United Nations
Human Rights
Appeal 2021
# Table of contents

1. Foreword by the High Commissioner ................................................. 4  
2. UN Human Rights in 2020 ............................................................. 6  
3. Roadmap to 2021 ....................................................................... 10  
4. UN Human Rights around the world in 2021 ............................... 32  
5. Funding and budget .................................................................. 34  
6. Trust funds .................................................................................. 44  
7. You can make a difference ........................................................... 46  
8. Annexes ...................................................................................... 48  

UN Human Rights organization chart  
Abbreviations and acronyms
We launch this Annual Appeal at a time of unprecedented upheaval. COVID-19 is accelerating a number of forces that impede peace, development and human rights – including deeply harmful inequalities and discrimination, restrictions on fundamental freedoms in the civic space, and extreme hunger and poverty. The social, economic and political impacts of this pandemic will be deep, and could be very long-lasting.

It is a matter of great urgency that we overcome the pandemic and its accompanying recession; recover from the harms they are causing; and rebuild our societies in more resilient and sustainable ways.

Never have the relevance and practical value of human rights been more obvious. It is clear that universal social protection, universal health-care, freedom of information, freedom from discrimination and all other fundamental human rights protect all of society from a wide range of harms. In fact, the pandemic is almost like a heat-seeking device that zeroes in on gaps in human rights protection, fuelling its spread from those areas of suffering, injustice and neglect. To be most effective, policies and programmes that aim to address and recover from COVID-19 must have at their core the goal of fixing those protection gaps and advancing human equality, dignity and rights.

To be most effective, policies and programmes that aim to address and recover from COVID-19 must have at their core the goal of fixing those protection gaps and advancing human equality, dignity and rights.

Our field teams have devised and implemented new remote monitoring and information management systems via smartphones and other technologies. They have uncovered and ensured greater visibility for the pandemic’s impact on populations left behind – and contributed to ensuring more effective targeted assistance to them, in both national and international responses.

In Cambodia, our teams worked to build disaggregated datasets on vulnerable communities, and develop policy options for alternative – and transformative – economic development.

In Kenya, we partnered with grassroots social justice centres to assess and improve sanitation and housing conditions in deprived areas, as well as to issue detailed guidance on police conduct in enforcing curfews.

In Peru, our strong relationships with Afro-Peruvian communities in rural areas will assist us to support the Government’s recovery plans with strong recommendations on discrimination and inequalities.

In Kyrgyzstan, we supported the Government and civil society to conduct research and analysis to identify the impact of government actions on human rights and freedoms during the pandemic.

In Tunisia, we worked with the National Prevention Mechanism on vulnerable groups in detention to formulate recommendations to the authorities to improve these detainees’ situation.

In a wide range of countries in every region – working with support from colleagues from across the UN – we have ensured that human rights priorities, and our human rights checklists, are fully integrated into global and national COVID-19 response plans.

We need to continue ramping up this work. We need to address inequalities, push back against discrimination, promote public participation and uphold and advance economic and social rights. We need to put human rights at the centre of the digital universe, and we need to mitigate and prevent conflicts.

We must ensure that our teams can deliver the transformational, human rights-based responses that can ensure a swift, sound recovery, by societies that are better equipped to face complex shocks.

To do this, we are counting on your support. In the following pages, we outline some of the strategies we are devising to tackle these fast-moving challenges. As you read through this Appeal, I ask you to consider how your institutions can best help to further our work.

Last year, the US$216.4 million* we received from 69 donors was a lifeline for our teams, struggling to advance human rights in an increasingly challenging context. While we appreciate the increase of some 21 per cent from contributions in 2019, the overall sum is not sufficient to enable us to fully implement urgently needed work, while increased earmarking further reduces our flexibility to use these contributions where they are most needed.

This year, it will be vital to provide us with the greatest possible funding, in unearmarked resources – so that we can use those funds rapidly and effectively, as needs appear.

I am convinced that we will all draw from this terrible crisis deeper understanding of the preventive and protective impact of human rights laws and tools as drivers of peace and security, social stability, public health, a healthy environment and economy and sustainable development. I thank you in advance for your assistance and support. They are crucial to everything we do.

* Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.

Michelle Bachelet
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN Human Rights in 2020

Mandate

- Promote and protect all human rights for all
- Promote and protect the right to development
- Engage in dialogue with governments in order to secure respect for all human rights
- Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system
- Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations human rights machinery
- Coordinate United Nations human rights education and public information programmes
- Work actively to remove obstacles to the realization of human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations
- Recommend that bodies of the United Nations system improve the promotion and protection of all human rights
- Enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights
- Provide technical assistance to States for human rights activities

Highlights in 2020

Member State cooperation

- 10 treaty actions: 2 signatures, 3 ratifications, 5 accessions
- 11 Governments hosted over 12 visits by special procedures mandates
- 2,753 official documents submitted for meetings of human rights mechanisms, General Assembly and ECOSOC
- 30 State party reports reviewed by the treaty bodies with 11 States party visited by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture

People centred

- 44,868 victims of torture in 82 countries received rehabilitation support
- 15,300 victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 33 countries obtained assistance
- 65 fellows (41 women, 24 men) from indigenous, Afro-descendant and minority communities in 42 countries, participated in the UN Human Rights Fellowship Programme

Human rights mechanisms support

- Support to the work of 172 treaty body experts during 22 sessions for a total of 51 weeks
- 97 resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council
- 2,229 new communications related to individual complaints were processed; 269 met prima facie admissibility requirements and were registered

Human rights integration in the UN

- 12 Human Rights components in UN Peace Missions, including 576 staff supported by UN Human Rights
- 43 Human Rights Advisers in UN Country Teams

Civil society engagement

- 1,939 oral statements delivered by NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions
- Over 3,700 participants in the 9th Forum on Business and Human Rights
- 50 grants were awarded by the UN Human Rights Grants Committee to the total amount of $2,305,657 for projects to be implemented in 28 countries

Data available at the time of printing.
Global presence in 2020

**Staff in the field**
- 46% national staff
- 54% international staff
- 46% field staff
- 54% HQ staff

**Staff gender distribution**
- 55% female
- 45% male

**Field Presences**
- 92 Field Presences
- 1 HQ (2 locations)

**Staff**
- 1433 Staff
- 145 Nationalities among staff

**233 JPOs sponsored by 12 Member States**

**576 Staff in Peace Missions**

**Funding overview in 2020**

**Budget**
- Regular budget allocation
  - Total amount received
    - $114.3m
  - Extrabudgetary requirements
    - $150.1m
  - Voluntary contributions received
    - $216.4m

**Donors**
- 69 donors of which 55 are Member States

**Breakdown of donors by geographic group**
- African Group
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- Asia-Pacific Group
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- Eastern European Group
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- Latin American and Caribbean Group
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- Western European and Others Group
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)
  - 14 donors

**Breakdown of donors by brackets of contributions**
- $20-30m (47%)
- $10-20m (24.8%)
- $5-10m (16.4%)
- $2.5-5m (5.5%)
- Less than $2.5m (5.5%)

**Unmet extrabudgetary requirements**
- $159.1m

**Voluntary contributions**
- Total amount received
  - $216.4m

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**

**69 donors of which 55 are Member States**

- **African Group**
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Asia-Pacific Group**
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Eastern European Group**
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Latin American and Caribbean Group**
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Western European and Others Group**
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)**
  - 14 donors

**Sweden, USA, EC, Norway**

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**

**69 donors of which 55 are Member States**

- **African Group**
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Asia-Pacific Group**
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Eastern European Group**
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Latin American and Caribbean Group**
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Western European and Others Group**
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)**
  - 14 donors

**Sweden, USA, EC, Norway**

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**

**69 donors of which 55 are Member States**

- **African Group**
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Asia-Pacific Group**
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Eastern European Group**
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Latin American and Caribbean Group**
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Western European and Others Group**
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)**
  - 14 donors

**Sweden, USA, EC, Norway**

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**

**69 donors of which 55 are Member States**

- **African Group**
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Asia-Pacific Group**
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Eastern European Group**
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Latin American and Caribbean Group**
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Western European and Others Group**
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)**
  - 14 donors

**Sweden, USA, EC, Norway**

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**

**69 donors of which 55 are Member States**

- **African Group**
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Asia-Pacific Group**
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Eastern European Group**
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Latin American and Caribbean Group**
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Western European and Others Group**
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)**
  - 14 donors

**Sweden, USA, EC, Norway**

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**

**69 donors of which 55 are Member States**

- **African Group**
  - 6 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Asia-Pacific Group**
  - 14 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Eastern European Group**
  - 9 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **Latin American and Caribbean Group**
  - 5 donors
  - 27% of total amount received
- **Western European and Others Group**
  - 25 donors
  - 23% of total amount received
- **non-State donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)**
  - 14 donors

**Sweden, USA, EC, Norway**

**Figures are estimated as of 14 December 2020 and will be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2020 accounts.**
Roadmap to 2021
This Annual Appeal presents the financial requirements of our work in 2021, under the Secretary General’s Strategic Framework and as guided by our 2018-2021 Management Plan (OMP). The Plan provides a robust results framework based on six Pillars, four Shifts and three Spotlights.

