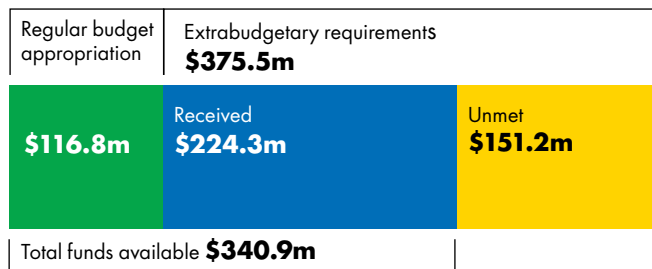


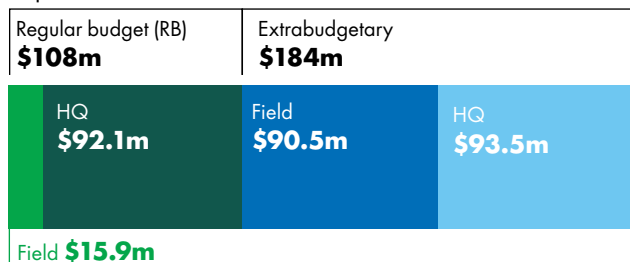
Funding overview in 2020

Income and expenditure

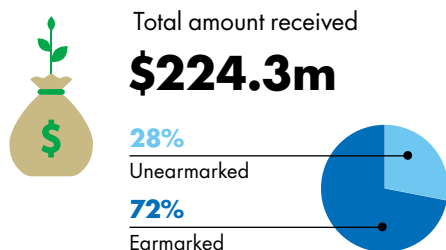
Income



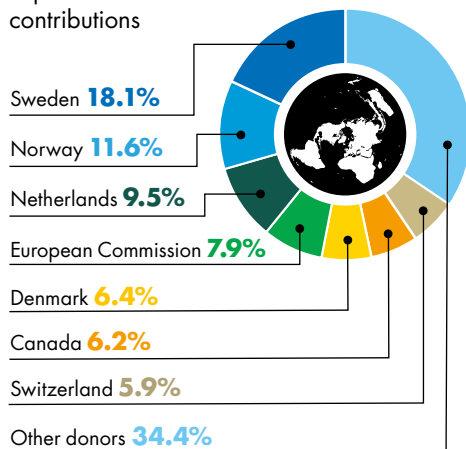
Expenditure



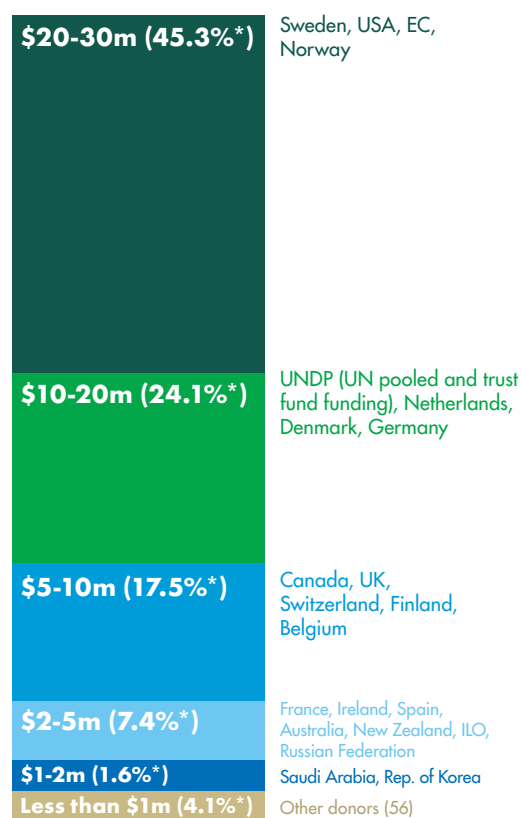
Voluntary contributions



Top sources of unearmarked contributions



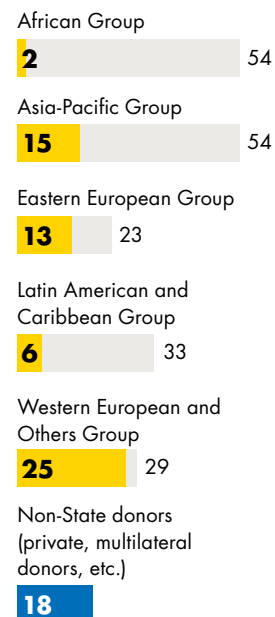
Breakdown of donors by brackets of contributions



