

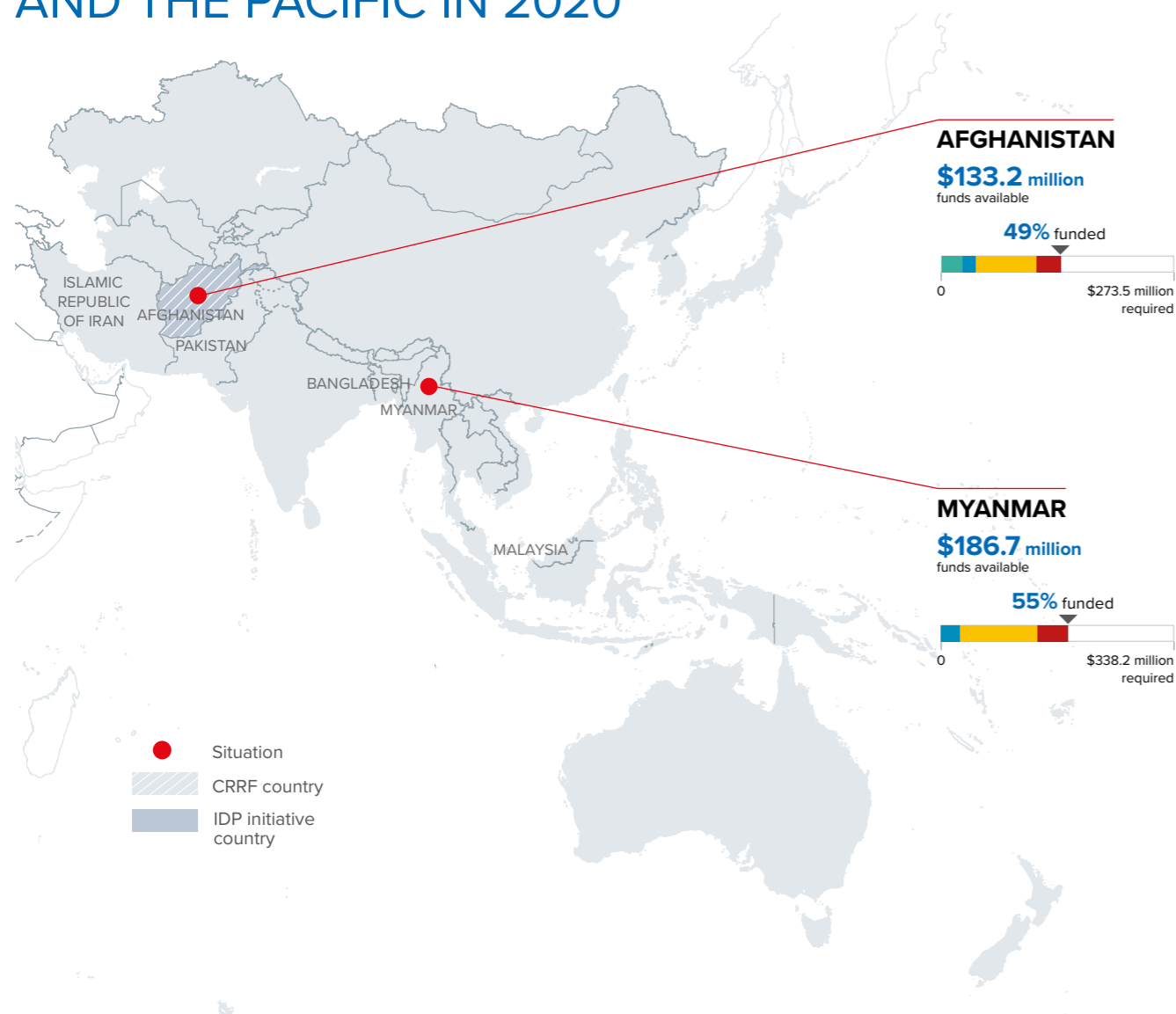
Asia and the Pacific

“ This infrastructure has been a great support for the people of Cox’s Bazar, but also the people of this entire region. This is the only ICU unit for the entire district—not only for COVID-19, but also for any other medical emergencies. ”

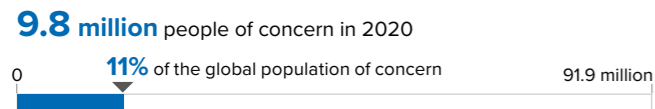
—Dr. Kafil Uddin Abbas, head of the ICU in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

In 2020, one of the key priorities of UNHCR was to improve emergency health services to ensure access to health facilities, especially for COVID-19, for both Rohingya refugees and host communities in Bangladesh. Huge strides were made in the establishment of two COVID-19 hospitals and Cox’s Bazar’s first intensive care unit in the Government-run hospital.