OMP at a glance

Theory of change

What we do
- Provide expert legal advice on human rights issues
- Facilitate learning and knowledge transfer
- Deliver human rights education
- Raise human rights awareness
- Communicate
- Monitor and publicly report on human rights situations
- Advocate for human rights
- Directly protect civil society members and human rights defenders
- Facilitate dialogue between diverse stakeholders on human rights issues
- Build networks and alliances to extend human rights promotion and protection
- Enable the functioning of the international human rights mechanisms
- Prevent violence, and protect human rights in situation of conflict and insecurity
- To implement the outcomes of international human rights mechanisms more fully

Our pillars
- To strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations
- To enhance equality and counter discrimination
- To integrate human rights in sustainable development
- To support early warning,

The results we contribute to
- State laws and policies protect and promote human rights
- State institutions, non-state actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights
- State accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and provide redress for human rights violations
- Public participation in policy-making processes grows, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination
- Public support grows for protection of human rights
- Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes
- The international community responds effectively to critical human rights situations and issues

Goal
- All human rights are achieved for all
Build back better: human rights at the heart of the recovery

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a threat to societies worldwide. It is expected to reverse decades of development progress. The crisis has exposed the weaknesses of political, economic and social systems and has intensified and magnified existing patterns of poverty, inequalities, stigma, discrimination, exclusion, environmental degradation, and other gaps in human rights protection. It has evidenced the centrality of core human rights issues, such as access to reliable and free flow of information, the ability to influence decision-making and voice opinions, and the crucial role of civil society in responding to the crisis. It is widely acknowledged that building back better requires transforming existing economic and social paradigms that have created inequality.

But the COVID-19 crisis also provides a once-in-a-generation opportunity to transform societies; address discrimination and inequality, exclusion, gaps in social protection systems, the climate crisis and the many other fragilities and injustices that have been exposed. Instead of going back to unsustainable systems and unfair approaches, it is an opportunity to transition to a more inclusive, equal, resilient, just, and sustainable system. In the words of the UN Secretary-General:

“The response to the pandemic, and to the widespread discontent that preceded it, must be based on a New Social Contract and a New Global Deal that create equal opportunities for all and respect the rights and freedoms of all.”

Under the Secretary-General’s leadership, the UN development system is expected to be at the forefront of the battle to reduce ‘unsustainable’ inequalities and be a catalyst for thorough solutions. UN Human Rights is committed to use the momentum created within the UN system by the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights, the UN Development Reform, an empowered Resident Coordinator system, revised Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Cooperation Framework closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

“Health is not a luxury item for those who can afford it; it’s a human right.”

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization, September 2020

The young girl runs in the streets of New Andong village, a relocation site established by the Municipality of Phnom Penh. Thanks to OHCHR and CSOs’ advocacy, improvements in terms of housing and water and sanitation have been made to the original plans. Phnom Penh, Cambodia on November 14, 2018. ©OHCHR.
The onset of COVID-19 is exposing society’s fault lines and demonstrating that the need for a human rights-based approach to governance is greater than ever. While the pandemic brings with it a string of crises, UN Human Rights believes it also provides some unexpected opportunities.

In a dismal flat of the inner city, children in COVID-19 lockdown miss their friends – and their education. Unlike wealthier children, they aren’t studying online or watching their teacher on a screen. Their parents can’t afford a laptop, or even an Internet connection. Around the world, millions of children are failing to get an education because they are poor.

Elsewhere, a couple in a small town supports an extended family at home. They are being told to isolate. But their jobs are gone and with it, their income. Should anyone become infected, health care would be out of the question: the hospital is too expensive and anyway, it is too far to travel. They are about to be huddled together, and the children are being sequenced to get an education that they are too young and vulnerable to do.

What COVID-19 has done is worsen the situation by undermining the mechanisms people need to defend themselves, threatening the lives of the most marginalized and vulnerable and plunging the world into its worst recession since World War II.

Where human rights were weak, the pandemic has made them weaker. But COVID-19 did not invent or redraw society’s fault lines: it merely laid them bare for all to see.

“Many of those deprived of rights, the most marginalized, have been at the heart of the coronavirus – the refugees, homeless populations, older persons… these are the kinds of people who have suffered the most,” said Ms Al-Nashif. “In fact, the impact of the coronavirus does discriminate, by affecting those who are the least enthroned.”


The list of vulnerable groups is immense, and UN Human Rights is working to bring things into balance.

In Serbia, those who already faced discrimination – the Roma, people with disabilities and members of the LGBTI communities – had unequal access to social protection and health care. UN Human Rights is gathering essential data and mapping their needs, using this information to advocate with the Government for fairer treatment.

In Mexico, by championing guidelines preventing the cremation of unidentified bodies, UN Human Rights is restoring some dignity and peace to anguished families seeking their loved ones.

In eastern Ukraine, the human rights impact of the conflict has been intensified by COVID-19, as the severe curtailment of movement of people separated families and prevented access to pensions, social benefits, health care and education. UN Human Rights is working to ensure that human rights concerns are embedded in all COVID-19-related restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict in order to mitigate these negative impacts.

In West Africa, where certain unscrupulous Koranic teachers force children under their care to beg, UN Human Rights has been working with partners to pull children off the street, where they face the triple vulnerabilities of poverty, exposure to COVID-19 infection, and in South Sudan, where prisons are full and provide fertile territory for the circulation of the virus, UN Human Rights advocates with authorities to release those inmates who may be ill or incarcerated for only minor offences.

HOPE ON THE HORIZON: HUMAN RIGHTS OPPORTUNITIES IN A PANDEMIC

At first sight, the situation appears bleak. But while the weakening of basic human rights may have exposed society’s fault lines, it may also give governments the opportunity to build back better and with greater compassion.

“We need to understand what forms of abuse exist in a society and how we can ameliorate conditions,” said Ms Al-Nashif, “but long-lasting solutions require two things: decision makers must be accountable, and the weakest must have access to decision makers.”

The fulfilment of basic rights would help soften some of the pandemic’s worst impacts. Open and free communication would enable more points of view to be heard, contributing to faster and more varied solutions. Shielding a population from extreme poverty would give people a buffer when disaster strikes, and providing more robust health services would help people better protect themselves.

The pandemic is also enhancing the understanding of how all human rights are connected: you cannot uphold one right, ignore another and hope for the best. If a woman lacks adequate housing, her security will be threatened and she will not be able to isolate. Without equal access to health care, racial and gender minorities will suffer more from the pandemic.

At every level, a stronger human rights approach would safeguard the most vulnerable and make society as a whole more resilient, helping prepare the future.

The tools already exist: States have obligations to protect and promote human rights. Fulfilling these obligations would go far towards erasing the burdens of their citizens.

With this in mind, UN Human Rights continues to advocate for the inclusion of human rights in policies and protective measures, provides formal guidance to governments, monitors human rights abuses and advises on the way forward.

No one – not the inner-city child, not the jobless family – should be left behind during a crisis of this magnitude. It is a question of human dignity, and of preserving that dignity for all people.

In the words of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet: “The pandemic clearly demonstrates that respect for human rights is beneficial to everyone. Universal health care, universal social protections, and the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly – online and offline – contribute to promoting our well-being, and protecting our shared interest.”

