

Funding overview in 2019

ANNUAL APPEAL

\$321.5M

TOTAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

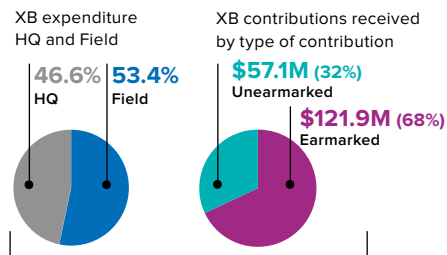
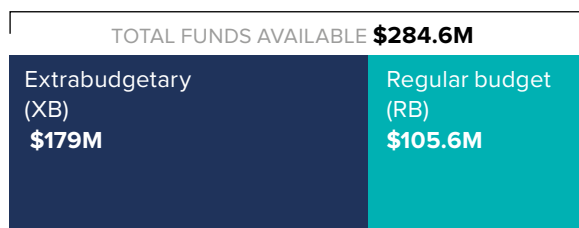
\$179M

84 DONORS

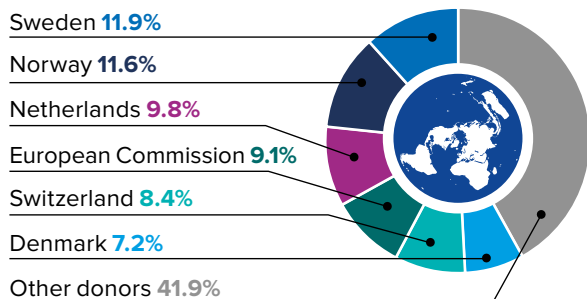
of which 66 are Member States

Annual Appeal (extrabudgetary requirements)	\$321.5M
Total voluntary contributions	\$179M
UNFUNDED \$142.5M	
Expenditure (extrabudgetary)	\$183M

OVERVIEW OF FUNDING SOURCES



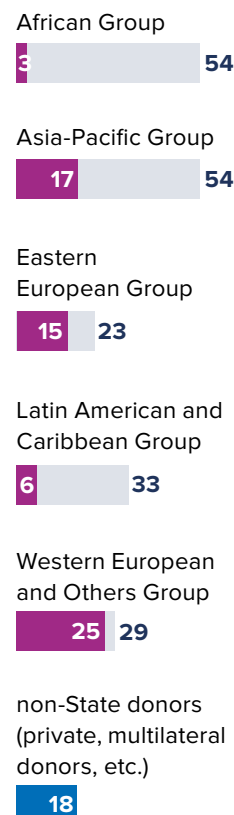
TOP SOURCES OF UNEARMARKED XB



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY BRACKETS OF CONTRIBUTIONS



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP



* Of total amount of voluntary contributions

This chapter presents an overview of UN Human Rights funding in 2019 and of funding trends since 2010.

Continuous improvements in the level, flexibility, timeliness and predictability of voluntary contributions and the diversification of the donor base are essential to ensuring that UN Human Rights has the resources it needs to achieve the goals set out in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2018-2021.

UN Human Rights is partially funded through assessed contributions from Member States to the United Nations regular budget and partially through voluntary contributions (extrabudgetary funding) from donors, the majority of whom are Member States.

In 2019, the second year of the OMP 2018-2021, UN Human Rights' total income was US\$284.6 million. Of this total, 62.9 per cent came from voluntary contributions and 37.1 per cent came from the United Nations regular budget.

In 2019, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights, as a department of the United Nations Secretariat, was US\$105.6 million, which is just under 3.7 per cent of the total UN regular budget. More specifically, excluding funds it apportions to the human rights components of peacekeeping operations, out of 51.7 per cent of the total regular budget resources directed to the three UN system pillars, the UN regular budget allocates 7.7 per cent to the human rights pillar; the other two pillars being development and peace and security.

As a matter of principle, the UN regular budget should finance all activities that are mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including by the Human Rights Council. The regular budget allocation, however, does not currently keep pace with the ongoing growth in the number and scope of the General Assembly human rights mandates.

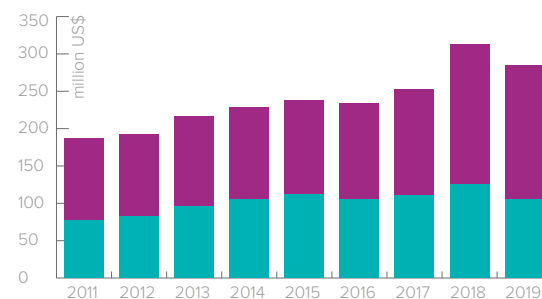
In addition, during 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted 65 resolutions with programme budget implications. These new mandates were presented to the General Assembly at the end of the year in the summary of all resolutions adopted by the Council. While most of the resources required for new mandates were approved, their late-in-the-year presentation to the General Assembly meant that UN Human Rights had to draw from its voluntary resources to fund new activities with a more immediate timeline.

Furthermore, due to cash flow issues, regular budget allotments in 2019 were issued on a quarterly basis and the actual amount received capped at 75 per cent of that expected for activities.

Therefore, in 2019, to cover the funding gap caused by the combined effect of the regular budget cuts, delays in payments and cash flow issues, UN Human Rights had to rely on voluntary contributions to finance approximately 23 per cent of its officially mandated activities that should be financed by the regular budget.

OHCHR - FUNDING OVERVIEW

- Voluntary contributions
- Regular budget appropriation

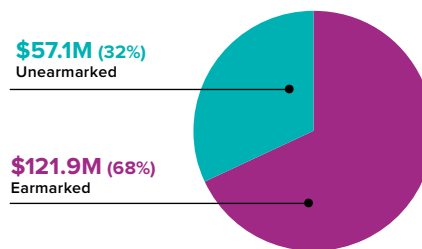


However, payment of extrabudgetary contributions continued to be received in the latter half of the year, further aggravating the cash flow situation of the Office.

