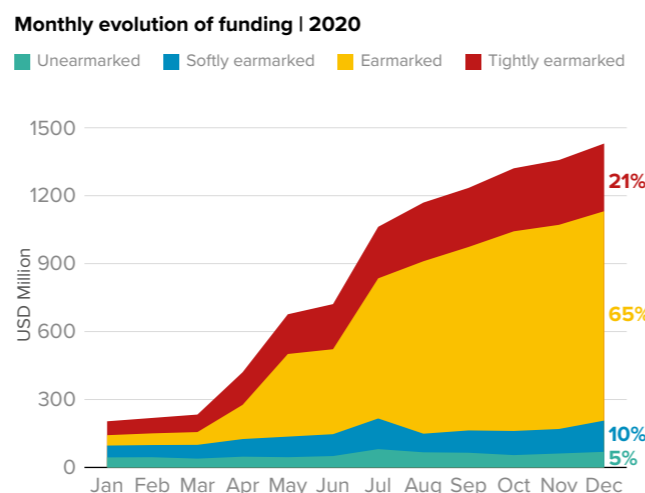
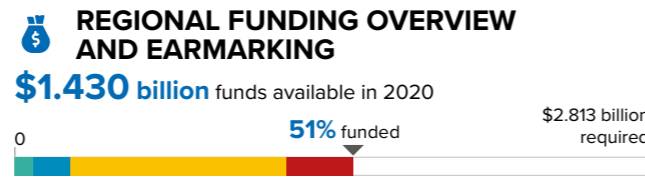
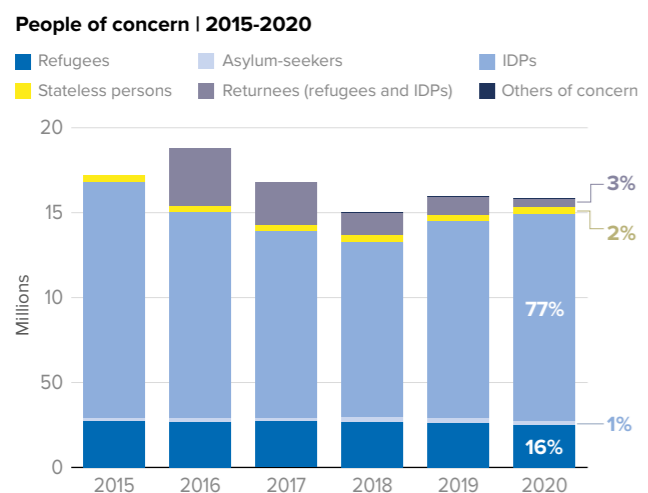
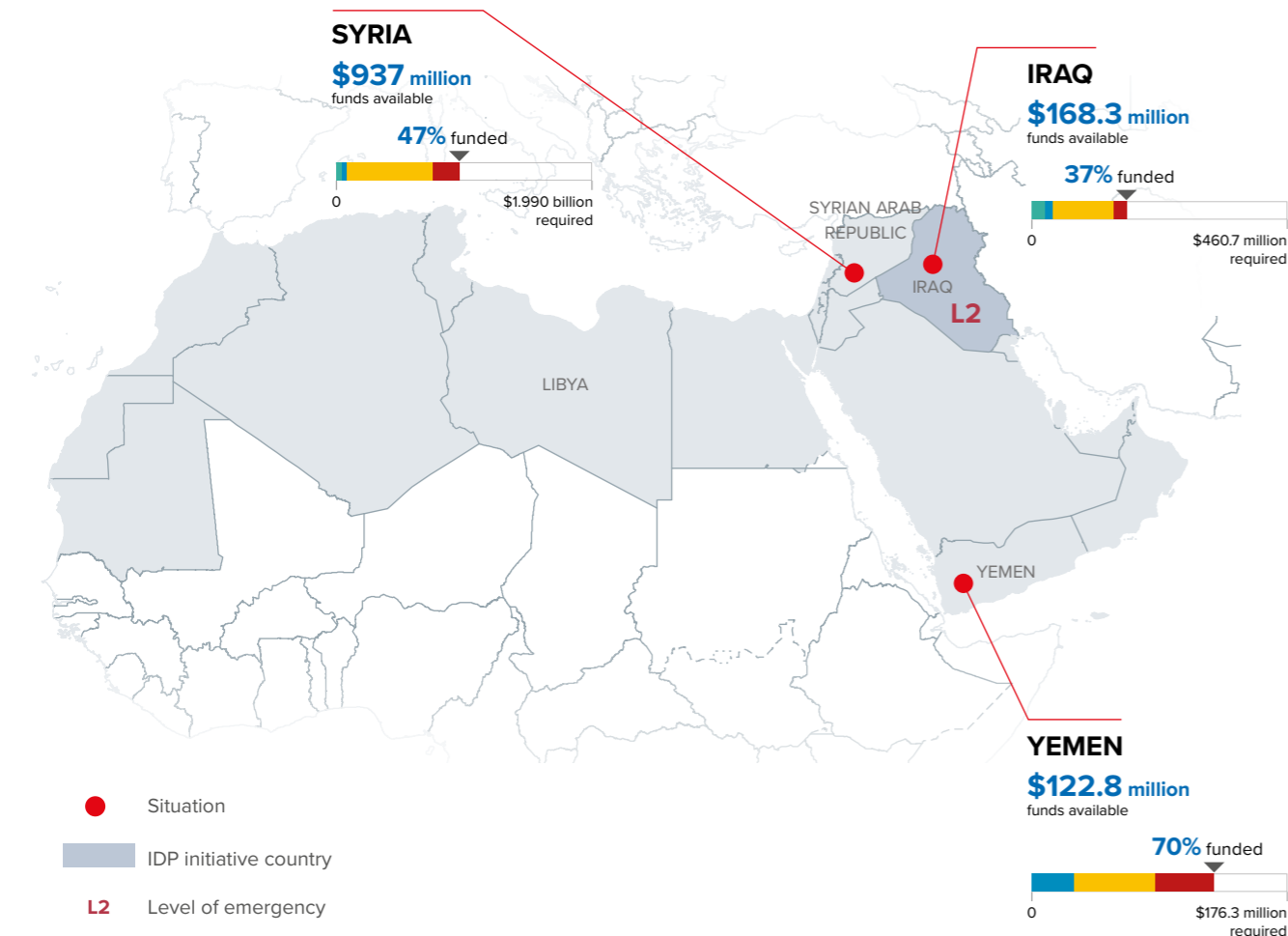


