OHCHR REPORT 2014

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

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Foreword by the High Commissioner

High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein

The mission of the UN Human Rights Office is to enable States to fulfil the human rights of every woman, man and child. The challenges we face are colossal. They include discrimination, on multiple grounds, in every region, which can involve massacres motivated by stereotypes and hatred of many kinds; widespread violations of economic and social rights; violations of fundamental freedoms in the context of counter-terrorism operations; sexual violence; enforced disappearances; over-incarceration, and the torture of powerless detainees; the death penalty; the plight of migrants, whose human rights are so often trampled; censorship of ideas; and crushing poverty.

Our work runs on multiple tracks. We advocate for States to endorse, and respect, the ***broadest possible legal standards*** for their human rights obligations – supporting the Treaty Bodies, as well as the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms; raising awareness; and speaking out whenever violations cry out for urgent action.

We also seek to ***integrate human rights goals and tools across the work of the UN*** – particularly its work on development, humanitarian operations, economic and social affairs, peace and security and rule of law. Our field presences, working in prisons, courts of law, workplaces and schools; on city streets and in village communities, ***monitor, analyse and report*** on human rights around the world – the hard and detailed work of uncovering the facts that can generate change.

Alongside that monitoring, wherever possible, we seek to ***build up States' capacity*** to fully realise human rights. Our presence in the field means that in addition to first-hand observation, we can sustain constant dialogue with authorities to strengthen the laws and institutions that should protect people's rights – including courts, parliaments, regional bodies and schools. Our field presences liaise constantly with civil society activists and human rights defenders, benefiting from their expertise and seeking to help them strengthen their ability to confront abuses. We also design training that is relevant and appropriate. That training may focus on groups of government officials, security and police forces, or civil society groups, but it is always driven by the need to translate human rights principles into practical measures that will improve lives.

It is also incumbent on our Office to strengthen the emphasis placed on human rights goals and principles by agencies and operations throughout the UN. We have helped to institute significant changes in UN policy, including the Secretary-General's Human Rights Up Front plan of action, and this has been vital to amplifying the impact of our work.

2014 was a challenging year for human rights in the world. In this report you will find many details of the ways in which my Office sought to

promote the human rights of people deprived of their dignity. Our work was guided by the clear idea that protecting human rights is not only the most principled strategy; it is also the most effective one. Countries thrive when their political and economic institutions empower and protect the full rights, and full potential, of every person – regardless of their race or ethnic group; whether or not they are disabled; citizens or migrants; no matter their sex, their class, their caste, their creed, their age or sexual orientation. Respect for human rights builds societies that are more fair, more flexible and more likely to be prosperous and stable.

I was honoured to become the High Commissioner for Human Rights in September 2014, taking over from the achievements of my predecessor, Navi Pillay. Sadly, it was also a year in which the unremitting shortage of funds took its toll. With the reserve balance built up in previous years close to being depleted, we were forced to reduce our extrabudgetary plans for 2015. This meant that we had to continue to turn down requests for assistance, start closing down some of our field presences and terminate projects that were working for real change. This Office has seen 20 years of rapid expansion and in that time we have also witnessed an immense increase in the global human rights discourse. Following this growth and partly as a result of our lack of funding, we are now streamlining our structure to bring the focus closer to the ground, where we can strengthen efficiencies and aim for maximum impact.

As you look through this report, it is my strong hope that you will consider how you can assist our work in 2015, and beyond. Our task is vital to ensuring peace and development across our planet.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2015

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Highlights of results

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This section highlights results, or progress made towards results, which were recorded in 2014 and to which OHCHR made a meaningful contribution. For a general overview of OHCHR's role in these developments, please refer to the end of the chapter, page 36. For a more detailed description of the results and OHCHR's specific role, please refer to the chapters by field presence and headquarter division which can be found on the CD attached to this report or on our website.

The results highlighted below are organized by OHCHR's thematic priorities as set out in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017. The Office's work is grounded in OHCHR's theory of change and the thematic expected accomplishments (see annex I) which explain the intermediate results that the Office intends to contribute to in the pursuit of its long-term goal – all human rights for all. As the title of the OMP indicates, OHCHR's current planning cycle ends in 2017 and the majority of the expected accomplishments and targets set out in the OMP are thus forecasted to be achieved by the end of that year.

Nevertheless, considerable progress has already been achieved with an estimated 12 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved in 2014 and good progress made on 56 per cent.

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

12 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved, good progress made on 62 per cent.

Ratifications

In 2014, the number of ratifications and accessions amounted to 59. As a result, the total number of ratifications of and accessions to the international human rights treaties and protocols now stands at 2,258. This number includes the acceptance of amended articles relating to individual communications procedures.

Also during the year, the international human rights legal framework was strengthened as the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure entered into force in April 2014. The Protocol outlines an international complaints procedure that will enable children from States that have ratified both the Convention and the Protocol to submit complaints about violations of their rights directly to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The State of **Palestine**[1] became a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). In addition, it acceded to five other conventions and one protocol, without reservations, namely the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC). A subsequent legislative review took place to identify laws that require amendment or replacement in order to fulfil Palestine's treaty obligations.

Viet Nam ratified CAT and the CRPD. Viet Nam is now party to seven core international human rights treaties and has one of the highest rates of treaty ratification in the subregion.

Cape Verde, Costa Rica and **Gabon** ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR). **Angola** acceded to the CRPD and **Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of the Congo** and **Sao Tomé and Principe** ratified the Convention. **Guinea-Bissau** also ratified the OP-CRC-AC. **Angola** signed and **Togo** ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPED). **Madagascar** signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). **Cape Verde** ratified and **Mozambique** acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT).

Tunisia withdrew all four of its reservations to CEDAW. The **Mexican** Congress approved the withdrawal of reservations to seven international treaties.

A number of Universal Periodic Review recommendations were implemented in **Haiti**, including the signing of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance in June. In the same month, the Trafficking in Persons Act was promulgated and the Paternity, Maternity and Filiation Act entered into force.

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[1] Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

State Engagement with human rights mechanisms

The second cycle of the UPR continued in 2014 with the full participation of all 42 States scheduled for consideration during the year, including a number of small island developing States (SIDS). Many of the national reports prepared for the second cycle made reference to the recommendations issued during the first cycle and reported on the implementation measures that were planned or in place. Increasingly, countries submitted midterm reports on the steps taken in this regard. To date, 54 States have submitted such reports.

The Republic of **Serbia** launched a national mechanism to monitor the implementation of recommendations issued by UN human rights mechanisms and another mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan related to the Strategy for the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination (2014-2018). **Georgia** began implementing its National Human Rights Action Plan. In **Timor-Leste**, a National Directive Commission was established to draft the national human rights action plan. The Commission included the national human rights institution, civil society, religious organizations and the private sector. The Ministry of Justice in **Bolivia** sent a final proposal for a national human rights action plan for 2014-2018 to the Government's Human Rights Committee and OHCHR for feedback. **Senegal** established a technical committee to monitor the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan in line with UPR recommendations.

In **Paraguay**, the executive, legislative and judicial branches, the Attorney General and the Ombudsman collaborated to develop an inter-institutional mechanism to monitor, follow up and report on the recommendations issued by the regional and international human rights mechanisms in relation to Paraguay. As a result of this process, an online recommendations reporting system, named SIMORE, was developed to allow the uploading of recommendations received by Paraguay and to provide information on the follow-up to their implementation, including regarding the State institutions in charge of implementation, all relevant policies and programmes, actions, indicators and challenges. Efforts are ongoing to technically link this national database with the Human Rights Index, run by OHCHR, for the automatic transfer of recommendations into the national system. This database project, supported by OHCHR, is being documented for dissemination to other States as a good practice.

National coordination bodies were established to support national reporting and the implementation of recommendations in **Kiribati**, **Palau** and **Vanuatu**. Vanuatu also launched a National Implementation Plan for the implementation of the recommendations issued during the second cycle of the UPR.

Mauritania established a technical committee for the development of State Party reports which will be chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister. The technical committee has developed a workplan for the drafting of three periodic reports and its UPR report, which will be submitted in 2015. OHCHR holds observer status with the committee. In **Guinea**, an interministerial committee for the elaboration of State Party reports was established and its report to the UPR was prepared and submitted. **Liberia** drafted a national strategy on treaty obligations.

Iraq issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders to visit Iraq, but no visits took place in 2014.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) carried out three regular visits to **Azerbaijan**, **Nicaragua** and **Togo**. The visit to Azerbaijan was cut short during the mission. The SPT also carried out a visit to **Ecuador** and **Malta** in relation to their National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs), an advisory visit to **Nigeria** and a follow-up visit to the **Maldives**.

Rights-holders engagement with human rights mechanisms

Each year, the treaty bodies receive more than 1,000 written submissions from civil society organizations (CSOs), NHRIs and UN entities. In 2014, 1,256 stakeholder submissions were received by the treaty bodies and, in addition, over 1,000 observers attended treaty body public meetings.

Several CSOs and the Ombudsman's Office from the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (FYRM), made submissions to the second UPR review of FYRM. In addition, submissions were made to the Human Rights Committee, which integrated many of their recommendations in its concluding observations.

Fellows bring human rights back home to small island developing States

In January 2014, a new Trust Fund was set up to help least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States participate in the Human Rights Council. The 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 has already been used to enable seven government officials from SIDS and LDCs to travel to and stay in Geneva while attending meetings of the Council. The representatives came from Ethiopia, Madagascar, Maldives, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname and Vanuatu.

In addition, the Trust Fund was used to support two fellowships of three months for individuals from Barbados and Tuvalu. The fellows, Ricardo Kellman and Efren Jogia, arrived in Geneva before the Council's September session and immediately began an orientation programme that was organized by OHCHR and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Following their training, Ricardo and Efren served as representatives of their countries at the Council's 27th regular session from 9 to 26 September and at the 20th session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group from 27 October to 7 November. Although both Ricardo and Efren were familiar with international fora, they were affected by the experience. "It was impressive to see how the meetings were conducted, particularly the high level of decorum and respectful way in which sometimes differing views were articulated," stated Ricardo. "In Tuvalu, the issue of human rights is very important," Efren added. "Climate change, for example, is very pertinent to human rights issues back home and it's good to know that there is a good platform here in Geneva to discuss these important issues."

Ricardo and Efren agreed that one of the most positive aspects of their experience in Geneva was the chance to meet so many people with common goals from different backgrounds. They also saw their fellowships as a starting point for ongoing collaboration with OHCHR and others working on human rights issues. As Riccardo noted, "The fellowship provided an extraordinary opportunity to meet key people in the United Nations' human rights structure." Efren echoed this sentiment and added, "This is a very useful way to bring people together. There are great benefits to this type of networking. We cannot underestimate the importance of these engagements… [The fellowship] provided an opportunity to marry the academic approach with the practical approach to human rights. This would not have been possible back home."

A view of room XX during the 25th session of the Human Rights Council, March 2014.

Civil society organizations in **Cambodia** made eight submissions to the Human Rights Committee. In the **Maldives**, CSOs and the national human rights institution submitted a total of six stakeholder reports for the second cycle of the UPR. A coalition of CSOs in **Kuwait** submitted a report to the UPR and a number of NGOs in **Mauritania** submitted a joint report to the CEDAW Committee.

In **Panama**, several individual and joint contributions were submitted by NGOs to the second cycle of the UPR. This included the first contribution submitted by indigenous authorities. Two communications were also sent to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. Civil society organizations in the **Dominican Republic** submitted individual and joint reports to the country's second cycle of the UPR.

Civil society organizations in **Guatemala** contributed to the preparation of communications on individual cases sent to the special procedures and the Forum of International NGOs developed an agreement with the NHRI to systematically monitor the implementation of recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. In **Honduras**, two Afro-Honduran organizations submitted reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and 18 UPR reports were submitted from local NGOs and the NHRI to the Human Rights Council (HRC). NGOs in Paraguay submitted a total of 11 reports to the human rights treaty bodies, special procedures and

the UPR, representing a significant increase over 2013 when seven reports were submitted.

In **Chad**, several CSOs collaborated and submitted a joint report to the Human Rights Committee. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, 13 submissions were made by NGOs for the second cycle of the UPR. Eleven NGOs submitted reports and information to the Human Rights Committee in relation to its review of **Malawi's** State Party report, in particular regarding the preparation of the list of issues. In **the Gambia,** 14 submissions were made by CSOs in anticipation of the second cycle of the UPR.

International and regional laws and institutions

Numerous mechanisms made important contributions to the development of international human rights law. For example, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation published the *Handbook for realizing the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation*; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children issued the *Basic Principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons*; the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention initiated the preparation of preliminary draft principles and guidelines on the right of anyone deprived of her or his liberty to bring proceedings before court; and the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

presented the HRC with a draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity.

Five general comments/recommendations were adopted by the treaty bodies:

▶ General Comment No. 35 on Article 9 of the ICCPR concerning liberty and security of persons;

▶ General Recommendation No. 32 of CEDAW on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women;

▶ Joint General Recommendation/General Comment No. 31 of CEDAW and No. 18 of CRC on harmful practices; and

▶ General Comment No. 1 on Article 12 of CRPD on equal recognition before the law and General Comment No. 2 on Article 9 of CRPD on accessibility.

Coherence among human rights mechanisms

In 2014, the General Assembly concluded the treaty body strengthening process and adopted resolution 68/268 (see box on page 13). At their annual meeting in June, the Chairpersons considered the implications of the resolution and formulated several recommendations for the treaty bodies in relation to the harmonization of their working methods. Most of the committees have now implemented a simplified reporting procedure, adopted a Guidance Note for States on the constructive dialogue and harmonized the format of their concluding observations.

Coordination between the special procedures improved with the adoption of several joint initiatives between mandate-holders. These initiatives advocated for the integration of human rights in the post-2015 development agenda and called for the elimination of inequalities, the provision of social protection floors and the establishment of a double accountability mechanism to hold countries accountable for their human rights commitments at both the national and international levels.

Responsiveness of the international community

With regard to the commissions of inquiry, the Human Rights Council extended the Commission of Inquiry in the Syrian Arab Republic; established a Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea to investigate all alleged human rights violations; a Commission of Inquiry to investigate all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the Occupied Palestinian

Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip; requested the High Commissioner to undertake a comprehensive investigation into alleged violations of human rights by both parties in Sri Lanka during the period covered by the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission; to urgently dispatch a mission to Iraq to investigate alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated terrorist groups; continue to support the Commission of Inquiry on the Central African Republic mandated by the Security Council; and asked the High Commissioner to report on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

The special procedures addressed a number of emerging human rights issues, such as the use of drones in extraterritorial lethal counter-terrorism operations; the trend of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones and emerging autonomous weapons systems; the use of mass digital surveillance for counter-terrorism purposes; implementation of the right to social security through the universal adoption of social protection floors; and the use of private military and security companies.

International human rights mechanisms increasingly formulated their recommendations in terms of indicators and disaggregated statistics. The recommendations of human rights treaty bodies, special rapporteurs and those issued in the context of the UPR specifically requested that States develop indicators and benchmarks using OHCHR's methodology for human rights indicators. This methodology provides concrete tools and its use is increasingly recognized as a good practice in strengthening a culture of transparency in the follow-up to recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms and is considered essential to producing more results-based national human rights action plans.

Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

The United Nations Country Team in **Ukraine** drafted the *United Nations Strategy for Ukraine,* which is founded on a human rights-based approach. The UNCTs in **Armenia**, **Azerbaijan** and **Georgia** increased their awareness about the UN human rights mechanisms and included some of the recommendations in their programmes.