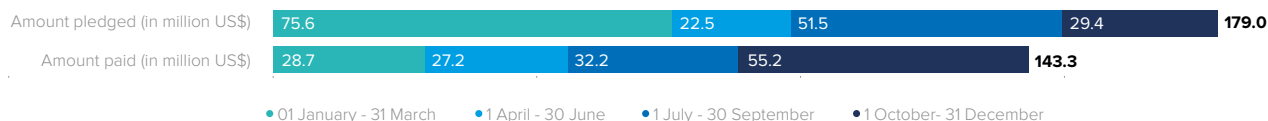
In terms of extrabudgetary support, a total of US\$179 million was raised in voluntary contributions during the reporting period. This represents a decrease of 4.3 per cent compared to the 2018 total of US\$187.1 million, the highest annual amount that UN Human Rights has received to date. The total amount of extrabudgetary contributions falls far short of the US\$321.5 million in extrabudgetary requirements that was sought in the 2019 Annual Appeal. These extrabudgetary requirements are the funds that UN Human Rights requires, in addition to its regular budget allocation, if it is to respond to all of the requests for assistance that it receives in a given year.

In absolute terms, during 2019, UN Human Rights raised the eighth highest amount of unearmarked funds ever received (US\$57.1 million). Nevertheless, this represented the second lowest percentage of unearmarked funds (32 per cent) compared to the total extrabudgetary income since 2006. Some of this can be attributed to the receipt of more locally sourced funding for field activities and to contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds. Other contributions that were previously unearmarked were transformed into more circumscribed funding. This continued increase in earmarking makes it more difficult for UN Human Rights to efficiently implement the OMP, limiting its capacity to allocate resources where and when they are most needed. Earmarking means reduced flexibility with correspondingly higher transactional costs, as well as constraints on the effective response to emerging needs.

EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING 2019



2019 - TREND IN PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS



The diversification of the donor base continued to be a challenge. In 2019, UN Human Rights received funding from a total of 84 donors. As in previous years, despite efforts to broaden the donor base, including by increasing the number of contributing Member States and bringing in non-traditional donors, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from 66 Member States, which provided a total of US\$143.6 million, representing 80.2 per cent of all contributions received. Of the 66 Member States that contributed in 2019, only one was a first time contributor, while 49 had contributed in 2018. In addition, 31 out of 66 contributing Member States increased their support compared to 2018 and 53 provided unearmarked funding.

Multilateral organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$34.1 million, or 19 per cent, of all contributions.

In line with the Funding Compact that was established in 2019 between Member States and UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) members, including UN Human Rights, to better align funding with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the contributions received by UN Human Rights through the inter-agency Pooled Funds and Trust Funds reached a record US\$10.2 million in 2019. This reflected the enhanced engagement with the UN Peacebuilding Support Office, through the Peacebuilding Fund, and the growing demand for Human Rights Advisers in the UN Country Teams, which are funded through the UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Human Rights Mainstreaming.

The Funding Compact also calls for Member States to increase their multi-year commitments. In 2019, only four donors pledged through new multi-year agreements, which compounds the lack

of funding predictability and sustainability. As of the beginning of January 2020, only US\$63.7 million from 18 donors had been registered for 2020 as part of multi-year agreements.

On the expenditure side, approximately 58.5 per cent of all extrabudgetary funding was used to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular budget. The remainder of the voluntary funding was distributed between other areas of UN Human Rights' work and often supplemented the limited resources available from the regular budget.

Although the extrabudgetary income of UN Human Rights was below the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the 2019 Annual Appeal and in spite of increased earmarking of voluntary contributions, UN Human Rights used its available resources efficiently, which enabled it to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible. The 2019 Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment of UN Human Rights acknowledged that, despite the "chronic mismatch between OHCHR's growing mandate and scope of operations on the one hand, and its human and financial resources on the other," the organization used its scarce human and financial resources more efficiently, "performing remarkably well, and punching above its weight."³

In 2019, 51.1 per cent of total expenditures, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, were devoted to fieldwork, particularly for capacity-strengthening projects and for human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 10.9 per cent of total expenditures were spent on thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools; 8.3 per cent were spent supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs; and 11.6 per cent were spent in support of the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (4.9 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (4.2 per cent).

³ MOPAN 2017-2018, Assessment of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, published in April 2019. <http://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/ohchr2017-18/>