The Middle East and North Africa

“ It was an experience like hell. We were calling for help, nobody answered. ”

—Emmanuelle, Nigerian asylum-seeker

OVERVIEW AND KEY DATA IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA IN 2020



MAJOR SITUATIONS AND OPERATIONS IN 2020



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (SYRIA)*

\$246 million in cash assistance for **1.5 million** Syrian refugees and winterization support for **761,089** people. **1.4 million** Syrian refugees and IDPs reached with core relief items. **288,780** Syrian individuals received emergency shelter.

The Syria crisis entered in its tenth year, remaining the largest displacement situation in the world. Over 6.7 million Syrians were still internally displaced, and 5.5 million were refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. A joint UNHCR-World Bank study in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq found that the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 drove 4.4 million people in host communities and 1.1 million refugees or IDPs into poverty. A range of factors including COVID-19 hampered returns, with some 38,600 Syrian refugees returning in 2020, a 60% decrease from 2019. Resettlement departures also fell by 60%, to 9,230. Within Syria, worsening economic conditions and food insecurity increased the number of people in need. Movement restrictions, some related to COVID-19, hindered humanitarian access. UNHCR and UNDP continued to co-lead the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria crisis, coordinating the work of over 270 partners.

*More details on UNHCR's response to the needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey are included in the Europe chapter. **According to OCHA.



IRAQ

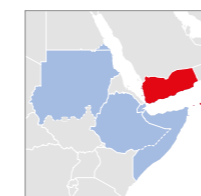
\$28.3 million in cash assistance for **365,446** IDPs and **252,136** people assisted for winterization. **120,635** Iraqi IDPs and refugees reached with core relief items. **31,750** individuals received emergency shelter.

The situation in Iraq continued to be unstable, with the country facing political and security challenges. There were over 1.2 million IDPs. More than 278,000 IDP returnees continued to face protection risks and constrained access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. The health and socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 compounded an existing economic crisis and exacerbated protection risks.

UNHCR and partners delivered protection and assistance programmes adapted for COVID-19. Following the Government of Iraq's closure or reclassification of 15 IDP camps and informal sites in late 2020, UNHCR increased its support to affected IDPs.

In neighbouring countries, over 240,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered with UNHCR, while 31,000 Iraqis without registration continued to live in camps in Al-Hassakeh Governorate in north-east Syria.

***Number of IDP returnees in 2020.



YEMEN

\$52.6 million in cash assistance for **1,140,383** IDPs and refugees. **437,900** displaced Yemenis reached with core relief items. **127,200** displaced Yemenis received emergency shelter.

