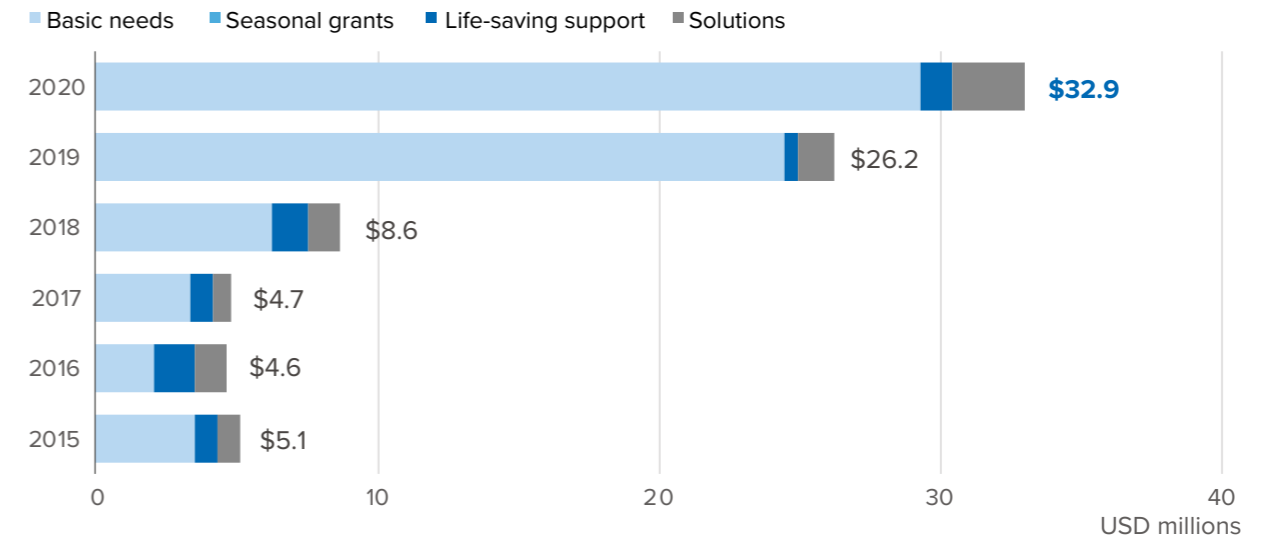


940 UNHCR-facilitated departures.

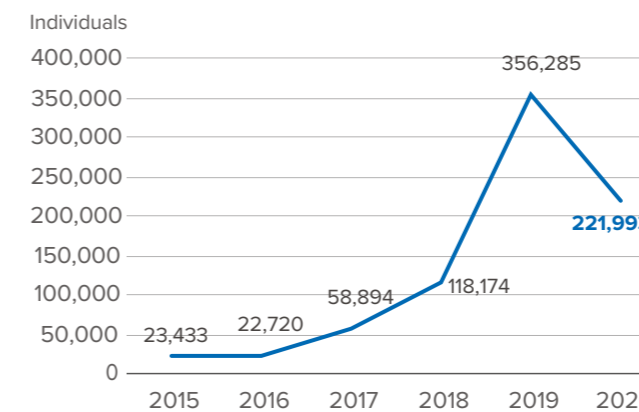


TRENDS IN RESPONSE

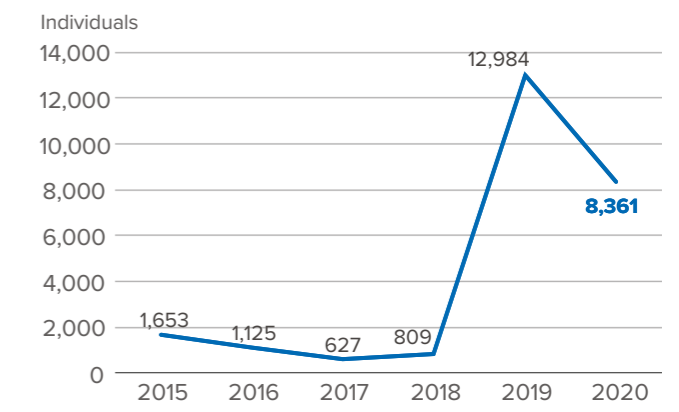
Cash assistance by sector | 2015-2020



Access to information on status determination procedures | 2015-2020*



People of concern provided with entrepreneurship training | 2015-2020



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

UNHCR'S COVID-19 RESPONSE



674,274 refugees, IDPs and other people of concern accessed protection services.



376,042 refugees, IDPs and other people of concern received cash assistance related to the impact of COVID-19.