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2019

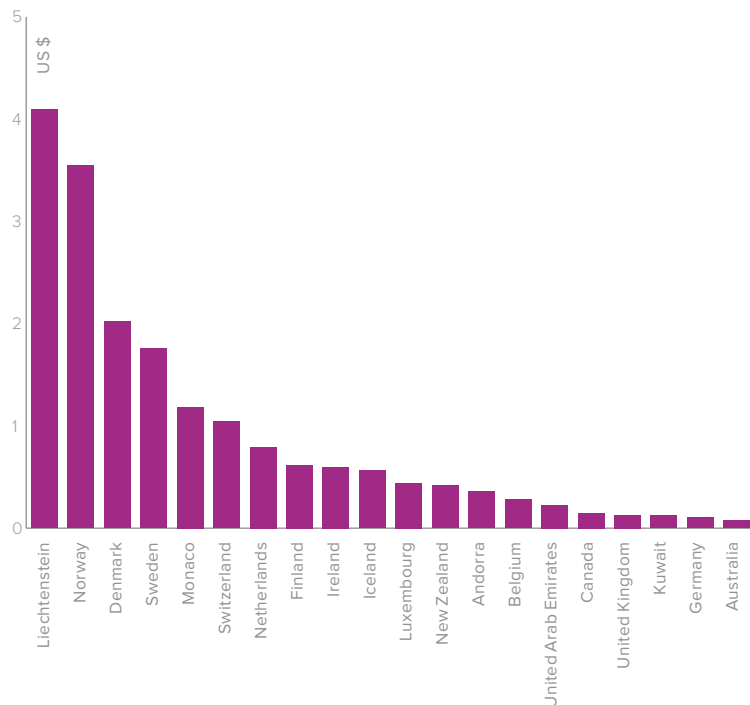
DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
1 European Commission	20,689,560	25%	25 International Labour Organization (ILO)	1,048,024	0%
2 Norway	18,835,881	35%	26 Microsoft	850,000	0%
3 United States of America	18,200,211	0%	27 China	800,000	0%
4 Sweden	17,885,196	38%	28 OCHA (incl. CERF)	624,334	0%
5 Netherlands	13,665,987	41%	29 Kuwait	510,000	98%
6 Denmark	11,723,058	35%	30 Portugal	375,028	82%
7 UNDP (UN pooled and trust funds funding)	10,219,125	0%	31 Poland	335,239	54%
8 Switzerland	8,854,779	54%	32 India	300,000	0%
9 United Kingdom	8,532,030	36%	- Morocco	300,000	67%
10 Germany	8,411,296	23%	34 Luxembourg	268,602	77%
11 Canada ¹	5,525,752	68%	35 Mexico	238,288	63%
12 Finland	3,408,014	54%	36 Iceland	200,000	0%
13 Belgium	3,230,479	70%	37 Liechtenstein	155,155	16%
14 France	3,119,443	58%	38 UN Women	125,630	0%
15 Ireland	2,906,394	72%	39 UNHCR	124,362	0%
16 Republic of Korea	2,500,000	24%	40 Austria	120,349	0%
17 United Arab Emirates	2,188,425	71%	41 Turkey	120,000	83%
18 New Zealand	2,051,984	100%	42 Counterpart International	118,569	0%
19 Russian Federation	2,000,000	5%	43 Czech Republic	117,296	74%
20 Australia	1,936,192	0%	44 Japan	117,133	0%
21 Spain ²	1,501,515	34%	45 Open Society Foundations (FPOS)	107,000	0%
22 Italy	1,261,887	0%	46 Call for Code	105,000	100%
23 Saudi Arabia	1,149,867	0%	47 Qatar	89,911	0%
24 UNOPS	1,104,675	0.0%	48 Estonia	88,229	37%

DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
49 UNTF for Human Security	75,011	0%	73 Slovenia	10,941	100%
50 Org. Inter. de la Francophonie (OIF)	66,831	0%	74 Auckland Law School	10,484	0%
51 Pakistan	65,000	86%	75 Costa Rica	6,727	100%
52 Ford Foundation	52,150	0%	76 Montenegro	5,470	100%
53 Monaco	45,820	75%	77 Kazakhstan	5,000	100%
54 MacArthur Foundation	40,000	0%	78 Republic of Moldova	3,000	100%
55 Peru	35,795	85%	79 Armenia	2,500	100%
56 Ukraine	35,000	0%	- Philippines	2,500	100%
57 Slovakia	32,012	100%	81 Albania	2,283	100%
58 Bulgaria	30,000	100%	82 Cuba	2,135	100%
- Egypt	30,000	33%	83 Mauritius	1,843	100%
- Uruguay	30,000	100%	84 University of Exeter	1,333	0%
61 Lithuania	29,703	44%	<i>Individual donors / miscellaneous</i>	27,539	93%
62 Andorra	27,443	0%	TOTAL	178,991,420	32%
63 Cyprus	22,002	100%			
64 Georgia	20,000	75%			
- Indonesia	20,000	100%			
- Malaysia	20,000	100%			
- Thailand	20,000	100%			
68 Chile	17,000	12%			
- Sri Lanka	17,000	100%			
70 Singapore	15,000	0%			
71 Holy See	13,000	0%			
72 Latvia	11,001	100%			

¹ Includes a contribution of CAD 30,000 from the Government of Québec.

² Includes a contribution of EUR 20,000 from the Basque Government and a contribution of EUR 150,000 from the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TOP 20 DONORS TO OHCHR PER CAPITA IN 2019

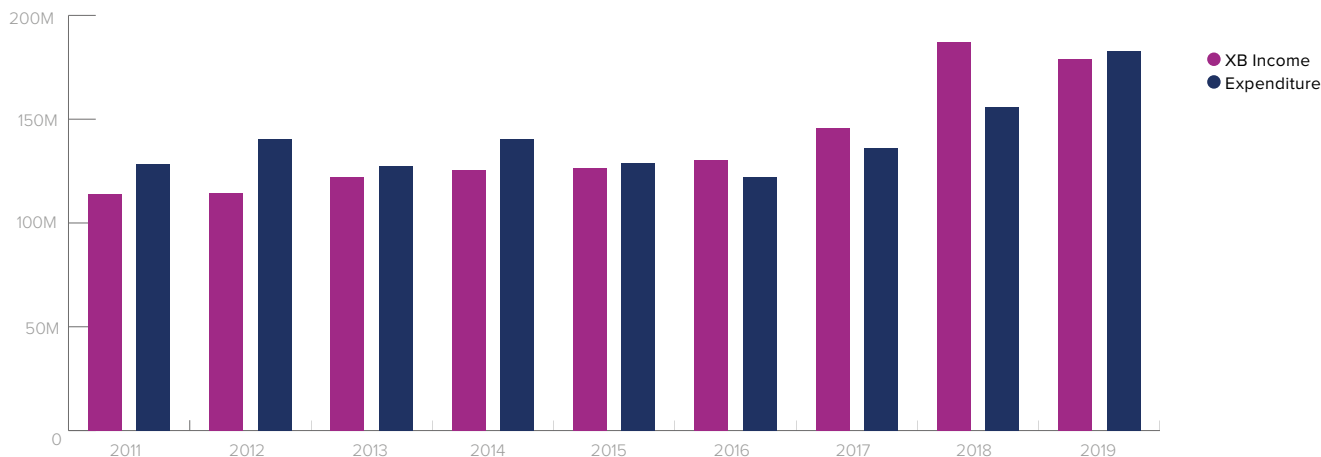


Source: based on 2019 voluntary contributions from OHCHR's donors (Member States) and 2018 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.