Yemen remained the worst humanitarian crisis globally, with 66% of the population requiring humanitarian assistance, 12.1 million of them in acute need. Famine and severe malnutrition remained a threat for 5 million Yemenis, with food insecurity affecting 16.2 million people. Protracted hostilities, a continued blockade by coalition forces, a drastic reduction in remittances and a long-running fuel crisis pushed Yemenis deeper into poverty. Some 1 million IDPs resided in 1,600 IDP hosting sites, nearly half in close proximity to conflict areas. With no significant progress towards a peace agreement, escalating hostilities and emerging frontlines displaced over 172,000 individuals. COVID-19 further impacted the already devastated economy and infrastructure, stretching the limited public resources and straining the health system with a new layer of vulnerability. Yemen hosted 177,700 refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly from the Horn of Africa. UNHCR provided protection services including mental health and psychosocial support, registration and counselling for voluntary returns. 33,700 displaced Yemenis and 3,450 refugees benefited from legal assistance while 7,300 refugee children were enrolled in primary education. UNHCR delivered \$5.6 million in cash assistance for winterization benefiting 187,714 IDPs.



LIBYA

\$5.2 million in cash assistance for **23,446** IDPs and refugees. **65,850** individuals reached with core relief items. **29,500** people benefited from **59** quick impact projects.

Libya's socioeconomic environment deteriorated further amid its unpredictable security situation, but a ceasefire proposal and a provisional unity government brought progress. 105,400 IDPs returned to places of origin but 278,200 remained displaced. A 58% increase in sea departures from Libya was observed compared to 2019. The pandemic threatened the welfare of people of concern, affecting health, education and livelihoods. 9,100 primary health consultations were provided to people of concern, including 6,700 in the urban community, 1,900 in detention and 570 at disembarkation points. UNHCR successfully advocated for the release of 389 people of concern in detention. In 2020, 13,050 individuals were issued with UNHCR refugee and asylum-seeker certificates. UNHCR delivered medical equipment including ambulances to support the COVID-19 response, enhanced its urban assistance package for refugees and asylum-seekers, providing registration support, cash assistance, food parcels and hygiene kits. 15,880 people of concern received food assistance, 4,500 people of concern received emergency shelter while 21,000 people of concern received hygiene kits. The number of asylum-seekers and refugees fell by 8% to 44,200, with 7,600 newly registered. UNHCR's Emergency Transit Mechanism facilitated the evacuation of 490 asylum-seekers to Niger and Rwanda, while 321 refugees departed via resettlement.

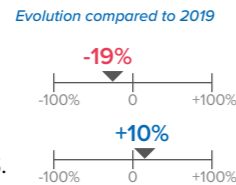
KEY RESULTS AND TRENDS IN 2020

UNHCR'S PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE

REGISTRATION

2.2 million individual registration records in PRIMES proGres v4.

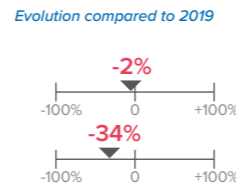
3.1 million individuals (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES.



CORE RELIEF ITEMS

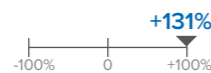
2,146,140 people of concern reached with core relief items.

\$67.9 million in core relief items distributed.



CHILD PROTECTION

12,474 unaccompanied or separated children had a best interests assessment initiated or completed.

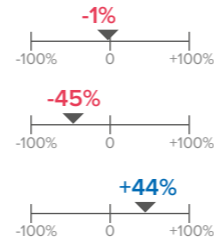


EDUCATION

429,256 children enrolled in primary education.

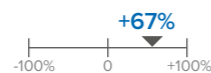
35,648 students enrolled in secondary education.

4,988 people of concern received tertiary education scholarships.

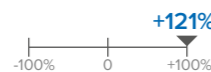


GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

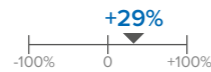
27,910 gender-based violence incidents reported for which survivors received psychosocial counselling.



1,749 gender-based violence survivors received legal assistance.



2,436 gender-based violence survivors received medical assistance.



SELF-RELIANCE

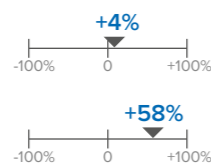
12% of refugees had their own business or were self-employed for more than 12 months.



CASH ASSISTANCE

\$422.5 million distributed in cash assistance.

4,607,472 people of concern received cash assistance.



RESETTLEMENT

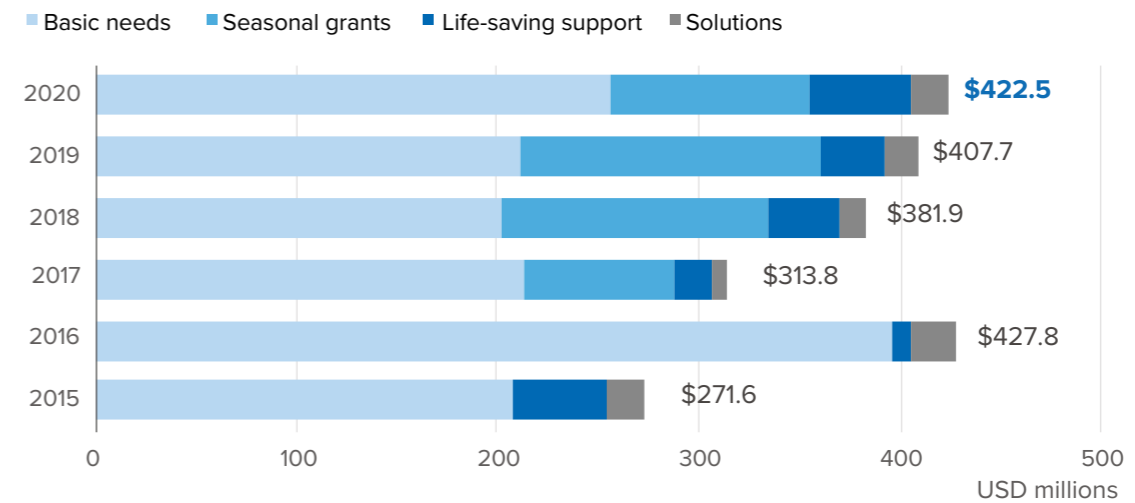
22,566 resettlement submissions from the region.