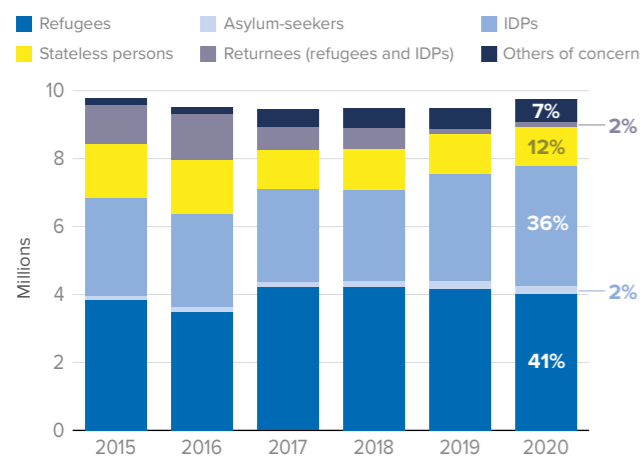
OVERVIEW AND KEY DATA IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN 2020



PEOPLE OF CONCERN



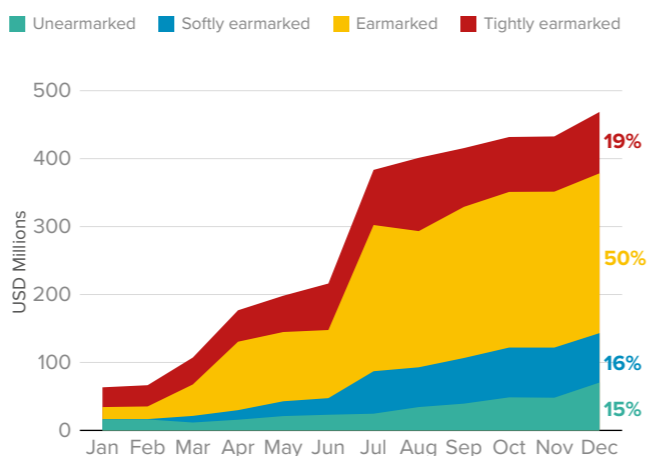
People of concern | 2015-2020



REGIONAL FUNDING OVERVIEW AND EARMARKING



Monthly evolution of funding | 2020



MAJOR SITUATIONS IN 2020



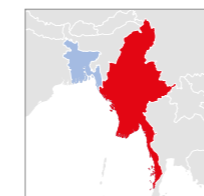
AFGHANISTAN

\$16.5 million distributed in cash assistance. **12,222** persons at heightened risk received support (non-cash). **174** health facilities equipped, constructed or rehabilitated.

Despite escalating violence, intra-Afghan peace negotiations presented an opportunity to progress towards peace, stability, and voluntary repatriation of refugees. The Core Group of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) Support Platform was formed, with 13 members aiming to mobilize political, financial, technical and strategic support for implementing the SSAR. UNHCR and its partners assisted over 900,000 people of concern in priority areas for return and reintegration (PARRs).

In the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan, together hosting 2.2 million registered Afghan refugees, UNHCR supported inclusive Government policies by channelling investment into the national public service delivery systems and by securing documentation for refugees. This helped make protection and assistance more effective and meant better targeted investments to facilitate sustainable return and reintegration in the PARRs in Afghanistan. During the year, UNHCR facilitated 2,314 Afghan returns.

2.8 million REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS
2.9 million IDPs
87,000 OTHERS OF CONCERN
57% OF IDPs AND OTHERS OF CONCERN IN AFGHANISTAN WERE CHILDREN
21% OF IDPs AND OTHERS OF CONCERN IN AFGHANISTAN WERE WOMEN



MYANMAR

\$3.8 million distributed in cash assistance. **117,350** households received core relief items. **268** community groups were strengthened to provide protection support to refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs.

UNHCR pursued comprehensive approaches to solutions for the displaced and stateless of Myanmar and sought to create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation of refugees. UNHCR and UNDP implemented community-based projects in Rakhine State to expand all communities' access to education, livelihoods and health care. UNHCR advocated for implementing the 2017 recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, particularly lifting discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and citizenship for the 600,000 Rohingya who remain in Rakhine State. Outside of Myanmar, UNHCR led efforts to protect and assist Rohingya refugees across the region. Humanitarian organizations worked closely with the Government of Bangladesh to implement COVID-19 mitigation measures for the 867,000 Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. A total of 15,423 individuals were registered during the year.