The UNCTs in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay provided support to the Governments

and civil society in these countries in analyzing and reviewing key UPR recommendations, defining roadmaps and identifying needs for capacity-building and technical assistance. This data has been integrated into the respective UN common country programming documents, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The UNDAF 2015-2019 for **Guatemala** includes an annex with the recommendations issued to them by human rights mechanisms and which are relevant to the five programmatic areas that are to be implemented by the UNCT. The document also

includes the indicators proposed by OHCHR to measure the UNDAF's effectiveness.

In **Mauritania,** UPR recommendations were integrated into the UNDAF 2012-2016 midterm review and planning for 2015.

In **Cambodia**, the UNCT made its first joint submission to a treaty body, namely the Human Rights Committee, in anticipation of the adoption of the list of issues related to Cambodia's second periodic report. The UNCT in **Paraguay** submitted a report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

Treaty body strengthening process

Beginning in 2012, Member States engaged in a series of consultations related to the treaty body strengthening process that took place over a two-year period. At its conclusion, in April 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/268 on strengthening the human rights treaty body system. The resolution built on many of the proposals that were put forward by the High Commissioner in a report to the General Assembly (A/66/860).

To enhance the capacity of the treaty bodies to protect human rights, the General Assembly:

- Reaffirmed the independence and impartiality of the treaty bodies and their members;
- Approved a capacity-building programme to assist countries which need technical help in meeting their treaty obligations;
- Granted 30 per cent more meeting time to the treaty bodies to increase the number of State Party reports and individual complaints they are able to review each year and allocated more staff to support the work of the treaty bodies;
- Strongly condemned all reprisals against individuals and organizations that have cooperated with the treaty bodies;

- Reduced the amount of documentation produced for the treaty bodies by taking important steps towards more environmentally sustainable practices;
- Modernized modes of communication and enhanced its outreach by providing videoconferencing equipment;
- Encouraged the treaty bodies to harmonize their working methods to make them more efficient and accessible and empowered their Chairpersons to do so;
- Requested that the Secretary-General ensure that the treaty bodies are made progressively accessible for persons with disabilities; and
- Encouraged States to provide voluntary funds to help countries without representation in Geneva to engage with the treaty bodies.

Since April 2014, OHCHR has focused its efforts on the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution. It has done so by advocating for and facilitating the harmonization of working methods of the treaty bodies, in particular at the annual meeting of treaty body Chairpersons. Most treaty bodies have agreed to make the simplified reporting procedure available to States Parties and measures have

been taken to harmonize the formats of their constructive dialogue and concluding observations.

In 2014, OHCHR worked closely with the United Nations Office at Geneva to ensure that the additional meeting time and other provisions in the resolution would be in effect as of January 2015. It prepared a 2015 calendar which includes the 99 weeks of meeting time planned for the treaty bodies and began working with the UN Department of Public Information on a study about the feasibility of webcasting the public meetings of the treaty bodies.

The General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General submit a report every two years about any progress made in the implementation of resolution 68/268. The first report will be submitted in 2016. In 2020, the General Assembly will undertake a review of the effectiveness of the adopted measures. If appropriate, it may decide to maintain the measures or suggest further action designed to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the treaty body system.

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Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

8 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved, good progress made on 51 per cent.

Anti-discrimination laws, policies and institutions

Ukraine adopted amendments to the Law on the principles of preventing and countering discrimination, therefore bringing it in closer compliance with international standards.

In **Bolivia**, the National Committee against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination adopted a system to monitor the implementation of the 17 programmes included in the National Action Plan against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination. The **Colombian** Constitutional Court ordered the implementation of an ethnic protection road map for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and of Afro-descendants to territory and to make choices in relation to their own ways of life.

In **Honduras**, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Honduran Affairs finalized the draft national policy against racism and racial discrimination and

presented it on 9 August, the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. The Government has not yet considered the draft for approval.

Mauritania elaborated a draft national action plan for legal reviews and reforms, the criminalization of racist acts, the revision of textbooks on civic education and educational measures targeting young people, the judiciary and law enforcement officers. In **Yemen**, a draft national human rights strategy was prepared in compliance with the Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and Yemen's international human rights commitments, including the UPR recommendations it had accepted.

The Gender Equality Act of **Malawi** entered into force, translating constitutional provisions and CEDAW commitments into domestic legislation. In addition, Malawi's abortion legislation and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act are under review. In **Lebanon**, legislation was adopted on domestic violence. Despite some shortcomings, the legislation represents a decisive step forward and has already led to the arrest of perpetrators and improved the protection of women and children. In **Tunisia**, a draft law to combat violence against women was developed and presented to the Ministerial Council for adoption. In **Cape Verde**, following technical advice and inputs provided by OHCHR and UN Women, the National Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence was

revised to integrate anti-discriminatory and equality provisions. In **Uganda**, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development agreed to promote a two-year media gender mainstreaming strategy to provide the media with guidance on how to integrate a gender perspective into their programming and reporting.

In **Mexico**, the Congress of Coahuila adopted a Law to recognize same-sex marriage, making it the first Mexican state to approve such a law. In **Ecuador**, a public policy on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons was developed by an interministerial task force and its approval and implementation is planned for 2015. In **Kosovo**[2], following advocacy undertaken by the Office, as well as international and civil society organizations, an advisory and coordination group was established within the Prime Minister's Office to address the rights of LGBTI persons.

In the course of the year, the UN's global anti-homophobia campaign, **Free & Equal,** reached more than one billion people and attracted high-profile support from celebrities and public figures in all regions of the world. A video, entitled *The Welcome*, was launched in Mumbai and is one of the UN's most widely watched human rights videos with over two million online views and multiple television broadcasts.

As a result of numerous awareness-raising activities undertaken by OHCHR, the situation of **persons with albinism** received greater attention in the media and in recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms. On the recommendation of

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[2] Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

The Deputy High Commissioner visits indigenous communities involved in the Maya programme in Guatemala, May 2014.

the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly proclaimed 13 June as International Albinism Awareness Day.

In **Tunisia**, the National Charter for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was signed by Heads of political parties and presidential candidates. The Charter represents a covenant between persons with disabilities, the political parties and the candidates for the legislative and presidential elections, indicating their commitment to protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and ensuring the enjoyment of and respect for their fundamental freedoms after the elections. The Government of

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Parents in the Republic of Moldova get together to fight for inclusive education

In the Republic of Moldova, parents of children with disabilities formed a network to promote inclusive education. The network received support from OHCHR and experts on disability-related issues and met several times in 2014, particularly during the academic year, to claim the right of their children to attend mainstream schools. In addition, advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns were undertaken. As a result of these actions, 22 children with disabilities began

the 2014/2015 school year in mainstream institutions.

One of the awareness-raising campaigns focused on the daily lives of the children with disabilities. OHCHR provided the children with disposable cameras and asked them to photograph their homes, environments and daily lives. The result was a vibrant photo exhibition called *My Life Seen in Pictures*, which was launched on the occasion of the International Day of Persons

with Disabilities. One of the young photographers, eight-year-old Marcel, began attending a mainstream class in Peresecina and noted excitedly: "I never liked staying alone, I am happy to be surrounded by my classmates, it is so good when you have friends who accept you!" The photo exhibition was also on display at the 2014 UN Human Rights Gala of Awards in the Republic of Moldova.

Work is underway to formalize the network as a civil society organization.

Children with albinism in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Haiti established an interministerial monitoring committee to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are taken into consideration in the development and implementation of public policies. The Office of the Secretary of State drafted two bills to this effect; one for the establishment of a solidarity fund and one for the amendment of the Labour Code. The draft bills have not been submitted to Parliament.

The **Republic of Molodova** adopted a Law on alternative civilian service and granted amnesty for those who were previously condemned for their conscientious objection to military service in Transnistria. The Government also adopted regulations to establish an Ombudsman for Psychiatry. These changes came about following recommendations made by the special procedures.

Niger adopted a national action plan against human trafficking to be implemented by the National Agency for Combating Trafficking in Persons.

Participation

The European Network of NHRIs launched a project on the **human rights of older persons** in long-term care. The project aims to introduce a human rights-based perspective into policies concerning older persons, particularly in institutional care – an area of social and health policy that remains largely outside the influence of the human rights community. In the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy agreed to work with OHCHR to address current shortcomings in the anti-discrimination legislation.

In **Guatemala**, 12 cases of litigation presented by indigenous organizations were selected to receive support from the second phase of the Maya Programme. The thematic areas of the cases include land and territory, right to prior consultation, right to water, transitional justice, indigenous women's rights, freedom of speech and cultural rights.

Awareness of discrimination and human rights was increased in **Paraguay** through various campaigns organized by CSOs. One such campaign integrated human rights with art and fashion to promote human rights issues among the population. Clothing products, featuring designs related to human rights, were produced by well-known local artists and distributed to more than 4,000 persons. The initiative was widely covered by the local media.

Liberia developed a national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its related monitoring tools, indicators and scorecards.

Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

The United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which is coordinated by OHCHR, endorsed a four-year action plan to implement the recommendations contained in the 2013 Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

At the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, States reaffirmed their support for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and requested that the Secretary-General develop a system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples and propose ways to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in meetings of relevant UN bodies.

Fighting for gender equality in the judiciary in Bolivia

In Bolivia, women have historically had limited access to judicial careers, especially in the highest courts. After the 2011 elections for judicial authorities, the situation changed when almost half of those elected to the highest courts were women. At the same time, however, there was an increase in the number of reported cases of violence and discrimination against female judges, primarily at the hands of their male colleagues.

Some of the affected judges approached OHCHR in order to develop a strategy to combat this serious problem. At the 14th Ibero-American Meeting of Female Judges, which took place in Bolivia, in November 2013, OHCHR took the opportunity to launch an awareness-raising programme with the female judges to promote group discussions about the problems they faced in the justice sector. After the meeting, OHCHR continued engaging with the judges and supported the creation of a gender committee that will focus on the full enjoyment of the rights of women within the judiciary. Most recently, the committee successfully advocated for the inclusion of women's rights in the discussions that took place at the 2014 Ibero-American Judicial Summit in Chile. This is the first time that women's rights were part of the agenda of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit.

It was also recognized that to effectively combat this problem, there is a need for a gender equality policy. OHCHR consequently promoted the exchange of good practices from other countries and arranged for a specialist on gender equality from the Supreme Court of Mexico to meet with the Bolivian female judges. After a number of meetings, including with civil society organizations, they prepared and presented the *Gender Equality Policy for the Bolivian Justice Sector* on 16 October 2014. Among other measures, the Policy proposes the creation of a Gender Equality Unit that would have responsibility for proposing policies for women in the justice sector and a Gender Observatory that would assess the decisions of the Supreme Court and their compliance with international human rights standards on gender.

As a result of these processes, the female judges of Bolivia have been empowered to envision and implement positive changes in their country. This has in turn prompted their male colleagues to support the implementation of the gender equality policy.
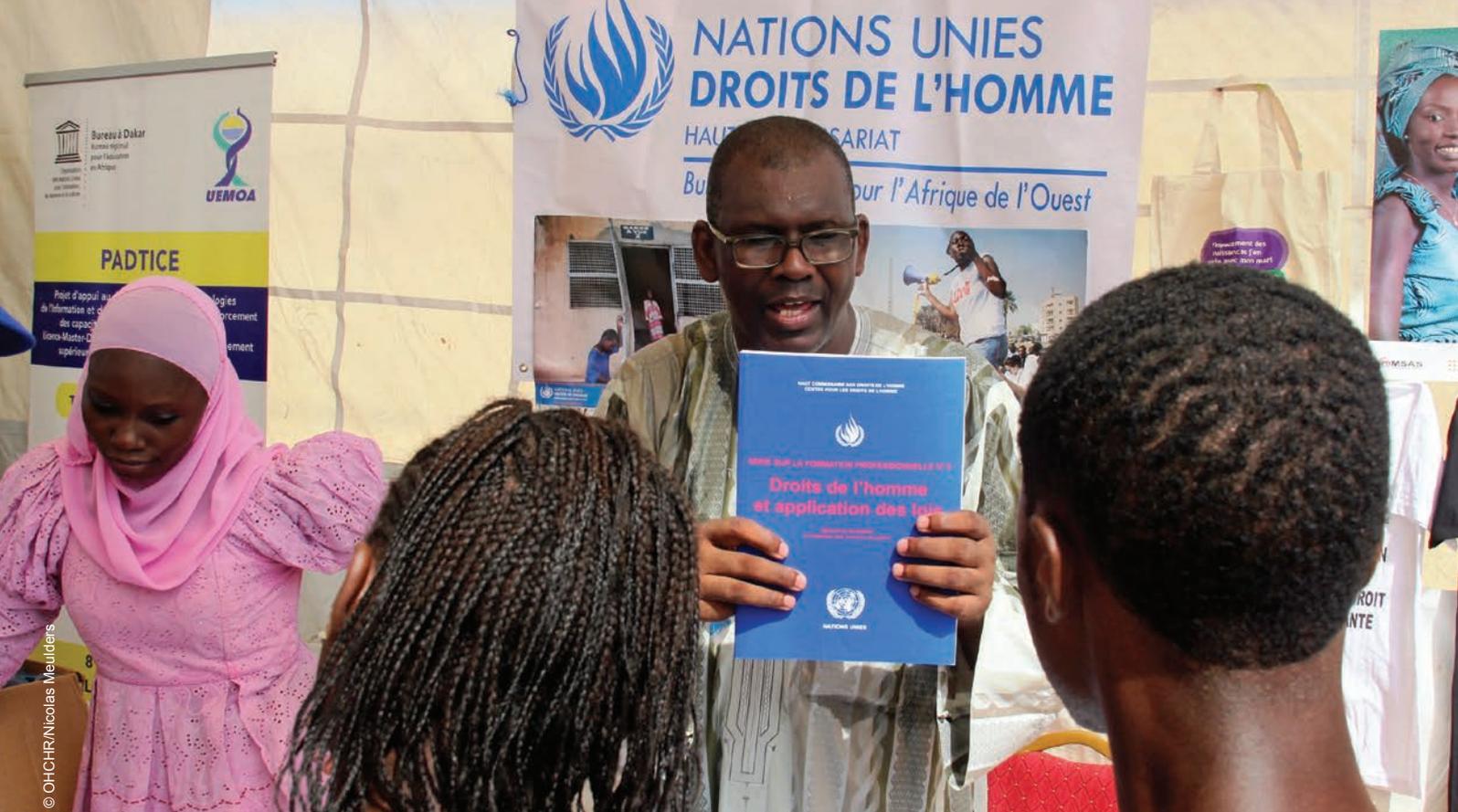
OHCHR staff during an awareness-raising event in Senegal.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

9 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved, good progress made on 49 per cent.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

Constitutions and laws

Despite the escalation of conflict in **Yemen**, the Constitution Drafting Committee finalized the first draft of the Constitution. The draft includes a provision establishing guarantees regarding the right to life and another on a quota for women's public participation.

Kyrgyzstan drafted a Criminal Procedure Code which is broadly in compliance with international standards. Six other laws related to the administration of justice were also drafted. Civil society representatives provided input on the drafts, which were submitted to Parliament at the end of December.

Death penalty

At its 69th session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for a moratorium on the death penalty. Positive developments were also reported at the national level. For example, **El Salvador,**

Gabon and **Poland** acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; **Chad** and **Madagascar** abolished the death penalty; **Kiribati's** Parliament rejected a bill to introduce the death penalty; **Myanmar** announced the presidential commutation of all death sentences to life imprisonment; **India's** judiciary continued to commute death sentences to lesser punishments; **Thailand** announced its policy on abolition; **Equatorial Guinea** introduced a temporary moratorium; **Nigeria** confirmed its continuation of the federal moratorium; and **Afghanistan** announced a review of all death penalty cases. The **United States of America** commenced an executive review of execution procedures, an Appeal Court suspended the execution of a prisoner with psychosocial disabilities after the intervention of special procedures mandate-holders and the Governor of Washington State established a moratorium on the death penalty.