12,394 UNHCR-facilitated departures.

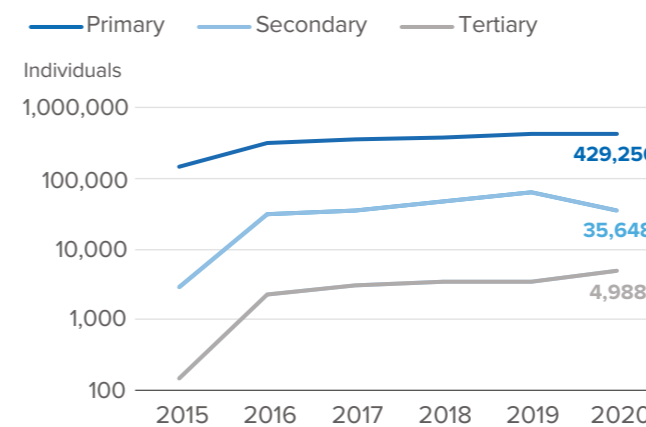


TRENDS IN RESPONSE

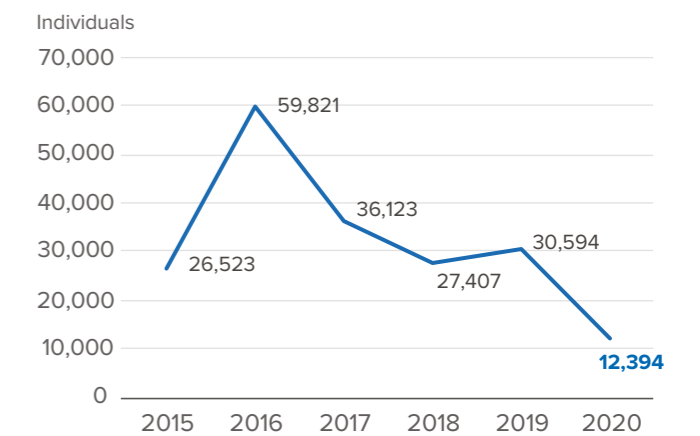
Cash assistance by sector | 2015-2020



Education enrolment | 2015-2020



Resettlement departures* | 2015-2020



*Resettlement figures include Syrian cases submitted from Turkey.

UNHCR'S COVID-19 RESPONSE



4,047,340 refugees, IDPs and other people of concern accessed protection services.



725,896 refugees and other people of concern received essential health care services.



137,012 refugees and other people of concern provided with mental health and psychosocial support services.



61,084 children and youth supported with distance/home-based learning.



4,158,255 refugees, IDPs and other people of concern received cash assistance related to the impact of COVID-19.



45,153 women and girls accessed sexual and reproductive health services.



109,755 refugee children and youth out of school due to mandatory school closures.



6 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

As COVID-19 hit, UNHCR strengthened its efforts, its capacity and its advocacy for people of concern to have safety, dignified living conditions, and solutions. This included enhancing communication with communities and multisectoral services, and face-to-face and remote case processing and management. UNHCR sought to develop its capacity to undertake age and gender approaches, and to sensitively identify international protection needs in mixed movements, trafficking and smuggling. In registering individuals, it enhanced identity management and data protection despite the need to work remotely. In 2020, there were almost 2.2 million individual registration records in PRIMES proGres v4, 19% fewer than in 2019, while 3.1 million individuals were biometrically registered, 10% higher than in 2019.

UNHCR advocated for non-refoulement, alternatives to detention, and consistent disembarkation procedures following rescue at sea. It fostered understanding of options for inclusion of people of concern in available public services, national systems for practical enjoyment of fundamental legal rights and protection. UNHCR strove to tailor the use of digital communication and to build communities' protection capacity in ways that took into account age, gender and diversity characteristics as well as mental health and physical needs. 137,012 people of concern received mental health and psychosocial support services across the region.