No one is safe until we are all safe.
A human rights-centred approach to build back better

To build back better, human rights must be placed at the centre of the recovery efforts so no one is left behind. This means strengthening our commitment to human rights and to achieving the SDGs. It means fixing inequalities within and among countries; abolishing systemic gender inequality; strengthening universal health and social protection systems for all people; strengthening institutions; and tackling structural discrimination and human rights violations, which have fed the spread and severity of COVID-19. It means urgently addressing the climate emergency and creating a world that is just, inclusive, equal and sustainable – therefore more resilient and prepared to face future crises.

PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

The pandemic exacerbated pre-existing patterns of discrimination and inequalities, threatening lives, eroding livelihoods and further pushing millions into poverty. It has exposed the weakness of political, economic and social systems. These have long neglected to prioritize and give effect to economic, social and cultural rights and to ensure that essential public services, including healthcare, education and housing, are able to meet their minimum core obligations and commitments at all times and especially during crises.

The COVID-19 crisis has also shown us how the vision of the 2030 Agenda – grounded in human rights – remains relevant and key to addressing many of today’s most pressing challenges, including those related to health, decent work, inequality, poverty, and the destruction of our environment. To accelerate SDG progress and to provide practical advice on how to rebuild societies and economies, UN Human Rights has stepped up its work on economic, social and cultural rights through the provision of analysis and policy suggestions on curbing inequalities and ‘minimum core obligations’ in Cambodia; advancing the rights of indigenous groups in the socio-economic response in Kenya; revenue generation, social spending and extractive industries in Madagascar; design, implement and country monitoring strategies on economic and social rights and groups left behind in Moldova and Serbia; impacts of new taxation on poor populations in Ecuador; options for more inclusive social protection schemes in Ukraine.

Through its Surge Initiative in 2020, the Office has also deployed macroeconomists with in-depth knowledge of human rights to the field, injecting specialized expertise on how to build transformative economies by operationalizing economic and social rights in public policy. Our gender experts are also working with governments to ensure that building back better efforts, including stimulus packages, adopt a gender lens.

Successful strategies developed by the Office include, reinforcing collaboration with local partners and disadvantaged groups, resourcing national human rights institutions (NHRIs) for enhanced monitoring, empowering civil society actors and grass-roots communities to build disaggregated datasets, advising on stimulus packages and documenting the impacts of COVID-19 on marginalized sections of the population and designing long term policy solutions.

Business plays a key role in building back better. Through our work on business and human rights we help businesses ensure that their response to the COVID-19 pandemic is rights-based. We provide practical guidance to businesses to help them ensure that their global value chains respect human rights responsibilities. To further enhance the impact and reach of our work in 2021, we will redouble our efforts to adapt our activities, including our capacity building work to the new context by transforming content to more relevant and key to addressing many of today’s most pressing challenges, including those related to health, decent work, inequality, poverty, and the destruction of our environment. To accelerate SDG progress and to provide practical advice on how to rebuild societies and economies, UN Human Rights has stepped up its work on economic, social and cultural rights through the provision of analysis and policy suggestions on curbing inequalities and ‘minimum core obligations’ in Cambodia; advancing the rights of indigenous groups in the socio-economic response in Kenya; revenue generation, social spending and extractive industries in Madagascar; design, implement and country monitoring strategies on economic and social rights and groups left behind in Moldova and Serbia; impacts of new taxation on poor populations in Ecuador; options for more inclusive social protection schemes in Ukraine.

In 2021, we plan to:

• Respond to growing demands for advice on how to integrate States’ human rights obligations in sectoral development agendas and economic plans and strategies including by scaling up UN Human Rights Surge Initiative, which includes deploying macroeconomists to the field, to provide specialized human rights expertise;

• Document and make available promising practices in protecting economic, social and cultural rights in response to the pandemic and building back better to enhance the impact and reach of UN human rights work;

• We will continue to invest in measuring the human rights impacts of UN and State responses to the pandemic and promote the sharing of promising practices. We will prioritize the provision of guidance to governments and other relevant stakeholders on key indicators – linked to and drawn from the UN’s health, humanitarian, socio-economic, SDGs and human rights frameworks;

• We will collect timely and disaggregated data on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including on SDG indicators on experiences of discrimination; conflict-related death; killings, enforced disappearances, and other attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists; and countries’ progress in establishing or strengthening national human rights institutions;

• Provide tailored advice and make existing advice more easily accessible on how businesses can ensure that their response to the COVID-19 pandemic is aligned with their responsibilities under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The interlinked health, economic, social and environmental crises that the world is currently facing calls for a sustained and global effort to take action to address environmental degradation. There is a growing consensus, reflected in environmental and human rights laws and policies and the work of related mechanisms, that environmental action must respect, protect and fulfill human rights, including the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The Secretary General’s Call to Action for Human Rights clearly reflects the need for increased action in this area. Crisis response and recovery must respect the rights of future generations, including their rights to a healthy environment, through enhanced climate action aiming at carbon neutrality by 2050, the protection of biodiversity and the prevention of pollution.

In 2020, UN Human Rights worked with UNEP to develop and disseminate Key Messages on Human Rights, the environment and COVID-19 – they informed the work of our field presences and UN partners, and supported a series of virtual dialogues on the human right to a healthy environment. The crisis has led to an increased focus on developing communication and capacity-building tools to promote rights-based environmental action. The Secretary-General’s Call to Action has deepened collaboration across UN agencies with respect to key priorities including protection of environmental human rights defenders, advancement of the human rights to a healthy environment, youth participation in environmental decision-making, and NHRI engagement on environmental issues. In response to the call to Build Back Better, UN Human Rights committed to aligning its own operations with sustainable development and initiated an internal process to mainstream sustainability throughout its planning.

For example, in Southeast Asia, together with UNEP, the Office has initiated a regional analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on environmental decisions and regulations as well as on the situation of environmental human rights defenders. Another example is the mapping of relevant laws and policies and a study on the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups by Human Rights Protection Group of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

UN Human Rights’ field presences have been actively engaged in this process, and have worked on other critical issues like the impact of mining on human rights and the environment in Colombia, Guinea and Madagascar, organizing regional discussions on environmental human rights defenders in South America and Southeast Asia, supporting environmental litigation in Kenya, supporting youth activism in the Pacific and Southeast Asia, and addressing climate-related displacement in the Sahel.

In 2021, we plan to:

• In collaboration with UN entities, support the implementation of the SG’s Call to Action with respect to key priorities including protection of environmental human rights defenders, advancement of human rights to a healthy environment, youth participation in environmental decision-making, and NHRI engagement on environmental issues;
• Continue to advocate for integration of human rights in UN climate and UN biodiversity negotiations and support the work of the new Issue Management Group on human rights and the environment - UN Environment Management Group;
• Develop communication and capacity-building tools to promote rights-based environmental action to increase the reach and impact of UN Human Rights’ climate and environment work;
• Align UN Human Rights’ own operations with sustainable development through an internal process to mainstream sustainability throughout its planning.

For example, in Southeast Asia, together with UNEP, the Office has initiated a regional analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on environmental decisions and regulations as well as on the situation of environmental human rights defenders. Another example is the mapping of relevant laws and policies and a study on the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups by Human Rights Protection Group of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.
In 2021, we plan to:

- Build on UN human rights mechanisms’ recommendations and States’ human rights obligations, provide evidence-driven advice policies to create greater fiscal space with the aim of greater equality; research the human rights impact of economic reforms and austerity policies on marginalized populations and offer strategies to ensure compliance with ‘minimum core obligations’ on economic and social rights;

- Work with UN Country Teams to ensure a rights-based implementation of the UN Socio-Economic Response Framework to COVID-19 and launch a new round of country level seeding-change projects under the Surge Initiative to operationalize on rights-based macro-economic analysis and engagement at the country level;

- Continue to provide human rights advice on comprehensive social protection systems and universal access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, and education for all, free of discrimination and irrespective of migratory status and how to protect people and groups in the most vulnerable situations through targeted measures;

- Support the work on the right to development and highlight its relevance in the context of COVID-19 recovery efforts, including its call for international solidarity, the economic devastation is going to increase inequalities within and among countries. There are tools available to governments to prevent a widening of inequalities and to protect minimum levels of economic and social rights. Those most vulnerable, on the margins of society, who have already been hardest hit from inequalities and discrimination, must be our priority.”

