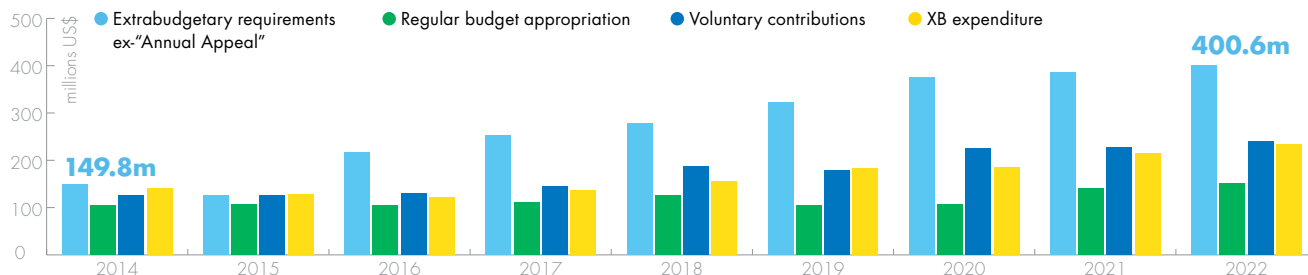


Funding trends 2014-2022

Funding needs, income and expenditure

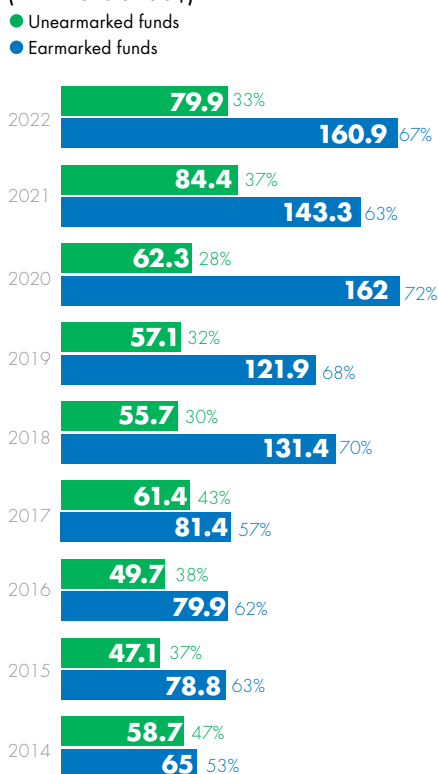
Extrabudgetary requirements, RB appropriation, voluntary contributions and expenditure evolution 2014-2022 (in millions of US\$)



Until 2015, the extrabudgetary requirements (Annual Appeal) consisted of mere cost plans based on projected income. As of 2016, UN Human Rights introduced a new approach to demonstrate its true requirements, i.e., a needs-based budget of all the funds the Office would need if it were to respond to all requests of assistance it received that could realistically be implemented within a single year.

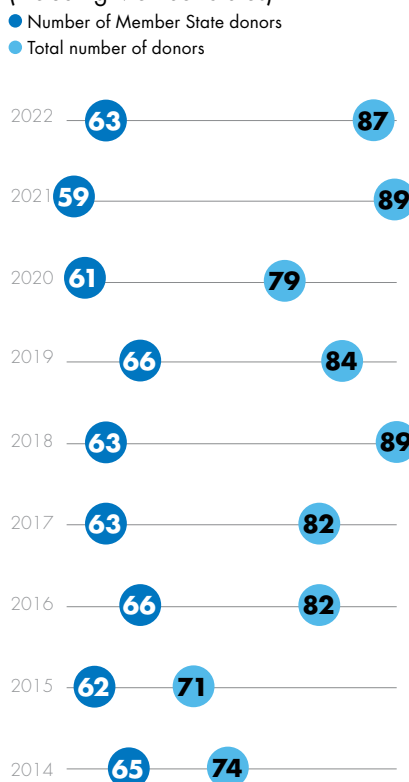
Flexibility of funding

Earmarked versus unearmarked funding (in millions of US\$)

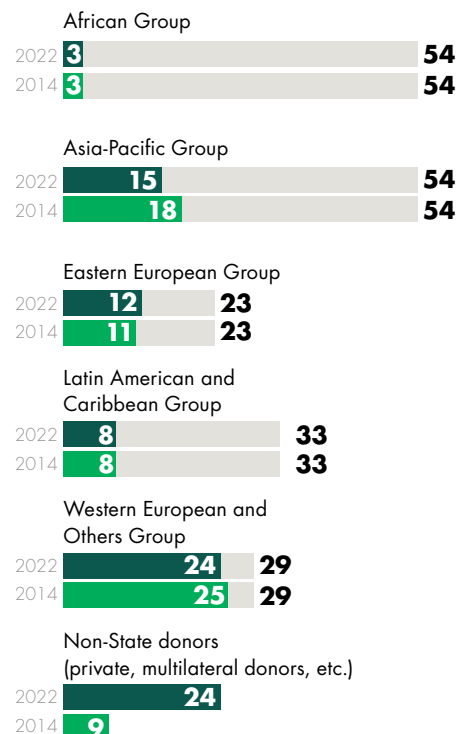


Donors

Number of donors (including Member States)



Breakdown of donors by geographic group



REGULAR BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2022, 38.7 per cent of the UN Human Rights income was 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. In that year, the World Summit committed to a doubling of the regular resources available for UN Human Rights over a period of five years. Since its establishment in 2006, the Human Rights Council has been active in creating new human rights mandates, with regular budget implications.