76,447 women and girls accessed sexual and reproductive health services.



51,225 refugees and other people of concern provided with mental health and psychosocial support services.



27,482 children and youth supported with distance/home-based learning.



16 country operations reported all geographic areas inhabited by people of concern were reached by COVID-19 information campaigns.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

For more information on protection and solutions in Central America and Mexico, see Chapter 4 of the [2020 Global Trends](#) report



Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

UNHCR bolstered stretched asylum systems in the context of the pandemic. To contain COVID-19, governments in the region restricted movements, curtailed entry into their territory, and in some cases suspended or postponed asylum procedures, eligibility interviews and registration services. UNHCR promoted the adoption of innovative methods and technology to ensure access to asylum. Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay, among others, developed remote registration and eligibility interviews, while the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama extended the validity of personal documentation and/or work permits of asylum-seekers via an online system. Colombia, Ecuador and Peru extended the regularization process for Venezuelans.

Community outreach was expanded and UNHCR contributed to 187 support spaces across the region, providing information and essential services, as well as identification and referrals of persons at heightened risk. As the number of gender-based violence incidents increased in the region, the operations had to quickly adapt to increase aid offered to survivors of around 10,700 incidents through remote services, a 400% increase versus 2019.

Responding with life-saving assistance

UNHCR operations reacted quickly to the COVID-19 crisis with emergency assistance and engaged with various

stakeholders to seek longer-term solutions. Lack of documentation hindered access to basic services and often to health services. With refugees and migrants largely dependent upon the informal sector of the economy, up to 80% of refugees in the region are estimated to have lost their jobs in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. Protection risks rocketed up, particularly among vulnerable population groups, and UNHCR quickly adapted its services to prevent the risk of transmission, while maintaining identity-checking and anti-fraud mechanisms. As a result, 574,000 people received assistance after being registered by UNHCR and partners, a 238% increase versus 2019.

Cash assistance increased in its scope and reach and new delivery methods were added, with 374,000 people helped to afford shelter, food, water, electricity and transportation.

UNHCR stepped up its shelter response in border areas and in urban centres across 15 countries to reinforce 652 collective facilities, with the rehabilitation and improvement of temporary collective shelters, access to rental schemes and hotels for people suffering from evictions after losing their income, and the construction of community infrastructure. In Tapachula (Mexico) the first shelter receiving only refugees and asylum-seekers was opened.

UNHCR furthered health authorities' pandemic response with the expansion, renovation and/or construction of health infrastructure through 264 projects. In Ecuador, 183 refugee housing units were installed in 80 health centres and

24 hospitals to be used as resting, triage and isolation areas. Facilities receiving people in mixed movements in Panama were improved with the use of 48 refugee housing units. Around 77,000 people in dire need in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela benefited from the rehabilitation of 58 spaces such as temporary accommodation shelters, health care centres, schools, common spaces for the communities and shelter facilities for children, women and elderly.

Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

In a challenging scenario due to the severe socioeconomic impact of the pandemic, UNHCR worked with governments, communities, partners, development actors, the private sector, and international financial institutions towards the inclusion of refugees and migrants in national recovery plans and protection systems. Over 75,000 people affected by the economic shock caused by the pandemic received support to access jobs, run a business or have better opportunities for livelihoods.

The MIRPS and the Quito Process made "inclusion" one of their agenda items. In Ecuador, UNHCR advocacy resulted in regulatory changes that allowed asylum-seekers to open bank accounts with their country of origin identification document. In several countries in the region, such as Mexico and Peru, refugees and asylum-seekers with medical training were employed to help cope with the pandemic.

Despite the restrictions imposed during the pandemic, UNHCR identified, processed, and referred cases for resettlement programmes and for the protection transfer arrangements implemented in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

New pilot resettlement programmes were developed in Colombia and Peru for refugees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Additional third-country solutions, involving employment and education schemes, were explored with Canada to facilitate complementary pathways for skilled refugees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in countries of the Andean region.

Ensuring protection and durable solutions for IDPs

The Americas is home to around 8.6 million IDPs, whose lives worsened because of the impact of the pandemic. Under the 2019 [Policy on UNHCR's Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement](#), UNHCR bolstered the development of national legislation and policies in El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico in 2020.

As part of the Office's role in the MIRPS technical secretariat, together with the Organization of American States, UNHCR reinforced technical capacities of the Working Group on International Displacement, which brought together El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico, assisted by a high-level expert panel from Colombia. It held four work sessions and adopted policy recommendations on the use of information systems, planning and resource allocation and inter-institutional coordination.