Ilze Brands Kehris,
Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, December 2020

ADDRESSING INEQUALITIES

The Secretary-General has described inequality as the defining challenge of our era – one that the COVID-19 crisis has thrown into even greater prominence. Whether a consequence of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, descent, colour, origin, religion, economic or other status, inequalities are pervasive – both within and between countries. These inequalities often coexist, overlapping and interacting in ways that create severe and compound forms of deprivation, discrimination and disadvantage.

The macroeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis are still unfolding. Yet, it is already well understood that without concerted government action and international solidarity, the economic devastation is going to increase inequalities within and among countries. There are tools available to governments to prevent a widening of inequalities and to protect minimum levels of economic and social rights. These include carefully designed stimulus packages, the expansion of fiscal space to finance social and economic policies, the use of special drawing rights restructuring, the reallocation of resources to ensure universal social security and social protection.

In response to the pandemic, the UN system has developed a Socio-Economic Response Framework (SERF) to COVID-19. UN Human Rights is providing practical advice to ensure a rights-based implementation of the SERF at the country level. For example, in Guatemala, the Office played a central role in spearheading human rights integration in the UNCT’s socio-economic response to COVID-19 and ensuring focus on indigenous and other disadvantaged groups.

The work on the right to development is providing evidence-driven advice on fiscal space policies with the aim of greater equality, researching the human rights impact of economic reforms and austerity policies on marginalized populations and offering strategies to prevent regression and ensure compliance with ‘minimum core obligations’ on economic and social rights.

Investing in economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, will yield resilience and foster more just, equal and sustainable societies. Indeed, international human rights law requires, in all countries including in times of crises, the mobilization of the maximum available resources to ensure universal social security and social protection.

“The pandemic can only be defeated if we work together and show solidarity with each other. Those most vulnerable, on the margins of society, who have already been hardest hit from inequalities and discrimination, must be our priority.”

Ilze Brands Kehris,
Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, December 2020

UN Human Rights’ role in the COVID-19 response and recovery

Our work relating to COVID-19 aims to embed human rights in the response of States, UN partners, civil society and the private sector, and to ensure the human rights impacts of the pandemic are effectively addressed.

Our role is central in promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights. A human rights-based approach is crucial if we are to secure the realization of human rights and the right to development for all, including those most vulnerable, and to effectively eradicate inequalities within and among countries.

Our monitoring and reporting on the human rights implications of COVID-19, as field and global levels feeds into the UN system mechanisms, informs the Office’s communications and advocacy, and drives our programmatic focus. We have also developed a set of key indicators to monitor the human rights impacts of the crisis for use by the UN and governments.

Through leadership, guidance and technical support, we provide guidance on human rights issues, relating to the COVID-19 pandemic for governments, the UN system and for other actors. We work with UN partners to integrate and address human rights aspects into National Response Plans and other efforts. We mainstream human rights within the broader framework of the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for human rights. We identify, collect, analyze and disseminate human rights best practices that States have demonstrated in responding to the crisis.

We advocate and communicate to raise awareness on human rights issues relating to the COVID-19 pandemic and for the integration of human rights into the COVID-19 response and actions to effectively address and mitigate the impact on human rights.

Finally, we engage with and support the Human Rights System in their work relating to the human rights implications of COVID-19. We help to integrate the work of national human rights institutions, human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review, and special procedures), and human rights NGOs, in the COVID-19 response.
The virus may not discriminate, but unequal societies do. Data shows that marginalized people are both more likely to be infected, die of COVID-19 and are hardest hit by its socio-economic consequences. UN Human Rights plays a critical role in assessing the impact of COVID-19 on different population groups and communities, and in unmasking underlying patterns of structural inequalities and pervasive discrimination. As custodian of SDG indicators 10.3.1 and 16.b.1, we have led efforts to collect data on the prevalence of discrimination, which are often connected to the legacy of the past. Our analysis shows that women, people with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities and migrants experience discrimination more often than the general population. The data also reveals that people who were already ‘left behind’, are those who are worst harmed by the pandemic. This engagement aims at bringing into account.

Our Regional Office in Western Africa conducted a gender assessment, jointly with UN Women and UNICEF, on the impact of COVID-19 on the well-being of women and men to capture the impact of the pandemic on health, access to information, livelihood (including employment in the informal sector and micro- and small-size business enterprises), violence, access to public assistance, and domestic care work. The Office is also conducting a study on access to health and basic services for LGBTI persons and persons with disabilities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mexico.

In 2021, we plan to:

- Play a critical role in assessing the impact of COVID-19 on different population groups and in unmasking underlying patterns of structural inequalities, affecting people of African descent among other groups, and pervasive discrimination;
- Support countries’ efforts in mitigating the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on women and girls and gendered impact of the pandemic and advise on how to design a gender sensitive recovery, including through UN Human Rights’ network of regional gender advisors;
- Use the 20th Durban World Conference Against Racism Anniversary and the Mid-term review of the International Decade for People of African Descent and the High Commissioner report on the HRC resolution 43/1 as a lever for racial equality and justice;
- Reach out to marginalized and discriminated groups, including by building bridges with local partners to connect them to government and UN analysis and evidence gathering and country strategy formulation process to ensure that their needs and concerns are taken into account.

ENDING DISCRIMINATION OF ANY KIND

Michelle Bachelet
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, November 2020

“To address the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on minority groups, we must undo the generations of discrimination and neglect that have shaped its spread.”

UN Human Rights helped shape laws to end discrimination in the Republic of Moldova, including against the Roma community that has suffered from decades of discrimination. Schioara, the Republic of Moldova, July 2018. ©OHCHR

The virus may not discriminate, but unequal societies do. Data shows that marginalized people are both more likely to be infected, die of COVID-19 and are hardest hit by its socio-economic consequences. UN Human Rights plays a critical role in assessing the impact of COVID-19 on different population groups and communities, and in unmasking underlying patterns of structural inequalities and pervasive discrimination. As custodian of SDG indicators 10.3.1 and 16.b.1, we have led efforts to collect data on the prevalence of discrimination, which are often connected to the legacy of the past. Our analysis shows that women, people with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities and migrants experience discrimination more often than the general population. The data also reveals that people who were already ‘left behind’, are those who are worst harmed by the health, economic and social impacts of COVID-19. UN Human Rights contributes to ensuring unheard voices are heard. For example, we worked to expand research and analysis on the Roma population, persons with disabilities, first line responders, and the homeless in Serbia. This analysis critically contributed to the UN response to COVID-19 as well as to the upcoming Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Cooperation Framework (CF) processes.

Our Regional Office in Western Africa conducted a gender assessment, jointly with UN Women and UNICEF, on the impact of COVID-19 on the well-being of women and men to capture the impact of the pandemic on health, access to information, livelihood (including employment in the informal sector and micro- and small-size business enterprises), violence, access to public assistance, and domestic care work. The Office is also conducting a study on access to health and basic services for LGBTI persons and persons with disabilities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mexico.

The Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa, in cooperation with the National Council for Human Rights in Morocco (CNDH), organized an online webinar on the role of NHRIs in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. This engagement aims at increasing accountability of NHRIs and ensuring that persons with disabilities are not left behind and able to enjoy their right to benefit from services that meet their specific needs. In the MENA, Asia-Pacific, West Africa and the Americas regions, the Office monitored and reported on the impact of COVID-19 on migrants’ human rights. For example, the Regional Office for Central America has provided technical assistance to the NHRI of Panama to strengthen its capacity to monitor and report on the human rights situation of approximately 2,600 migrants, including children, held in migration centres in bordering provinces.

Another example is the dispatch of a team to Malta to monitor the situation of migrants transiting through Libya. To support partners in their monitoring work UN Human Rights developed guidance material on the monitoring of the human rights of migrants and a toolbox to help stakeholders promote positive hope- and values-based narratives on migration. Both products will be rolled out in 2021, including through capacity-building workshops for civil society organizations. We have also highlighted the human rights issues of groups that have traditionally been less in the spotlight, such as older persons. We led the drafting of the Secretary-General’s Policy Brief on COVID-19 and Older Persons and are currently updating a 2012 study on the normative and protection gaps in the human rights of older persons to inject a human rights perspective into the General Assembly Working Group on Ageing.
A vibrant civil society is essential to building back better. Civil society can help provide accurate information about the situation and needs on the ground, design responsive measures that are inclusive, contribute to the implementation of measures adopted by the authorities, and provide feedback and oversight on measures rolled out, allowing for timely adjustments.