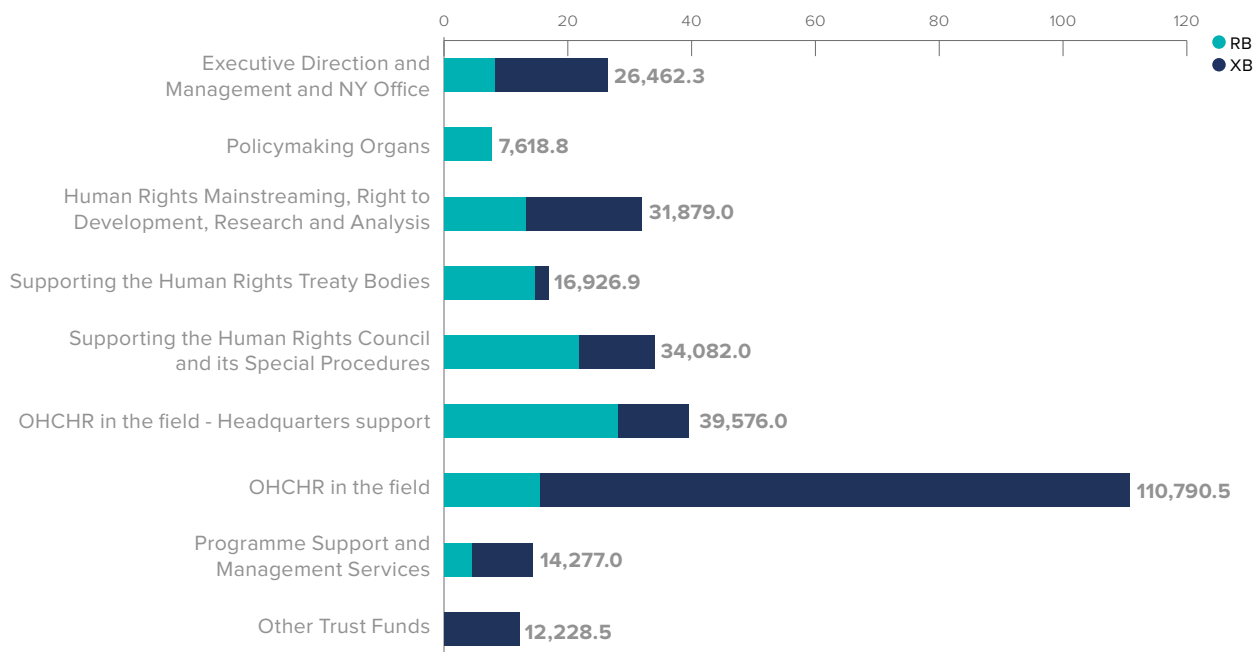
UN POOLED AND TRUST FUNDS FUNDING RECEIVED BY OHCHR IN 2019 THROUGH UNDP

Donor	US\$
Joint Programmes (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala)	579,253
Joint SDG Fund (Georgia, South Africa)	201,222
Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership	192,075
Peacebuilding Fund (Chad, Colombia, DRC, the Gambia, Guinea, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Uganda)	2,806,826
Spotlight Initiative Fund (Liberia, Mexico)	592,187
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict	267,174
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	1,457,191
TOTAL	6,095,927

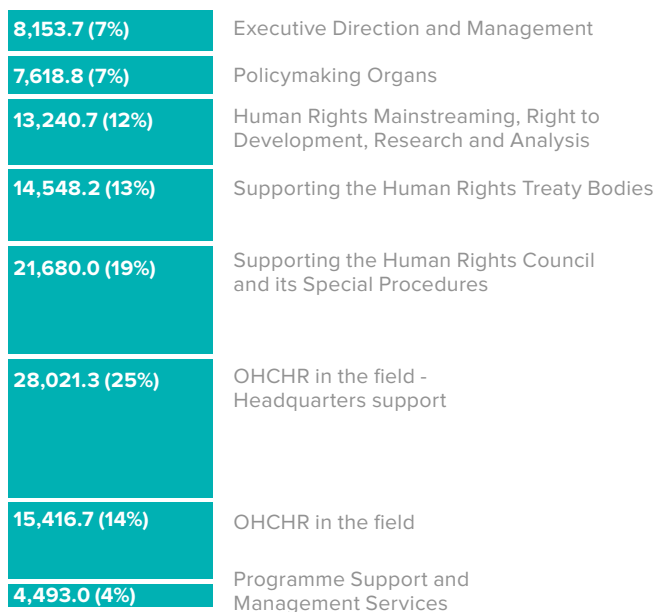
EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME VERSUS EXPENDITURE 2011-2019 (IN MILLION US\$)



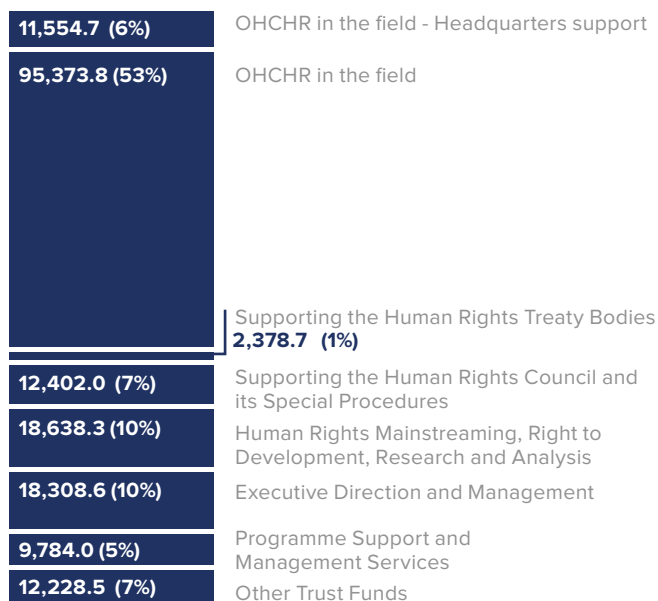
COMBINED RB & XB EXPENDITURE BY MAIN ACTIVITY IN 2019 (IN THOUSANDS US\$)