In 2022, the Office received US\$151.8 million in regular budget allocations, compared to US\$140.1 million in 2021, representing an increase of 8.4 per cent. The approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US\$248.4 million in 2019-2020, US\$201.6 million in 2018-2019, US\$215.5 million in 2016-2017, US\$206.9 million in 2014-2015 and US\$177.3 million in 2012-2013.

The level of voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights has increased substantially since 2013, with a total of US\$240.8 million raised in 2022, representing the highest amount ever received by the Office. In 2021, UN Human Rights received US\$227.7 million, the second highest amount, followed by US\$224.3 million in 2020 and US\$187.1 million in 2018.

Over the last nine years, an average of approximately 40 per cent of the funding for UN Human Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (38.7 per cent in 2022, 36.6 per cent in 2021, 34.2 per cent in 2020, 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 and 44 per cent in 2013). Consequently, approximately 60 per cent came from voluntary contributions (61.3 per cent in 2022, 63.4 per cent in 2021, 65.8 per cent in 2020, 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 and 56 per cent in 2013).

In the past few years, the increased share of the United Nations regular budget for UN Human Rights activities came from additional resources that were allocated to cover the human rights treaty body strengthening process and additional mandates, including the commissions of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council.

NUMBER AND TYPOLOGY OF DONORS

In 2022, the number of Member States that contributed to UN Human Rights increased to 63, compared to 59 in 2021. The overall number of donors decreased to 87 donors, compared to 89 donors in 2021. From 2014 to 2022, the number of contributing Member States fluctuated between its lowest (59) in 2021 and its highest (66) in 2019 and 2016. The total number of donors that contributed to UN Human Rights was lowest in 2015 (71) and highest (89) in 2018 and 2021.

Among the 63 Member States that contributed in 2022, nine renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another five Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner's repeated appeals to broaden the UN Human Rights donor base. Over the last four years, only 46 Member States provided a contribution every year and 36 others contributed at least once in the same four-year period.

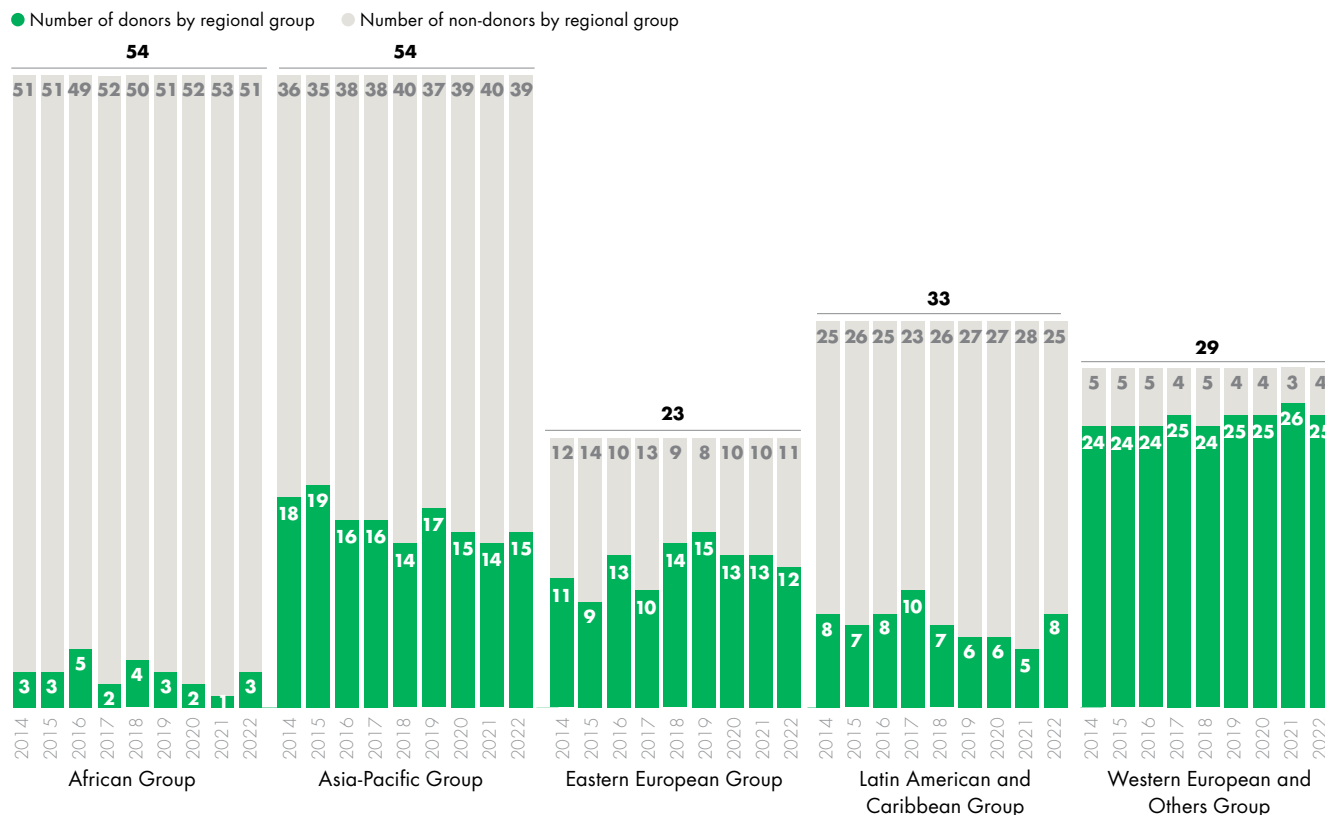
Of the 63 Member States that contributed in 2022, 25 were members of the Western European and Others Group (out of 29 Member States comprising the group); 15 were from the Asia-Pacific Group (out of 54 Member States comprising the group); 12 were from the Eastern European Group (out of 23 Member States comprising the group); eight 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).