Donors



Breakdown of donors by geographic group



* Of total amount of voluntary contributions.

This chapter presents an overview of UN Human Rights funding in 2020 and of funding trends since 2012.

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.

Income

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 which are Member States.

In 2020, the third year of the OMP 2018-2021, UN Human Rights' total income was US\$340.9 million. Of this total, 65.8 per cent came from voluntary contributions and 34.2 per cent came from the United Nations regular budget.

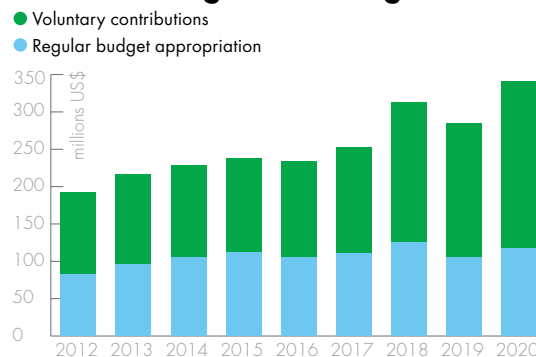
REGULAR BUDGET APPROPRIATION

In 2020, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights, as a department of the United Nations Secretariat, was US\$116.8 million, which is approximately 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 52.3 per cent of the total regular budget resources directed to the three UN system pillars, the UN regular budget allocates 7.6 per cent to the human rights pillar; the other two pillars being development and peace and security.

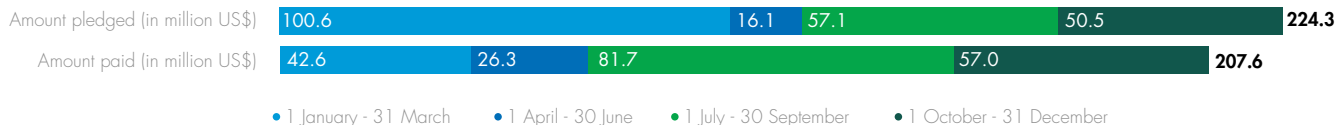
As a matter of principle, the UN regular budget should finance all activities that are mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including the Human Rights Council. The regular budget allocation, however, does not keep pace with the ongoing growth in the number and scope of the General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

In addition, during 2020, the Human Rights Council adopted 85 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

UN Human Rights - Funding overview



2020 - Trend in pledges and payments



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 2020 were issued on a quarterly basis and the actual amount received capped at 90 per cent of the amount that was expected for activities.

Therefore, in 2020, 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 24.8 per cent of its officially mandated activities that should be financed by the regular budget. Payment of extrabudgetary contributions continued to be received predominately in the latter half of the year, further aggravating the cash flow situation of the Office.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

In terms of extrabudgetary support, a total of US\$224.3 million was raised in voluntary contributions during the reporting period. This represents an increase of 25.3 per cent compared to the 2019 total of US\$179 million and is the highest annual amount that UN Human Rights has received to date. The total amount of extrabudgetary contributions still falls far short of the US\$375.5 million in extrabudgetary requirements that was sought in the 2020 Annual Appeal. These

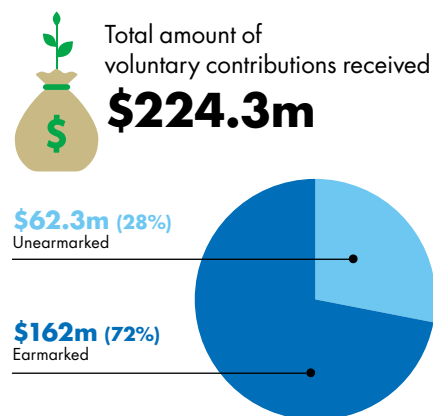
extrabudgetary requirements are the funds that UN Human Rights requires, in addition to its regular budget allocation, if it is to respond to all of the requests for assistance that it receives in a given year.