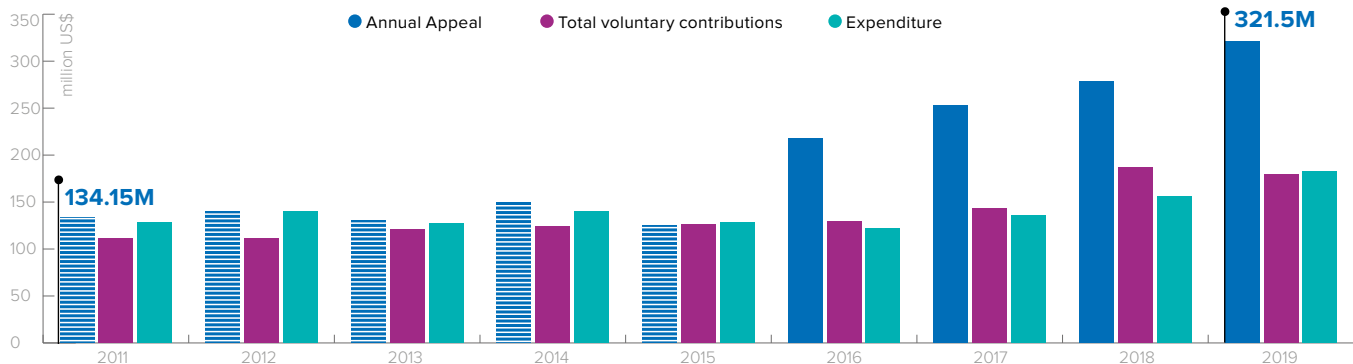
REGULAR BUDGET EXPENDITURE BY MAIN ACTIVITY IN 2019 (IN THOUSANDS US\$)



XB EXPENDITURE 2019 (IN THOUSANDS US\$)

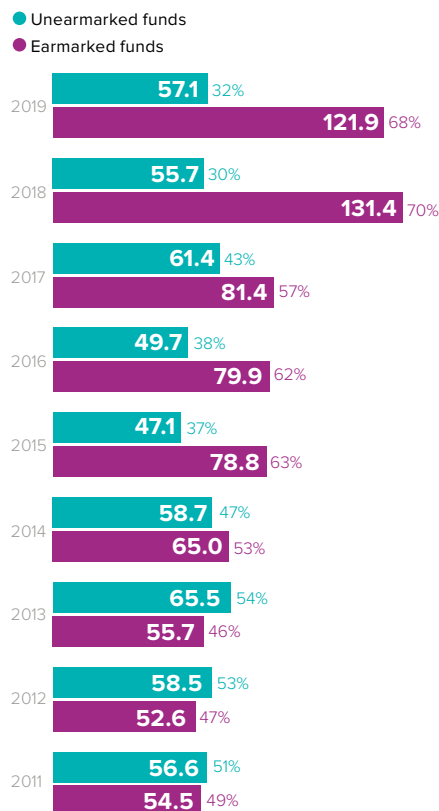


Funding trends 2011-2019

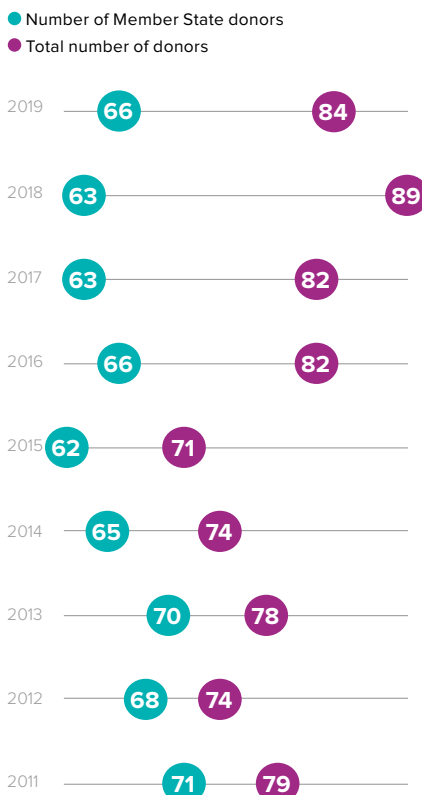


Until 2015, the annual appeal/extrabudgetary requirements consisted of mere cost plans based on projected income. As of 2016, UN Human Rights introduced a new approach attempting to show the Office's true requirements, i.e. a needs-based budget of all the funds the Office would need if it was to respond to all requests of assistance it received, and that could realistically be implemented within a single year.

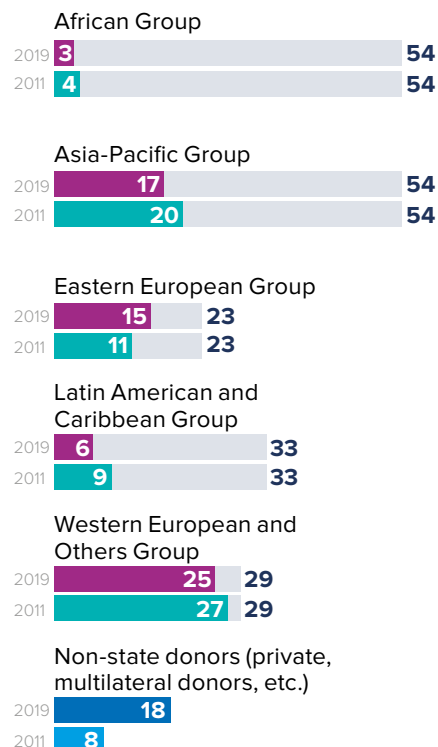
EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING (IN MILLION US\$)



NUMBER OF DONORS (INCLUDING MEMBER STATES)



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP



REGULAR BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Approximately 37 per cent of the UN Human Rights income is derived from the United Nations regular budget. The cash amount of the regular budget funding that is allocated to UN Human Rights has gradually increased since 2005, when the World Summit committed to a doubling of the regular resources available for UN Human Rights over a period of five years, and when it established the Human Rights Council, which since its inception has been active in creating new human rights mandates with regular budget implications.