UNHCR and the San Remo International Institute on Humanitarian Law organized training for government officials from Mexico and Central American countries. UNHCR contributed to an initiative launched by the Protection Cluster, marking the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, by sharing lessons learned in the Regional Exchange on Preventing and Addressing Internal Displacement in the Americas.

UNHCR implemented community-based initiatives to prevent displacement and protect those at heightened risk, such as children, youth, and community leaders. In El Salvador, the Active Families initiative helped 120 families of eight high-risk communities to gain awareness on rights of the displaced population, protection of children and prevention of gender-based violence.

The Office rapidly responded to the needs of those suffering the devastating impact of Tropical Storm Eta and Hurricane Iota in Honduras, many of whom were IDPs or at risk due to the deteriorating security situation and violence in their communities. In Colombia, progress in legalizing informal settlements—inhabited by Colombian IDPs and returnees and Venezuelan refugees and migrants—represented important steps towards solutions. Colombia’s Victims and Land Restitution Law was also extended until 2031.

Reducing and preventing statelessness

UNHCR strengthened its partnership with the Organization of American States’ Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas, and the Latin American and Caribbean Council for Civil Registration, Identity and Vital Statistics. This partnership helped towards achieving full access to documentation and civil registry services by people of concern and enhancing the capacity of national civil registries for the prevention and reduction of statelessness. As part of this collaboration, two joint reports were published: “[Emergency response of civil registry and identification offices during the COVID-19 pandemic: good practices, mechanisms and facilities implemented in the Americas](#)”, and “[Regional study on late birth registration, issuance of nationality documentation and statelessness](#)”.

In Argentina, the adoption of a new law allowed administrative procedures for late birth registration and the admission of evidence to prove the place of birth.

In Colombia, 50,791 children born in Colombia to Venezuelan parents acquired Colombian nationality by December 2020. Through the “Primero la Niñez” project, Mexico modified its constitution to allow the transfer of nationality by *jus sanguinis* to children of naturalized parents.

Implementing pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum

UNHCR furthered States and other actors in the implementation of the pledges submitted at the Global Refugee Forum and the High-Level Segment on Statelessness in the areas of asylum capacity-building, education, civil registration, jobs and livelihoods, infrastructure, access to services and inclusion on national systems and solutions and statelessness. As such, the Mexican national system for children and adolescents harmonized child, migration, and asylum legislation to eliminate child detention. Under the UNICEF-UNHCR blueprint, joint action plans were drafted in Ecuador and Honduras to benefit child asylum-seekers, refugees, returnees and IDPs with increased access to education, better water, sanitation and hygiene, and specialized protection services. As chair of the MIRPS Support Platform, Spain coordinated the provision of technical assistance and the exchange of good practice towards strengthening asylum systems in MIRPS countries.



Banco Itaú supports operation of a field hospital in Boa Vista, Brazil

Banco Itaú, one of the largest Brazilian banks, partnered with UNHCR to support the COVID-19 response plan for Venezuelans developed jointly by *Operação Acolhida*, the Brazilian Federal Response for Venezuelans, UN agencies and civil society, with the aim of assisting displaced Venezuelans. The partnership with Itaú provided multifaceted support towards the opening of a Field Hospital in Boa Vista: in-kind donation of hospital equipment and medication worth over \$2 million, funding for medical staff and protection items for COVID-19 prevention in the Amazonian region (\$440,000) and full review of the hospital’s medical protocols, endorsed by a leading Brazilian hospital (Hospital Sirio-Libanês).

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consequences of underfunding

The pandemic prompted UNHCR to re-prioritize activities to provide life-saving cash assistance or shelter to destitute refugees and the displaced population. Rather than suspend in-person activities to comply with health measures, it reshaped its services, operating protection and legal services remotely, and re-assigning funds from longer-term programmes towards life-saving needs.

The stretched budget meant start-up grants could not be offered to 4,000 refugees and migrants in Brazil. Nor could UNHCR assist 36,000 Colombian, Nicaraguan and Venezuelan people of concern with emergency unrestricted cash assistance or core relief items in border and urban reception areas in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador. Consequently, they lacked access to food, medicines or housing, and many resorted to sex for survival or endured abusive work conditions.

UNHCR was unable to set up national call centres and relied on individual partners and staff mobile numbers to serve refugees and migrants across Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In Colombia, a three-month pilot with a professional service provider was launched in the border city of Cúcuta, though the lack of funds prevented its expansion to other locations.

As countries struggled to make civil registration COVID-19-compliant, UNHCR’s technical and material support might have reduced the potential for statelessness for new-borns of refugee and migrant parents, particularly in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, but also for children of Venezuelan parents in other countries.