The compelling situation of refugee children and youth was characterized by challenges in [accessing education](#), with thousands remaining at risk of dropping

out completely. During 2020, 429,256 children were enrolled at primary level. Meanwhile, 35,648 were enrolled at secondary level—nearly a 50% decrease from 2019. 4,988 youth received tertiary education scholarships—a 44% increase from 2019. To support learners and their families, UNHCR promoted further alignment of digital learning methodologies with livelihoods strategies. UNHCR kept its attention on integrity, anti-fraud and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Responding with life-saving assistance

The pandemic exacerbated already precarious humanitarian situations in the region. UNHCR stepped up to increase national health capacity, so that refugees and other people of concern could be supported through national systems. This included setting up over 75 isolation and treatment centres, supporting them with community health workers, and providing medical equipment and personal protective equipment. Across the region 5.2 million people of concern benefited from community outreach services, while 2.6 million women and girls accessed information on protection risks and services.

Almost all the countries in the region included refugees, IDPs and other marginalized groups in their national public health systems for [the COVID-19 response](#). In total, UNHCR reached over 4.6 million people across the region, disbursing \$422.5 million in cash assistance, covering ongoing cash assistance programmes, cash for COVID-19 and winterization support. Emergency cash assistance for the COVID-19 response was integrated into 14 operations, extending existing regular cash programming to

meet new objectives, including rapid, emergency-related scale-up, to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic, supporting more than 1.4 million people who had been self-sufficient prior to the pandemic. Winterization support, which remained critical in several operations, was available in the form of in-kind and cash provision.

The region accounted for a quarter of UNHCR's global procurement, with \$300 million spent locally. Large-scale distribution of emergency core relief items continued in Libya, Syria and Yemen. More than 50 million core relief items were handled, averaging 137,000 per day.

Across the region, women, girls, and vulnerable people were at elevated risk of gender-based violence, particularly intimate partner violence and domestic violence during lockdowns. UNHCR provided support to over 30,000 gender-based violence survivors with psychosocial counselling, legal and medical assistance.

Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

COVID-19 made face-to-face contact and in-person case processing impossible in many instances, so UNHCR developed effective remote methods to ensure continuity of [resettlement submissions](#), while upholding integrity standards and protecting the health and safety of refugees, staff and partners. As a result, 22,566 people were referred for resettlement in 2020. Although this figure marks a 46% decrease from 2019, all available resettlement places were filled, and all commitments were met during the year.

UNHCR significantly invested in complementary pathways in the region, establishing a regional contact group as an incubator for opportunities and a channel to share ideas. The Middle East and North Africa is the largest region of origin, transit and hosting of people of

concern across the world, accounting for 50% of the global resettlement submissions, and requires a corresponding size of staffing and capacity to ensure resettlement delivery and integrity of processes. Voluntary return remains the hope for many forcibly displaced, and most IDPs and refugees remained in situ. Sustained support to host countries and assistance programmes enabled people to make free and informed decisions regarding their present and future. UNHCR prioritized investments to protect livelihoods and advanced socioeconomic inclusion to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the living conditions of people of concern.

Ensuring protection and durable solutions for IDPs

Situations of internal displacement in the Middle East and North Africa region remained prominent and unfolded in contexts of multifaceted refugee crises and human mobility. The region's four major internal displacement situations, namely Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen, accounted for around 12 million people displaced by violence within their countries, with many experiencing multiple displacements. Syria remained the largest IDP crisis in the world, with over 6.7 million internally displaced. The four crises called for a vast humanitarian response which has become increasingly interconnected with development interventions.

The four IDP responses reflected a focus on the centrality of protection, evidence-based planning and programming, area-centred and community-based approaches, and the importance of engaging individuals of all ages, genders and diversity characteristics. By applying a non-discriminatory and participatory approach, UNHCR advocated for equal access to humanitarian assistance for all IDPs, including persons with specific needs.

In Syria, 70% of those receiving livelihoods services through a network of 123 community centres were women and girls. In Tunisia, children made up 41% of the people served in the centres, followed by people with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity (11%), and persons with disabilities (6%). In the Middle East and North Africa, the humanitarian response to IDPs included protection interventions through cash assistance, targeted visits, outreach volunteers, call centres, social media, community centres and emergency food and shelter assistance. There were sustained efforts and significant progress in offering mental health and psychosocial support to IDPs.

Reducing and preventing statelessness

The Middle East and North Africa region is home to historical stateless populations. Conflict and displacement created new risks of statelessness. In line with the regional strategy on preventing and reducing statelessness, regional priorities were geared towards access to birth registration and civil status documentation, removal of gender discrimination from nationality laws, accession to the Statelessness Conventions, and improving statelessness data in selected countries. States undertook reforms to close gaps leading to statelessness and resolve existing situations of statelessness. However, significant challenges remain. Issuance of birth certificates and other civil documentation to forcibly displaced populations not only provides essential protection but is instrumental in the prevention of statelessness.