However, this continuous growth ended during the 2018-2019 biennium when the approved allocation decreased to a level below the allocation for the 2014-2015 biennium. For the 2018-2019 biennium, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US\$201.6 million as compared to US\$215.5 million in 2016-2017, US\$206.9 million in 2014-2015, US\$177.3 million in 2012-2013 and US\$151.6 million in 2010-2011. In 2019, the Office received US\$105.6 million in regular budget allocations compared to US\$125.6 million in 2018 representing a decrease of 15.9 per cent.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The level of voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights has increased substantially since 2010 but then decreased for the first time in nine years in 2019, when a total of US\$179 million was raised, falling below the exceptional 2018 level.

In 2018, UN Human Rights received US\$187.1 million, representing the highest amount ever received by UN Human Rights. In 2017, the third highest amount of US\$142.8 million was received in voluntary contributions, followed by US\$129.6 million in 2016, US\$125.8 million in 2015,

US\$123.7 million in 2014 and US\$121.2 million in 2013. Between 2010 and 2012, the amount of voluntary contributions gradually increased from US\$109.4 million in 2010 to US\$111.1 million in 2012.

REGULAR BUDGET VERSUS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Over the last nine years, approximately 40 per cent of the funding for UN Human Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (37.1 per cent in 2019, 40.2 per cent in 2018, 44 per cent in 2017, 45 per cent in 2016, 46 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012). On the other hand, approximately 60 per cent came from voluntary contributions (62.9 per cent in 2019, 59.8 per cent in 2018, 56 per cent in 2017, 55 per cent in 2016, 54 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). Over the past few years, the increase in the share of the United Nations regular budget for UN Human Rights activities came from additional resources that were allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and additional mandates, including commissions of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council.

EXPENDITURE COMPARED TO INCOME

Total expenditures in 2019, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US\$293.8 million (compared to US\$274.1 million in 2018, US\$246.7 million in 2017, US\$223.3 million in 2016, US\$225.9 million in 2015 and US\$239.1 million in 2014).

Looking exclusively at extrabudgetary income and expenditure, additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2019 to US\$181.3 million. With expenditures amounting to US\$183 million, UN Human Rights recorded more expenditure than income for the first time since 2015, ending 2019 with a shortfall of US\$1.7 million. The deficit was covered using the reserves accumulated between 2016 and 2018 when income exceeded expenditure for three consecutive years.

NUMBER AND TYPOLOGY OF DONORS

In 2019, the number of Member States that contributed to UN Human Rights increased by three, up to 66. The overall number of donors decreased by five, amounting to a total of 84 donors compared to 89 donors in 2018. During 2010-2019, the number of contributing Member States fluctuated between its lowest (62) in 2015 and its highest (71) in 2011, marked by the increase in contributions driven by the Arab Spring. The total number of donors that contributed to UN Human Rights was lowest in 2010 and 2015 (71) and highest (89) in 2018.

Amongst the 66 Member States who contributed in 2019, nine renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another seven Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner’s repeated appeals to

broaden UN Human Rights’ donor base. Over the last four years, only 48 Member States provided a contribution every year and 34 others contributed at least once in the same four-year period.

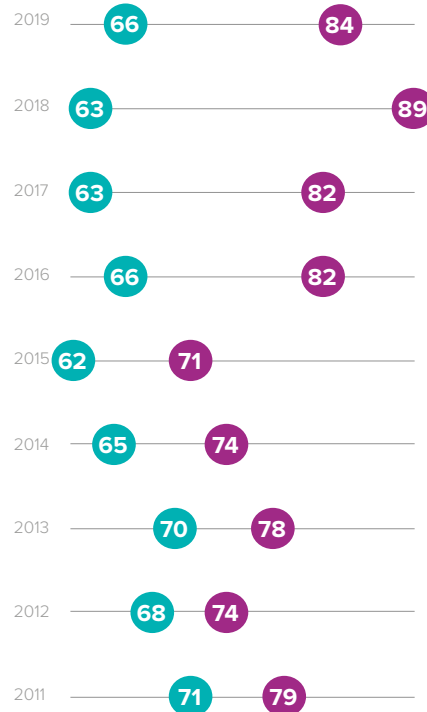
Of the 66 Member States that contributed in 2019, 25 were members of the Western European and Others Group (out of 29 Member States comprising the group); 17 were from the Asia-Pacific Group (out of 54 Member States comprising the group); 15 were from the Eastern European Group (out of 23 Member States comprising the group); six were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group (out of 33 Member States comprising the group); and three were from the African Group (out of 54 Member States comprising the group).

During 2010-2019, the number of donors per regional group fluctuated between 24 and 28 for the Western European and Others Group, between 14 and 20 for the Asia-Pacific Group, between seven and 15 for the Eastern European Group, between six and 10 for the Latin American and Caribbean Group and between two and five for the African Group.

The number of non-State donors, composed of multilateral organizations, the private sector and the UN system, has gradually increased from seven in 2010 to a total of 26 in 2018, down to 18 in 2019.

NUMBER OF DONORS (INCLUDING MEMBER STATES)

● Number of Member State donors
● Total number of donors



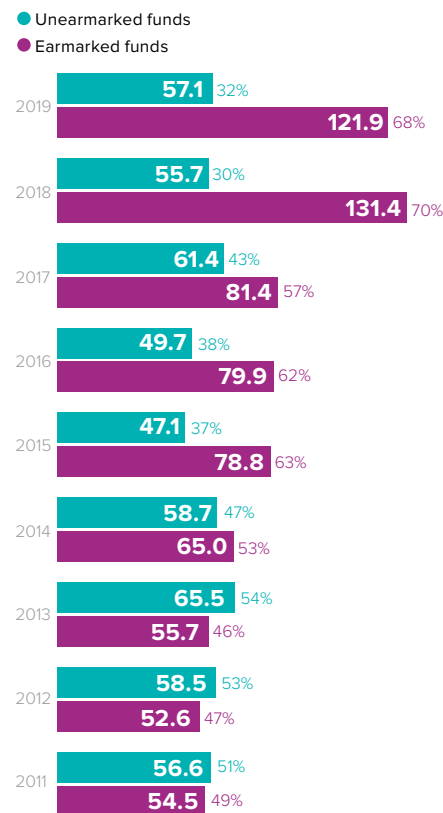
EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2019, UN Human Rights received US\$57.1 million in unearmarked funds from 53 donors. In absolute terms, UN Human Rights raised the eighth highest amount of unearmarked funds. The unearmarked funds, however, represented 32 per cent of the overall voluntary contributions received in 2019, a two per cent increase from 30 per cent in 2018, representing a significant decrease from 43 per cent in 2017 and the second lowest percentage since 2006. During