Privacy

In line with General Assembly resolution 68/167, OHCHR issued the first report of the High Commissioner on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/27/37). The report examines the protection afforded by international human rights law regarding privacy and provided recommendations to Member States and other stakeholders. The report generated interest from Member States, civil society, the private sector and the media and informed the subsequent

resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age. The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in December (A/RES/69/166) and includes a number of commitments undertaken by States and proposed measures for follow-up.

Counter-terrorism

The Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism, under the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), implemented a project on human rights capacity-building for law enforcement officials involved in counter-terrorism. Nine Member States expressed interest in receiving training under the project and the first training is envisaged to take place in Nigeria in early 2015.

Law enforcement and prisons

In **Madagascar**, representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, police, gendarmerie, academia and civil society organizations adopted a revised draft law against torture. The draft law reflects concluding observations and recommendations issued by the Committee against Torture and the UPR.

In **Tunisia,** a working group was established by the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Transitional Justice and the Directorate General for Prisons and Rehabilitation to implement the recommendations outlined in OHCHR's report on the situation of prisons, entitled *Prisons in Tunisia: International Standards versus Reality.* Human rights training programmes were implemented for prison, rehabilitation and law enforcement officials. In the **State of Palestine**, unannounced access to detention facilities was granted to OHCHR and other organizations, such as the International Committee for the Red Cross and the National Independent Commission for Human Rights.

During OHCHR's monitoring visits to several prisons in **Cambodia**, an improvement was reported in the treatment of prisoners. Water and sanitation infrastructure was upgraded, hygiene supplies were distributed and secure rooms were created in several provincial hospitals so that prisoners can be admitted in a secure manner. Furthermore, the General Department of Prisons adopted a five-year Strategic Plan for 2014-2018, which incorporates human rights considerations.

In Karamoja, **Uganda**, the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF)

showed progress in their responses to human rights violations. For instance, in 2014, 95 complaints of violations were reported against the UPDF and the UPF compared to 125 in 2013. The UPF consolidated the UPF Human Rights and Legal Services Directorate with the deployment of 22 police human rights and legal officers to different regions. Furthermore, between 2013 and 2014, OHCHR noted a significant reduction in the number of complaints of incommunicado detention and torture committed by the Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence.

The judicial police in **Libya** conducted a census of detainees. As a result of the exercise, authorities had its first snapshot of data on detainees since the 2011 conflict, including their names, ages, gender, charges and legal status. The census also facilitated follow-up on specific cases. Nevertheless, the outbreak of violence in mid-2014 presented further security challenges for the judicial police. As a result, progress in the judicial screening of the detainees and the release of those who would not be prosecuted has been minimal.

Judiciary

In **Cambodia**, the Ministry of Justice undertook sustained efforts to reform the pre-trial detention process, notably by requiring judges to provide reasoning in decisions when defendants are remanded to pre-trial detention. Most judges and prosecutors in Phnom Penh and the provinces are now familiar with this new requirement. The Bar Association introduced a compulsory human rights course for all trainee lawyers. The first course was delivered to the 2014 class of trainee lawyers by OHCHR, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and trainers from the Lawyers Training Centre. Furthermore, the President of the Cambodia Royal Academy for Judicial Professions agreed that OHCHR and the Institute could organize a human rights course for the next group of trainee judges, which will be recruited in the summer of 2015.

In **Georgia**, the Bar Association now allows its members to count a course provided by OHCHR as credit towards their compulsory continuing education. In **Bolivia**, the Judicial School incorporated a human rights course into its training curricula for judges and launched the first course in December. A human rights course for prosecutors was also developed. In **Guinea**, training modules on human rights for the gendarmerie and the police were drafted and are currently being validated. Their dissemination and institutionalization is planned for 2015.

The **Kenya** School of Law developed a curriculum on economic, social and cultural rights for State officials as a means of addressing some of the recognized challenges in implementing these rights.

Togo showed a commitment to the modernization of its justice system. Specifically, the Ministry of Justice held a series of training sessions on the use of information technology for magistrates, investigating judges and court clerks. In **Mexico**, the local tribunals in Tamaulipas and Nayarit and the University in Jalisco formally incorporated human rights into their training curricula.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, the Ministry of Justice sent its draft internal procedures to the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau for its technical review and to determine its compliance with human rights standards. Following the revisions undertaken by the HRS, the Ministry validated the internal procedures in December. The Human Rights Training of Trainers Guide for the Armed Forces was validated by the Ministry of Defence and is currently being printed.

The first formal examination for the recruitment of magistrates took place in **Burundi**. By the end of the process, 66 magistrates, 20 of which were women, had been recruited through a fair and transparent process.

The **Colombian** Attorney General's Office decided to transfer all cases involving alleged threats against human rights defenders under its own jurisdiction, dedicate specific prosecutors to analyze the cases and identify patterns based on regional parameters, the types of persons and organizations being threatened and attacked and potential criminal structures behind the threats and attacks. In addition, the Supreme Judiciary Council adopted new criteria to decide on cases of conflict of jurisdiction between ordinary and military courts. As a result, the number of cases of extrajudicial executions that were transferred to military courts decreased from 47 in 2013 to zero in 2014.

The Supreme Court of **Mexico** declared that federal judges must accept any appeal against the figure of *arraigo,* a form of preventive detention, in Mexican states and that their rulings must recognize *arraigo* as unconstitutional. Since the 2002 adoption of federal legislation prohibiting enforced disappearance, 26 of Mexico's 32 states have included similar provisions in their criminal codes. Also in Mexico, the Ministry of Public Security of the Federal District developed 105 indicators on citizen security which were incorporated into the National Programme for Human Rights 2014-2018. More than

20 states have taken steps to define and integrate fair trial indicators into their work.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (DRC), 225 convictions were reported for human rights violations in all 11 provinces during the year. In the absence of a comprehensive national judicial data reporting system, the UN Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) monitors and provides monthly reports regarding judicial activity, including in relation to the convictions of State agents and members of armed groups for violations of international human rights or humanitarian law.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

The Human Rights Commissioner of **Mauritania** announced the establishment of a NPM. A working group developed draft legislation on the NPM, which is in full compliance with the guidelines provided by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. The draft is currently awaiting approval from the Prime Minister for transmittal to the Parliament for final adoption. In **Tajikistan**, the pilot NPM began functioning under the auspices of the Ombudsman Institution. During the year, it monitored six closed institutions in several regions of the country and presented its first report with its findings and recommendations. The Truth and Dignity Commission was launched in **Tunisia** and the Law on the Specialized Judicial Chambers was approved. **Burundi** adopted a Law on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the President of the Republic formally nominated the members of the TRC in December. In the **Central African Republic**, the Government signed the Guidelines for the Urgent Temporary Measures to address impunity.

Mali established a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The mandate of the Commission addresses some of the gaps identified by OHCHR with respect to the earlier transitional justice institution, although it does not fully meet international standards. Primarily due to the slow progress made in the ongoing peace negotiations, modest progress was achieved in terms of the functioning of the institution.

In **Togo**, the Council of Ministers took up a suggestion made by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (CVJR) and formally adopted a White Paper which provides a road map for the implementation of the CVJR recommendations. The Government launched a

The long road in the fight against impunity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

A sign, painted on a small red brick building in the village of Kalehe, South Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, reads "Peace Tribunal of Kalehe." Since 11 August 2014, this tribunal has proven to be much more than a simple courthouse in a remote area. It has become the epicentre of the fight against impunity in the DRC.

In 2007, the UN Joint Human Rights Office took steps to fight impunity for serious crimes in the DRC and prompted the UN Security Council to send to the President of DRC a list of five senior officers of the Congolese armed forces (FARDC), including Lieutenant-Colonel Bedi Mobuli Engangela, suspected of serious crimes such as sexual violence. The Security Council asked that they be brought to justice. Proceedings began against Engangela, who had been detained in Kinshasa since 2007, when a warrant for his arrest was issued on 24 September 2011.

Since then, the UNJHRO has collaborated with local and international actors to provide assistance to the military authorities on this case. Investigations carried out by the UNJHRO in the village of Bunyakiri enabled the Prosecution to call to testify more than 200 victims and eyewitnesses of the crimes against humanity allegedly committed by Engangela between 2005 and 2006.

One of the biggest challenges for the UNJHRO has been setting up a mechanism that will enable victims and witnesses to access justice without fear of retaliation. Without adequate protection measures, the civilian population, which is still vulnerable and often exposed to violence, often feels that the price to pay is too high for testifying against a former member of an

Witnesses in the trial against senior officers of the Congolese armed forces.

illegal armed group and still-serving member of the FARDC. Since the Congolese judicial system has no specific programme to guarantee the safety of victims or witnesses who testify, UNJHRO has negotiated with the authorities to provide adequate protection measures on a case-by-case basis. The trial, which took place in Kalehe, has become emblematic in the fight against impunity and the protection of the victims and is therefore paving the way for new witness protection practices in the DRC.

A few days after the beginning of the hearing, a UNJHRO officer accompanied the first group of victims. "To ensure the effectiveness of the protection measures put in place, the logistics really become a major problem, especially in the run up to the trial," the staff member said. "But when you see these people that for so many years have been deprived of hope, finally exercising their rights, then you forget all the headaches."

In an unexpected scene at the trial, a white vehicle pulled up in front of the tribunal. Several people covered from head-to-toe in dark veils left the car and ran to a safe room in the back

of the building that was guarded by soldiers. The individuals were victims and witnesses who were being brought to the stand and were hiding their faces so that they could testify without fear of retaliation. In the hearing room, they were not referred to by their names, but were instead identified by a letter and a number. Once pieced together, their stories will create a more complete image of what has taken place in eastern DRC over the last 20 years.

"These people bring deep wounds because of what they had to suffer, so it is important to give them the confidence and the means to demand justice, but also to respect their sorrow. This is why we are guided in our work by the principle of 'do no harm': we carefully evaluate and avoid any circumstance that can create additional pain for the victims," said a UNJHRO officer.

"If I was not assured of anonymity," underlines one victim, "I would have never come to testify." But she was there, along with many others, in the midst of this long journey of many years, in a small building made of red bricks, fighting against impunity in the DRC.

dissemination campaign in June with copies in local languages. The Council of Ministers also adopted a presidential decree to formally create the High Commissioner for National Reconciliation and the Strengthening of National Unity, in compliance with a CVJR recommendation. The three members were appointed at the end of December. In **Guinea**, the Head of State inaugurated the provisional national reconciliation commission. Eight regional offices of the commission were established and are now almost fully staffed.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the three-year mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission expired in 2014. The Commission presented its final report to the President of the Republic in a public ceremony that was attended by authorities and representatives of the international community. At the ceremony, the President confirmed his intention of setting up a special fund on reparations for victims of the conflict.

In **Yemen**, the Commission to Consider and Address Land Issues concluded approximately 30,000 cases and the Commission on Forcibly Dismissed Employees concluded approximately 20,000 cases for reparation. A Compensation Fund paid approximately US$500 to 5,500 dismissed individuals.

In **Libya**, the Council of Ministers issued a decree which provides for the establishment of a specialized committee to identify victims of sexual violence under the former regime and during the 2011 armed conflict. The Committee will make recommendations on reparations and provide legal aid for victims seeking accountability.

In **Ukraine**, OHCHR obtained lists of persons arrested in the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk during the outbreak of the conflict in the eastern part of the country and forwarded the lists to the NPM. The NPM verified the whereabouts of those listed and conducted ad hoc visits to detainees. This exercise resulted in the location of several previously unaccounted for individuals.

In **Afghanistan**, the Afghan People's Dialogue on Peace initiative completed 34 provincial road maps which are now being used as advocacy tools by local civil society groups. It also released a report which summarizes the views of the 4,648 participating Afghan women, men and youth from all 34 provinces and contains a 10-point national road map for peace.

In **Papua New Guinea**, the National Action Plan to Address Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence was finalized and the Department of Justice and the Attorney General will submit the Plan to the Cabinet

in 2015. The Plan was developed by the Committee Against Sorcery Accusation-Related Violence, which is led by the Department of Justice and the Attorney General and includes representatives of NGOs and academic institutions. Two cases of violence related to allegations of sorcery were filed and are under investigation by judicial authorities.

In **Uganda**, traditional justice authorities increasingly apply human rights standards when resolving conflicts in their communities. This was particularly evident through their recognition of the different roles that various actors play in the administration of justice and their willingness to transfer cases from the traditional justice system to the formal justice system.

Participation

CSOs in **Yemen** adopted a Bill of Rights which will be used as an advocacy tool to influence the Constitution drafting process. The Bill was subsequently endorsed by 650 organizations. Local communities in **Uganda** undertook advocacy activities with the Acholi Parliamentary Group, which resulted in the halting of planned forced evictions. The communities also pursued legal remedies with regards to the status of the disputed area. In Gulu, the Lakanga and Apaa communities approached OHCHR to register complaints regarding forced evictions, arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as degrading treatment.

Responsiveness of the international community

The Commission of Inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) presented its report to the March session of the Human Rights Council. The report was hailed as a paradigm shift in the international response to the human rights situation in the country. In its resolution 25/25, the Human Rights Council mandated OHCHR to follow up on the recommendations in the report, including by establishing a field-based structure in the region. Following consultations, the Government agreed to host the structure, in Seoul, which is expected to open in 2015. Furthermore, the Human Rights Council referred the report to the General Assembly, which in turn referred it to the Security Council. The Security Council will review the report and consider a subsequent referral to the International Criminal Court and the possibility of targeted sanctions. In December, a total of 10 members of the Security Council initiated the first formal discussion of the human rights situation in the country. The issue will remain on the Security Council agenda.

An indigenous people representative holding up a copy of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during a meeting with OHCHR and other UN agencies in Cambodia to discuss land issues.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

15 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved, good progress made on 66 per cent.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

The Government of **Cambodia** established two joint working groups to coordinate efforts between different ministries regarding law enforcement for economic land concessions, natural resource management and the creation of a State land database. In addition, a new National Housing Policy was adopted which focuses on providing tenure security and adequate housing for poor and middle-income families. The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction established a General Department on Housing to work with the Ministry of Interior to implement the policy.

Guatemala adopted an agricultural policy that takes into account international human rights standards on environmental issues. The Agricultural Ministry committed to preparing a guidance document on ensuring consultations

with indigenous peoples during the development of environmental impact studies related to the exploitation of natural resources. **Kenya** passed a mining bill that is compliant with human rights standards and benefited from public consultations with key stakeholders during the drafting process, including the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations. In **Madagascar**, civil society organizations, members of the Government and representatives of mining companies adopted a charter aimed at better integrating human rights standards into mining sector-based policies.

Uganda's Second National Development Plan (NDP II) is in the final stages of completion and includes a stronger human rights perspective than the NDP I. It also incorporates human rights indicators in order to guide stakeholders in monitoring the Government's compliance with its human rights commitments and prioritizes the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

In **Ecuador**, the new Strategy for Inclusion and Equality, which is part of the Policy on Superior Education, includes international human rights standards on education, disabilities, gender and collective rights. Training modules were designed to facilitate the implementation of the policy and will be implemented in 2015.