As the situation becomes protracted, however, a range of challenges have risen, including security challenges in Bangladesh, increased detention of refugees in Malaysia, and refusal of several States to rescue and disembark a growing number of Rohingya who undertake life-threatening journeys by sea.

1.1 million REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS
370,000 IDPs
600,000 STATELESS IN MYANMAR (ROHINGYA)
49% OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS WERE CHILDREN
25% OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS WERE WOMEN

KEY RESULTS AND TRENDS IN 2020

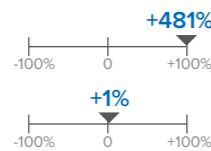
UNHCR'S PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE

REGISTRATION

2.2 million individual registration records in PRIMES proGres v4*.

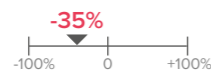
1.2 million individuals (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES.

Evolution compared to 2019



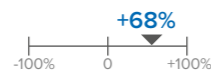
STATELESSNESS

13,506 persons with undetermined nationality assisted with confirmation of nationality.



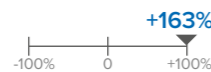
CASH ASSISTANCE

\$26.0 million distributed in cash assistance.



CORE RELIEF ITEMS

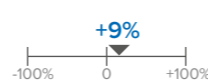
150,090 households received core relief items.



HEALTH

100,000 vulnerable refugees benefited from the Islamic Republic of Iran's Universal Public Health Insurance programme.

Evolution compared to 2019



SHELTER

90,000 people benefited from 76 community infrastructure projects.



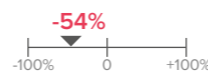
VOLUNTARY RETURNS

2,314 Afghan returnees assisted by UNHCR.



RESETTLEMENT

2,654 resettlement submissions from the region.



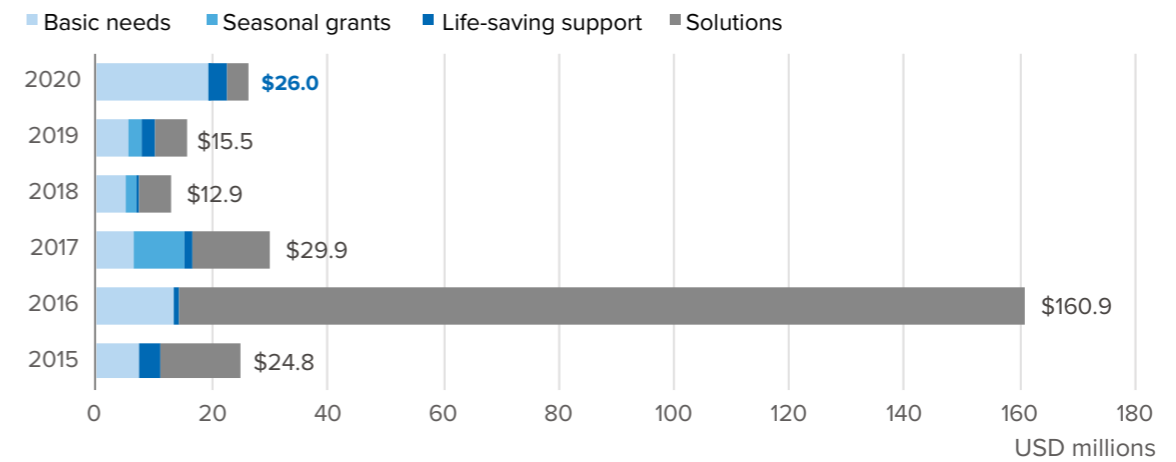
3,131 UNHCR-facilitated departures.



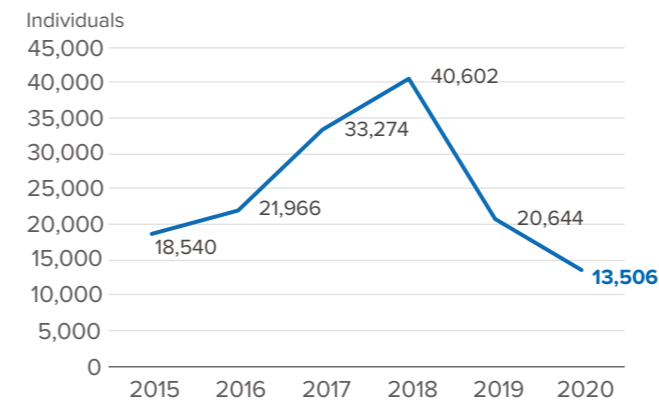
*This includes records of all individuals in proGres v4 at the end of 2020. The increase in 2020 was the result of data migration from proGres v3 to proGres v4.