Operations expanded efforts in recent years to prevent and reduce statelessness through progressive inclusion of stateless persons or those at risk of statelessness in UNHCR's programming. There is increased recognition of the need to

enhance and rebuild civil registration and vital statistics capacity in the region. In 2020, UNHCR worked with the League of Arab States on statelessness and initiated collaboration with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, while strengthening global and regional partnerships. In the 3RP context, interventions by UNHCR and partners reduced the percentage of Syrian refugee children born in the region without any form of identity documents (either a birth certificate or medical birth notification) from 35% in 2012 to 1% in 2020. In the 3RP context, the following activities have helped improve birth registration: making birth and marriage registration procedures more accessible; strengthening legal aid and counselling; engaging with communities as agents of change and ensuring access to quality maternal health services.

Implementing pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum

Of the 58 pledges to the region, 16 were in progress, four have been fulfilled and two are in the planning stage. Examples of policy pledge implementation and progress include Mauritania's pledge to enrol all refugees in its civil registry, issue them with national identification numbers and include them in national systems and labour markets. In December 2020, the Mauritanian Minister of Interior signed a legislative act to issue refugee cards to all refugees in Mauritanian territory. In Morocco, a pledge to contribute \$300,000 for protection was also fulfilled. In Qatar, the Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani Humanitarian Fund contributed more than \$43 million towards UNHCR's work in Bangladesh, Chad, Lebanon and Yemen, channelled through UNHCR's Refugee Zakat Fund and UNHCR's Sadaqah initiative.



H.E. Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani makes the largest individual contribution

In 2020, H.E. Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani, through the Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani Humanitarian Fund, contributed more than \$43 million in support of refugees and displaced people in Bangladesh, Chad, Lebanon, Pakistan and Yemen in the form of Zakat and Sadaqah funds through UNHCR. [This donation is the largest ever individual contribution](#) to UNHCR. For the second year in a row, the contribution of the leading Qatari philanthropist will be aiding millions and supporting UNHCR's efforts to protect and shelter those forced to flee their homes.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consequences of underfunding

Across the region, chronic underfunding affected all operations. With the COVID-19 pandemic, humanitarian needs increased significantly for refugees and host communities as well as IDPs. UNHCR received just 51% of the \$2.8 billion required which meant critical life-saving and protection needs were unmet in 2020. While some instances of underfunding were due to the new needs resulting from COVID-19, many others pre-date the pandemic.

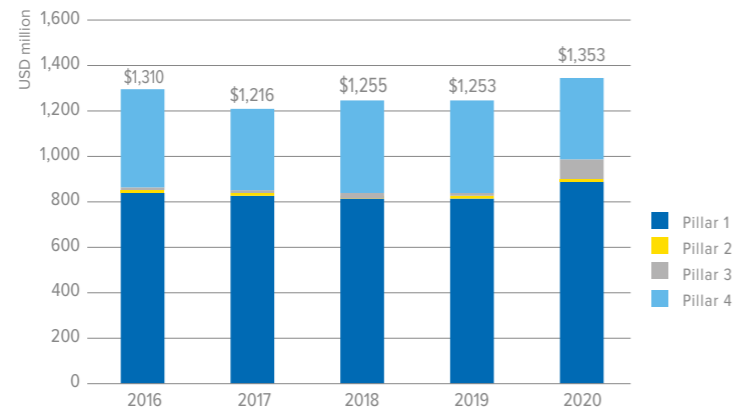
UNHCR was unable to meet the large needs in the region, which were compounded by currency devaluations in Lebanon and Syria, coupled with economic pressure from the pandemic. With COVID-19, health care needs increased substantially. Due to lack of funds, UNHCR provided secondary and tertiary medical care to a reduced number of people of concern, including those in need of specialized medical and mental health support and those living with disabilities, especially in urban areas.

At the end of December 2020, UNHCR could not provide support through

unrestricted cash assistance to approximately 800,000 individuals among the prioritized target population in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. Despite additional funding for COVID-19 prevention and response, critical infrastructure had to be deprioritized, and funding gaps became more acute in refugee camps like Tindouf in Algeria and Mbera camp in Mauritania. The pandemic amplified protection and financial challenges for urban refugees and asylum-seekers in countries with mixed movements such as Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, prompting people to resort to harmful coping mechanisms and exposing the population of concern to higher risks of exploitation and forced labour.

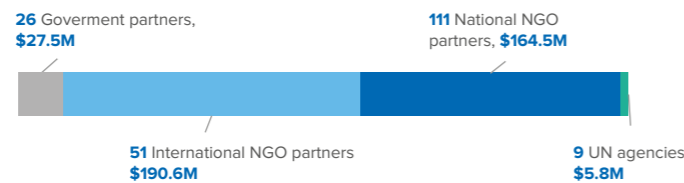
Yemen remained one of the operations with the most tightly earmarked funding in the region, leading to considerable challenges in responding to the emerging and increasing needs. Alongside lack of funding, the limited opportunities for durable solutions in host countries and fewer resettlement places globally further complicated the protection and operational environment.

EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 2016-2020



EXPENDITURE VIA PARTNERS | 2020

\$388.3 million spent via **197** partners in the Middle East and North Africa



The Big Heart Foundation provides relief and sustainable support to refugee children and their families

Since 2012, Her Highness Sheikha Jawaher Al Qasimi, UNHCR's Eminent Advocate, has helped on a personal level and through [The Big Heart Foundation](#) 1 million refugees and internally displaced people across the region and globally with donations totaling \$26 million. In 2020, The Big Heart Foundation supported the rehabilitation of a healthcare clinic and the establishment of a secondary boarding school for girls in Kakuma camp, Kenya. In addition, The Big Heart Foundation made invaluable contributions towards three emergencies in 2020: COVID-19 response, the Beirut blast and the floods in Sudan.



© UNHCR/Muhammad Hure

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR				TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		1 Refugee programme	2 Stateless programme	3 Reintegration projects	4 IDP projects			
Regional Bureau for Middle East and North Africa ¹	Budget	17,115,454	-	-	-	17,115,454	1%	
	Expenditure	14,924,259	-	-	-	14,924,259	1%	87%
Regional activities for Middle East and North Africa ¹	Budget	47,272,707	-	-	-	47,272,707	2%	
	Expenditure	6,967,051	-	-	-	6,967,051	1%	15%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	64,388,161	-	-	-	64,388,161	2%	
	Expenditure	21,891,310	-	-	-	21,891,310	2%	34%
MIDDLE EAST								
Other operations in the Middle East ¹	Budget	-	-	-	56,696,326	56,696,326	2%	
	Expenditure	-	-	-	56,695,360	56,695,360	4%	100%
Iraq	Budget	194,778,460	934,307	-	327,931,050	523,643,818	19%	
	Expenditure	85,188,601	686,784	-	108,433,339	194,308,724	14%	37%
Israel	Budget	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	0%	
	Expenditure	3,879,391	-	-	-	3,879,391	0%	65%
Jordan	Budget	426,737,449	-	-	-	426,737,449	15%	
	Expenditure	232,310,692	-	-	-	232,310,692	17%	54%
Lebanon	Budget	606,507,824	1,008,633	-	-	607,516,457	22%	
	Expenditure	331,440,600	761,448	-	-	332,202,048	25%	55%
Saudi Arabia Multi-Country Office ²	Budget	11,312,128	178,167	-	-	11,490,294	0%	
	Expenditure	8,448,942	140,356	-	-	8,589,298	1%	75%
Syrian Arab Republic	Budget	47,914,035	198,640	317,833,049	209,640,215	575,585,939	20%	
	Expenditure	15,393,665	3,321	102,610,319	63,236,616	181,243,921	13%	31%
Yemen	Budget	60,108,568	-	-	191,642,304	251,750,873	9%	
	Expenditure	47,421,805	-	-	111,550,287	158,972,092	12%	63%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	1,353,358,464	2,319,747	317,833,049	785,909,896	2,459,421,156	87%	
	Expenditure	724,083,697	1,591,909	102,610,319	339,915,602	1,168,201,527	86%	47%
NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	Budget	34,936,503	-	-	-	34,936,503	1%	
	Expenditure	20,738,882	-	-	-	20,738,882	2%	59%
Egypt	Budget	118,312,434	-	-	-	118,312,434	4%	
	Expenditure	49,466,411	-	-	-	49,466,411	4%	42%
Libya	Budget	57,358,625	-	-	26,740,333	84,098,958	3%	
	Expenditure	39,574,162	-	-	15,458,571	55,032,733	4%	65%
Mauritania	Budget	27,391,889	-	-	-	27,391,889	1%	
	Expenditure	19,186,526	-	-	-	19,186,526	1%	70%
Morocco	Budget	8,500,000	-	-	-	8,500,000	0%	
	Expenditure	7,144,040	-	-	-	7,144,040	1%	84%
Tunisia	Budget	12,316,319	-	-	-	12,316,319	0%	
	Expenditure	9,211,815	-	-	-	9,211,815	1%	75%
Western Sahara - Confidence building measures	Budget	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	0%	
	Expenditure	2,014,313	-	-	-	2,014,313	0%	50%
SUBTOTAL	Budget	262,815,769	-	-	26,740,333	289,556,102	10%	
	Expenditure	147,336,149	-	-	15,458,571	162,794,720	12%	56%
TOTAL	Budget	1,680,562,394	2,319,747	317,833,049	812,650,228	2,813,365,419	100%	
	Expenditure	893,311,155	1,591,909	102,610,319	355,374,173	1,352,887,557	100%	48%

¹ Regional Bureau, regional activities and other operations in the Middle East cover the whole Middle East and North Africa region.