The United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights

From 1 to 3 December, the Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights was held in Geneva. The Forum was organized by OHCHR, under the guidance of the United Nations Working Group on business and human rights, and brought together close to 2,000 participants from 130 countries. Participants discussed trends and challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and promoted dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to business and human rights. During the event, more than 50 sessions took place on issues such as the role of public policy and national action plans; the challenges faced and progress achieved by companies in integrating the corporate responsibility to respect human rights both in policy and practice; different ways to enhance accountability and access to effective remedies for victims of business-related human rights abuses; how to integrate the Guiding Principles into global governance structures; and good practice models for meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Prior to the Annual Forum, an African Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights was held from 16 to 18 September in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum was convened by the Working Group on business and human rights and organized by OHCHR, the African Union Commission's Department of Political Affairs and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Bolivia established 400 human rights indicators in relation to six prioritized rights, namely food, education, health, employment, housing and the right of women to live a life free of violence. Indicators are being developed on the right to live a life free of trafficking, the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the right of access to justice and a fair trial.

In **Togo**, the Ministry of Prospective and Public Policy Evaluation (MPPPE) is developing the *Vision Togo 2030* programme that will guide public policies during the next 15 years. The MPPPE opted to use a human rights-based approach (HRBA) as the basis for its work. Similarly, the Ministry of Planning and Development applied a HRBA for the implementation and evaluation of Togo's Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II).

In 2014, **Mexico's** Supreme Court of Justice handed down an historical sentence which indicates the minimum quantity of water a person needs to enjoy her or his right to safe water. The ruling added to the general debate on the importance of a general law on the right to water.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

In **Colombia**, the Presidential Programme on Human Rights launched national guidelines on business and human rights which will serve as the basis for a related public policy. Furthermore, some companies increased the integration of human rights principles into their policies, guidelines and operations. In 2014, for instance, a mining company incorporated human rights principles into its business plan and social responsibility projects.

Also during the year, 12 cases of violations of economic, social and cultural rights, including violations of the right to free, prior and informed consent, were documented in **Mexico**. Authorities provided a positive response in six of those cases. The cases focused on the right to consultation and consent regarding the development of projects which require the use of water, the exploitation of gas and the building of waste disposal sites.

At the National Conference on Business and Human Rights in **Mozambique**, the Government committed to developing a national action plan on business and human rights. In addition, the Government and civil society agreed to establish a platform for dialogue on and the monitoring of the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Participation

Progress was achieved in enhancing the capacity of rights-holders and CSOs to participate in the design and monitoring of European Union (EU) development policies. The European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) elaborated its first toolkit on the practical implementation of a HRBA in relation to EU development programmes. DG DEVCO consulted with rights-holders and their representative organizations in the preparation of the toolkit.

In **Cambodia**, minority groups, including representatives of indigenous and informal communities from rural and urban areas, participated in two public consultation workshops on the new draft law on environmental impact assessment. In March, an indigenous Por community filed its application for communal land title with the

OHCHR staff during a monitoring mission with the Ombudsman's Office and the Indigenous Guard to a mining site in Cauca, Colombia.

General Department of Cadastre and Geography. In April, three indigenous Suoy communities filed applications for communal land titles.

Indigenous communities in **Colombia** elaborated consultation protocols which reflect their views on how consultations to the right to free, prior and informed consent must take place in their communities. The black communities of northern Cauca Department are already using their protocol in the consultation process related to the management plan of the Salvajina dam in the municipality of Suarez.

In **Guatemala**, a national network of NGOs working on issues related to economic, social and cultural rights was established. The Network held regular meetings to exchange information and drafted a shadow report to CESCR. Several of the issues mentioned in the report were incorporated into the Committee's final recommendations.

In Central Africa, significant improvement was reported in the capacity of rights-holders to claim their rights in relation to the activities of businesses. In **Gabon**, CSOs are monitoring the Government's compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights within the framework of its social and economic development plan. In **Congo**, media professionals are undertaking important sensitization campaigns. The Government of **Guinea-Bissau** issued a moratorium on logging and took steps to review and regulate the exploitation of natural resources, with an emphasis on community consultation.

The Ministry of Economy and Planning of **Madagascar** incorporated human rights and gender perspectives into the draft national development strategy.

In 2014, OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation collaborated to develop the first list of human rights indicators on water and sanitation (A/HRC/27/55). The indicators were among those identified to measure the realization of civil, economic, political and social rights and were developed through the participation of a wide range of experts and organizations, including NGOs, in different participatory processes in **Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Morocco, Togo and Uzbekistan**.

Responsiveness of the international community

Key human rights messages are reflected in the Outcome Document of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (OWG SDGs) (A/68/970). For example, the Outcome Document is founded on a human rights-based approach and focuses on both freedom from want and freedom from fear. It includes strong goals and targets related to equality and non-discrimination, equal rights for women and men, the inclusion of marginalized groups and calls for disaggregated data, which

reflects the 'leaving no one behind' principle. It also reflects key human rights dimensions of accessibility, availability, affordability and quality of social services. Human rights messages and recommendations were similarly included in the Secretary-General's synthesis report, entitled *The Road to Dignity by 2030.*

A Civil Society Rule of Law Forum was established in northern **Kosovo**[3]. This Forum, composed of representatives from regional and international

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[3] Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

The post-2015 Development Agenda

An ongoing key priority for OHCHR is promoting the integration of human rights in the post-2015 development agenda. To this end, the High Commissioner has pledged to continue promoting the integration of human rights, including the right to development, in the post-2015 development agenda in all intergovernmental negotiations and thematic meetings of the President of the General Assembly in the lead-up to the September 2015 Summit. OHCHR has provided technical support to Member States, including through the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 development agenda.

Human rights are therefore integrated effectively into the OWG SDG's Outcome Document (A/68/970), which will serve as a foundational building block of the post-2015 development agenda. The document challenges the limited focus of the Millennium Development Goals on a narrow set of socio-economic indicators and acknowledges that freedom from want and from fear must be tackled together. With its goals and targets on equality and non-discrimination, equal rights for women and men, the inclusion of marginalized groups and a call for disaggregated data, the Outcome Document recognizes the imperative of 'leaving no one behind.' It also calls for the accessibility, availability, affordability and quality of social services. These expected outcomes are amplified in the recently published report of the Secretary-General, *The Road to Dignity by 2030*. The report, which includes significant contributions from OHCHR, offers a vision for a transformative, universal agenda built on the principles of human rights, equality and sustainability that is people-centred and planet-sensitive. The report also contains a strong set of recommendations on accountability, including in relation to the private sector, framed by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

organizations as well as civil society, provides a space for the exchange of information and the coordination of activities to ensure synergies and prevent overlap. Also in **Kosovo**[4], the profiling of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was initiated in compliance with recommendations issued by the special procedures. An IDP Inter-Agency Working Group was established, composed of international and civil society actors. The Working Group worked with the Ministry for Communities and Returns to review the relevant existing legal framework and prepare for the IDP profiling exercise. The Working Group also developed individual and household questionnaires for the profiling exercise, which is anticipated to begin in early 2015.

Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

The United Nations Development Group Strategic Priorities 2013-2016 recognize the importance of promoting a human rights-based approach, which has become a well-established principle to be used in all UN country programming in order to achieve sustainable development. A 2014 guidance note on UNCT working relationships reflects the requirements of the Human Rights Up Front initiative and provides greater clarity on the roles and responsibilities of Resident Coordinators and UNCTs in relation to human rights.

Human rights issues were integrated into inter-agency processes on **migration**, such as the Global Migration Group and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. To facilitate the monitoring of the human rights situation of migrants, OHCHR collaborated with other UN agencies and CSOs to develop a set of human rights indicators on the situation of migrants and their families, with an initial emphasis on the rights to health, education and decent work.

The International Conference on Population and Development review process came to an end with the release of the Secretary-General's report which concludes that dignity and human rights must be a central focus if individual and collective development aspirations are to be met. The report makes specific recommendations for the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights in this regard.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union incorporated

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[4] Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Civil society members during an OHCHR training session in the Republic of Moldova.

human rights into their strategy on the post-2015 development agenda. Together with the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, they co-organized the first African Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights.

Human rights were integrated into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks for **Chile**, **Ecuador**, **Guatemala**, **Iraq**, **Kenya**, **Liberia**, **Tunisia and Uganda**. In **Yemen**, the UNCT finalized the Peacebuilding Priority Plan, which mainstreams human rights. In **Serbia**, the draft Common Country Assessment integrates human rights elements, including the views of UN human rights mechanisms issued in relation to Serbia.

Human rights were increasingly integrated into the work of UN agencies in **Malawi**, including in projects related to food and maternal and child health. Likewise, UN agencies in **Tanzania** incorporated human rights concerns into various programmes. In **Bangladesh**, UNDP applied a human rights-based approach to undertake an internal review of its projects.

Due to the Ebola epidemic, the UN system in **Sierra Leone** suspended all ongoing activities to focus exclusively on the Ebola response. OHCHR formed part of this work by providing advice on human rights standards and principles and highlighting early warning indicators of violence.

Protestors during a demonstration in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Widening the democratic space

11 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved, good progress made on 52 per cent.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

Human rights education

With support from OHCHR, a number of countries integrated or enhanced human rights in their education systems. The **Rwandan** Government developed a national strategy and human rights education was included in the school systems in **Jamaica**, **Timor-Leste** and **Tunisia**. Five universities in **Russia** (in Moscow, Perm and Kazan) integrated a Human Rights Master Programme into their curricula and a human rights class was introduced as a common course for all undergraduate students at the Egerton University in **Kenya**. In **Colombia**, steps were taken to begin implementing a national public policy on human rights education and the training of teachers and educational authorities now incorporate a human rights-based approach in the curricula. The Military Academy in **Madagascar** approved the integration of human rights modules into the

curricula of the Academy. In each of these instances, OHCHR helped to elaborate curricula and develop teaching manuals on human rights; organized workshops to train teachers and provided advice on draft policy papers. In **Liberia**, some progress was achieved, for instance, through the strengthening of human rights clubs in schools. The education sector was seriously affected by the Ebola crisis and schools remained closed from June onwards. As a result, no significant activities could be carried out.

National human rights institutions

Madagascar adopted legislation establishing an independent national human rights commission (INHRC). OHCHR provided technical advice and assistance during the drafting process to ensure its compliance with international standards. OHCHR also advocated for its adoption. Furthermore, the Office signalled the absence of a financial allocation for the INHRC in the 2015 budget. As a result, the Government committed to creating a budget line for the INHRC in the amended financial legislation of March 2015.

The **Iraqi** High Commission for Human Rights (IHCHR), formally established in April 2012, began its monitoring work in 2014. It now receives individual complaints of human rights violations and is developing

thematic human rights priorities. In addition, the Iraqi High Judicial Council made a decision to establish an office within the General Prosecutor's Office that is mandated to investigate complaints of alleged human rights violations received from the IHCHR.

New legislation adopted in **Myanmar** provides the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission with a broad mandate to undertake promotion and protection activities. The NHRI in **Guatemala** strengthened its capacity to investigate human rights violations through a specific protocol that was elaborated with technical assistance from OHCHR. **Niger** adopted a four-year strategic plan for the National Human Rights Commission following a participatory and inclusive process. The **Mozambique** Human Rights Commission visited prisons and detention centres in the provinces, marking its first systematic monitoring mission undertaken in its capacity as a NPM.

Initial steps were taken towards the establishment of a NHRI in **Botswana**, **Kuwait** and **Vanuatu**.

The operations of the **South Sudan** Human Rights Commission (SSHRC) were interrupted in all 10 states due to the conflict that erupted in December 2013. Nevertheless, the SSHRC conducted field missions to the states in order to monitor and investigate human rights violations. By mid-2014, the SSHRC managed to re-open some of its field offices, including in Jonglei and Central Equatoria. In March, the Commission released a public report on the internal conflict in South Sudan.

OHCHR worked with relevant stakeholders to raise awareness about the added value of having a NHRI that is compliant with the Paris Principles. It also highlighted its role in promoting and protecting human rights. Moreover, the Office provided advice on the establishment of NHRIs to ensure their conformity with international standards and to support their interaction with the international human rights system.

Finally, staff from 'A' status NHRIs in **Albania**, **Egypt**, **Kenya**, **Malaysia**, **Mexico**, **Mongolia**, the **State of Palestine** and **Portugal** participated in a fellowship programme organized by OHCHR.

Freedom of speech and assembly

In **Uganda**, a reduction of human rights violations related to restrictions to public freedoms was reported. Police officers now tend to engage in dialogue with organizers of demonstrations and assemblies. Civil society organizations publicly acknowledged the rapid interventions of the Uganda Police Force's Directorate for Human Rights and

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Handprints make peace and a new world record

"The world record is a challenge that unites Tunisians for a common cause: to send a strong message to the world that Tunisians are actively committed to peace and human rights," said OHCHR's Representative in Tunisia. The new world record was set during the Tunisia Peace Festival, in September, for the world's largest handprint painting, measuring 10,336 square metres. The handprint painting surpassed the dimensions of the previous record-holding painting from Saudi Arabia by just over 200 square meters.

The idea for the painting came from Tunisian youth activist, Mootez Billah Oueslati, a medical student and director of the Association of Emel Tounes in Jendouba, who saw this as a way to help remind Tunisians about the important values of peace, tolerance and solidarity. The canvas was taken on a tour around Tunisia. To organize local events related to the painting, a group was formed that consisted of 24 peace ambassadors and more than 500 volunteers. Each ambassador, an activist or leader in their respective region of the country, was given a section of canvas to be decorated with the handprints of Tunisian citizens from all ages, backgrounds and walks of life.

The canvas was unveiled during the closing ceremony of the Peace Festival. Although it has yet to be submitted to the Guinness World Record officials, it has been measured and verified by

© OHCHR/Tunisia

Tunisian authorities. The canvas will be turned into eco-friendly bags that will be sold to finance the establishment of a national centre to fight drug abuse in Jendouba.

Legal Affairs to solve cases of human rights violations perpetrated by police officers against LGBTI persons. Subnational authorities in **Cambodia** are increasingly aware of their duties under the Law on peaceful demonstrations. OHCHR and the Ministry of Interior jointly and widely issued a pocket-sized information card outlining duties and rights in this respect.

In **Myanmar**, the Law on the right to peaceful assembly and peaceful procession was amended, resulting in the reduction of prison sentences related to unauthorized demonstrations. A new Law was adopted on the registration of associations/organizations. The drafting process was recognized as one of the most consultative processes in Myanmar's legislative history. There are still areas of concern in relation to both Laws and OHCHR remains engaged on the matter.

The new **Tunisian** Constitution, promulgated in January, includes a number of articles on the creation of national independent institutions, such as the High Independent Authority for Audiovisual Communication. In **Madagascar**, a media code was adopted which integrates human rights principles and standards, including the decriminalization of press-related offences. A steering committee was established to prepare the draft for adoption by mid-2015.

Two draft laws that would have reduced the space in which civil society actors work were rejected by the **Kyrgyz** Parliament. The Government of **Côte d'Ivoire** adopted the Law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders.

OHCHR advocated for national legislation to be in line with international standards and advised national authorities to this effect by commenting on draft laws and policies and providing training where relevant.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

OHCHR enhanced the knowledge of State actors and civil society on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity by publishing a report on good practices related to the protection of journalists, the prevention of attacks and the fight against impunity for such attacks (A/HRC/24/23). Moreover, OHCHR contributed to the first report of the Secretary-General on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/69/268). OHCHR, UNESCO and the Council of Europe co-hosted the 3rd Inter-Agency Meeting on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. At the meeting, regional organizations and civil society actors reviewed the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

Civil society organizations in **Cambodia** are well organized and work closely with OHCHR on a number of issues. On several occasions, OHCHR helped coordinate their interventions regarding specific situations, increased the capacity of new organizations working on the rights of LGBTI persons and the capacity of journalists by providing training on human rights monitoring and fact-finding.