TRENDS IN RESPONSE

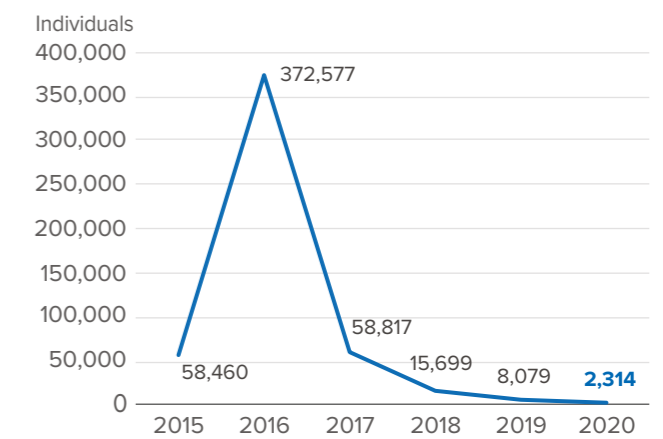
Cash assistance by sector | 2015-2020**



Persons with undetermined nationality assisted with confirmation of nationality | 2015-2020



Verified Afghan returnees*** | 2015-2020



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

***Figures represent Afghan whose return was facilitated by UNHCR and processed at encashment centers in Afghanistan.

UNHCR'S COVID-19 RESPONSE



1,376,608 refugees, IDPs and other people of concern accessed protection services.



1,475,393 refugees and other people of concern received essential healthcare services.



214,008 refugees and other people of concern provided with mental health and psychosocial support services.



2,860 children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition.



797,561 refugees, IDPs and other people of concern received cash assistance related to the impact of COVID-19.



49,163 women and girls accessed sexual and reproductive health services.



17,203 children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.



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

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

In Asia and the Pacific, most countries were quick to include refugees and asylum-seekers in their COVID-19 responses, while working with UNHCR on prevention measures and equal access to testing and treatment. Sweeping restrictions on movement and the significant socioeconomic impact of the pandemic exacerbated refugees' plight, however. Often excluded from education, livelihoods, and social safety nets, they faced protection risks such as xenophobic hate speech, limited access to asylum, pushbacks at sea, stringent detention measures, increased domestic violence, child protection concerns and mental health issues.

UNHCR, partners and people of concern adapted their means of responding to protection needs during lockdowns. To maintain access to asylum and essential protection services, UNHCR's operations in Asia and the Pacific adopted remote tools for community outreach, registration, status determination and resettlement processing. With support and training from UNHCR and its partners, refugees themselves continued to lead community-based protection initiatives, serving as front-line responders not only for COVID-19 but also for broader protection matters and in natural disaster preparation.

Access to territory and asylum remained a challenge. In Asia and the Pacific, only 20 of the 45 countries and territories have acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and many asylum-seekers seek access to territory by air, an option curtailed by

COVID-19-related travel restrictions. When individuals sought asylum by sea in 2020, as was the case for an estimated 2,400 Rohingya refugees, the lack of predictable and equitable regional mechanisms for disembarkation resulted in vessels being stranded at sea for months, repeated abuses by smugglers and traffickers, and the loss of as many as 200 lives.

In 2020, progress was made towards developing national asylum systems. Thailand established a national screening mechanism, although implementation was delayed partly due to the pandemic. UNHCR provided capacity-building and technical support for asylum systems across the region.

UNHCR strengthened documentation securing refugees' rights, including legal stay, and broadened their inclusion in national systems while in exile and upon return home. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, for example, UNHCR supported the Amayesh XV exercise, which expanded the eligibility criteria for identity document renewal to include Afghan refugees who missed previous rounds of registration.

Across the region, UNHCR implemented activities to prevent and respond to risks of child protection and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse. In Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand, UNHCR's extended support to community-based organizations reinforced community networks amidst COVID-19-related restrictions. An additional 173 female refugee outreach volunteers strengthened support for vulnerable refugees, particularly women and girls, in India.

Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

The pandemic stalled the limited opportunities for solutions in Asia and the Pacific. COVID-19 had a severe impact: hindering resettlement case identification, processing and departures; temporarily suspending facilitated voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan, Myanmar and Sri Lanka; and, in some cases, triggering premature returns or onward movements as individuals faced difficulties in host countries.