2010-2019, the percentage of unearmarked funding has fluctuated between 30 per cent (at its lowest in 2018) and 54 per cent (at its highest in 2010 and 2013).

Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to the receipt of more locally sourced funding for fieldwork and contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds (such as humanitarian and development budget lines). Other contributions that were previously unearmarked are now provided as more circumscribed funding.

EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING (IN MILLION US\$)



OHCHR DONOR BASE IN 2011-2019, BROKEN DOWN BY REGIONAL GROUP

● Number of donors by regional group ● Number of non-donors by regional group



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2019

(by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extra-budgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2019).

	European Commission	Norway	United States of America	Sweden	Netherlands	Denmark	UNDP
							
Unearmarked	5,170,455	6,639,948		6,816,990	5,592,841	4,116,481	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva		194,974					267,174
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	797,980	2,718,804	1,218,000		1,666,485	1,653,785	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies		108,319			882,353		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	5,619,104	1,191,508			2,352,940		
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	174,863	1,039,861	1,782,000		2,058,823		
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	8,927,158	6,292,554	8,650,211	11,068,206	1,112,546	5,190,481	9,951,951
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>		108,319	5,650,000			4,895,973	5,298,164
<i>Africa</i>	425,450	2,039,269		3,518,812	1,112,546	294,507	2,893,503
<i>Americas</i>	135,381	1,873,917	2,000,000	3,851,675			1,025,586
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	1,217,628			2,739,750			139,762
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	2,772,460	819,576	1,000,211	957,969			594,937
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	4,376,239	1,451,473					
Humanitarian Trust Funds		649,913	6,550,000			762,311	
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	20,689,560	18,835,881	18,200,211	17,885,196	13,665,987	11,723,058	10,219,125

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Switzerland	United Kingdom	Germany	Canada	Finland	Belgium	France	Ireland	Korea, Rep. of
								
4,806,895	3,082,614	1,935,450	3,767,898	1,852,273	2,275,313	1,806,020	2,079,153	600,000
62,000	90,000							
330,869	769,911	95,080		363,636			330,033	250,000
100,000		910,777				55,741		150,000
	443,350	466,843	682,926					300,000
452,465	25,202	1,093,956	78,555	227,273		455,006	55,741	500,000
2,900,937	3,855,240	2,928,846	919,515	909,091	955,166	724,638	346,707	650,000
		1,960,616		909,091		89,186		100,000
	1,714,806				955,166	256,410	68,929	
1,220,000	765,547	218,818	919,515				277,778	
103,760								50,000
550,000	701,036	465,476						
1,027,177	673,850	283,936				379,041		500,000
201,613	265,714	980,344	76,859	55,741		78,038	94,760	50,000
8,854,779	8,532,030	8,411,296	5,525,752	3,408,014	3,230,479	3,119,443	2,906,394	2,500,000










	United Arab Emirates	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Australia	Spain	Italy	Saudi Arabia
							
Unearmarked	1,550,000	2,051,984	100,000		503,847		
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva				135,593		27,548	149,867
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	598,425		831,667	33,898	109,409		145,000
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies					32,823		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation				237,288			
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures			253,333	33,898	114,880	22,002	75,000
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences			815,000	1,359,920	691,201	1,184,834	630,000
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>			100,000		196,937		
<i>Africa</i>						1,184,834	
<i>Americas</i>					494,265		
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				1,359,920			
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>			715,000				
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							630,000
Humanitarian Trust Funds	40,000			135,593	49,355	27,503	150,000
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	2,188,425	2,051,984	2,000,000	1,936,192	1,501,515	1,261,887	1,149,867








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

UNOPS	ILO	Microsoft	China	OCHA	Kuwait	Portugal	Poland	India
								
					500,000	309,021	180,513	
		850,000	550,000					
	1,048,024		250,000			22,002	77,363	
1,104,675				624,334			77,363	200,000
								200,000
				209,988				
1,104,675								
				414,346			77,363	
					10,000	44,004		100,000
1,104,675	1,048,024	850,000	800,000	624,334	510,000	375,028	335,239	300,000










	Morocco	Luxembourg	Mexico	Iceland	Liechtenstein	UN Women	UNHCR
							
Unearmarked	200,000	207,877	150,000		25,025		
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva					25,025		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis				200,000			
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies			78,288		40,040		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		27,902			40,040		
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences						125,630	124,362
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							124,362
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>						125,630	
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds		32,823	10,000		25,025		
Miscellaneous*	100,000						
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	300,000	268,602	238,288	200,000	155,155	125,630	124,362








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Austria	Turkey	Counterpart International	Czech Republic	Japan	Open Society Foundations	Call for Code	Qatar	Estonia
								
	100,000		86,835			105,000		33,003
10,941								
10,940			13,055		107,000		59,911	
			8,703	117,133				
65,646	10,000							
		118,569						33,003
		118,569						33,003
32,823	10,000		8,703				30,000	22,222
120,349	120,000	118,569	117,296	117,133	107,000	105,000	89,911	88,229





	UN Trust Fund for Human Security	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	Pakistan	Ford Foundation	Monaco	MacArthur Foundation	Peru
							