Participation

A Law on urban development was amended in **Kyrgyzstan**, establishing that urban development plans should be made public. NGOs increased their understanding of monitoring and protecting human rights, particularly in relation to housing, land

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OHCHR supports human rights activists in Colombia

George, an indigenous person from Putumayo, one of the most violent regions in Colombia, arrived in the Amazon province after moving between various Colombian cities. This was not a free decision. Since 1998, George had been fleeing armed actors after a fateful day when 60 men arrived at his hair salon and asked for military haircuts. After he finished the task, he was told that he had to choose between staying with them or death. They considered that he had "too much information" and he took steps to go into hiding. He suffered three forced displacements and was subject to discrimination for being an indigenous person and for being gay.

One day, in the Amazon province, he spotted an OHCHR staff member wearing a UN vest and he approached the individual. One month later, George was collaborating with the Office. He had become the leader of the local LGBTI community and wanted to show people that they could be much more than their sexual orientation and identities. They could also be human right defenders. So George met women, youngsters, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and persons with disabilities and encouraged them to form a group that would focus on human rights in the Amazon province. The Office provided the group with materials and training as well as legitimacy and visibility.

George is now an empowered human rights defender who refuses the label of victim. He has worked hard to transform his life and now considers himself a survivor.

and property. This was particularly evident during public consultations being held for the preparation of the second report to the UPR during which NGOs advocated with State authorities for a more transparent and participatory approach to housing issues. The Ministry of Justice in **Tajikistan** agreed to hold a public hearing on the draft amendments to the Law on public associations. If amended, the legislation could undermine the financial independence of NGOs.

The Assembly of **Kosovo**[5] amended the Law on the status and the rights of the martyrs to recognize survivors of conflict-related sexual violence as a special category of civilian victims of war.

In **Bolivia**, indigenous peoples' organizations and other stakeholders developed a draft bill on the right of indigenous peoples to consultation, which was subsequently submitted to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. Indigenous leaders in **Paraguay** submitted proposals related to land, governance and free, prior and informed consultation to relevant State authorities. These interactions led to the design of a protocol to ensure their full and active participation in the implementation of social policies on poverty eradication that have been approved by the Secretary for Social Action. Furthermore, the first public policy on the rights of persons with disabilities is under development in Paraguay, in consultation with civil society and persons with disabilities.

Throughout the year, OHCHR observed an increased number of reports, of improved quality, that had been prepared by CSOs in **Yemen** in relation to human rights violations, especially from conflict-affected areas. A number of CSOs in **Libya** highlighted concerns about the increasing number of human rights violations and attacks that have taken place since the outbreak of violence in mid-2014. As a result, numerous human rights defenders have curtailed their activism, gone into hiding or left the country.

In **Sierra Leone**, the Human Rights Working Group identified human rights concerns and priorities in relation to the Ebola outbreak. As a result, the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone focused on the monitoring of quarantine areas, the use of force by security personnel, the rights of vulnerable groups, access to justice and the protection of health workers.

The capacity of CSO networks in **Uganda** to monitor and report on, advocate for and claim human rights is progressively improving. The National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders compiled reports about the human rights situation throughout the country, which were in turn used to inform the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law published a report on violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity, demonstrating a qualitative improvement in the capacity of this coalition to report on human rights violations against LGBTI persons.

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[5] Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

An eight-year-old girl holds her brother at a school in Alqosh village, where their family found shelter after fleeing from Mosul, Iraq.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

16 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully achieved, good progress made on 62 per cent.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

Sexual and gender-based violence

A model protocol was launched in **Latin America** to guide investigations and prosecutions of femicide. In **Bolivia**, the Ministry of Justice and the police used the model protocol to develop a proposal for a manual on the investigation of crimes of femicide. A study by OHCHR on wrongful gender stereotyping by the judiciary in cases of sexual and gender-based violence formed the basis of work in **Guatemala** and the **Republic of Moldova** to undertake, respectively, a review of judgments to assess the impact of gender stereotypes and a review of prosecutors' guidance for the investigation of rape, with a view to removing harmful gender stereotypes.

The Secretary-General adopted the Guidance Note on Reparations for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. The Guidance Note provides policy and operational guidance for UN engagement in relation to reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence. Discussions were held in **Colombia** and **Kosovo**[6] on its implementation and follow-up activities.

In **Afghanistan**, 302 cases of alleged violence against women were documented across the country. This documentation lent credibility to advocacy efforts and technical assistance vis-à-vis State authorities and was used to emphasize the importance of developing mediation guidelines. The Government initiated discussions on the use of mediation in cases of violence against women and a drafting committee was established and charged with developing detailed instructions for conducting mediations.

The President of the **State of Palestine** issued a Decree Law amending the Penal Code to ensure that perpetrators of so-called honour crimes cannot benefit from the defence of extenuating circumstances.

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[6] Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Trafficking and slavery

In 2014, the National Assembly of **Seychelles** enacted the Prohibition on Trafficking in Persons Act. The Act penalizes the crime of trafficking in persons and makes provisions for the protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in persons. It also establishes a national interministerial coordinating committee to harmonize the country's efforts to combat trafficking in persons and oversee the implementation and operationalization of a National Strategy and Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons. This development came about following a visit to the country by the special procedures which in turn led to the issuance of recommendations.

The Government of **Mauritania** adopted a road map to end slavery. The road map has legal, economic and social dimensions, is designed to bridge gaps in the application of the previous anti-slavery laws and provides a yardstick for measuring progress, including through concrete timelines and the appointment of responsible actors. The measures are in line with the recommendations issued by the special procedures.

Madagascar adopted a Law against trafficking in persons. The legislation provides protection for victims of human trafficking, refers to the punishment of perpetrators and outlines State responsibility with regard to the right of victims to compensation. An action plan to fight human trafficking and a chronogram were also adopted.

The European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex) organized two training-of-trainer sessions on combating and preventing trafficking in human beings for border guards in the European Union

The High Commissioner addresses the Security Council meeting on the situation in Iraq, November 2014.

member states. The training was organized in collaboration with OHCHR, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), IOM, UNHCR and national practitioners.

Police and military

In the **Republic of Moldova**, the first system of alternative civilian service for conscientious objectors was created in Transnistria. In addition, the first shelter for victims of domestic violence was established.

The Minister of Interior Affairs in **Afghanistan** endorsed a strategy for the integration of women in the police force which focused on creating a protective environment for women employed in the Afghan National Police. An implementation action plan was drafted by an interministerial commission and adopted by the Minister of Interior Affairs. The action plan outlines measures to improve the participation, protection and professionalization of women in the Afghan National Police.

The Inspector General in **Colombia** requested that OHCHR produce draft regulations on the use of force for the national police. The draft regulations contain protocols and procedures applicable to anti-riot police in the context of public demonstrations.

In **Mexico**, a significant amendment to the Military Justice Code was approved to reduce the scope of military jurisdiction. The amendment removed from military jurisdiction all cases relating to human rights violations of civilians that were allegedly perpetrated by military personnel. Although the amendment did not fully comply with international human rights standards, it represented an important step towards respecting the right to a fair trial and combating impunity.

In **Nigeria**, the National Human Rights Commission and the National Defence College developed a curriculum and manual for the training of security personnel working on internal security operations.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Guinea established a national civilian and democratic oversight mechanism for defence and security forces. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, nine missions were conducted by Joint Investigation Teams to support the judiciary and two mobile court hearings were held to try cases related to war crimes, crimes against humanity, murder

The United Nations Mission in Somalia delivers human rights training to the National Army in Somalia

Captain Barlin at one of the OHCHR trainings conducted for the National Army in Somalia.

"Joining the army is a tough decision. I've been through difficulties for 15 years. My family thought I was crazy and when I insisted, they broke off communication for an entire year. I have gained pleasure in my achievements. I'm now one of the senior officers which will inspire more women to join the army," said Captain Barlin.

"Human rights training has given me confidence in myself to train other Somali soldiers, male and female," she added. "In the army we lack human rights training. Previously it didn't exist at all. I'm sure the training enhanced our understanding of human rights and international humanitarian law to ensure respect and compliance with international law," she said. "The Somali National Army School Academy has now appointed me as a human rights instructor at Jazeera Training Camp. I'm very thankful to UNSOM who assisted me in delivering human rights sessions to the army."

As of February 2014, a total of 8,615 officers of the Somali National Army, 16 of which were women, have received training on human rights. In addition, 115 trainers (including three women) were trained. The UNSOM Human Rights Section continued to support the trainers during sessions at the Jazeera Training Camp in Mogadishu, in partnership with the African Union Mission in Somalia, to help build a stronger national army that protects civilians and respects human rights.

and sexual violence, including rape and torture. A National Committee for Genocide Prevention was set up in the **Central African Republic**. The Committee began its work at the national and regional levels to prevent genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The West **Darfur** Minister of Social Affairs issued a decree to establish a High Committee to Support Homeless Children.

Responsiveness of the international community

The High Commissioner and other representatives briefed the Human Rights Council and the Security Council on the critical situations in **Burundi**, the **Central African Republic**, the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, **Iraq**, **Libya**, **South Sudan**, the **Syrian Arab Republic** and **Ukraine**, as well as on thematic issues, such as the **protection of civilians** and **conflict prevention**. During briefings on the situation in a number of countries, the High Commissioner called for some of the situations to be referred to the International Criminal Court.

At its March session, the HRC adopted a resolution requesting that OHCHR conduct a comprehensive investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in **Sri Lanka**.

During the conflict in **Gaza** in July, OHCHR provided figures of civilian casualties to the daily UN reports on the situation in Gaza. This provided the international community and the media with an up-to-date assessment of the impact of the conflict on civilians. OHCHR's regular reports formed the basis for the discussions in the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the issue.

During 2014, OHCHR deployed staff to respond to emergencies in the **Central African Republic**, **Mauritania**, **Myanmar**, the **Philippines,** the **State of Palestine**, **Syria** (from neighbouring countries), **Thailand, Ukraine** and **Yemen**. The Office engaged with inter-agency early warning processes, including the UN Operations Crisis Centre, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team on Preparedness and Resilience and Human Rights Up Front mechanisms. Among other activities, the Office is leading an inter-agency task force to put forward recommendations to establish a common UN information management system on violations and broader threats to populations.

Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

Following the intensification of the crisis in **Ukraine**, the Human Rights Mission in Ukraine was deployed, in line with the requirements of the Secretary-General's Human Rights Up Front Action Plan. The High Commissioner published nine reports on the situation in Ukraine, which were recognized as an important source of credible information on the human rights situation in Ukraine. The reports

OHCHR colleagues interviewing the population in Gaza after the July conflict.

were cited by Member States, UN and human rights mechanisms, civil society and the international media. Intergovernmental mechanisms, such as the OSCE and the Council of Europe, used the reports as reference in shaping their responses to the situation.

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the implementation of the **Human Rights Due Diligence Policy** (HRDDP) were adopted in **Bangladesh**, **Liberia**, **Mali** and **Somalia**. HRDDP risk assessments were undertaken in the **Central African Republic, Mali** and were initiated in

Somalia. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in **Haiti** developed human rights guidelines for uniformed personnel to respond to violations. This was the first such guidance developed in a peace mission and it will be rolled out to all UN military and police units in 2015.

The mandate for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the **Central African Republic** included strong provisions for the protection of human rights and combating impunity, as well as adequate human rights resources for the

Human Rights Up Front

In 2013, the Secretary-General launched the Human Rights Up Front initiative to ensure that the UN system takes early and effective action to prevent or respond to large-scale violations of international human rights or humanitarian law. Although the UN is mandated by the United Nations Charter and various resolutions to do so, this new initiative is strengthened by a six-point Human Rights Up Front Action Plan which places human rights at the heart of UN strategies and action.

In 2014, OHCHR was fully involved in the implementation of the Action Plan and took the lead in several areas:

- OHCHR contributed to the development of coordination and early warning mechanisms that were established by the Action Plan and shared its human rights analysis with UN partners.
- OHCHR is developing an online training course on the UN's human rights responsibilities, which will be mandatory for all UN staff at all levels. The course

will be launched in 2015 and will be followed by additional modules for senior staff and adaptations for agency-specific training.

- As co-chair of the United Nations Development Group Working Group on Resident Coordinator (RC) System Issues, OHCHR led efforts to further promote human rights mainstreaming. It contributed to the revision of the RC job description and the guidance note on UNCTs working relations, providing greater clarity on the human rights roles and responsibilities of RCs and UNCTs. As a result of the policy guidelines, human rights are fully integrated into the new RC Selection System and the revised RC Induction Programme, both of which were launched in 2014.
- The Office is leading the establishment of a UN common information management system on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The aim of the system is to ensure that relevant information

gathered from across the UN system promptly informs an appropriate response. In 2014, OHCHR initiated a full review of existing UN information management processes, which will form the basis of recommendations for the development of a new common system. OHCHR is also regularly providing reports on country specific human rights situations and early warning analysis, as set out in the Action Plan. In addition, OHCHR shared a series of country summary risk notes with RCs to help guide UN country strategies.

- OHCHR consistently advocated to ensure that human rights protection holds a central place in the humanitarian system and contributed to both the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's statement of commitment on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action and the roll out of an independent system-wide review of protection in humanitarian crises.

2014-2015 budget cycle. The strategic review process of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** resulted in upholding the Mission's focus on human rights and combating impunity and an acknowledgement that the Mission's Joint Human Rights Office required additional resources to carry out these critical tasks. UN agencies active in **Nigeria** integrated human rights into their programmes and interventions, for example, IOM did so in its migration policy; UNDP did so in its election support programme and peace and development initiatives; UNICEF did so in the establishment of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict; and the Protection Cluster did so in the development of a protection strategy.

The Global Protection Cluster Task Team, operating under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, conducted an independent, system-wide review of protection in humanitarian crises.

The Humanitarian Needs Overview 2014 for **Mauritania** and its midterm review include a human rights analysis, recommendations from the UPR and references to other international human rights commitments and obligations undertaken by Mauritania. During the escalation of the hostilities in **Gaza**, accountability for violations of international law was a focus in policy discussions held by the Humanitarian Country Team and humanitarian donors and guided humanitarian advocacy. In **Colombia**, the Humanitarian Country Team's 2015 Strategic Response Plan includes human rights as one of its priorities. In **Haiti**, an agreement was reached between the National Identification Office, IOM and the Organization of American States to ensure mobile voter registration units are functioning in the most populated IDP camps to promote greater participation in the next elections.

OHCHR's role

OHCHR contributed to the results outlined above through extensive advocacy with government partners and CSOs, facilitating discussions and obtaining agreed solutions. More specifically, it engaged in advocacy to encourage States to comply with international standards; provided advice on the drafting of laws and policies; submitted legal briefs to the judiciary, where applicable; and undertook research and methodology for the elaboration and implementation of indicators. It provided technical assistance to indigenous communities on claiming and obtaining their rights and translated human rights materials for local populations. In the course of its work, OHCHR

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The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights during his visit to refugee camps in Iraq, October 2014.

helped develop the capacity of relevant stakeholders through trainings, workshops and feedback processes. Furthermore, the Office undertook a range of monitoring and reporting activities in collaboration with governments, national institutions and civil society to further inform human rights work.

The Office actively promoted human rights in intergovernmental and inter-agency deliberations and processes, including through political advocacy, research, consultations and expert meetings. OHCHR also contributed to and participated in activities of the inter-agency bodies on measurability and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda.

In particular, OHCHR's work consists of the following:

Supporting standard setting

OHCHR provides substantive and technical assistance to the various human rights mechanisms and bodies as they undertake their standard-setting functions. It contributes to the normative work of the Human Rights Council, its Advisory Committee and special procedures. The Office also supports the progressive development of international law through legal research and by providing Secretariat assistance to the human rights treaty bodies for the development of general comments/general observations and jurisprudence related to individual complaints.