In 2020, UNHCR facilitated the return of 2,436 individuals, primarily to Afghanistan, significantly lower than 8,647 in 2019. Nevertheless, remote processing modalities established by UNHCR allowed some refugees in the region to access third-country solutions, including over 3,000 refugees who departed for resettlement. UNHCR's advocacy added to momentum towards complementary pathways in the region, including the potential for small pilot programmes in the Philippines and the Republic of Korea.

UNHCR pursued comprehensive approaches for Afghan refugees and displaced and stateless Rohingya from Myanmar, and continued to seek solutions, including voluntary repatriation, for the 92,000 refugees from Myanmar encamped in Thailand.

UNHCR also worked with the Governments of India and Sri Lanka towards finding a dignified and sustainable resolution of the situation of over 93,000 Sri Lankan refugees who have resided in India for decades. This has included renewed focus on supporting voluntary repatriation as well as exploring opportunities for local inclusion for those who may qualify in India.

Ensuring protection and durable solutions for IDPs

With conflict-related internal displacement in Afghanistan, Myanmar and the Philippines, UNHCR advanced data-driven protection and solutions for IDPs in line with its policy on engagement in situations of internal displacement.

Afghanistan's IDP population grew by over 300,000 to 2.9 million. Increased violence and the global health situation drove up needs exponentially. UNHCR took an area-based approach to solutions for IDPs, consistent with its mobilization of investments in the priority areas for return and reintegration, while strengthening community-based protection mechanisms within displaced communities. This ensures support for returnees and the communities to which they return.

In Myanmar, UNHCR was part of wider United Nations efforts to support the 2019 national strategy on resettlement of IDPs and closure of IDP camps, particularly in areas where IDP solutions were achievable, such as in Kachin and northern Shan States, which have 104,000 IDPs. UNHCR advocated for over 140,000 Rohingya IDPs in Rakhine State to be allowed back to their places of origin and delivered humanitarian assistance to 106,000 others displaced in Rakhine and Chin States since 2018.

In the Philippines, UNHCR nationalized its office as it transitioned from leading the protection cluster in Mindanao. In coordination with the Government and other partners, UNHCR delivered core relief items to over 60,900 individuals and implemented some 40 quick impact projects.

Reducing and preventing statelessness

In addition to its efforts to protect the region's largest stateless group, the 1.6 million Rohingya denied citizenship in Myanmar, UNHCR worked to reduce and prevent statelessness throughout Asia and the Pacific, supporting legal and policy reforms that resolved thousands of cases of statelessness, particularly in Central Asia, where an estimated 80,000 individuals' nationality issues have been resolved since the #IBelong campaign began in 2014.

Kyrgyzstan's more inclusive civil registration law made it the first State in the region to completely resolve statelessness, while authorities in Uzbekistan estimate that a new citizenship law will allow 50,000 stateless residents to acquire citizenship. In 2020, some 28,400 stateless persons received citizenship in Uzbekistan and 4,200 stateless persons acquired nationality in Tajikistan. Kazakhstan adopted statelessness determination procedures and strengthened the legal basis for comprehensive birth registration.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, an amendment to the nationality law enabled children of Iranian mothers and foreign fathers to obtain Iranian nationality.

Malaysia expedited its naturalization procedures, the Philippines passed legislation on the welfare of foundlings and Thailand reduced administrative requirements for civil registration and naturalization. Civil registration assessment studies were started in Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam to identify legal and administrative gaps that increase the risk of statelessness.

Implementing pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum

At the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, States and other entities in Asia and the Pacific made 120 pledges and other commitments towards the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. Despite the pandemic, progress has been made in the areas of jobs and livelihoods, protection and solutions. In 2020, UNHCR supported the convening of a business forum to facilitate refugee employment, the organization of a conference on women and peace, and the provision of pro bono legal assistance to refugee organizations. UNHCR built on the full range of pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum in the region, pursuing comprehensive approaches to solutions, expanding its evidence base through more rigorous and systematic data collection and analysis, and expanding its network of partners.



Fast Retailing and UNHCR renew their multifaceted partnership for another three years

In 2020, Fast Retailing—the parent company of brands like [UNIQLO](#)—and UNHCR renewed their global partnership for an additional three years. This multifaceted partnership includes support for the COVID-19 response and other emergencies, contributions to UNHCR livelihoods programmes, annual donations of up to 7 million pieces of clothing, employment of refugees, and awareness-raising initiatives. In addition to Fast Retailing's cash contribution of \$1.5 million in 2020, a multi-year contribution of \$5 million was received from TTY Management B.V., owned by Fast Retailing's chief executive officer, Mr. Tadashi Yanai.