In 2020, the Secretary-General’s Office and UN Human Rights spearheaded the adoption of a system-wide Guidance Note on Civic Space under the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights. Built around “3 Ps”, civil society participation in UN processes, promotion of civic space, and protection of civil society actors at risk, it commits the UN as a lead UN entity to mobilize the UN system in the fight against a shrinking of civic space by championing and coordinating and targeted civic space protection responses; promoting efforts and more effective coordination and targeted civic space protection responses; mobilize the UN system at various levels of normative work of all international human rights mechanisms. This will include the upgrading of online platforms and tools to ensure uninterrupted functioning and reporting on online attacks against human rights defenders; better leverage new technologies for more inclusive and effective civil society participation in UN fora and processes and better feedback loops, as civic space is increasingly moving online. Work with social media platforms to ensure human rights inform their policies and practices; respond to requests for advice and support from human rights defenders suffering from intimidation and reprisals; for coordinating with the UN and cooperating with the human rights mechanisms; convene actors to develop relevant formats for better documenting and reporting on online attacks against human rights defenders; steadily expand the scope and data coverage of SDG indicator 16.10.1 on the killing of human rights defenders, journalists or trade unionists and engage with stakeholders to expand the use of data in monitoring online and offline attacks to civic space; advocate for constructive responses to protests, also with a view to developing tools to address new forms of protests.

In 2021, we plan to:
• Mobilize the UN system in the fight against a shrinking of civic space by working with UN system entities on the implementation of a system-wide guidance note under the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights. This includes, convening country level strategy discussions with various entities and civil society to enable more coordinated and targeted civic space promotion efforts and more effective protection responses;
• Better leverage new technologies for more inclusive and effective civil society participation in UN fora and processes and better feedback loops, as civic space is increasingly moving online. Work with social media platforms to ensure human rights inform their policies and practices;
• Respond to requests for advice and support from human rights defenders suffering from intimidation and reprisals; for coordinating with the UN and cooperating with the human rights mechanisms; convene actors to develop relevant formats for better documenting and reporting on online attacks against human rights defenders;
• Steadily expand the scope and data coverage of SDG indicator 16.10.1 on the killing of human rights defenders, journalists or trade unionists and engage with stakeholders to expand the use of data in monitoring online and offline attacks to civic space;
• Advocate for constructive responses to protests, also with a view to developing tools to address new forms of protests.

The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced how we work and what human rights issues we have emphasized. The Office has responded to the crisis with agility and creativity and managed to shift its focus and implementing approach. This has allowed us to continue doing our human rights work and at the same time address critical human rights issues emerging from the pandemic crisis. Going forward, we will review our alternative working methods, spontaneous innovations and coping mechanisms and learning, to build back better.

Here are some illustrations of how we have adjusted to the new context:
• Since the beginning of the crisis and associated travel restrictions, all human rights mechanisms that have taken place have been online. The Human Rights Council was able to complete its annual programme of work in a hybrid format; 8 out of 10 treaty bodies held online sessions; the UPR Working Group was held successfully in an almost entirely remote setting; treaty bodies dealt with 200 petitions; and a new Universal Human Rights Index was launched. Building on existing capacity, in 2021 UN Human Rights will advance towards a digital transformation, in order to ensure uninterrupted functioning of normative work of all international human rights mechanisms. This will include the upgrading of online platforms in order to achieve greater transparency as well as accessibility for persons with disabilities and those connecting from disadvantaged regions. More performing and user-friendly portals will also be developed to ensure better storage and searchability of stakeholders’ submissions to human rights mechanisms.
• The pandemic has constrained our ability to conduct field monitoring, thus increasing the identification of human rights incidents from news media and social media has experienced a step-change in significance for our work. We have added absorbed additional technology tools and updated our methods for remote and open source human rights monitoring and investigations, which has had a catalytic effect on our monitoring across many human rights themes and contexts.
• We have shifted the focus to monitoring the human rights situation and providing technical assistance in relation to the most vulnerable excluded segments of the society impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (ESC) of populations in the most vulnerable situations. We have also been scaling up the application of education technology to our human rights training work, a need which has significantly increased in the context of the pandemic.
• The pandemic has impacted our ability to conduct face-to-face human rights training activities at the field level and at headquarters levels. This has required us to shift to online tools and methodology for human rights training. In 2020, we have identified and implemented priority actions needed to support such a shift, including the establishment of a unified UN Human Rights learning management system to optimize our training resources. In 2021, we will build on this work and increase staff capacity in this area via e-learning materials and online activities.

“...the contribution of civil society to surviving the pandemic and recovering better once it is over, will be absolutely vital, and the curtailling of civil society’s contributions is one of the surest ways of undermining that recovery, by removing one of the key remedies...”

Michelle Bachelet
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, December 2020
The role of technology companies is pivotal when it comes to ensuring and expanding civic space. Applying the lens of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and in close consultation with technology companies and relevant stakeholders, UN Human Rights B-Tech project has and will continue to provide normative clarity and practical guidance for both States and tech companies on how to effectively embed respect for human rights in the design and deployment of digital technologies. A series of foundational papers on the core focus areas of the project have been issued, and a number of dedicated consultations and events involving tech companies and other key stakeholders have been convened.

In 2021, we plan to:
• Implement recommendations from the Secretary-General’s Roadmap for Digital Cooperation by developing system-wide guidance for human rights due diligence for the UN’s use of digital technologies, including in response to COVID-19 and efforts to meet the SDGs;
• Follow-up on the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights by creating a ‘one stop digital shop’ of United Nations and other guidance for the development of governance frameworks and use of digital technologies;
• Advance data consolidation and interoperability, as foreseen under the UN Data Strategy, to enhance our prevention efforts, via increased speed, rigour and efficiency of lead identification and trend and pattern analysis of human rights incidents;
• Advance digital transformation for uninterrupted functioning and normative work of all international human rights mechanisms;
• Advocate directly with States and social media companies for human rights-based content governance frameworks and policies to create an open, inclusive and safe digital space for all;
• Open dialogue with experts to discuss artificial intelligence and gender bias, and the relevance of human rights and gender equality;
• Undertake a study on the integration of a human rights-based approach to development initiatives promoting broadband access of the internet in the least developed countries in Africa. The study will consider how cooperation initiatives factor key concerns such as the negative impacts of internet shutdowns and the digital divide to the enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development.
• Work with technology companies, States and other stakeholders to develop practical guidelines for tech companies and States on how to effectively embed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the development and use of digital technologies, including how to ensure access to effective remedy.

LEVERAGING THE DIGITAL WORLD TO REALIZE HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

‘Building Back Better’ means ensuring the digital world serves rather than under-mines the human rights of all people. The COVID-19 crisis has put a spotlight on the vulnerabilities of societies – and it has highlighted societies’ growing dependency on digital technology. For millions of people, being connected allows them to work and study from home; access information; express themselves and meet up online. Digital technology has also played an important role in combatting the pandemic, for example, by providing powerful tools for data analysis and forecasting as well as the development of vaccines. At the same time, data-driven approaches have enormous implications on many rights and freedoms, from the right to privacy, to freedom of association, freedom of expression, the right to non-discrimination, the liberty of movement to the right to health and the right to life. And the potential longer-term use of such tools may have deep implications for these rights and democratic space more broadly.

Despite their promise, if not developed and governed with human rights at the centre, digital, data-driven tools may further entrench discrimination and exclusion and may put us on the way towards surveillance societies. The recovery must include human rights law and principles as the foundation for governance frameworks for the use of digital technologies.

The Office has advocated publicly in numerous fora – from the UN General Assembly, to World Economic Forum meetings in Davos, to RightsCon, the world's largest NGO technology conference, underscoring the importance of safeguards on new technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), where they are used for surveillance and contact tracing in response to COVID-19, including purpose limitations and adequate privacy and data protections. We have worked independently and across the UN system to produce guidance and policy papers, including the Joint Statement on Data Protection and Privacy in COVID-19 response.