Monitoring and reporting

Human rights monitoring is a broad term describing the active collection, verification and use of information to address human rights concerns. It is a

key part of OHCHR's work which includes gathering information about incidents, observing events (elections, trials, demonstrations, etc.), visiting sites, such as places of detention and refugee camps and meeting with government authorities and relevant stakeholders to obtain information and pursue remedies and other immediate follow-up. The Office collects and analyses information on the basis of the international human rights standards, reports on its findings and supports corrective action.

OHCHR's monitoring serves as an early warning tool to assist national authorities and other relevant actors in taking steps to prevent or mitigate human rights violations.

Technical cooperation and advisory services

This type of cooperation takes the form of human rights needs assessments, expert advisory services, awareness-raising, training workshops and seminars, facilitated dialogue, fellowships and grants and the provision of advocacy and awareness materials and other forms of information and documentation. Projects are formulated and implemented with the broadest possible participation of all relevant stakeholders at the national level, including civil society, national institutions and representatives of parliaments and the courts.

Advocacy and awareness-raising

OHCHR speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations around the world. The Office provides a forum for identifying, highlighting and developing responses to human rights challenges and acts as the focal point for human rights research, education, public information and advocacy activities in the United Nations system.

This involves the identification of emerging trends in human rights; speaking out on behalf of victims; developing and implementing appropriate responses to violations; documenting and sharing good practices and preparing learning tools; reaching out to multiple stakeholders; and facilitating the integration of a human rights perspective into the work of the United Nations as a whole. OHCHR fulfils its advocacy role by maintaining a continuous dialogue with Member States and relevant stakeholders. Public statements, speeches, opinion articles, country visits, high-level meetings and other key outreach activities, including cultivating civil society partnerships, all contribute to the visibility of the High Commissioner's leading role on human rights.

In recent years, OHCHR has attempted to further extend its global outreach through traditional media, the web and social media platforms to connect with a wide range of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels and in order to increase their awareness about human rights issues.

Building partnerships

OHCHR works in close partnership with numerous stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, both within and outside of the United Nations system. Many of these partnerships are of a strategic or operational nature and often involve collaboration between and the pooling of resources of relevant stakeholders with a shared interest in addressing specific human rights needs. Partners include Member States, NHRIs and CSOs at the international, national and local levels, the private sector, foundations, regional and international organizations, Secretariat departments and UN agencies, funds and programmes. In addition, the Office actively cooperates with the international human rights machinery to find effective ways to work together in order to address global human rights issues.

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Members of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and OHCHR staff members visit Nicaragua, May 2014.

Human rights education for the next generation

More than 400 students took part in an event in Senegal to raise awareness about human rights, particularly children's rights, and to fight against school violence.

OHCHR, the UN Information Centre and Amnesty International launched a project called La Petite Journée des droits de l'homme (The Small Human Rights Journey) in the elementary school of the Hydrobase, a poor and excluded zone of the community of Saint Louis in Senegal. The students prepared artistic and pedagogical representations of human rights. A wall of tolerance, representing all human rights issues discussed, was drawn by the students inside the school compound as a symbol that the school, including its teachers, families, the community and local authorities, fully support human rights.

OHCHR and Amnesty International held sessions on human rights education. OHCHR also led educational activities in the West Africa College in Dakar to increase students' awareness of Human Rights.

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

WHAT WE ADDRESS

Development & the economic sphere

Discrimination

Human rights mechanisms

Widening democratic space

Violence and insecurity

Impunity and the rule of law

HOW WE ADDRESS IT

Provide advice & build capacity

Set human rights norms and standards

Speak out against abuse

Monitor human rights implementation

Integrate human rights into all UN activities

WHO WE WORK WITH

States

Civil society

Human rights mechanisms

Other UN entities

Media

WHO WE WORK FOR

Everyone everywhere

About OHCHR

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the leading UN entity on human rights. It has a unique mandate, provided by the General Assembly, to promote and protect all human rights for all people. The United Nations human rights programme aims to make the protection of human rights a reality in the lives of people everywhere. As the entity in charge of implementing the programme, the Office plays a crucial role in safeguarding the integrity of the three pillars of the United Nations - peace and security, human rights and development.

OHCHR provides assistance, such as technical expertise and capacity development, to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It assists governments, which bear the 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.

OHCHR is part of the United Nations Secretariat and has its headquarters in Geneva and an office in New York. OHCHR's staff is based in 64 countries, in regional and country/stand-alone offices, United Nations peace missions or political offices and in United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

> **Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**
>
> General Assembly resolution 48/141 charges the High Commissioner for Human Rights with "principal responsibility" for human rights in the United Nations with the mandate to:
> - Promote and protect all human rights for all
> - Recommend to bodies of the United Nations system the improved promotion and protection of all human rights
> - Promote and protect the right to development
> - Provide technical assistance for human rights activities
> - Coordinate United Nations human rights education and public information programmes
> - Work actively to remove obstacles to the realization of human rights
> - Work actively to prevent the continuation of human rights violations
> - Engage in dialogue with governments with the aim of securing respect for all human rights
> - Enhance international cooperation
> - Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system
> - Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the UN human rights machinery

Method

The Office's work encompasses three broad areas: human rights standard-setting, monitoring and supporting the implementation of human rights obligations by States. Substantive and technical support is provided to the various UN human rights bodies as they undertake their standard-setting and monitoring duties. Knowledge and awareness of all human rights, whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social, are deepened and the capacity of rights-holders and duty-bearers are strengthened through applied thematic research and analysis, methodology, development and training. International human rights experts are also deployed to field offices and other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to work with countries seeking to meet their human rights obligations.

The work of the Office is based on the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP), which seeks to implement the Human Rights Programme of the Secretary-General's Strategic Framework. By aligning the Office with a common set of results and tying in the various components of OHCHR's mandate, the OMP plays an important role in enhancing the Office's effectiveness in implementing the Strategic Framework, increasing synergies and ensuring the best possible use of available resources.

The current OMP covers the period 2014-2017 and sets out six thematic priorities with related results. Achievements realized under these thematic priorities in 2014 are summarized in the printed version of the report and are listed in full under the corresponding field presence or division in the CD version. The OMP for 2014-2017 also identifies eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency

OHCHR headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

within the Office. Achievements in this area are elaborated in the Management chapter at page 50.

Supporting the human rights bodies and mechanisms

The Human Rights Council, comprising 47 Member States of the United Nations which are elected by the General Assembly for fixed terms, is given substantive and technical support by the Office in its work, including its regular and special sessions, organizational meetings and meetings of its subsidiary bodies. Stakeholder meetings, special events, discussions and expert panels are also organized and supported by OHCHR.

OHCHR supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The second cycle of the UPR continued in 2014 and 42 States had their human rights records reviewed by the Working Group, which benefited from the background documentation that was prepared by the Office to facilitate the review. The Office also develops UPR training modules, briefs States and other stakeholders on the UPR mechanism and provides technical assistance to States to strengthen national processes to engage with the UPR and other human rights mechanisms and to follow-up on their recommendations.

The Office provides substantive and technical assistance to independent human rights experts, known as special procedures mandate-holders, who are appointed by the Council and mandated to report and advise on human rights issues and situations from a thematic or country-specific perspective. As of the end of 2014, there were 53 special procedures; 39 of which are dedicated to thematic issues and 14 of which are dedicated to country situations. Among these 53 mandates, six are working groups composed of five members. The Office provides thematic, fact-finding, policy, legal and methodological expertise, research, analysis and documentation and assists with logistical and administrative matters. With the support of OHCHR, special procedures undertake country visits; act on individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature by sending communications to States and others; conduct thematic studies and convene expert consultations; contribute to the development of international human rights standards; engage in advocacy; raise public awareness; and provide advice for technical cooperation. Special procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council. The majority of the mandates also report to the General Assembly.

In addition, the Office provides support to the 10 human rights treaty bodies. The treaty bodies are

committees of independent experts that consider the progress made and challenges faced by countries in implementing the obligations of the international human rights treaties they have ratified. Most of these committees consider individual complaints of violations of treaty provisions. The results of their deliberations contribute to a rich and dynamic body of jurisprudence on international human rights law.

Developing human rights guidance, offering advice and strengthening capacity

The Office maps emerging trends in human rights and identifies lessons learned from human rights work carried out at headquarters and in the field. Based on these trends, the Office produces guidance and capacity-strengthening tools, such as methodologies and training materials, which translate international human rights law into practical approaches and procedures to be used by the UN and other actors. Providing advice, training, support and outreach to multiple stakeholders, including Member States, individuals, civil society and regional and national human rights institutions, are integral parts of the Office's approach to implementing the High Commissioner's mandate.

Mainstreaming of human rights

Under its mainstreaming mandate, the Office works to ensure the integration of a human rights-based approach into the development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and rule of law programmes of the United Nations system. At a practical level, OHCHR advances human rights mainstreaming through its active participation in UN inter-agency bodies and activities and the High Commissioner's participation in the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Office advocates for policy coherence according to an approach based on respect for all human rights, with particular attention paid to those who are victims or are most vulnerable to becoming victims of human rights violations. It equally seeks to systematically inform UNCTs of recommendations emanating from the human rights mechanisms and assist in mainstreaming their follow-up into the programmes of UNCTs.

Working in countries

As of the end of 2014, OHCHR was operating or supporting 66 field presences. In-country presence is essential to identifying, highlighting and developing responses to human rights challenges in close collaboration with governments and

the broader United Nations system. Responses may involve training judges, soldiers and police, helping to draft national legislation that is in line with international human rights standards and working with States on the fulfilment of their obligation to implement the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, the Office cooperates with human rights groups, academic and research institutions and civil society organizations, including charities, advocacy groups and other NGOs, to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness. Staff are also deployed to rapidly developing humanitarian or other crises and to support fact-finding missions or commissions of inquiry into serious human rights abuses.

Staff

As of 31 December, the Office was employing 1,189 staff. Of those staff members, 474 (40 per cent) were based in the field (including 27 human rights advisers based in UNCTs), 695 (58 per cent) in Geneva and 20 (2 per cent) in New York. Additionally, OHCHR also worked with 820 human rights officers serving in 13 UN peace missions or political offices.

Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and as of 31 December, 13 regional offices or centres and 13 country or stand-alone offices (see map on pages 46-47). Furthermore, the Office supports the human rights components of UN peace missions or political offices and deploys human rights advisers to work with the UNCTs.

The Geneva-based headquarters has four substantive divisions: (1) the Research and Right to Development Division, which develops policy and provides guidance, tools, advice and capacity-strengthening support in relation to thematic human rights issues; (2) the Human Rights Treaties Division, which supports the treaty bodies; (3) the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, which is responsible for overseeing and implementing the Office's work in the field; and (4) the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the

Human Rights Council, the UPR mechanism and the special procedures. Core management, planning, coordination and outreach functions are handled by dedicated services and sections, which report directly to the Deputy High Commissioner. For the current organizational chart, please refer to page 139.

How OHCHR is funded

OHCHR is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 46 per cent of the resources expended to implement the Office's programme of work in 2014, and partially through voluntary contributions from donors, the majority

of which are Member States. The amount of regular budget funding that is allocated to OHCHR has gradually increased since 2005 when leaders attending the World Summit committed to a doubling of the resources available for the Office over five years. A total of US$173.5 million was initially allocated to OHCHR for the 2014-2015 biennium, compared with US$177.3 million in 2012-2013, US$151.6 million in 2010-2011, US$120.6 million in 2008-2009, US$83.4 million in 2006-2007 and US$67.6 million in 2004-2005. For more information, please refer to pages 75-94.

The level of voluntary funding allocated to OHCHR increased substantially over the last decade, almost tripling from US$41.2 million in 2002 to nearly US$120 million in 2008. In 2009, contributions

History of the UN Human Rights Programme

The UN human rights programme has grown considerably since its modest beginnings almost 60 years ago. Organizationally, the programme started in the 1940s with a small Division in the UN Secretariat in New York. The Division later moved to Geneva and was upgraded to the Centre for Human Rights in the 1980s. At the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, Member States decided to establish a more robust human rights institution and later that year, the General Assembly adopted a resolution establishing the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

This resolution led to the transformation of the Centre for Human Rights into the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights which was vested with a wide-ranging mandate and primary responsibility for promoting, coordinating, strengthening and streamlining human rights work and related activities throughout the United Nations system. Twelve years later, at the 2005 UN World Summit, Heads of State from around the world committed themselves to an expansion of the UN human rights programme that recognized the central role

and importance of ensuring the application of a human rights-based approach in all aspects of the UN's work. At the same time, the three pillars of the UN system were recognized as intertwined, namely peace and security, development and human rights. The growth in the UN's human rights activities reflects the increasing strength of the international human rights movement since the General Assembly first adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948. Drafted as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations," the Declaration sets out basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all human beings are entitled to enjoy. Over time, this unprecedented affirmation of human rights became widely accepted as the standard to which all governments should adhere. The Declaration, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, form the "International Bill of Human Rights." International Human Rights Day is now observed on 10 December around the world.

As international human rights law developed, a number of UN human rights bodies were established to respond to evolving human rights challenges. These bodies, which rely on OHCHR for substantive and logistical support, are either Charter-based (political bodies with mandates originating in the United Nations Charter that are composed of representatives of Member States) or treaty-based (committees established by international human rights treaties that are mandated to monitor the compliance of States Parties with their treaty obligations and composed of independent experts). The Commission on Human Rights, which was established in 1946 and reported to the Economic and Social Council, was the key United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for human rights until it was replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006. In addition to assuming the mandates and responsibilities previously entrusted to the Commission, the Council reports and makes recommendations to the General Assembly on ways to further develop international human rights law. Two years after its first session, the Council operationalized the Universal Periodic Review.

dropped slightly to US$118.1 million and then sharply decreased in 2010 to US$109.4 million, before making a slight recovery in 2011 and 2012 to a level of US$111.1 million. In 2013, however, the level of voluntary funding for OHCHR reached US$121.2 million then increased in 2014 to US$123.7 million, the highest amount ever received by the Office.

The amount of unearmarked voluntary contributions has grown steadily since 2002 and reached a maximum of 56 per cent of total contributions received in 2009. While unearmarked contributions dropped slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and again to 51 per cent in 2011, they increased to 53 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2013. In 2014, however, the proportion of unearmarked funding decreased to 47 per cent. Please refer to pages 62-74 for more information on funding and trends and challenges and pages 105-123 for the profiles of all donors in 2014.

How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditures in 2014, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, increased to US$239.1 million (compared to US$219.44 million in 2013). In 2014, nearly 48 per cent of total expenditures were devoted to fieldwork, particularly capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 10 per cent was spent on thematic research and human rights mainstreaming, 10 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs, and 12 per cent on support for the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (6 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (5 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year-end to 31 December and the breakdown of expenditures and allocation of voluntary contributions can be found on pages 75-94.

