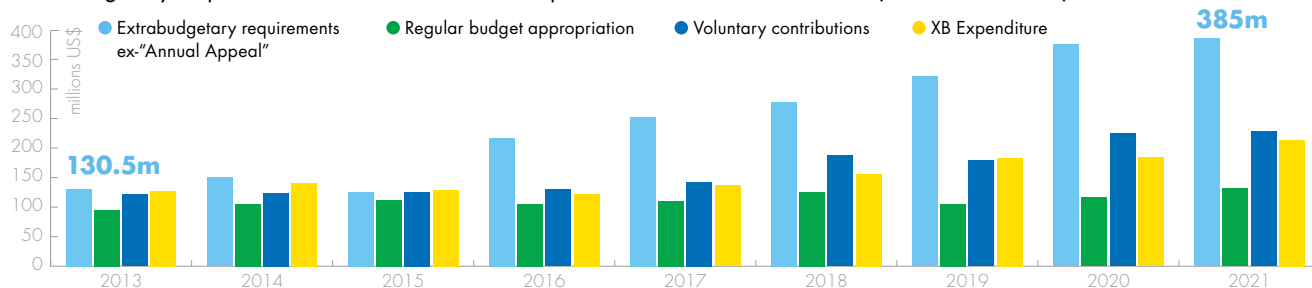


Funding trends 2013-2021

Funding needs, income and expenditure

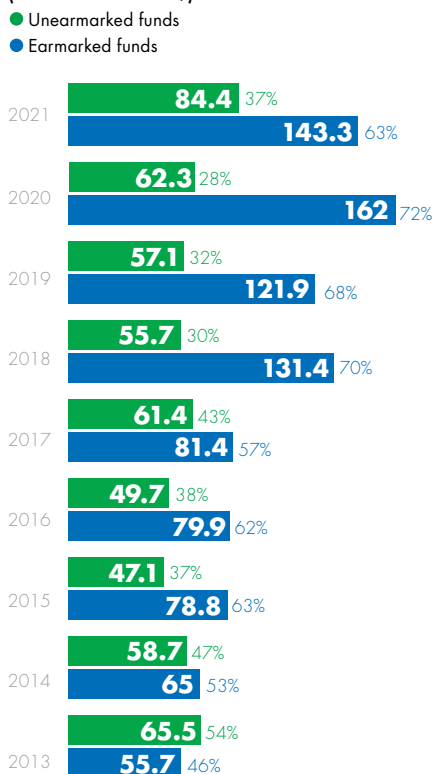
Extrabudgetary requirements, RB, XB income and expenditure evolution 2013-2021 (in millions of US\$)



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 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.

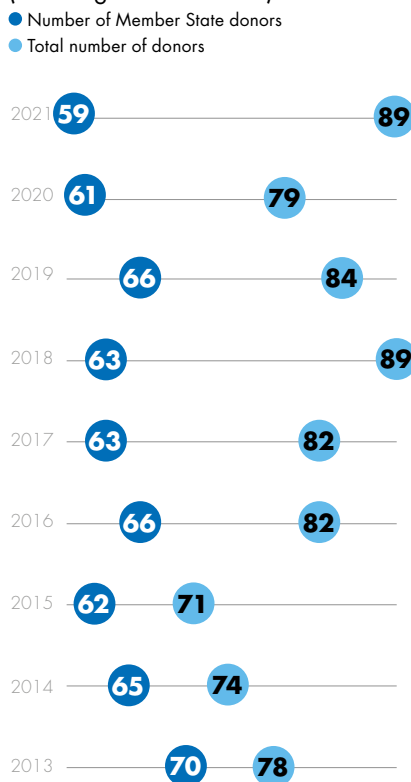
Flexibility of funding

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

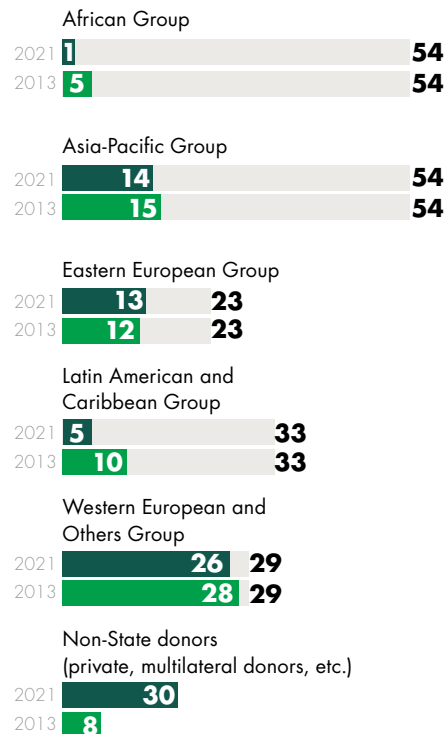


Donors

Number of donors (including Member States)



Breakdown of donors by geographic group



REGULAR BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2021, 36.6 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, 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.