² Includes activities in Kuwait and in the United Arab Emirates.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United States of America	343,364,314	21,625		277,560,000	620,945,939
Germany	138,459,536		43,271,498	46,147,119	227,878,152
European Union	86,575,092	2,931,520	6,256,982		95,763,593
Netherlands	34,222,852		4,177,475	955,500	39,355,827
Saudi Arabia	17,400,000			20,000,000	37,400,000
Private donors in Qatar	5,000,100		29,000,290	1,500,000	35,500,390
Japan	2,752,190	909,091	8,522,634	19,826,836	32,010,750
Canada				31,064,318	31,064,318
Central Emergency Response Fund	12,388,584		16,547,895		28,936,479
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15,160,860		1,201,711	3,021,191	19,383,762
Norway	1,547,402		2,263,211	14,537,622	18,348,236
Italy	9,114,281		1,006,026		10,120,307
France	5,973,370		285,088	3,072,211	9,330,668
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National partner in Germany)				8,205,588	8,205,588
Australia	7,729,272				7,729,272
España con ACNUR (National partner in Spain)	218,341			7,483,098	7,701,439
Switzerland	253,334			6,553,699	6,807,033
Country-based pooled funds		582,865	6,034,668		6,617,534
Sweden	277,439			5,669,608	5,947,046
Finland				5,500,550	5,500,550
Spain	2,380,564	255,157	1,143,276	550,055	4,329,053
Austria	1,782,171		2,188,731		3,970,901
Republic of Korea	1,500,000			1,900,000	3,400,000
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	1,306,997		107,679	1,841,733	3,256,409
Private donors in the United States of America				2,920,000	2,920,000
African Development Bank Group	2,667,042				2,667,042
Private donors in the Republic of Korea				2,437,061	2,437,061
Private donors in Kuwait	160,363		1,333,329	866,682	2,360,374
USA for UNHCR	1,426,834			895,003	2,321,838
Australia for UNHCR	44,745			2,251,778	2,296,524
Qatar	2,243,914				2,243,914
Luxembourg	941,423			1,255,230	2,196,653
Denmark	1,719,149				1,719,149
Private donors in Japan	145,375	618,470		900,000	1,663,845
Ireland	1,650,165				1,650,165
Private donors in Lebanon	771,328		43,187	820,767	1,635,283
Kuwait	1,560,000			39,490	1,599,490
Private donors in Canada	43,073			1,540,346	1,583,419
Private donors in Egypt	39,513			1,378,694	1,418,207
Poland	694,608	295,945		248,818	1,239,371
Private donors in Italy	58,123		254	1,108,987	1,167,364
UK for UNHCR	812,208			181,927	994,135
Private donors in Saudi Arabia	298,473		126,260	491,536	916,269
Belgium	210,967		639,018		849,985
Monaco	846,520				846,520
Russian Federation	300,000		500,000		800,000
Sweden for UNHCR				792,273	792,273
Czechia	603,679			25,505	629,183



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
Private donors in China				500,952	500,952
Private donors in Switzerland				493,434	493,434
Private donors in Singapore			12,000	362,877	374,877
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	338,775				338,775
Private donors in France				325,376	325,376
United Nations Population Fund	280,476				280,476
IOM			224,000		224,000
Iceland				197,457	197,457
Estonia				162,866	162,866
Private donors in Denmark				156,083	156,083
Private donors in the Netherlands	65,735		55	54,840	120,630
Liechtenstein				103,413	103,413
WFP	100,000				100,000
Japan for UNHCR				92,265	92,265
Private donors in Oman	21,684			58,284	79,968
Slovenia				55,804	55,804
UNAIDS	53,500				53,500
Private donors in Thailand				52,289	52,289
Private donors in Monaco				33,482	33,482
Private donors in Brazil			899	31,558	32,457
Cyprus			27,594		27,594
Private donors in India	21			26,985	27,006
Morocco				24,995	24,995
Private donors in the Philippines				18,960	18,960
Private donors in Belgium				18,160	18,160
Latvia	17,921				17,921
Holy See				15,000	15,000
Croatia	11,696				11,696
Private donors in Mexico				10,148	10,148
Private donors in Kenya				9,173	9,173
Private donors in Austria				2,834	2,834
Private donors in South Africa				146	146
TOTAL*	705,534,007	5,614,673	124,913,760	476,350,606	1,312,413,046

* Notes:

¹⁾ Contributions include 6.5% indirect support costs.²⁾ Includes a total of \$25.0 million acknowledged in past years for activities with implementation in 2020 and excludes \$13.2 million acknowledged in 2020 for activities with implementation in 2021 and beyond.³⁾ Includes contributions earmarked to the Iraq, Syria and Yemen situations.