Unearmarked			56,000		34,443		30,588
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis							
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		47,167	6,000		11,377		
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	75,011	19,664		52,150		40,000	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>		19,664					
<i>Americas</i>				52,150		40,000	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	75,011						
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds			3,000				5,206
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	75,011	66,831	65,000	52,150	45,820	40,000	35,795

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Ukraine	Slovakia	Bulgaria	Egypt	Uruguay	Lithuania	Andorra	Cyprus	Georgia
								
	32,012	30,000	10,000	30,000	13,201		22,002	15,000
			10,000					5,000
35,000					16,502			
35,000					16,502			
			10,000			27,443		
35,000	32,012	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,703	27,443	22,002	20,000

	Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand	Chile	Sri Lanka	Singapore	Holy See
							
Unearmarked	20,000	20,000	20,000	2,000	17,000		
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis							
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures						15,000	
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences							
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds				15,000			13,000
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	20,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	13,000

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Albania	Cuba	Mauritius	University of Exeter
				
Unearmarked	2,283	2,135	1,843	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva				
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis				1,333
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies				
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation				
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures				
Support to the Programmes				
Field Presences				
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>				
<i>Africa</i>				
<i>Americas</i>				
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>				
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>				
Humanitarian Trust Funds				
Miscellaneous*				
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	2,283	2,135	1,843	1,333

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

PREDICTABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

UN Human Rights opened 2019 with only US\$60 million of predictable income in pledged contributions that were annual instalments of multi-year funding agreements. In 2019, UN Human Rights had such agreements with 16 donors, including 11 Member States (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the European Commission and four other donors (the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, Microsoft and the Open Society Foundations).

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States, namely Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, which host UN Human Rights offices, provide in-kind support by covering costs of items, such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. The corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

MEMBER STATE	NATURE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE US\$
Colombia	Rental of Premises	294,898.00
	Provision of armoured vehicle and running costs	57,694.21
Senegal	Rental of Premises	90,563.00
Qatar	Rental of Premises and running costs	178,542.00

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS, 2017-2019

Some Member States provided UN Human Rights with additional, indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations Junior Professional Officers (JPO) Programme, which is administered by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in New York. As of 31 December, UN Human Rights had 32 JPOs (23 women, nine men) who

were supported by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Switzerland and the Netherlands also funded JPOs who were nationals of developing countries. Non-nationals amounted to six out of 32 in 2019.

SPONSOR	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2019
Belgium		1	1
Denmark	10	8	4
Finland	1	1	1
Germany	2		1
Hungary		1	1
Italy	3	3	1
Japan	2	3	2
Republic of Korea	2	2	2
Netherlands	2	3 (+2)	3(+5)
Norway	2	1	2
Saudi Arabia	1	1	
Sweden	2	2	3
Switzerland	6 (+1)	3 (+1)	5(+1)
Spain	1	1	
United States of America	1		
TOTAL	36	33	32

FORMER JPO STORY: GABRIELLA HABTOM, SECRETARY OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE



Gabriella Habtom, Secretary of the Human Rights Committee and former JPO (2001-2004) funded by Italy. © Gabriella Habtom

How would you describe the role of your JPO appointment in your career in human rights? What difference did it make?

“In 1998, I applied for the JPO Programme that was funded by the Italian Government for the programme year 1999/2000. Out of the 50 available positions, the Italian Government reserved five posts for non-Italians and, as an Eritrean, I was thrilled to have been selected for one of those posts! After being shortlisted, I was interviewed by UN Human Rights and hired for an Associate Expert position to work with the then Support Services Branch, which was dealing with the human rights treaty bodies and the Human Rights Commission. My two-year post was exceptionally extended to a third year, thanks to the generosity of the Italian Government.

Then, in 2001, my incredible journey began with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. With an academic background in international relations and development, I felt that I had landed in exactly the right place at the right time. Without question, I gained a deeper understanding of the mandate of UN Human Rights and about the United Nations system in general. The experience also strengthened my professional skills in the field

of human rights, particularly in relation to economic, social and cultural rights and the practical implementation and reporting on human rights treaties at the national level. I also had the privilege of being associated with the drafting of new international standards and working towards the establishment of several new treaty bodies. In this regard, I worked on the first elections of membership and sessions of the Committee on Migrant Workers, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances. After these many wonderful experiences, I am now the Secretary of the Human Rights Committee.

As a national of a developing country, I feel particularly fortunate to have had this opportunity and wish to reiterate my gratitude to the Italian Government for its participation in the framework of multilateral initiatives. I encourage other donor governments to consider and continue supporting young professionals, especially those from Least Developed Countries who have much to gain and offer from such initiatives.”

What would you advise to those who are thinking of becoming a JPO/are currently JPOs in UN Human Rights?

“I strongly encourage current interns, consultants and young professionals to consider the path of the JPO Programme. It provides a rare window of opportunity to work for human rights in headquarters and in field operations. In my 20 years with UN Human Rights, I have met several JPOs, including those whom I personally advised to apply for the Programme. The majority are still working within UN Human Rights or the UN at large. Among my former JPO colleagues that returned home, many are holding ministerial positions in the field of human rights, international development and cooperation or foreign policy.”

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS, 2017-2019

In addition, UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, which is administered by UNDP. In 2019, a total of 104 UNVs served with UN Human Rights, of whom 31 per cent were national UNVs and 67 per cent were women. As of 31 December, UN Human Rights had 19 UNVs who were fully funded by the Governments of Finland, Germany, the Republic of

Korea, Luxemburg, Switzerland, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) (see table below). Germany and Luxembourg funded UNVs who were nationals of developing countries. Of the 19 UNVs, 15 were young persons between 18 and 29 years of age.

The table below shows the number of UNVs that were fully funded by Member States, including non-nationals of the Member States.

SPONSOR	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2019
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	1	
Germany	1 (+1)	1 (+1)	1
Ireland	1	1	
Republic of Korea	2	2	4
Luxembourg	(+1)	(+1)	
Norway	1	1	
Sweden	1	1	3
Switzerland	7	7	9 (+1)
TOTAL	17	17	19