We have also used new technological tools to track trends in public discourse online during the pandemic. For example, we monitored trends in xenophobic hate speech in Southern Africa. We engaged with the actors on different sides of the debate in an attempt to humanize it, and in instances where public discourse crosses the threshold into incitement to violence or hatred, together with civil society organizations, we flag issues to social media platforms. We hope to scale these methods, tools and approaches across our field presences in 2021.
UN Human Rights’ added value

UN Human Rights is the lead UN entity on human rights. In 1993, the General Assembly entrusted both the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office with a unique mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all people. Over the course of subsequent decades, with investment by Member States, UN Human Rights has developed unique competencies for the protection and advancement of human rights; competencies that bridge the humanitarian, peace and development sectors.

UN Human Rights provides technical expertise and capacity development, to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It assists governments, which bear primary responsibility for the protection of human rights, to fulfil their obligations, supports individuals to claim their rights and speaks out objectively on human rights violations and abuses.

In 2021, we plan to:

• Work with States and provide authoritative guidance on how to ensure that emergency measures are in line with States’ international human rights obligations;
• Work with States on ensuring counter-terrorism measures comply with their international human rights obligations;
• Enhance the use of the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to prevent violent extremism as a lever to advocate with States that they move away from a “security-only” approach to terrorism and violent extremism, to addressing the conditions conducive to their spread;
• Support the implementation of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) in mission and non-mission settings and continue to co-lead the Global review Group with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, including by coordinating a study to expand the scope of the HRDDP beyond support to non-UN security forces.

The pandemic is particularly taxing for countries facing peace and security challenges. The outbreak has exacerbated protection concerns and prevention shortcomings and exposed populations in vulnerable situations to new threats in humanitarian crises. There is a risk that when the international community is distracted, parties to conflicts will take advantage of the impact of the pandemic to create or aggregate insecurity and impede medical care and other life-saving assistance and services including those deemed politically sensitive, in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights, while at the same time not addressing serious violations and abuses that occurred.

The pandemic has led to countries imposing emergency and security measures, which UN Human Rights has closely monitored. For instance, in Guinea, the Office trained the National Human Rights Commission on a human rights-based approach to prevention and response to COVID-19 to monitor and report on violations linked to measures taken by the Government to tackle the pandemic.

As we witness new waves of the pandemic, the Office will continue to send a strong message that in responding to the crisis, States should guarantee rights related to the use of force, arrest and detention, fair trial and access to justice and privacy, among others and that basic principles of legality and the rule of law must be observed. While in most cases emergency measures are needed to fight the virus, UN Human Rights has raised red flags where states of emergency are abused or discriminatingly applied. For example, with UN Human Rights’ technical assistance, the Government of Honduras modified the decree of state of emergency adopted in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic to comply with human rights standards. The Office also advises States on and how to turn individuals and communities into partners instead of opting for a militarized security response. Evidence shows that mere security-coerced measures have not proven effective to address the threat of terrorism and escalating violence. We will continue to advocate for a rights-based approach to secure long-term and deeper change that address peoples’ grievances and respect human rights. The failure to respect human rights when preventing or responding to terrorism and violent extremism is not only counter to international law, it will also render such efforts ineffective. Indeed, there is no better guarantee of prevention than for Member States to meet their human rights responsibilities.

UN Human Rights has highlighted concerns that the pandemic could provide a pretext to undermine democratic institutions, disenfranchise people and groups (particularly women within those groups), question legitimate observers, delay or disavow people or groups, target and attack certain civil society actors (e.g. women human rights defenders), with far-reaching consequences that we will live with beyond the immediate crisis.

The UN’s support to national security forces is in many States necessary to ensure security, stability and space for democratic and judicial processes to take place. Where this is the case, we will continue to help ensure that this support does not contribute to the very human rights violations it aims to prevent.
Kenya’s informal settlements need safe water to survive COVID-19

HANDWASHING REMAINS A CHALLENGE

Kenya has a population of 47.5 million and about 60 per cent of its urban population live in informal settlements, mostly in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.

With the confirmation of the first case of COVID-19 in Kenya in mid-March 2020, following in the footsteps of the majority of countries across the globe facing the pandemic and the recommendations of WHO, the Government urged the population to adhere to the organization’s directives on handwashing, hygiene and physical distancing. Yet it is difficult to implement these prevention measures in informal settlements where there is limited access to water, no sanitation and physical distancing is nearly impossible.

Only a minority of households in informal settlements have access to the public water supply. In informal settlements, water supply has been privatised by ‘cartels’ and many residents rely on private water vendors, particularly during the dry season.

Water commonly costs less per litre in urban middle class neighbourhoods - where there is piped water - than in informal settlements - where the majority rely on water vendors. For example, the price of piped water in Nairobi is in the range of 34-53 Kenyan Shillings (USD 0.34-0.53) per cubic metre (1000 litres), compared to 10-50 Kenyan Shillings for a 20 litre jerry can in informal settlements.

Considering that residents of informal settlements pay up to 50 times the price of water per litre than middle class households, affording more water for frequent handwashing presents an economic challenge.

Further, it takes many residents in informal settlements more than 30 minutes to access water because there are few water points where they live. There are security-related concerns, mostly for women who sometimes have to pay to people to provide security for them when they collect water after dark. “During the daytime, it is really hard because so many people want water, so I usually prefer to fetch water at night. But it’s not that safe because people get robbed,” said one respondent to the survey. Others pointed out increased levels of crime when they have to leave their homes unattended to travel long distances to collect water at night.

THE RIGHT TO WATER, “A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH” ACCORDING TO GRASSROOTS DEFENDERS

“The Government needs to know that having clean water is our right. They provide clean water to State House so they should also provide clean water to the people of Mathare. We are not lesser people,” said Njeri Mwangi of the Mathare Social Justice Centre.

To implement the survey project, UN Human Rights partnered with a network of 24 Social Justice Centres (SJCs) in Nairobi, Mombasa and Coastal regions. These community-based centres are critical in giving a voice to disadvantaged populations and marginalized groups to illustrate inequalities they face in accessing water and expressing their priorities.

Since 2017, UN Human Rights has engaged with these Social Justice Centres in Kenya and raised the profile of their work and the human rights issues affecting the urban poor in informal settlements. The project was another opportunity to support these Centres and build the capacity of young grassroots human rights defenders.

“Right now, access to water is not just a basic right, but a question of life and death in the informal settlements, if we are to win this war against the COVID-19 pandemic,” said Wilfred Olal, the national convenor of the Social Justice Centres Working Group.

“At the end of 2019, UN Human Rights undertook a pilot assessment of the enjoyment of the right to water in Kenya, focusing on informal settlements in urban centres where there are deep inequalities. The right of all Kenyans to safe and quality water in adequate quantities is enshrined in their Constitution, however, the survey revealed that while urban agglomerations generally have better access to water than rural areas, inequalities in access and affordability are acute for people living in informal settlements.

At the end of 2019, UN Human Rights is continuing its partnership with the Social Justice Centres to monitor the human rights impact of the COVID-19 crisis in informal settlements, and orient response and prevention measures to address the range of risks for vulnerable communities and groups.

UN Human Rights is continuing its partnerships with the Social Justice Centres to monitor the human rights impact of the COVID-19 crisis in informal settlements, and orient response and prevention measures to address the range of risks for vulnerable communities and groups.

Supporting Kenya’s COVID-19 response

Following the analysis of the results of the survey, UN Human Rights made a set of recommendations to national and county governments such as investing in extending the availability and accessibility of public water supply to informal settlements and vulnerable communities; putting in place regulatory frameworks to ensure the affordability of safe drinking water; investing in water and sanitation infrastructure, noting the close correlation between the rights to water and sanitation, and the right to health.

“The links between the right to water and the right to health could not be clearer at this moment, as Kenya battles the spread of COVID-19. Swift action to ensure access to water will save lives,” said Li Fung, Senior Human Rights Adviser at the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Kenya.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Country Team in Kenya has partnered with the Government to support the COVID-19 response, including in the water and sanitation sector. The Ministry of Water has installed close to 500 handwashing points in Nairobi, including 56 in informal settlements; and the UN has provided soap for distribution and is working to increase water supply to 30,000 people in five informal settlements.

UN Human Rights is continuing its partnerships with the Social Justice Centres to monitor the human rights impact of the COVID-19 crisis in informal settlements, and orient response and prevention measures to address the range of risks for vulnerable communities and groups.