In 2021, the Office received US\$131.6 million in regular budget allocations compared to US\$116.8 million in 2020, representing an increase of 13 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\$227.7 million raised in 2021, representing the highest amount ever received by the Office. In 2020, UN Human Rights received US\$224.3 million, the second highest amount, followed by the third highest amount of US\$187.1 million received in 2018, and US\$179 million in 2019. In 2017, US\$142.8 million was received in voluntary contributions, followed by US\$129.6 million in 2016, US\$125.9 million in 2015, US\$123.7 million in 2014 and US\$121.2 million in 2013.

Over the last years, approximately 40 per cent of the funding for UN Human

Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (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 (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).

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.

NUMBER AND TYPOLOGY OF DONORS

In 2021, the number of Member States that contributed to UN Human Rights decreased by two, down to 59. The overall number of donors increased by 10, amounting to a total of 89 donors compared to 79 donors in 2020. During 2013-2021, the number of contributing Member States fluctuated between its lowest (59) in 2021 and its highest (70) in 2013. 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 59 Member States who contributed in 2021, seven renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another nine 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 46 Member States provided a contribution every year and 33 others contributed at least once in the same four-year period.

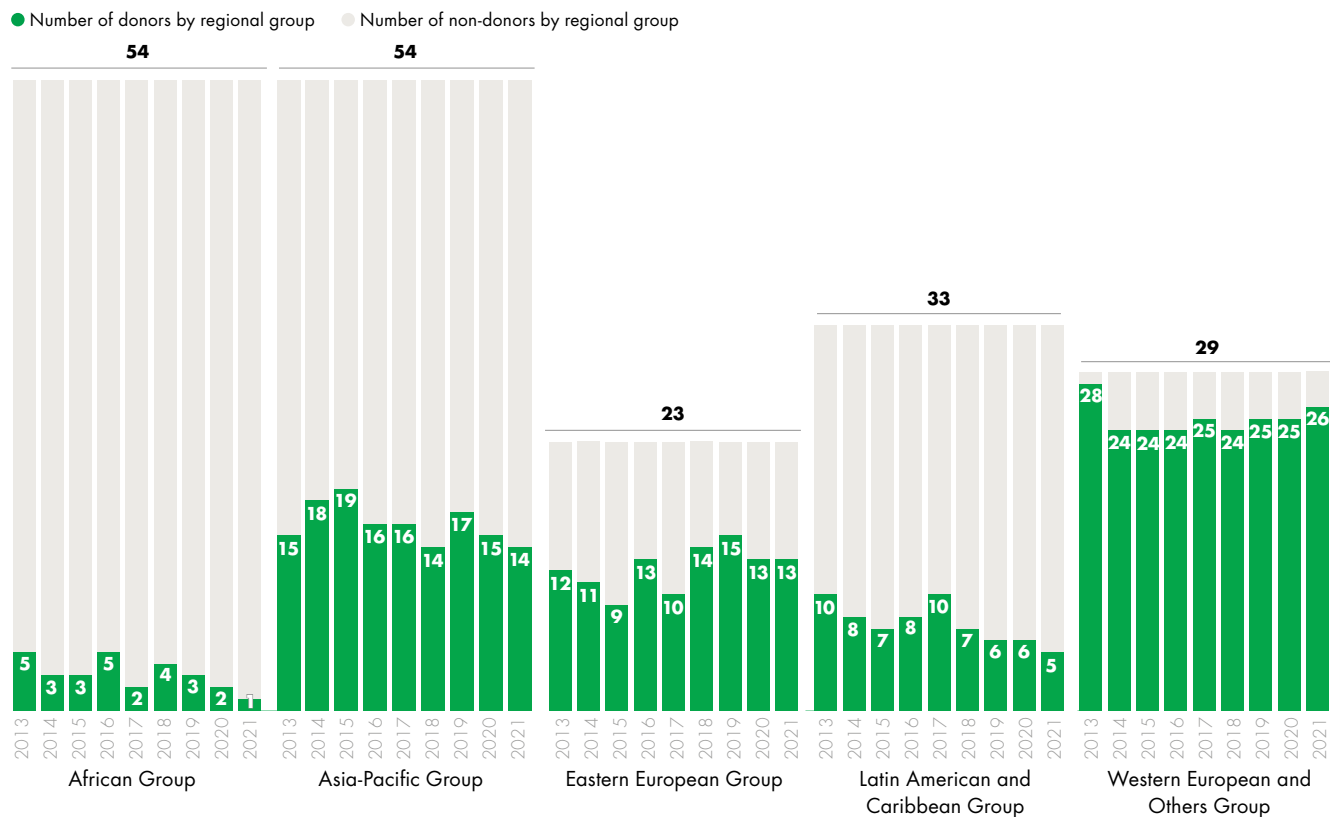
Of the 59 Member States that contributed in 2021, 26 were members of the Western European and Others Group (out of 29 Member States comprising the group); 14 were from the Asia-Pacific Group (out of 54 Member States comprising the group); 13 were from the Eastern European Group (out of 23 Member States comprising the group); five were from the Latin American

