

UNHCR's Budget process and prioritization

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agenda

About budget

About funding

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Funding gap



about budget

BIENNIAL PROGRAMME BUDGET ...

UNHCR adopted its current budget structure as of 1 January 2010. UNHCR presents consolidated budgetary requirements for 2 years.

1st year: High Commissioner (HC) submits the revised biennial budget, which updates the requirements for the first year and revises the requirements for the second year.

2nd year: Revision of the biennial budget and presentation to ExCom in the year preceding planned implementation showing updated requirements for approval.



about budget

GLOBAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT (GNA) ...

The unique feature of UNHCR's budget is that it is based on the Global Needs Assessment of Persons of Concern (PoCs).

Number of PoCs = needs

The needs have to be assessed in terms of complexity of the operation and environment taking into account UNHCR's capacity to implement, rather than on an approach linked to expected income levels.



about funding

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION ...

UNHCR depends nearly entirely on voluntary contributions.

98% of the revenue comes from voluntary contributions.

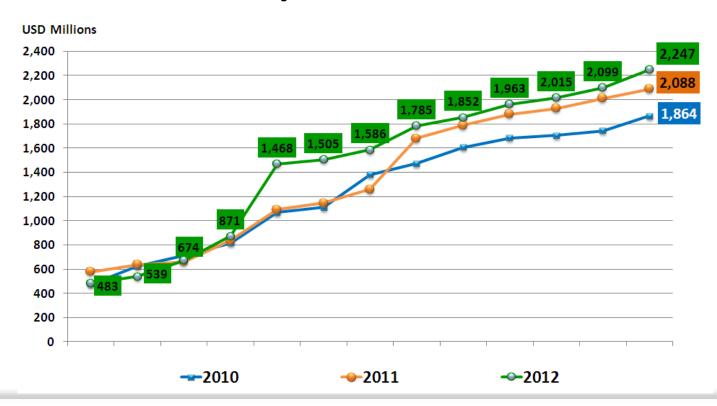
The regular budget from assessed contributions is a mere 2%.

Activities are *implemented as funds are available*.



about funding Voluntary Contribution

TIMING of Voluntary Contributions 2010-2012...



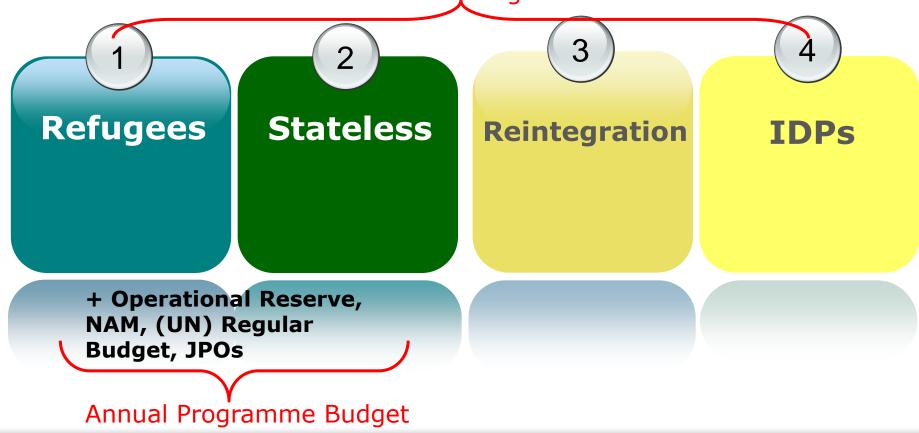
1 refugee without hope is too many.



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budget presentation Current Pillar-based Budget Structure

Annual Budget





budget prioritization

Key prioritisation disseminated to operations in planning instructions - key areas for priority sent in December

is prepared based on the defined needs and costs

Set priorities are prepared for implementation following the pledging conference respecting the priorities by donors (earmarking)

HOWEVER: during implementation the needs change; thus reprioritisation is required



budget documents Current Structure

<u>Part I</u> provides the key elements of the programme Budget including the Global Strategic Priorities

<u>Part II</u> focuses on programmes at the operational, regional and global level with budgetary info provided on all field programmes

<u>Part III</u> gives the details for all programme support and management and administrative costs for all posts and related activities for HQ and Field.



budget documents Current Annexes

THE CURRENT BUDGET PRESENTATION PROVIDES EXTENSIVE ANNEXED INFORMATION (Total 13) ...