Supporting Kenya’s COVID-19 response

Following the analysis of the results of the survey, UN Human Rights made a set of recommendations to national and county governments such as investing in extending the availability and accessibility of public water supply to informal settlements and vulnerable communities; putting in place regulatory frameworks to ensure the affordability of safe drinking water; investing in water and sanitation infrastructure, noting the close correlation between the rights to water and sanitation, and the right to health.

“The links between the right to water and the right to health could not be clearer at this moment, as Kenya battles the spread of COVID-19. Swift action to ensure access to water will save lives,” said Li Fung, Senior Human Rights Adviser at the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Kenya.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Country Team in Kenya has partnered with the Government to support the COVID-19 response, including in the water and sanitation sector. The Ministry of Water has installed close to 500 handwashing points in Nairobi, including 56 in informal settlements; and the UN has provided soap for distribution and is working to increase water supply to 30,000 people in five informal settlements.

UN Human Rights is continuing its partnerships with the Social Justice Centres to monitor the human rights impact of the COVID-19 crisis in informal settlements, and orient response and prevention measures to address the range of risks for vulnerable communities and groups.

Supporting Kenya’s COVID-19 response

Following the analysis of the results of the survey, UN Human Rights made a set of recommendations to national and county governments such as investing in extending the availability and accessibility of public water supply to informal settlements and vulnerable communities; putting in place regulatory frameworks to ensure the affordability of safe drinking water; investing in water and sanitation infrastructure, noting the close correlation between the rights to water and sanitation, and the right to health.

“The links between the right to water and the right to health could not be clearer at this moment, as Kenya battles the spread of COVID-19. Swift action to ensure access to water will save lives,” said Li Fung, Senior Human Rights Adviser at the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Kenya.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Country Team in Kenya has partnered with the Government to support the COVID-19 response, including in the water and sanitation sector. The Ministry of Water has installed close to 500 handwashing points in Nairobi, including 56 in informal settlements; and the UN has provided soap for distribution and is working to increase water supply to 30,000 people in five informal settlements.

UN Human Rights is continuing its partnerships with the Social Justice Centres to monitor the human rights impact of the COVID-19 crisis in informal settlements, and orient response and prevention measures to address the range of risks for vulnerable communities and groups.
The 2021 regular budget is a continuation of “zero growth” as in previous years, but also reflects a number of across-the-board reductions from previous years decided by the General Assembly. Thus, although official human rights mandates continue to grow in number and scope, and Member States have formally requested consideration of an increase in the budget share for human rights, the reality is that the level of resources allocated to the human rights programme is in decline. As a result, UN Human Rights continues to rely heavily on voluntary contributions to finance as much as 20 per cent of the mandated activities that should be financed by the regular budget, primarily treaty body and special procedures work.

This challenging financial situation was further exacerbated in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing cash flow difficulties due to Member States’ assessed contributions arrears meaning only 90 per cent of the expected 2020 approved budget was actually received by UN Human Rights. Although most of the resources required for new mandates introduced by the Human Rights Council are approved each year, the delay in their presentation to the General Assembly means that the Office is forced to rely on existing resources to cover new activities with a more immediate timeline. As those existing regular budget resources were 10 per cent less than expected, the financial situation meant that many mandated activities were postponed from 2020 to 2021.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet speaking with internally displaced people in Bunia, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo, in January 2020. ©MONUSCO
Overview
Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme of Work</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>16,615,000</td>
<td>46,000,000</td>
<td>62,615,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies</td>
<td>17,125,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>29,125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation*</td>
<td>30,662,000</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
<td>58,662,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td>24,493,000</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>49,493,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headquarters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management and New York Office</td>
<td>8,193,000</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
<td>36,193,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policymaking Organs</td>
<td>9,484,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,484,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters effectiveness</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights in the Secretary-General’s Prevention Action Plan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmet requests for HRAs (active)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Programmes</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>16,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Headquarters</strong></td>
<td>111,522,000</td>
<td>164,000,000</td>
<td>275,522,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Field Presences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>5,417,000</td>
<td>85,000,000</td>
<td>90,417,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>2,102,000</td>
<td>44,000,000</td>
<td>46,102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>3,926,000</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>22,926,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>1930,000</td>
<td>16,000,000</td>
<td>17,930,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>4,440,000</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
<td>37,440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation</td>
<td>2,268,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,268,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional or Country level</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Field Presences</strong></td>
<td>20,083,000</td>
<td>204,000,000</td>
<td>224,083,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Operating Resources (HQ + Field Presences)</strong></td>
<td>131,605,000</td>
<td>368,000,000</td>
<td>499,605,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Trust Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Participation of IDCs and SIDS in the HRC’s work</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,990,000</td>
<td>16,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td>131,605,000</td>
<td>384,990,000</td>
<td>516,595,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Does not include all regular budget allotments for the Human Rights Council.*
### Headquarters

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2021

#### SUBPROGRAMME 1 - HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING, RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Management</td>
<td>423,000</td>
<td>14,569,000</td>
<td>14,992,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch</td>
<td>5,214,000</td>
<td>11,610,000</td>
<td>16,824,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development, Economic and Social Issues Branch</td>
<td>5,730,000</td>
<td>19,821,000</td>
<td>25,551,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Council Mandates</td>
<td>5,248,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,248,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Subprogramme 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,615,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>62,615,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SUBPROGRAMME 2 - SUPPORTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BODIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Management</td>
<td>406,000</td>
<td>1,733,000</td>
<td>2,139,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Treaties Branch</td>
<td>16,719,000</td>
<td>6,517,000</td>
<td>23,236,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation for an effective Treaty Body System</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,750,000</td>
<td>3,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Subprogramme 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,135,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,135,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SUBPROGRAMME 3 - ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Management</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>8,697,000</td>
<td>11,797,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Branch</td>
<td>2,211,000</td>
<td>2,529,000</td>
<td>4,740,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch</td>
<td>2,338,000</td>
<td>2,361,000</td>
<td>4,699,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>2,942,000</td>
<td>5,588,000</td>
<td>8,530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Council Mandates</td>
<td>20,071,000</td>
<td>20,071,000</td>
<td>20,071,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissions of Inquiry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation on Capacity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Subprogramme 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,662,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,663,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUBPROGRAMME 4 - SUPPORTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND ITS SPECIAL PROCEDURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Management</td>
<td>422,000</td>
<td>1,601,000</td>
<td>2,023,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Council Branch</td>
<td>2,820,000</td>
<td>3,065,000</td>
<td>5,885,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Periodic Review Branch</td>
<td>4,417,000</td>
<td>662,000</td>
<td>5,079,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Procedures Branch</td>
<td>9,782,000</td>
<td>11,433,000</td>
<td>21,215,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Procedures Branch - Earmarked/Specific Funding</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,239,000</td>
<td>8,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Council Mandates</td>
<td>7052,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7052,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Subprogramme 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,493,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,493,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OTHER TRUST FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Participation of IDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,141,000</td>
<td>1,141,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>579,000</td>
<td>579,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,990,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,990,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Headquarters and Trust Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headquarters</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,522,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>164,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>275,522,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,627,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,627,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Headquarters and Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,522,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>180,990,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>292,512,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field

#### Extrabudgetary requirements for 2021

**AFRICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Offices</th>
<th>Extrabudgetary Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>1,783,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>5,554,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>5,712,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>2,189,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>686,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger*</td>
<td>9052,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>5,390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy</td>
<td>1,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa, Addis Ababa</td>
<td>8,091,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa, Pretoria</td>
<td>2,328,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa, Dakar</td>
<td>6,447,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Advisers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>565,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinée-Bissau</td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>761,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>441,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>1,131,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>302,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>349,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>752,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>264,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human Rights Components in Peace Mission**

- Central African Republic: 80,000
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 10,977,000
- Mali: 162,000
- Somalia: 543,000
- South Sudan: 795,000
- Sudan, Darfur: 57,000

**AMERICAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Offices</th>
<th>Extrabudgetary Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>12,326,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>6,542,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>6,271,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3,264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America, Panama City</td>
<td>1,831,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America, Santiago</td>
<td>2,147,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Advisers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>192,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>196,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>271,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>1,221,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>398,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>323,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>146,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human Rights Components in Peace Missions**