Earmarking makes it more difficult for the Office to efficiently implement the OMP. It means reduced flexibility, higher transactional costs and constraints on the effective response to emerging needs. In 2020, UN Human Rights only received 28 per cent of unearmarked funds, corresponding to an amount of US\$62.3 million. This is the lowest percentage of unearmarked voluntary contributions received since 2006.

DONOR BASE

The diversification of the donor base remains a challenge. In 2020, UN Human Rights received funding from a total of 79 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 61 Member States donors, which provided a total of US\$179.6 million, representing 80 per cent of all contributions received. Of the 61 Member States that contributed in 2020, only one was a first-time contributor, while 54 were contributors in 2019. In addition, 29 out of 61 contributing Member States increased

Earmarked versus unearmarked funding 2020



their support compared to 2019 and 45 provided some unearmarked funding.

Multilateral organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$43.3 million, or 19.3 per cent, of all contributions.

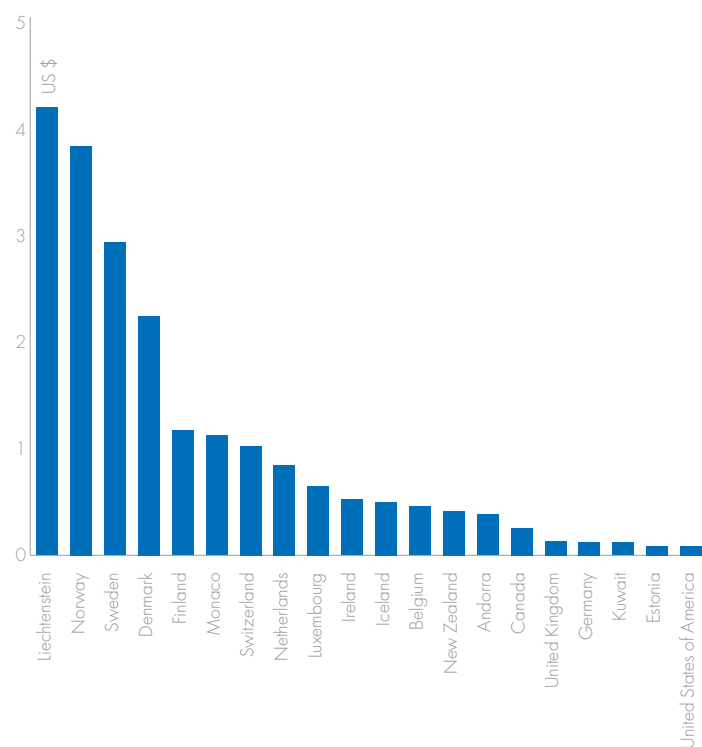
In line with the Funding Compact that was established in 2019 between Member States and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), including UN Human Rights, to better align funding with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the contributions received by UN Human Rights through the inter-agency pooled funds and trust funds reached a record

US\$16.1 million in 2020. This result reflected the enhanced engagement with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, through the Peacebuilding Fund, and the growing demand for human rights advisers in the UN Country Teams (UNCTs), which are funded through the UNSDG Human Rights Mainstreaming (UNSDG-HRM) Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF).

UN Human Rights began 2020 with only US\$62.7 million of predictable and sustainable income in pledged contributions that were annual instalments of multi-year funding agreements. The Funding Compact calls for Member States to

increase their multi-year commitments. In 2020, UN Human Rights had such agreements with 18 donors, including 10 Member States (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), the European Commission and six other donors (ILO, the MacArthur Foundation, Microsoft, the Open Society Foundations, the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund and the World Bank). Furthermore, only eight donors pledged through new multi-year agreements. As of the beginning of January 2021, only US\$52.6 million from 14 donors had been registered as part of multi-year agreements.

Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to UN Human Rights per capita in 2020



Source: Based on 2020 voluntary contributions from UN Human Rights' donors (Member States) and 2019 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.

UN POOLED AND TRUST FUND FUNDING RECEIVED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH UNDP

DONOR	US\$
Conflict-Related Sexual Violence	338,156
Joint Programmes (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala)	658,638
Joint SDGs Fund (Georgia)	101,222
Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (South Africa)	315,000
Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership	187,826
Peacebuilding Fund (Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Honduras, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Ukraine)	5,469,278
Spotlight Initiative Fund (Liberia, Mexico)	815,018
Tanzania One UN Fund	175,676
UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery	89,131
UNSDG - Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	7,298,790
UNDP (Georgia, Uganda)	320,187
UNPRPD - Disability Fund	326,638
Total	16,095,560

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2020

DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
1 Sweden	30,268,739	37%	25 Microsoft	880,000	0%
2 United States of America	27,937,650	0%	26 China	800,000	0%
3 European Commission	22,848,273	22%	27 Kuwait	510,000	98%
4 Norway	20,599,006	35%	28 Morocco	500,000	70%
5 UNDP (UN pooled and trust fund funding)	16,095,560	0%	- OCHA	500,000	0%
6 Netherlands	14,697,143	40%	30 Luxembourg	404,716	58%
7 Denmark	13,099,272	30%	31 India	400,000	0%
8 Germany	10,254,726	33%	32 UN EOSG	320,000	0%
9 Canada ¹	9,619,194	40%	33 World Bank	261,290	0%
10 United Kingdom	9,151,148	35%	34 UN Women	217,153	0%
11 Switzerland	8,807,643	42%	35 Iceland	180,950	100%
12 Finland	6,481,073	51%	36 Liechtenstein	160,124	16%
13 Belgium	5,262,171	43%	37 UNTF for Human Security	154,786	0%
14 France	3,316,011	58%	38 11th Hour Project/The Schmidt Family Found.	150,000	0%
15 Ireland	2,601,133	78%	39 MacArthur Foundation	140,000	0%
16 Spain ²	2,452,177	24%	40 Czech Republic	136,811	63%
17 Australia	2,073,096	0%	41 Mexico	124,118	81%
18 New Zealand	2,051,984	100%	42 Austria	122,212	0%
19 ILO	2,009,455	0%	43 Estonia	118,468	30%
20 Russian Federation	2,000,000	0%	44 Open Society Foundation	107,000	0%
21 Saudi Arabia	1,949,867	0%	45 Algeria	100,000	100%
22 Republic of Korea	1,601,416	33%	- Portugal	100,000	100%
23 Italy	917,556	0%	- Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	100,000	0%
24 UNODC	878,462	0%			

DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
48 Poland	79,805	67%	73 Counterpart International	5,703	0%
49 Japan	65,000	0%	74 Montenegro	5,501	100%
50 Cyprus	59,737	0%	75 Maldives	5,000	100%
51 Pakistan	50,000	70%	- Sri Lanka	5,000	100%
52 UNESCO	49,317	0%	- Vodafone Group	5,000	0%
53 Romania	47,790	0%	78 Nicaragua	4,700	100%
54 Monaco	43,956	75%	79 Bahamas	2,000	0%
55 Lithuania	36,335	60%	Individual donors/ miscellaneous	35,718	67%
56 Ukraine	35,000	0%	Total	224,331,556	28%
57 Bulgaria	30,000	100%			
- Malaysia	30,000	100%			
- Uruguay	30,000	100%			
60 Andorra	29,658	0%			
61 Peru	28,187	86%			
62 Armenia	26,285	100%			
63 Kazakhstan	25,000	60%			
64 Indonesia	20,000	100%			
- Thailand	20,000	100%			
66 Latvia	17,921	100%			
67 Malta	17,815	0%			
68 Azerbaijan	15,000	100%			
- Singapore	15,000	0%			
70 Costa Rica	13,938	100%			
71 Slovakia	10,309	100%			
72 Holy See	6,500	0%			