Global map of field presences

United States
of America

New York

Mexico

Jamaica**

Haiti

Dominican Republic**

Guatemala

Honduras

Central America
(Panama City, Panama)

UNDG LAC
(based in Panama City)**

Colombia

Ecuador*

Bolivia

Paraguay

South America
(Santiago, Chile)

West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone**
Liberia
Côte d'Ivoire
Togo***
Central Africa
(Yaoundé, Cameroon)

Headquarters

Regional offices/centres

Country/stand-alone offices

Human rights components of
peace missions

Human rights advisers
in United Nations Country Teams

* Closed in 2014

** Human Rights Adviser deployed
through the UNDG Human Rights
Working Group.

*** Will close in 2015

● Country office planned for 2015

– Reference to Kosovo should be
understood in full compliance
with United Nations Security Council
resolution 1244 and without prejudice
to the status of Kosovo

– Reference to Palestine should be
understood in compliance with
United Nations General Assembly
resolution 67/19

Russian Federation

Europe (Brussels, Belgium)

Geneva

Ukraine (Human Rights Mission)

Republic of Moldova

Serbia
Kosovo (Serbia)***
FYR Macedonia

South Caucasus (Tbilisi, Georgia)

Central Asia (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

Tajikistan

Field-based structure to follow up on the COI on DPRK (based in Seoul, Republic of Korea), planned for 2015

Middle East and North Africa (Beirut, Lebanon)

Tunisia

State of Palestine

Iraq

Afghanistan

Bangladesh**

UNDG Asia-Pacific (based in Bangkok)**

Libya

UN Human Rights Training & Documentation Centre for South-West Asia & the Arab Region (Doha, Qatar)

South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)

Philippines**,

Mauritania

Mali

Niger*

Chad

Sudan

Yemen

Cambodia

Nigeria**

Central African Republic

South Sudan

East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Sri Lanka

Maldives*

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Uganda

Rwanda

Kenya

Somalia

Timor-Leste**

Burundi

Tanzania**

Zambia**

Malawi**

Madagascar

Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa)

Papua New Guinea

Pacific (Suva, Fiji)

Countries covered from Regional Offices:

Africa
East Africa - from Addis Ababa

Southern Africa - from Pretoria

Central Africa - from Yaoundé: Sub-regional centre on human rights and democracy

West Africa - from Dakar

Americas
Central America - from Panama City

South America - from Santiago de Chile

Asia-Pacific
South-East Asia - from Bangkok

Pacific - from Suva

Europe and Central Asia
Europe - from Brussels

Central Asia - from Bishkek

Middle East and North Africa
Middle East and North Africa - from Beirut

As at 31 December 2014

Members of Iraq's Yazidi ethnic minority walk towards the Syrian border fleeing violence from Islamic State militants.

Management and Funding

Management

In recent years, OHCHR has made considerable efforts to become a fully results-based organization. Consequently, knowledge of results-based management (RBM) has increased in the Office and supportive tools and practices have been developed and applied. In 2014, OHCHR continued its internal capacity-building programme by developing an RBM online training tool; enhancing its Performance Monitoring System (PMS), OHCHR's web-based programming tool; and developing its programme evaluation capacity. Along with other initiatives explained below, these activities led to an increased capacity to make strategic decisions.

This chapter provides an overview of OHCHR's office management and includes examples of results organized by global management outputs (GMOs).

Administration

OHCHR is led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, based in New York. Operational and functional support is provided at Geneva headquarters by four division directors and 11 service/branch chiefs who make up the High Commissioner's Senior Management Team (SMT).

Internal decision-making takes place through the SMT, chaired by the High Commissioner, and the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB), chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner. These two bodies meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on office-wide policies, operating procedures, programmes and resource allocation. In 2014, the work of these bodies was enhanced by developing:
▶ A new tracking system to allow the recording and searching of all SMT meetings, decisions taken and the status of their implementation, as well as related documentation; and
▶ A web-based platform to facilitate the programmatic, funding and financial review of all PBRB submissions.

Based on the outcomes of the functional review, explained in further detail below, OHCHR will

consider the recommendations for restructuring the SMT and the PBRB with the aim of streamlining its decision-making processes.

Managing programme performance

In order to effectively implement RBM, the Office uses an innovative web-based PMS, which facilitates planning, monitoring, reporting, knowledge management and financial monitoring.

The PMS, which has been the focus of ongoing development since 2010, ensures that:
▶ All planning documents (i.e., country and subregional notes and annual work plans) are stored in one place, thereby providing an accessible reference tool for OHCHR review bodies, programme managers and staff
▶ There is an unbreakable link between what the Office commits to achieving in its plans and what it monitors and reports upon, making it accountable for what it planned
▶ Only office-wide indicators are used to define targets so that information can be compiled, analysed and presented to OHCHR as a whole
▶ Monitoring and reporting are evidence-based
▶ Staff, in particular managers, can access all planning and reporting documents and analyse the information in order to improve decision-making, increase cross-fertilization and further institutional learning.

As a result of OHCHR's steady investment in RBM and the PMS, the monitoring system has become the centrepiece for all programme planning, monitoring and reporting activities of OHCHR. All the Office's organizational units and field presences use the PMS to develop and revise their programme documents, to monitor progress and report on results. This was evident in 2014 as all programming documents were prepared using the PMS. Moreover, both the 2014-2017 OHCHR Management Plan and the OHCHR Report 2013, published in 2014, showed significant improvement in their results-based orientation. The OMP included two new sections, one on OHCHR's theory of change and another on monitoring and evaluation. The OHCHR Report 2013 provided, for the first time, an assessment of the Office's achievement

of each global target defined for the 2012-2013 programming cycle.

Progress achieved in RBM, and the special efforts made to improve the capacity of the PMS to generate reports, enabled OHCHR to begin using the data it had gathered through monitoring and had stored in the system as part of its strategic decision-making process. In 2014, information extracted from the system was used by senior managers in relation to the following key decision-making moments:

▶ Review of the 2014 annual work plans;
▶ Analysis of the achievement of the 2012-2013 targets and discussion on those for 2014-2017;
▶ Analysis of the 2012-2013 end-of-cycle reports;
▶ Analysis of the 2014 mid-year review of programme implementation;
▶ The prioritization process; and
▶ The review of 2015 annual work plans.

Key improvements to the Performance Monitoring System in 2014

● Modules to prepare the mid-year review and the end-of-year progress report were developed and the modules to upload the annual work plans and monthly reports were revised.
● The capacity to generate reports was increased to enable the further analysis of programming documents and to:
  – Report on planned activities by region, thematic priority or GMO;
  – Report on reported results (expected accomplishments or GMOs) by region, thematic area, indicator and other criteria;
  – Report on outputs by region, thematic area, GMO and budget code; and
  – Report on status of output implementation by region, thematic area or indicator.

Planning for 2015: prioritization exercise

During years of high-level programme implementation and increasing demands placed on the Office, coupled with zero or limited growth of regular and extrabudgetary resources, the reserves built up by OHCHR from 2005-2009 have been steadily depleted. Nearing the minimum required level at which OHCHR can no longer spend more than it receives in annual contributions, the Office recognized that it would have to reduce its 2015 extrabudgetary cost plans to

a level more commensurate with the anticipated level of income. While continuing to pursue an increase of the regular budget to fully cover existing mandated activities, along with intensive outreach efforts to improve revenues from voluntary contributions, the Office undertook a review with the aim of reducing up to 20 per cent from the final 2014 planning total.

In order to achieve this kind of budget reduction, taking into account OHCHR's programmatic priorities, plans and commitments as outlined in the 2014-2017 OMP, a three-phase process was put in place.

The first phase used the thematic and management results defined in the OMP and re-prioritized those results. This was done through an evidence-based and participatory process, including with the analysis of the 2013 performance and the results of the 2014 midyear review, and through internal surveys and interviews. In the second phase, resources were allocated to the re-prioritized results and took into account the anticipated level of income, available regular budget allocations and strictly earmarked voluntary contributions. Through this process, budget envelopes were defined for each planning entity within OHCHR, bearing in mind the overall programmatic priorities. In addition, retaining OHCHR's most essential resource, its staff, was also a main priority. In the third and final phase, all planning entities prepared their annual work and cost plans on the basis of the re-prioritization exercise and their respective budget envelopes.

OHCHR will continue to work on all OMP results, however, the process identified some areas where the Office will not invest additional efforts and extrabudgetary resources in 2015. While these areas will remain important and relevant, work will only be undertaken to the extent that it is covered by regular budget or earmarked contributions.

Evaluation

OHCHR enhanced its evaluation function to ensure it is a strong pillar in the RBM chain. In 2014, senior management endorsed and the High Commissioner approved:

▶ A vision for evaluation, with the goal of making OHCHR's interventions more relevant, efficient and effective by having a greater impact and being more sustainable;
▶ A new evaluation policy, which includes definitions of its purpose, guiding principles, the institutional framework and the planning,

conduct, budgeting, follow-up and dissemination of evaluations; and

▶ An evaluation plan for 2014-2017, including targets, outputs and initial strategies.

Significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the evaluation policy and plan. A programme evaluation of the Regional Office for Central Asia was finalized and recommendations will be discussed by the SMT in 2015. A review of the OHCHR-Mexico country programme began in December and the preparatory work was completed for an evaluation of OHCHR's support to national human rights institutions, which started in January 2015. Guidance, tools and templates to facilitate evaluation activities were also prepared, including a new tool for the review of country and regional programmes and model terms of reference for the evaluation of technical cooperation projects.

OHCHR remained an active member of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). It participated in the Annual General Meeting of UNEG and played a leading role during 2014 in the development of the UNEG Strategy, its peer review process, the revision of the UNEG Norms and Standards and the production of the UNEG *Guidance for the Integration of Human Rights and Gender Equality into Evaluations.*

Functional Review

In 2013, OHCHR initiated a functional review with the objective of improving its organizational effectiveness and efficiency. During 2014, staff members from across the Office, both from headquarters and the field, collaborated with a small team of external support provided by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), including two members from the UNDP Management Consulting Team, and an external consultant, to conduct an analysis of functions and processes to identify gaps and overlaps in the organizational structure. Analysis was also undertaken in relation to particular processes, such as internal clearance procedures, outreach and resource mobilization and recruitment.

In July, the SMT held a retreat to assess the proposals that emerged during the review. Key decisions taken included the intention to create five to seven regional hubs, subject to the agreement of the intended host countries; shifting resources closer to the field to better assist rights-holders and duty-bearers; strengthening the Office's presence in New York to support its greater involvement in discussions on

peace and security, development and the rule of law; centralizing recruitment; and streamlining internal workflow and decision-making processes.

In March 2015, a second SMT retreat discussed the outcomes of the functional review. The High Commissioner's Change Initiative will re-structure headquarters, strengthen the New York Office and balance OHCHR's global coverage through more viable regional field presences. The Initiative also entails changes to internal governance and work processes that will make OHCHR more efficient and effective.

Global Management Outputs

Global Management Outputs describe the managerial improvements to which OHCHR commits, with a view to effectively delivering on its planned thematic results. Significant progress was achieved during 2014 in relation to each of the eight GMOs listed below.

GMO 1: Strategic decisions are made in line with results-based management principles and are implemented in a timely manner

A total of **90 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved, resulting in the increased integration of RBM into OHCHR's work and the implementation of more timely and transparent strategic decision-making processes. The following examples provide evidence of improvement in relation to this GMO.

▶ Progress made in RBM enabled OHCHR to use the data gathered through the PMS to inform its strategic decision-making. This was the case in the preparation of the 2015 annual work and cost plans, which took place in the context of financial constraints and the need to apply budget cuts to bring the budget in line with income projections. Instead of applying standard budgetary cuts across the board, an evidence-based process was established which relied on existing data and knowledge gathered through the PMS and other means. Activities and programmes were re-prioritized and the Office's resources were allocated accordingly.

▶ Improvements were also evident at the monitoring and reporting stages. The OHCHR Report 2013 and the end-of-year reports submitted by field presences and divisions at headquarters all improved their results-based orientation.

The High Commissioner during his first press conference in Geneva, October 2014.

Additionally, the 2014 mid-year review reports were prepared for the first time using the PMS, enabling the PBRB to undertake a financial and programmatic review, in July, on the basis of comprehensive data related to programme implementation.

▶ Follow-up to decisions made by senior managers was facilitated through the implementation of a decision-tracking system which enabled users to search for all documentation related to previous SMT meetings as well as other policy-related documents. A full review of the decisions adopted by the SMT was also carried out, leading to a compilation of recommendations that have not yet been implemented and/or require a briefing or further follow-up.

GMO 2: Organizational work processes, systems and structures are aligned for increased efficiency

A total of **95 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved. OHCHR implemented a number of initiatives, most notably the functional review, to better align its work processes and structures for increased effectiveness and efficiency. The examples below provide evidence of improvements.

▶ In the context of the functional review, the SMT held a retreat in July to review the proposals and recommendations for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of OHCHR in a number of areas and processes, including in relation to recruitment, resource mobilization, internal workflow and the organizational structure. A plan to implement the recommendations generated through the functional review is underway.

▶ A records management policy was adopted and training sessions were facilitated for OHCHR staff

The Deputy High Commissioner addressing the 25th session of the Human Rights Council, March 2014.

on Unite Docs, the new UN system-wide content management system. Some divisions began using the system and its full implementation is anticipated by the end of 2015.

▶ At the field level, the Office in Guatemala developed information systems to improve and support its work processes in relation to the Maya Programme and the follow-up to recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms. In the State of Palestine, the Office improved its efficiency in documenting cases by ensuring the correct use of the OHCHR case database and streamlining relevant work processes.

GMO 3: A gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and relevant processes

A total of **70 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved. Following the adoption of a comprehensive Gender Equality Policy in 2011 and a Gender Equality Strategic Plan for 2012-2013, OHCHR worked to strengthen its efforts in 2014 to systematically integrate a gender perspective into its programmes and processes. The following results were achieved in to this respect.

▶ A Gender Equality Strategic Plan for 2014-2017 was adopted in February. The Plan outlines concrete actions to operationalize OHCHR's Gender Equality Policy in order to advance gender equality and contribute to improving the Office's effectiveness in delivering on key human rights issues by systematically integrating a gender perspective in its programmes.

▶ OHCHR's 2014 and 2015 annual workplans, country and subregional notes and performance evaluations incorporated a gender perspective. Furthermore, gender was included as a standing item during programmatic reviews in the PBRB and SMT.

▶ A mandatory online training, entitled *Gender Equality, Human Rights and Me,* was launched for OHCHR staff in March and was integrated into the induction course for new staff members. As of December, the training had been completed by 75 per cent of all staff members. Moreover, according to staff self-assessments regarding their capacity to integrate gender into their work before and after taking the course, the percentage of staff with a high capacity has more than doubled and is now at 92 per cent.

▶ In relation to its support provided to the human rights mechanisms, OHCHR included a session on gender in its induction training for new special procedures mandate-holders. It also included a

section on gender integration in the Handbook for treaty body members and in the manual on reporting to human rights treaty bodies.

▶ In responding to crisis situations, such as the Ebola outbreak or conflicts in the Central African Republic, the State of Palestine or Ukraine, the Office stressed the need to consider the gender-specific impact of human rights violations. In this respect, gender considerations were integrated into all rapid deployment activities undertaken by the Office, including in the drafting of the concept of operations, selection of staff and identification of violations to be investigated. Furthermore, a gender adviser was seconded by UN Women for all commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions and a guidance note was produced by OHCHR for the integration of a gender perspective into commissions of inquiry.

▶ In relation to field presences, gender adviser were deployed to the Regional Offices for Central America and West Africa, in addition to the adviser already working in the Regional Office for the Middle East, to contribute to the implementation of activities focusing on women's human rights and to fully ensure the integration of a gender perspective into the work of the respective offices. Gender focal points were also appointed in a number of field presences, including in Bolivia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Kenya, Liberia, Togo, Ukraine and Yemen and in the Regional Office for South-East Asia. A gender perspective was similarly incorporated into the programmes and activities of the country presences in Afghanistan, Chad, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yemen, as well as in the Regional Offices for Central Asia, Europe and the Pacific and in the UN Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region based in Doha, Qatar.