- Haiti: 1,136,000

**Other**

- Bolivia: 2,447,000
- Nicaragua: 756,000

All figures in US$
### EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

#### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Offices</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>3,596,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea - Field-based structure</td>
<td>522,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Offices</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia, Bangkok</td>
<td>4,771,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific, Suva</td>
<td>2,181,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights Advisers</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>511,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>292,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>412,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>760,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>975,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>738,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>653,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights Components in Peace Missions</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>357,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2,771,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Offices</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia, Bishkek</td>
<td>1,349,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Brussels</td>
<td>914,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights Advisers</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>823,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia Herzegovina</td>
<td>339,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, South Caucasus</td>
<td>965,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>234,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Offices</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine**</td>
<td>5,299,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>4,941,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>5,485,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>8,012,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Offices</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa, Beirut</td>
<td>5,196,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre</td>
<td>720,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights Advisers</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>416,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights Components in Peace Missions</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1,026,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>215,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>625,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>2,315,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtotal Middle East and North Africa</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional or Country level</td>
<td>33,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Field</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>204,000,000</td>
<td>204,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* This also includes the Human Rights Adviser.
**Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with UN General Assembly resolution 47/19.
Trust funds

Voluntary contributions to support UN Human Rights’ activities are channelled and managed through nine United Nations trust funds, as well as three special funds. In addition, the Office receives contributions from United Nations multi-partner trust funds. While UN Human Rights encourages funding to be unearmarked whenever possible, contributions to some of these Funds must be specifically earmarked in order to be attributed.

UN TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

UN Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Established in 1993 to supplement regular budgetary resources, it is the largest fund administered by UN Human Rights and it is used to manage approximately 75 per cent of all extra-budgetary funds received (especially unearmarked funds).

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment

Established in 1981, it awards grants to organizations working to alleviate the physical and psychological effects of torture on victims and their families. The types of assistance provided by Fund-supported organizations range from psychological, medical and social assistance to legal aid and financial support.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

Established in 1985, it provides indigenous peoples with the opportunity to raise issues faced by their communities at the international level and participate in the development and implementation of international standards and national legislation for the protection of their rights. Funds are distributed in the form of travel grants to enable indigenous peoples to participate in UN meetings and events.

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

Established in 1987, it supports national efforts at building human rights protection frameworks, including strong legal frameworks, effective national human rights institutions, independent judiciaries and vibrant civil society organizations.

UN Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

Established in 1991, it distributes small grants to grassroots projects that provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund primarily focuses on projects that assist individuals who are suffering from the most severe forms of human rights violations occurring in the context of contemporary forms of slavery and other forms of exploitation.

UN Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

Established in 1995, its aim is to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme in Cambodia to promote the understanding of and respect for human rights.

UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism

Established in 2008 to facilitate the participation of official representatives from developing and least developed countries in the UPR process and to provide training for the preparation of national reports.

UN Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review

Established in 2008 to provide financial and technical support to implement recommendations issued under the UPR review process, at the request of and in consultation with the country concerned.

Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council

Established in 2013 through Human Rights Council resolution 19/26 to enhance the institutional and human rights capacity of least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States through the provision of targeted training courses, travel assistance for delegates attending Council sessions and Fellowship programmes.

SPECIAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Contingency Fund

Established in 2006 by the Office to enable it to respond to human rights emergencies in a timely and adequate manner. The revolving Fund is maintained through voluntary contributions to facilitate, implement or carry out activities within the priorities, overall strategies and policies of the Office, in particular in the context of the establishment of a rapid response capacity. The Fund has greatly increased the capacity of UN Human Rights’ headquarters to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations that require a rapid response.

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture

Established in 2008 through article 26 of OPCAT, the objective of this Fund is to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), following a visit of the Subcommittee to a State Party, as well as education programmes of national preventive mechanisms (NPMs). Recommendations have to be contained in a report made public upon receipt of the State Party. Applications may be submitted by State Parties and NPMs, by national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles and NGOs, provided that the proposed projects are implemented in cooperation with State Parties or NPMs.

Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights

Created in 2013 by Human Rights Council’s decision 24/118, its objective is to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders. It also aims to give priority to the participation of local or national/level nongovernmental organizations active in relevant fields, with particular attention to participants from least developed countries. In addition, the Fund is operational soon after the receipt of the first contributions in 2014.

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (NOT ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS)

UNSDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming

Established in 2011 and administered by the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UN MPTFO), it provides support to the work of UN agencies and UN Country Teams in mainstreaming human rights and strengthening coherent and coordinated responses to national needs. Over the last decade, there has been significant progress in mainstreaming human rights into the work of the UN. An increasing number of UN agencies are not only integrating human rights into their internal policies but are also actively advocating for human rights through their mandated work. The Trust Fund is used to support the placement of human rights advisers in UN Country Teams.

UN Human Rights Appeal 2021
You can make a difference
The opportunities for advancing human rights impact are many, but our resources are too limited.

We can change this, but we need your support. We rely on voluntary donations from governments, as well as private donors and businesses. To carry out our mission, maintaining our independence is vital – and so is diversifying our funding mix.

MEMBER STATES
In 2020, 55 out of 193 UN Member States provided a voluntary contribution to UN Human Rights. The donations ranged from US$2,000 to US$10 million. Some countries provide the entire contribution free of earmarking while others earmark part or all of the contribution to specific themes and areas of work as set out in our Management Plan 2018-2021.

We highly encourage Member States to explore the various modalities for funding which exist within their national structures and discuss available options with the Office. While the most common budget lines used for UN Human Rights are those that correspond to human rights, there is also wide scope for the Office to receive money from other types of budget lines, such as development and humanitarian lines.

CORPORATE SECTOR
A world in which human rights are respected is more prosperous, more stable and, ultimately, better too for business. We invite companies to demonstrate their commitment to human rights, through closer engagement. Support can come in many forms:
- Making human rights central to all corporate strategic decisions and practices, taking into account the effect of its operations on supply chains, employees and customers.
- Working with us to develop policies that make your company’s commitment to human rights a reality.
- Engaging in strategic discussions to improve human rights wherever your company has business interests.
- Developing a genuine partnership with UN Human Rights, where your skills, experience and resources are used to promote and improve respect for human rights.
- Providing pro bono or financial support, to help us achieve the goals in our ambitious four-year plan.

FOUNDATIONS
The Office has been working with several foundations on country specific and thematic programmes around the world. We welcome opportunities to expand and strengthen our cooperation with foundations in the future.

INDIVIDUALS
The Office receives donations from individuals through the following website: donatenow.ohchr.org

If you, or the organization you represent, would like to make a contribution, please contact UN Human Rights Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva, or go to our website to make an online donation.

Tel: +41 22 917 91 54
Fax: +41 22 917 90 08
Email: DonRel@ohchr.org
Palais des Nations
CH 1211 Geneva 10 – Switzerland
Abbreviations and acronyms

AI Artificial intelligence
BINUH United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti
CCA Common Country Analysis
CF Cooperation Framework
EC European Commission
ECOSOC Economic and Social Council
ILO International Labour Organization
MINUSMA United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC
MPTFO Multi-partner Trust Fund Office
NGO Non-governmental organization
NHRI National human rights institution
NPM National Preventive Mechanism
OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMP OHCHR Management Plan
OP-CAT Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture
SDG Sustainable Development Goal
SERF Socioeconomic response framework
SPT Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
UN United Nations
UNAMA United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID United Nations - African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNOGIS United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNITAMS United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan
UNMIK United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMISS United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNSDG United Nations Sustainable Development Group
UNSOM United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSO United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UPR Universal Periodic Review
Indigenous girls from Guarani Mbyá joke at Aldeia Mata Verde Bonita on May 26, 2020 in Maricá, Brazil. About 80 Guarani Mbyá indigenous who form twenty-six families in the Aldeia Mata Verde Bonita, have had their economy, which is based on the sales of handicrafts and on tourism, paralyzed due to the social isolation and quarantine of the coronavirus (COVID-19). Families rely on the assistance of the municipality, partners and volunteers.

©Getty/Buda Mendes

Back cover

Colorful chalk message of hope on a street during the coronavirus pandemic in New Jersey ©Getty/Daryl Solomon