- Expenditure/ExCom Budget/Current Budget and Proposed Biennial Budget
- Prior Year Expenditure/Biennial Budget by Operation
- Prior Year Expenditure/Biennial Budget by Global Programme
- Analysis of support costs
- Posts funded from the Regular Budget
- Resources required for programmed activities



budget documents Current Annexes

- ExCom Budget/Current Budget and Proposed Budget for the year by Region/Operation, HQ and by Pillar
- Supplementary budgets
- Programme/Funding requirements
- Analysis of support costs
- Analysis of overall post levels
- Categorization of posts by PG/PS per Operation within Region
- Distribution of support posts
- Proposed budgets for field by persons of concern and by rights group



2012 Estimated budget, income and expenditure as at 31 December (EC/64/SC/CRP.7)

(=) Funding Gap	39.8%	1,692.7		
(-) Funds Available	60.2%	2,562.9		
(+) Annual Budget (needs)		4,255.6		
		in millions of USD		

(+) Funds Available		2,562.9
Carry over from 2011	232.0	
Contributions	2,293.5	
Other		
income/adjustments	37.4	
(-) Expenditure		2,332.3
(=) Balance		230.6



REQUEST

Member states requested UNHCR to provide a clearer explanation of the impact of the funding gap.

REQUIREMENT

Requirement for more detailed information on implementation and the GNA as existing information was not sufficiently transparent.



The budget document is not a programme performance or implementation report. Annual Global Report and Budget document are complementary to each other.

Budget document = Plan (estimates)

submitted in September for the following year (e.g. 2014)

Annual Global Report = Implementation report (actuals)

submitted in June for prior year (e.g. 2012)



PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE GAPS, IN RESPONSE TO THE SC REQUEST

Numbers



in the budget document

Programmatic explanations /implications



in the Annual Global Report



PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE GAPS, IN RESPONSE TO THE SC REQUEST

Improved information will show:

Funding spent by situation

Shortfalls and the related reason for such shortfall

in the budget document

in the Annual Global Report



EXAMPLE improved information in budget document

ASIA AND PACIFIC FUNDING SITUATION 2012

Expenditure and budgets by Pillar						
(In thousands of USD)	GNA	Funds Available	2012 Actuals	Gap (GNA vs Actuals)		
Pillar 1						
Refugee Programme	281,349.7	126,898.9	171,520.2	39%		
Pillar 2						
Stateless Programme	18,297.5	8,252.9	11,317.9	38%		
Pillar 3						
Reintegration Programme	108,269.4	48,833.4	54,906.1	49%		
Pillar 4						
IDP Projects	117,357.7	52,932.6	71,649.8	39%		
Total	525,274.4	236,917.8	309,393.9	41%		



EXAMPLE improved information in Global Report

ASIA AND PACIFIC FUNDING SITUATION 2012

PILLAR 1: Protection/assistance to refugees/asylum seekers in host countries and immediate assistance upon return in country of origin.

Due to funding gap, the following activities could not take place, thus could not fully meet targets within Favorable Protection Environment, Basic Needs/Essential Services, Durable Solutions and Self Reliance.

EXAMPLES

▶ Iran: infrastructual improvements and rehabilitation in most of the refugee settlements, including housing, gas heating system and water purification and distribution system could not take place. 75% of 5,000 refugees, who were targeted for third country resettlement out of Iran, could not be processed. 60% of the refugees did not have access to the secondary health care. 20,000 vulnerable refugee woman of reproductive age in urban areas could not be provided with sanitary kits.



EXAMPLE improved information in Global Report

- Afghanistan: UNHCR could not provide specialized non-food item assistance to all targeted vulnerable families/individuals, including women at risk.
- ➤ **Pakistan:** Due to funding shortfall, UNHCR needed to focus mainly on refugees living in refugee settlements in rural areas and *only small* numbers in urban areas received assistance, which is more costly.
- Malaysia/Indonesia/India/Nepal: UNHCR could not meet basic needs of increasing number of urban refugees, who are scattered throughout cities, particularly in basic health care and primary education.
- India: Backlog of some 1,600 newly arrived asylum seekers for registration and 3,560 registered asylum seekers for Refugee Status Determination process due to lack of man power.



FEEDBACK AND Q&A