UNHCR sought to support safe houses for persons at heightened risk in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, but the challenge of COVID-19 prevention meant some struggled to stay open, and there was no funding for new ones.

Although indigenous people, Afro-Colombian people, women, LGBTIQ+ persons and youth were

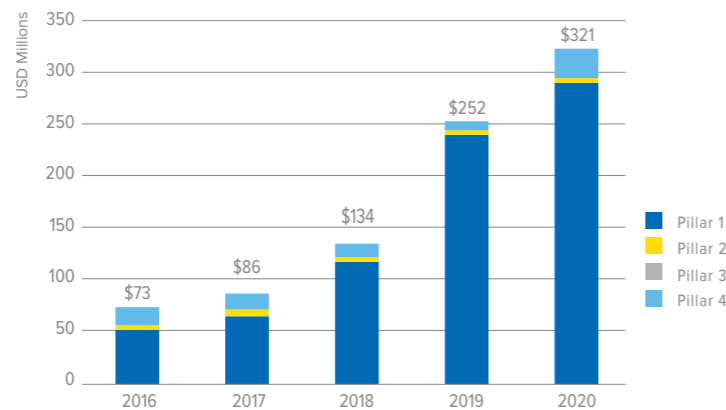
disproportionately affected by the armed conflict in Colombia, UNHCR had limited capacity to maintain solutions-oriented programmes for them.

Cases of gender-based violence spiked in countries with existing high incidence such as El Salvador and Guatemala, where more funds would have allowed UNHCR to strengthen its national response. In Ecuador, UNHCR was unable to provide specialized gender-based

services in areas where sexual exploitation networks operate, like Guayaquil or Manta.

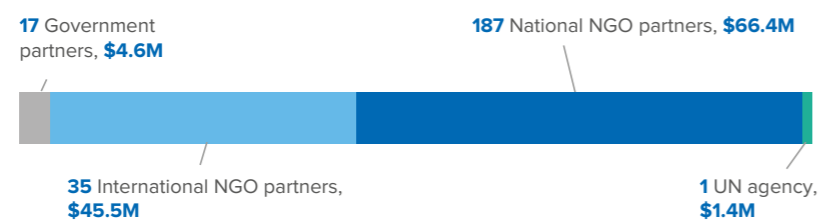
Most countries in the region imposed lockdowns and school suspensions to prevent COVID-19. UNHCR's assistance helped the most vulnerable families access remote schooling with tablets or Internet access. Others might have had similar help if funds had been available.

EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS | 2016-2020



EXPENDITURE VIA PARTNERS | 2020

\$117.9 million spent via **240** partners in the Americas



BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
Regional Bureau for the Americas ¹	Budget	19,215,254	-	-	-	19,215,254	3%	
	Expenditure	13,285,200	-	-	-	13,285,200	4%	69%
Regional activities for the Americas ¹	Budget	5,625,956	-	-	-	5,625,956	1%	
	Expenditure	4,685,461	-	-	-	4,685,461	1%	83%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	24,841,210	-	-	-	24,841,210	4%	
	Expenditure	17,970,661	-	-	-	17,970,661	6%	72%
LATIN AMERICA								
Argentina Multi-Country Office ²	Budget	25,550,650	-	-	-	25,550,650	4%	
	Expenditure	16,008,216	-	-	-	16,008,216	5%	63%
Brazil	Budget	46,613,056	-	-	-	46,613,056	8%	
	Expenditure	24,096,951	-	-	-	24,096,951	8%	52%
Colombia	Budget	85,541,869	-	-	11,095,654	96,637,523	16%	
	Expenditure	41,864,662	-	-	8,426,071	50,290,733	16%	52%
Costa Rica	Budget	26,852,308	-	-	-	26,852,308	4%	
	Expenditure	16,673,549	-	-	-	16,673,549	5%	62%
Ecuador	Budget	74,618,939	-	-	-	74,618,939	12%	
	Expenditure	33,153,954	-	-	-	33,153,954	10%	44%
Guatemala	Budget	34,628,455	-	-	-	34,628,455	6%	
	Expenditure	20,964,359	-	-	-	20,964,359	7%	61%
Honduras	Budget	-	-	-	21,973,913	21,973,913	4%	
	Expenditure	-	-	-	12,144,725	12,144,725	4%	55%
Mexico	Budget	65,212,229	-	-	-	65,212,229	11%	
	Expenditure	40,442,686	-	-	-	40,442,686	13%	62%
Panama Multi-Country Office ³	Budget	23,368,351	-	-	20,339,280	43,707,631	7%	
	Expenditure	10,914,003	-	-	8,336,224	19,250,226	6%	44%
Peru	Budget	48,625,534	-	-	-	48,625,534	8%	
	Expenditure	20,154,484	-	-	-	20,154,484	6%	41%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Budget	53,666,778	-	-	-	53,666,778	9%	
	Expenditure	25,693,893	-	-	-	25,693,893	8%	48%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	484,678,170	-	-	53,408,847	538,087,016	88%	
	Expenditure	249,966,756	-	-	28,907,020	278,873,775	87%	52%
NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Canada	Budget	2,643,481	-	-	-	2,643,481	0%	
	Expenditure	2,361,568	-	-	-	2,361,568	1%	89%
United States of America Multi-Country Office ⁴	Budget	39,933,167	6,333,500	-	-	46,266,666	8%	
	Expenditure	18,613,114	3,011,184	-	-	21,624,298	7%	47%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	42,576,647	6,333,500	-	-	48,910,147	8%	
	Expenditure	20,974,682	3,011,184	-	-	23,985,866	7%	49%
TOTAL	Budget	552,096,027	6,333,500	-	53,408,847	611,838,373	100%	
	Expenditure	288,912,099	3,011,184	-	28,907,020	320,830,302	100%	52%