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consequences of underfunding

In 2020, operations reprioritized interventions and programme delivery to respond to critical needs arising from the pandemic. However, underfunding hampered UNHCR's ability to meet the needs of vulnerable people of concern, most of whom were not covered by national social protection systems.

In Afghanistan, despite efforts to support reintegration in priority areas, return and reintegration were hindered by a lack of livelihood opportunities and access to basic services, particularly land, shelter, education and health services. UNHCR could not provide improved access to education, health, and community infrastructure to some 280,000 individuals due to lack of funds.

In the Islamic Republic of Iran, while UNHCR made important progress in ensuring refugee access to secondary and tertiary health care, only 100,000 extremely vulnerable refugees were enrolled into the universal public health insurance, leaving many refugees uncovered. An estimated 95% of refugees in the five most refugee-populated provinces experienced a decrease in income and 46% could not meet their basic needs. Twice as many vulnerable refugees approached UNHCR for

unrestricted cash assistance in 2020 as in 2019, but UNHCR could support only 10% of refugees.

In Myanmar, some 8,000 IDP families experiencing long-term displacement continued residing in shelters in need of construction or rehabilitation in the camps in central Rakhine State. In Kachin and northern Shan States, programmes for persons at heightened risk targeted only the extremely vulnerable, leaving many without any form of support. Shelter activities were also affected, with a shortfall of approximately 6,000 units in camps and 669 units in durable solutions sites.

In Bangladesh, UNHCR's interventions aimed to benefit both refugee and host communities. Nevertheless, gaps remained, most notably in water, sanitation and hygiene, including latrines, bathing areas, and faecal sludge treatment. The water supply in Teknaf could not be upgraded due to lack of funding.

In India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand, UNHCR was able to provide cash assistance only to a limited number of people of concern requiring life-saving emergency assistance. The vulnerability of people of concern grew significantly as the pandemic made it harder to find work, children needed extra support and equipment to study, and health needs increased.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific ¹	Budget	11,451,970	-	-	-	11,451,970	1%	
	Expenditure	11,065,073	-	-	-	11,065,073	2%	97%
Regional activities for Asia and the Pacific ¹	Budget	4,223,010	40,000	-	-	4,263,010	1%	
	Expenditure	636,850	35,763	-	-	672,613	0%	16%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	15,674,980	40,000	-	-	15,714,980	2%	
	Expenditure	11,701,924	35,763	-	-	11,737,686	3%	75%
CENTRAL ASIA								
Kazakhstan Multi-Country Office ²	Budget	2,323,280	710,765	-	-	3,034,045	0%	
	Expenditure	1,853,839	618,783	-	-	2,472,622	1%	81%
Kyrgyzstan	Budget	1,046,700	173,300	-	-	1,220,000	0%	
	Expenditure	725,110	146,333	-	-	871,442	0%	71%
Tajikistan	Budget	1,541,247	828,753	-	-	2,370,000	0%	
	Expenditure	1,058,014	510,848	-	-	1,568,862	0%	66%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	4,911,227	1,712,818	-	-	6,624,045	1%	
	Expenditure	3,636,962	1,275,964	-	-	4,912,926	1%	74%
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC								
Australia Multi-Country Office ³	Budget	3,276,343	109,134	-	-	3,385,477	0%	
	Expenditure	2,023,754	29,070	-	-	2,052,824	0%	61%
China	Budget	4,297,067	150,000	-	-	4,447,067	1%	
	Expenditure	3,654,792	141,819	-	-	3,796,612	1%	85%
Japan	Budget	3,517,486	59,802	-	-	3,577,288	0%	
	Expenditure	3,054,524	55,442	-	-	3,109,966	1%	87%
Republic of Korea	Budget	1,944,507	99,840	-	-	2,044,347	0%	
	Expenditure	1,635,115	90,229	-	-	1,725,344	0%	84%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	13,035,402	418,776	-	-	13,454,178	2%	
	Expenditure	10,368,185	316,560	-	-	10,684,745	2%	79%
SOUTH ASIA								
India	Budget	13,172,644	159,249	-	-	13,331,893	2%	
	Expenditure	8,186,113	115,368	-	-	8,301,481	2%	62%
Nepal	Budget	6,316,265	444,935	-	-	6,761,200	1%	
	Expenditure	4,612,719	443,750	-	-	5,056,469	1%	75%
Sri Lanka	Budget	3,702,874	78,535	-	-	3,781,409	0%	
	Expenditure	2,215,399	42,746	-	-	2,258,145	1%	60%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	23,191,783	682,719	-	-	23,874,501	3%	
	Expenditure	15,014,231	601,864	-	-	15,616,095	4%	65%
SOUTH-EAST ASIA								
Bangladesh	Budget	318,821,586	-	-	-	318,821,586	39%	
	Expenditure	173,799,583	-	-	-	173,799,583	39%	55%
Indonesia	Budget	9,586,171	361,577	-	-	9,947,748	1%	
	Expenditure	7,794,691	3,082	-	-	7,797,773	2%	78%
Malaysia	Budget	21,258,740	873,100	-	-	22,131,840	3%	
	Expenditure	13,683,932	129,679	-	-	13,813,611	3%	62%
Myanmar	Budget	5,333,631	27,178,950	-	19,713,948	52,226,529	6%	
	Expenditure	1,481,145	14,079,112	-	14,147,290	29,707,547	7%	57%
Philippines	Budget	588,385	337,977	-	2,731,656	3,658,017	0%	
	Expenditure	554,281	281,544	-	2,420,140	3,255,965	1%	89%
Thailand Multi-Country Office ⁴	Budget	17,715,710	1,350,735	-	-	19,066,446	2%	
	Expenditure	12,688,383	992,443	-	-	13,680,826	3%	72%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	373,304,223	30,102,339	-	22,445,604	425,852,166	53%	
	Expenditure	210,002,016	15,485,860	-	16,567,430	242,055,306	55%	57%