and Caribbean Group (out of 33 Member States comprising the group); and one was from the African Group (out of 54 Member States comprising the group).

During 2013-2021, the number of donors per regional group fluctuated between 24 and 28 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.

The number of non-State donors, composed of multilateral organizations, the private sector and the UN system, has reached its highest to date at 30 in 2021. It had 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 2013-2021, broken down by regional group



EARMARKED VS UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2021, UN Human Rights received US\$84.4 million in unearmarked funds from 41 donors. In absolute terms, UN Human Rights raised the highest amount of unearmarked funds since 2002. However, the level of earmarking remains high at 63 per cent and unearmarked contributions represent 37 per cent of the overall voluntary contributions received in 2021, a nine per cent increase from 28 per cent in 2020, and a return to the same level of 2015. During 2013-2021, the percentage of unearmarked funding has fluctuated between 28 per cent (at its lowest in 2020) and 54 per cent (at its highest in 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.

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 2021

MEMBER STATE	NATURE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE US\$
Colombia	Rental of premises	296,506
	Provision of armoured vehicle and running costs	56,032
Qatar	Rental of premises and running costs	153,011
Senegal	Rental of premises	109,233

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 the Department of

Economic and Social Affairs, in New York. In 2021, a total of 46 JPOs (31 women, 15 men) were working at UN Human Rights who were supported by 15 Governments. As of 31 December, 26 JPOs (17 women, nine men) were working at UN Human Rights who were supported by the Governments of Belgium, China, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway,

the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Non-nationals amounted to four out of 26 in 2020. In terms of location, 18 JPOs were deployed at headquarters (16 in Geneva and two in New York) and eight in the field (three in Africa region, three in Middle East and North Africa region, one in Americas region, and one in Asia-Pacific region).

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS 2017-2021

SPONSOR	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2019	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2020	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2021
Belgium		1	1	1	(+1)
People's Republic of China					1
Denmark	10	8	4	4(+1)	1(+1)
Finland	1	1	1	2	1
Germany	2		1	1	
Hungary		1	1	1	1
Iceland					1
Italy	3	3	1	3	1
Japan	2	3	2	1	1
Netherlands	2	3 (+2)	3(+5)	3(+4)	2(+2)
Norway	2	1	2	2	2
Republic of Korea	2	2	2	1	1
Saudi Arabia	1	1		1	1
Sweden	2	2	3	2	3
Switzerland	6 (+1)	3 (+1)	5(+1)	4(+1)	6
Spain	1	1			
United States of America	1				
Total	36	33	32	32	26

In addition, UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, which is administered by UNDP. In 2021, a total of 184 UNVs (116 women, 68 men) supported by 52 Member States served with UN Human Rights. Of these, 50 per cent were national UNVs, and 19 UNVs were fully funded by the Governments of the Czech Republic,

Finland, France, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden (see table below).

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS 2017-2021 (fully funded by 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	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2020	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2021
Czech Republic					1
Finland	1	1	1	1	2
France	1	1		1	2
Germany	1 (+1)	1 (+1)	1	1	
Ireland	1	1		1	
Luxembourg	(+1)	(+1)			
Italy					2
Norway	1	1			1
Republic of Korea	2	2	4	2	1
Spain					1
Sweden	1	1	3	2	3 (+1)
Switzerland	7	7	9 (+1)	7 (+2)	5
Total	17	17	19	17	19