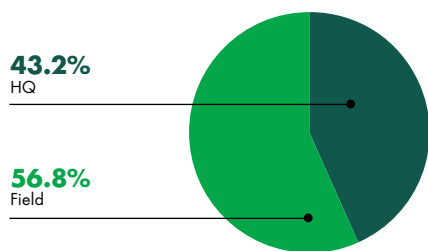
¹ Includes a contribution of CAD 30,000 from the provincial Government of Québec.

² Includes a contribution of EUR 20,000 from the Basque Government and contributions of EUR 250,000 and EUR 100,000 from the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation.

Expenditure

On the expenditure side, approximately 56.8 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 supplemented the limited resources made available from the regular budget.

Extrabudgetary expenditure



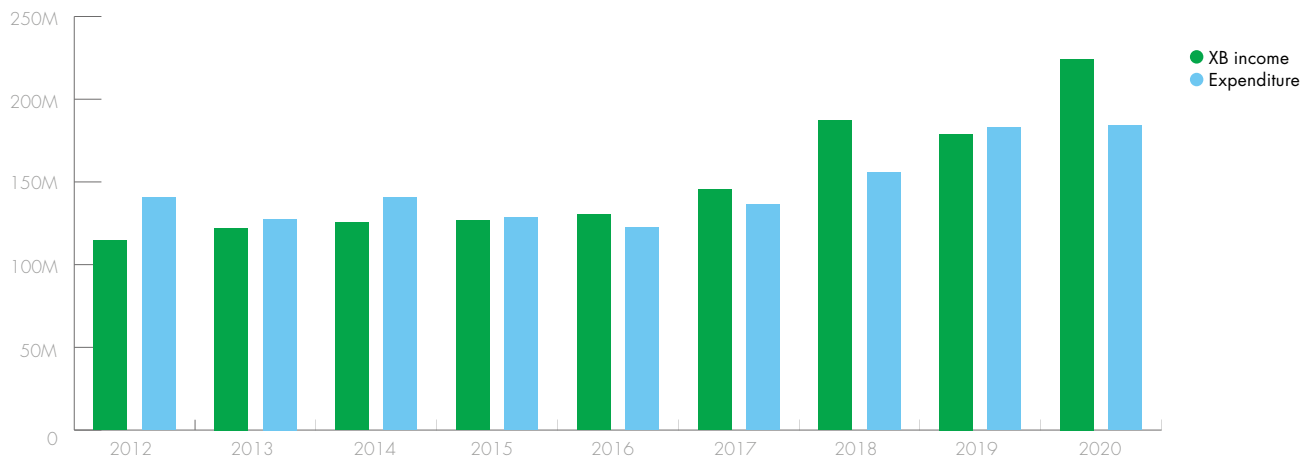
In 2020, 51 per cent of total expenditures (US\$292m), including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, were devoted to fieldwork and HQ support for the field, particularly for capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 11.2 per cent of total expenditures were spent on thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools; 7.5 per cent were spent supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs; and 11.2 per cent were spent in support of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (5.5 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (10.1 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (3.5 per cent).