From 2014 to 2022, the number of donors per regional group fluctuated between 24 and 26 for the Western European and Others Group, between 14 and 19 for the Asia-Pacific Group, between nine and 15 for the Eastern European Group, between five and 10 for the Latin American and Caribbean Group and between one and five for the African Group.

In 2022, the donor base included 24 non-State donors, composed of multilateral organizations, the private sector and the UN system, representing a decrease from

30 in 2021. It gradually increased from six in 2012 to a total of 26 in 2018, the second highest level to date, down to 18 in 2019 and 17 in 2020, before reaching 30 in 2021.

UN Human Rights donor base in 2014-2022, broken down by regional group



EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2022, UN Human Rights received US\$79.9 million in unearmarked funds from 47 donors. In absolute terms, this was the second highest amount of unearmarked funds that UN Human Rights had raised after 2021 when it received US\$84.4 million. Yet, the level of earmarking remains high at 67 per cent. Unearmarked contributions represent 33 per cent of the overall voluntary contributions received in 2022, representing a four per cent decrease from 37 per cent in 2021. From 2014 to 2022, the percentage of unearmarked funding fluctuated between 28 per cent (at its lowest in 2020) and 47 per cent (at its highest in 2014).

Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to 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.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022

MEMBER STATE	NATURE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE US\$
Colombia	Rental of premises	268,898
	Provision of armoured vehicle and running costs	49,969
Qatar	Rental of premises and running costs	153,804
Senegal	Rental of premises	94,616

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS AND UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

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 DESA, in New York. In

2022, 41 JPOs (29 women, 12 men) were working at UN Human Rights and were supported by 15 governments, namely: Bahrain, Belgium, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Belgium and the Netherlands also funded JPOs who were nationals of developing countries. Two of

the 41 JPOs were non-nationals. In terms of location, 28 JPOs were deployed to headquarters (25 in Geneva and three in New York) and 13 were deployed to the field (five in the Africa region, five in the Middle East and North Africa region, two in the Asia-Pacific region and one in the Americas region).

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS 2018-2022

SPONSOR	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2019	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2020	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2021	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2022
Bahrain					1
Belgium	1	1	1	(+1)	1(+1)
People's Republic of China				1	3
Denmark	8	4	4(+1)	1(+1)	3
Finland	1	1	2	1	1
Germany		1	1		3
Hungary	1	1	1	1	
Iceland				1	1
Italy	3	1	3	1	3
Japan	3	2	1	1	1
Netherlands	3(+2)	3(+5)	3(+4)	2(+2)	5(+1)
Norway	1	2	2	2	3
Republic of Korea	2	2	1	1	2
Saudi Arabia	1		1	1	3
Spain	1				
Sweden	2	3	2	3	2
Switzerland	3(+1)	5(+1)	4(+1)	6	9
Total	33	32	32	26	41

In addition, UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the UNV Programme, which is administered by UNDP. In 2022, a total of 234 UNVs (140 women, 94 men) served with UN Human Rights. Of these,

51 per cent were national UNVs. As of 31 December, 19 UNVs were working with UN Human Rights and were fully funded by the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below).

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS 2018-2022 (fully funded by Member States)

SPONSOR	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2019	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2020	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2021	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2022
Czech Republic				1	
Finland	1	1	1	2	2
France	1		1	2	1
Germany	1(+1)	1	1		(+2)
Ireland	1		1		1
Italy				2	
Luxembourg	(+1)				
Norway	1			1	1
Republic of Korea	2	4	2	1	
Spain				1	3
Sweden	1	3	2	3(+1)	3(+2)
Switzerland	7	9(+1)	7(+2)	5	4
Total	17	19	17	19	19