¹ Regional Bureau and regional activities cover the whole Americas region.

² Coordinates activities in Argentina and Chile and also covers the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay without a presence in these three countries.

³ Coordinates activities in Belize, Cuba, El Salvador and Panama.

⁴ Coordinates activities in Aruba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America and also covers Curaçao and Haiti without a presence in the latter two countries.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAS | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects		
United States of America	96,239,385		22,450,000	94,800,000	213,489,385
European Union	17,457,522		938,410		18,395,932
Japan	13,266,003			927,644	14,193,647
Germany	1,497,650			12,509,050	14,006,699
Sweden				6,250,565	6,250,565
Spain	4,446,100		308,100		4,754,199
Private donors in Brazil	2,801,598			1,947,463	4,749,060
Central Emergency Response Fund	4,270,206				4,270,206
USA for UNHCR	3,962,017			2,800	3,964,817
Canada	1,552,727			2,181,818	3,734,545
Norway	2,255,793			386,361	2,642,155
Switzerland	255,885		255,885	2,047,083	2,558,854
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,345,980	4,688	62,432	6	2,413,106
Netherlands	2,276,431				2,276,431
Republic of Korea	1,424,820		841,365		2,266,185
Italy	1,422,312				1,422,312
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National partner in Germany)	248,680			1,065,365	1,314,045
Ireland				1,100,110	1,100,110
Austria	1,091,703				1,091,703
España con ACNUR (National partner in Spain)	803,843				803,843
Private donors in Mexico	152,956			617,826	770,782
Private donors in France	713,921				713,921
IOM	625,002				625,002
Finland			550,055		550,055
Qatar	505,874				505,874
UNAIDS	316,000				316,000
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	198,804		101,392		300,196
Sweden for UNHCR	300,000				300,000
Luxembourg				209,205	209,205
Brazil				191,115	191,115
UN Women	139,600				139,600
Fundación ACNUR Comité Argentino (National partner in Argentina)	132,500				132,500
UNICEF	108,754	18,779		1,221	128,754
France	114,035				114,035
Portugal				109,170	109,170
Argentina				107,100	107,100
Private donors in China	102,268				102,268
UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund	14,883			74,900	89,783
Private donors in Switzerland	88,288			1,034	89,322
Private donors in Canada	74,272			13,999	88,270
Private donors in Thailand	74,670				74,670
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security			73,356		73,356
Guyana				63,531	63,531
Estonia	56,883				56,883



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAS | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects		
The World Bank				49,500	49,500
Greece	35,545				35,545
Colombia	35,000				35,000
Andorra	23,895				23,895
Cyprus	23,502				23,502
Private donors in Colombia	15,000				15,000
Mexico				8,272	8,272
Private donors in Singapore				960	960
Private donors in Italy	820			34	854
Private donors in the Netherlands	432			33	466
Private donors in Denmark				134	134
Private donors in India	12				12
TOTAL*	161,471,568	23,467	25,580,995	124,666,299	311,742,329

* Notes:

¹ Contributions include 6.5% indirect support costs.² Includes a total of \$22.5 million acknowledged in past years for activities with implementation in 2020 and excludes \$17.3 million acknowledged in 2020 for activities with implementation in 2021 and beyond.³ Includes contributions earmarked to the situations for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.