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
SOUTH-WEST ASIA								
Afghanistan	Budget	23,873,827	-	72,467,597	26,864,333	123,205,758	15%	
	Expenditure	7,588,653	-	43,355,518	13,668,051	64,612,222	15%	52%
Islamic Republic of Iran	Budget	99,861,425	-	-	-	99,861,425	12%	
	Expenditure	36,492,845	-	-	-	36,492,845	8%	37%
Pakistan	Budget	72,292,663	580,000	26,789,059	-	99,661,722	12%	
	Expenditure	48,490,780	191,731	8,146,161	-	56,828,672	13%	57%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	196,027,915	580,000	99,256,656	26,864,333	322,728,905	40%	
	Expenditure	92,572,278	191,731	51,501,679	13,668,051	157,933,739	36%	49%
TOTAL	Budget	626,145,530	33,536,652	99,256,656	49,309,937	808,248,775	100%	
	Expenditure	343,295,596	17,907,741	51,501,679	30,235,481	442,940,497	100%	55%

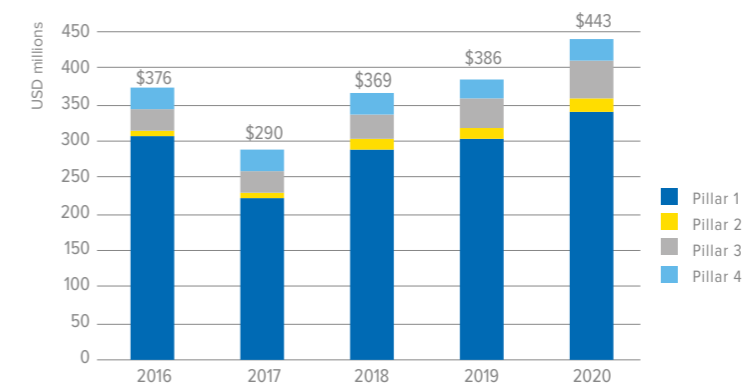
¹ Regional Bureau and regional activities cover the whole Asia and Pacific region.

² Coordinates activities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and also covers Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan without a presence in these two countries.

³ Coordinates activities in Australia and covers New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands without a presence in those countries.

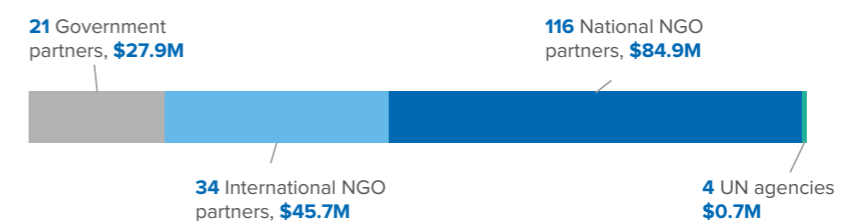
⁴ Coordinates activities in Thailand and also covers Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam without a presence in these three countries.

EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | 2016-2020



EXPENDITURE VIA PARTNERS | 2020

\$159.2 million spent via **175** partners in Asia and the Pacific



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United States of America	83,001,246	42,600		5,200,000	86,355,000	174,598,846
European Union	31,337,572	969,035	185,597	394,825	9,293,219	42,180,248
Japan	4,730,589	1,045,431	926,635	372,750	18,199,874	25,275,279
Australia	11,821,389	21,300		1,341,977	1,304,631	14,489,297
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12,651,762			243,200	36,236	12,931,198
Saudi Arabia			10,000,000			10,000,000
Germany	6,806,986				2,362,737	9,169,722
Private donors in Qatar	9,120,594					9,120,594
Denmark	4,143,937	53,250			3,592,991	7,790,178
Republic of Korea	4,138,409				1,098,563	5,236,972
Private donors in Thailand	3,708,814				1,215,418	4,924,232
Canada	2,417,992				2,472,727	4,890,719
Central Emergency Response Fund	4,316,576			94,222	5,778	4,416,576
Sweden	3,807,864					3,807,864
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National partner in Germany)					2,630,147	2,630,147
France	1,423,417			853,916	284,414	2,561,747
Finland					2,358,257	2,358,257
Norway	869,313				965,904	1,835,217
Italy	1,543,550					1,543,550
Switzerland					1,535,312	1,535,312
Qatar	1,319,365					1,319,365
New Zealand	1,297,017					1,297,017
Private donors in Singapore	1,227,616				575	1,228,191
Ireland	1,100,110					1,100,110
Private donors in the Netherlands	1,000,000				364	1,000,364
UK for UNHCR					861,047	861,047
Private donors in Kuwait	660,881				98,605	759,487
Education Cannot Wait	739,496					739,496
Private donors in the Philippines	13,437			602,373		615,810
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	461,128				142,950	604,077
Private donors in China	556,657				460	557,117
Luxembourg					523,013	523,013
Private donors in France	490,882				31,812	522,694
Private donors in the United States of America	310,538			87,369		397,907
Private donors in Lebanon	360,814				1,181	361,995
China	55,763	299,963			3,322	359,048
USA for UNHCR	291,730		30,000		17,500	339,230
Country-based pooled funds			300,000			300,000
Japan for UNHCR	42,073				239,234	281,308
Bailiwick of Jersey					258,732	258,732
Private donors in Canada	21,536				207,991	229,527
UNAIDS	180,550				31,000	211,550
Czechia					204,750	204,750
United Arab Emirates	160,000					160,000



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United Nations Population Fund	149,519					149,519
Kazakhstan					148,936	148,936
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	119,113				12,337	131,450
Philippines	100,000					100,000
Russian Federation	100,000					100,000
Australia for UNHCR	94,460					94,460
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	88,786				173	88,959
Private donors in Japan	86,350					86,350
UNDP	68,805					68,805
Bulgaria			55,991			55,991
Turkey	40,525					40,525
Kyrgyzstan					34,784	34,784
Private donors in Switzerland	28,030				2,060	30,090
Private donors in Egypt	26,665				796	27,462
Private donors in Austria	22,727				717	23,444
Private donors in Italy					17,187	17,187
Sweden for UNHCR	8,680				8,254	16,934
Netherlands			12,195			12,195
España con ACNUR (National partner in Spain)	1,045				9,238	10,282
Private donors in Oman	9,481				466	9,947
Private donors in India	8,378					8,378
Private donors in Denmark	3,447				758	4,205
Private donors in Kenya	1,077					1,077
Private donors in South Africa	261					261
Private donors in Belgium	94				60	153
Private donors in Mexico	20				88	108
TOTAL*	197,087,068	2,431,579	11,510,418	9,190,632	136,569,596	356,789,292

* Notes:
¹⁾ Contributions include 6.5% indirect support costs.
²⁾ Includes a total of \$17.9 million acknowledged in past years for activities with implementation in 2020 and excludes \$15.0 million acknowledged in 2020 for activities with implementation in 2021 and beyond.
³⁾ Includes contributions earmarked to the Afghanistan and Myanmar situations.



Fuji Optical continues to bring clear vision to displaced communities

Despite COVID-19, [Fuji Optical](#) continued to support refugees and host communities in 2020, including via funding to UNHCR. Although the annual Fuji Optical Vision Aid Mission had to be cancelled for the first time in 38 years, 1,500 eyeglasses were delivered to refugees in Azerbaijan. Fuji Optical's long-term commitment to refugees earned them a special award from the Japanese Government as a leading Japanese private sector contributor to the achievement of the SDGs. Dr. Akio Kanai, CEO of Fuji Optical, optometrist and 2006 Nansen Award Winner, is determined to continue supporting even as he approaches the age of 80.