EXPENDITURE COMPARED TO INCOME

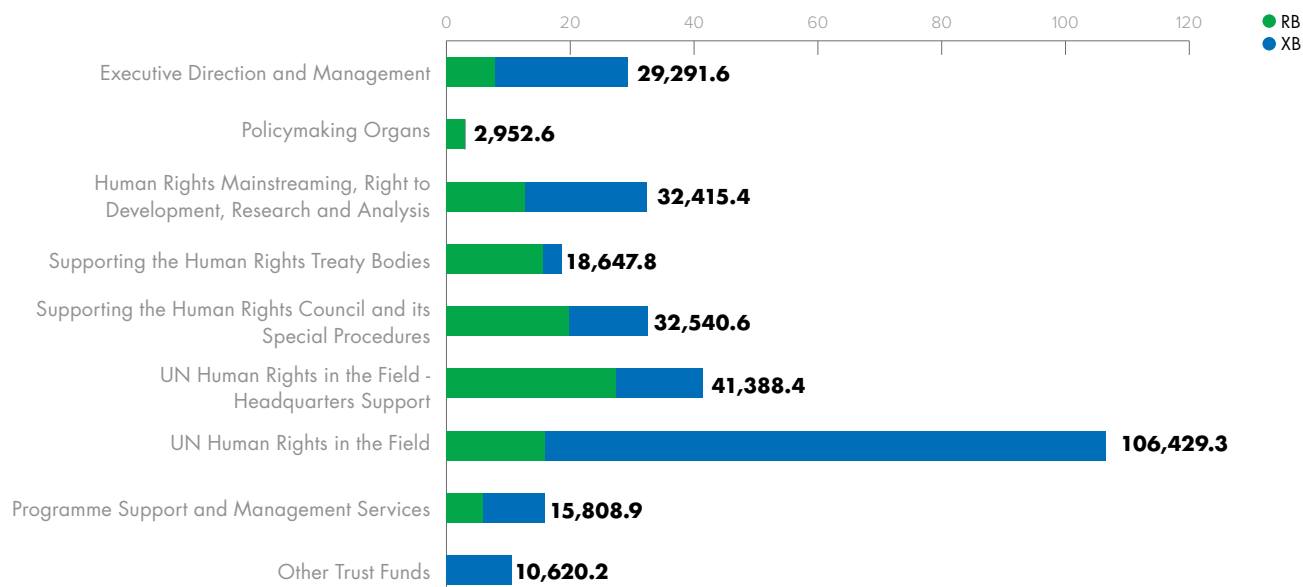
Total expenditures in 2020, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US\$292 million (compared to US\$293.8 million in 2019, US\$274.1 million in 2018, US\$246.7 million in 2017, US\$223.3 million in 2016 and US\$225.9 million in 2015).

Looking exclusively at extrabudgetary income and expenditure, loss on exchange from contributions brought the total available income in 2020 down to US\$223.7 million.

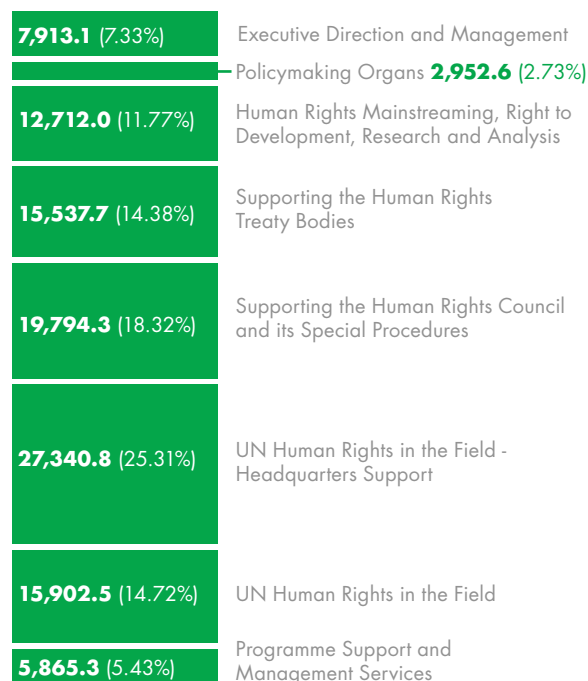
Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2012-2020 (in millions US\$)



Combined RB & XB expenditure by main activity in 2020 (in thousands US\$)



RB expenditure in 2020 (in thousands US\$)



XB expenditure in 2020 (in thousands US\$)