GMO 4: Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms

A total of **71 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved, leading to enhanced support provided to the human rights mechanisms and progress achieved in mainstreaming the work of these mechanisms throughout OHCHR, including in the following areas:

▶ Through substantive and logistical support, both from headquarters and the field, OHCHR facilitated 80 country visits carried out by special

The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples visits Paraguay, with the support of OHCHR staff, November 2014.

procedures mandate-holders to 60 countries, as well as seven visits by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. Support was also provided to the special procedures for the preparation and submission of 553 communications to 116 countries and territories and 135 reports to the Human Rights Council and 36 to the General Assembly. Regarding the treaty bodies, the Office assisted in their consideration of 143 State Party reports during the 79 weeks of sessions that were serviced by OHCHR. Substantial input was provided by OHCHR divisions and field presences for the preparation of the lists of issues and concluding observations. In relation to the Human Rights Council, OHCHR contributed to the organization of 26 plenary panel discussions on issues, such as the right of persons with disabilities to education; women's human rights; gender integration; the death penalty; and the right to privacy in the digital age.

▶ Tools were developed in Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uganda, with the technical advice of the respective field offices, in order to collect, categorize, disseminate and monitor the follow-up to the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms to these countries.

▶ In relation to the production and dissemination of documents for the human rights mechanisms, the rate of timely preparation and submission of documents increased to 82 per cent (compared to 77 per cent in 2013) as a result of the implementation of streamlined clearance processes. Efforts were also put in place to reduce the volume of hard copy documents circulated in the meetings of the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies. The session reports no longer include resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council and instead provide hyperlinks to the relevant webpages. A number of documents, such as minutes of the Bureau, communications to

and from the President, different versions of draft resolutions and oral statements delivered in the Council, are no longer being printed.

▶ A wide variety of communication tools were put in place to make the work of the human rights mechanisms more visible. In 2014, OHCHR released a total of 939 media communications relating to the work of special procedures, 196 related to the treaty bodies and 10 related to the commissions of inquiry. Social media platforms were used to disseminate the work of the Human Rights Council. For example, three YouTube videos were produced that were accessible to persons with disabilities and highlighted the activities for each of the Council's regular sessions. In addition, OHCHR issued press releases and web-based stories regarding country visits, thematic issues, country situations and individual cases of human rights violations related to the special procedures. Quarterly newsletters on the activities of the treaty bodies continued to be made available to Member States, NHRIs, UN partners and civil society.

▶ Initiatives were undertaken to enhance the coordination between the human rights mechanisms and the overall work of OHCHR. Support was provided to the Coordination Committee of the Special Procedures to strengthen the coherence of the special procedures system. Planning, monitoring and reporting processes and tools were defined with a view to supporting the work of the human rights mechanisms and the follow-up to their recommendations. All OHCHR divisions and field presences must now report through the PMS on the support they are providing to the mechanisms. In addition, all planned results at the country level must be linked to one or more recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. Through the PMS, field presences can see relevant events that are planned by the human rights mechanisms in their respective countries and the mechanisms can find out which field-level activities are planned or in place to follow up on their recommendations.

▶ OHCHR provided assistance to the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the completion of its mandate. It also supported the extension of the Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the establishment of five new commissions of inquiry or fact-finding missions related to the Central African Republic, Eritrea, Iraq, the occupied Palestinian territory and Sri Lanka. This included developing concepts of operations; assisting in the identification of high-level members; recruiting staff; conducting

OHCHR staff meet with civilian population to assess police protection policies in Antioquia, Colombia.

briefing sessions and providing technical and professional support. Moreover, OHCHR developed a standard operating procedure to regulate the process leading to the selection of members of commissions of inquiry to increase transparency and strengthen quality control over such sensitive appointments.

▶ On 9 April, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the strengthening of the human rights treaty body system (A/RES/68/268). The High Commissioner's advocacy efforts and the Office's provision of technical and substantive assistance to the intergovernmental process, both in Geneva and in New York, contributed to the adoption of a resolution which aims to enhance the capacity of the treaty bodies to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Implementation of UPR recommendations in the Pacific

In relation to the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific engaged with governments in the region to increase their awareness about and support for the implementation of UPR recommendations. Vanuatu has shown remarkable success in translating the UPR recommendations into action with the development and launch of the Vanuatu National Implementation Action Plan in October 2014. To support the Government, OHCHR deployed a United Nations Volunteer (UNV) to the Ministry of Justice and Community Services to help coordinate UPR-related activities and facilitate the collaboration between the Government and other stakeholders. The UNV contributed technical expertise for the development of the National Implementation Action Plan and the creation of National Human Rights Committee, whose primary responsibility is to ensure Vanuatu's compliance with its international human rights obligations.

GMO 5: Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations

A total of **82 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved. OHCHR worked to improve its engagement at the field level in light of the increasing demands for support by regional and national actors, an enhanced focus on implementation of recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms, in particular the Universal Periodic Review and in line with its efforts to become a reliable partner in responding to emergencies. The examples below show evidence of improvements in this respect.

▶ Guidance for the design and implementation of technical cooperation projects in the field of human rights was developed, with the advice of the Board of Trustees for the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, and subsequently disseminated to the field presences.

▶ OHCHR contributed to the operationalization of the United Nations Development Group Strategy on Human Rights Advisers Deployment and ensured the timely and effective recruitment and deployment of human rights advisers to 10 United Nations Country Teams and to UNDG regional teams for Latin America and for Asia and the Pacific.

▶ Progress was achieved in the creation and use of rosters to deploy staff at short notice to support field operations, commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. Such rosters were effectively used, for instance, to deploy staff for surge capacity as part of efforts to contribute to the UN humanitarian response to the Typhoon Haiyan crisis in the Philippines; to the Central African Republic in the context of the declaration of the Level 3 emergency; to Gaza following the July-August conflict; to Thailand to monitor the human rights situation before and after the February 2014 elections; and to Mauritania and Ukraine in support of OHCHR's lead role in the protection sector.

▶ Guidance, tools and substantive support were provided by headquarters and the New York Office on a variety of issues, including business and human rights, gender, migration, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, to support the engagement of field operations with local actors.

▶ Regarding financial and administrative issues, the MAYA management system for field operations continued to be rolled out to improve budget discipline and prudent financial management in the field.

▶ Security officers were deployed to the field on 74 occasions to conduct assessments and security coordination missions. In addition, security information tools were combined into one electronic platform to provide real-time security information to ensure security and efficiency in field operations.

GMO 6: OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement OHCHR's programme

A total of **83 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved. This contributed to enhancing the skills and capacities of OHCHR staff, both from headquarters and the field, and expanded their learning opportunities and included the following results:

▶ The competencies and skills of more than 1,000 staff members, including 50 new staff members who participated in the yearly

orientation programme, increased as a result of training sessions held in Geneva and in the field on a wide array of substantial and managerial topics, such as RBM, economic, social, and cultural rights, gender integration, the rights of persons with disabilities and humanitarian planning and funding. Access to learning opportunities, including for field colleagues, was further increased through the use of webinar technology and podcasts.

▶ Staff skills in human rights monitoring and investigation were enhanced through 14 courses (six were held in Geneva and eight were held in field locations) that were attended by 247 staff, 45 per cent of which were women. In addition, staff capacity to use the Human Rights Case Database was strengthened through 30 briefings attended by over 300 participants (half of which were women).

▶ The OHCHR Human Rights Education and Training Database now contains information on 1,202 institutions and 299 human rights training programmes. The OHCHR Library added 564 new items to its collection.

GMO 7: Improved awareness and understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programmes by Member States and other stakeholders

A total of **77 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved. This contributed to enhancing the efficiency of OHCHR's outreach to Member States, rights-holders and other relevant stakeholders

Orientation for new OHCHR staff members, June 2014.

Meeting between donors and the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America.

to improve their understanding of OHCHR's programme of work and garner support for its activities. The examples below provide evidence of improvements in this respect.

▶ The Office, whether in Geneva, New York or the field, organized meetings with Member States to enhance their knowledge about OHCHR's programmes, objectives, priorities and implementation strategies and in order to generate broad-based support for OHCHR. In New York, for example, OHCHR's proactive engagement with Member States on the proposed Strategic Framework contributed to its adoption by consensus. Additionally, the New York Office conducted its annual two-day training workshop for new delegates on OHCHR's work and human rights in the intergovernmental processes in New York. Moreover, OHCHR ensured increased awareness about and visibility of the regular work of the treaty bodies among Member States, UN partners, NHRIs and civil society through the organization of more than 50 briefings.

▶ Awareness among the general public was raised and support for OHCHR's programme was garnered through a number of campaigns that were carried out from headquarters and in the field on issues such as albinism, migration and women human rights defenders. In addition, the campaign related to Human Rights Day

2014, entitled *Human Rights 365*, was primarily promoted through social media platforms such as Vine, Facebook, Twitter and Thunderclap. OHCHR field presences organized local events around the theme.

▶ The production and dissemination of publications, booklets and other communication materials contributed to increasing the understanding about OHCHR's work among Member States and other stakeholders. In 2014, OHCHR distributed over 72,450 publications worldwide, some of which were exhibited at high-profile events, including the Forum on Minority Issues, the International Book Fair in Moscow and the Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva. Field presences in Colombia, Mexico and West Africa also produced institutional brochures and other materials which were regularly disseminated at the local level.

▶ To improve civil society's understanding about the work of the Office, 358 messages were sent to a subscribership of 5,000 civil society actors (representing an increase of 16 percent in subscriptions from 2013). Additionally, almost 100 briefings were delivered to civil society representatives in relation to OHCHR and engagement with the human rights programme and approximately 90 briefings were delivered on a variety of human rights topics to university students, lawyers, journalists and individual groups visiting OHCHR headquarters in Geneva.

▶ OHCHR made effective use of social media and other web-based tools to reach a wider constituency. The Office now boasts over 930,000 followers on Facebook, more than 750,000 on Twitter and over one million on Google+. Its YouTube channel had more than 2,000,000 views in 2014, where a total of 356 videos are available. The OHCHR website received over 20.5 million unique page views and progress was made on the redesign of the homepage, which will go live in 2015.

▶ The coverage and visibility of speeches delivered by the High Commissioner and regarding the work of the human rights mechanisms greatly increased as a result of the improved media capacity of the Office. During the year, a total of 1,392 media communications were produced and, according to the FACTIVA media search engine, the number of articles mentioning the High Commissioner or the Office increased by 64 per cent in 2014 over the previous year.

▶ Financial support for OHCHR's programmes increased by 2 per cent compared to the previous year. More specifically, OHCHR raised a total of US$123.7 million in extrabudgetary contributions. Member States continued to be the main providers of voluntary contributions and their funding increased to US$107.2 million, compared to US$100.7 million in 2013. Efforts were also made to attract more funds from the private sector and individuals. A mobile application for fundraising purposes will be operational in 2015. In addition, a new Memorandum of Understanding was concluded between OHCHR and Microsoft which, inter alia, provides for a pro bono assessment of OHCHR's information technology infrastructure, with a focus on its field work.

▶ Efforts to attract more local funding for field activities and tap into non-traditional budget lines were increased. To support headquarters and field staff in this respect, a guidance document was produced and disseminated to enable OHCHR colleagues to better understand donor requirements and fundraising approaches.

GMO 8: The efficient management of human and financial resources

A total of **95 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2014 were fully or substantially achieved, resulting in the Office's increased managerial efficiency and enhanced transparency and the improved allocation of available human and financial resources in support of its substantive work. The following examples provide evidence of improvement in relation to this GMO.

▶ A prioritization exercise took place at the end of 2014 in order to align the Office's 2015 budget with its anticipated level of income. Innovative ways to save costs were also explored by, for example, looking into pro bono agreements for goods and services, partnering with local actors for the implementation of activities and using videoconferencing technology to reduce travel costs.

▶ Umoja, the new United Nations platform for resource management aimed at streamlining all administrative processes in the Secretariat, will be implemented in Geneva in 2015. OHCHR continued to focus on preparations, trainings, monthly readiness meetings, status reports, data cleansing and process mapping for its implementation.

▶ The MAYA system was rolled out to more field offices. The system provides for improved budget discipline and prudent financial management in the field and enables managers and staff with financial responsibilities to monitor their budgets in order to review and correct information in a clear and transparent manner.

Welcome to a new way of working!
Bienvenue à une nouvelle façon de travailler!

umoja.un.org

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The Free & Equal campaign

The High Commissioner (centre) at the Ministerial Event "Free & Equal: LGBT Rights are Human Rights", with (from left) Patti Londoño, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia; Igor Luksic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro; Luiz Alberto Figueiredo, Minister of External Relations of Brazil; John Kerry, Secretary of State of the United States; Amanda Ellis, Special Envoy to the Prime Minister of New Zealand; Héctor Marcos Timerman, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina; Frans Timmermans, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; Stavros Lambrinidis, Special Representative for Human Rights of the European Union; Børge Brende, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway; Annick Girardin, Minister of Development of France; Akira Kono, Ambassador of UN Affairs of Japan; Mark Lyall Grant, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the UN; Vesna Pusic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia; Rubén Zamora, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the UN; and Luis Almagro, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

The Office's Free & Equal campaign reached more than one billion people in 2014. The campaign is the first of its kind and was launched in July 2013, in Cape Town, by the High Commissioner. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness about discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to promote greater awareness about and respect for their rights.

In April 2014, the campaign launched the UN's first Bollywood-style music video, *The Welcome*, which rapidly became the most watched UN video produced. It generated extensive media coverage in India and beyond. Additionally, with the help of celebrities, who were designated as *Equality Champions*, a stream of videos, factsheets and e-postcards were produced in a variety of languages and widely shared on social media platforms. Public service announcements were aired on television and radio and, in several countries, ads were posted on city buses and trains.

Many events also took place at the national level and often involved UN, national and civil society partners. In particular, events were reported in Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Mexico, Panama and the United States of America. Several UN offices announced plans for spin-off national campaigns. A Free & Equal Global Film Series, showcasing groundbreaking LGBTI-themed documentaries, was launched at the Los Angeles Film Festival.

In September 2014, in parallel with the opening of the General Assembly in New York, the campaign supported a historic ministerial-level meeting on the rights of LGBTI persons. A Free & Equal photo booth was set up at the main entrance to the General Assembly so that delegates could choose to be photographed expressing their support for LGBTI equality.

Finally, in anticipation of Human Rights Day in December, a microcampaign was launched to promote respect for family diversity and acceptance of LGBTI family members. The week-long campaign, titled *#AllFamilies*, invited people to share their family photos with a message of support for LGBTI equality. This generated more than 50 million impressions on social media and culminated in an event at United Nations Headquarters, featuring a panel debate and a musical performance by singer Mary Lambert.

Human Rights Day 2014

In 2014, Human Rights Day was commemorated with the launch of the *Human Rights 365* campaign. The campaign ran from 17 November to 10 December and stressed that human rights matter every day of the year. It also celebrated the fundamental principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that each one of us, everywhere, and at all times, is entitled to the full range of human rights and that human rights bind us together as a global community with the same ideals and values.

The campaign took place primarily on social media platforms, including Vine, Facebook, Twitter and Thunderclap. Through these channels, OHCHR called on everyday human rights defenders to produce short video messages, explaining why human rights matter every day, and to tag them on Vine with the hashtag #rights365. In response, more than 140 Vines were produced, including submissions from Mashable (one of the leading digital media outlets in the world) and the European Commission. OHCHR's tweets for the campaign generated 98.3 million impressions. OHCHR launched a Thunderclap to spread one message to the world on

Human Rights Day: *#Rights365: Today is Human Rights Day, make it happen every day!* As a result, 718 people signed up to the Thunderclap and the overall social reach was 9,406,827 people.

Funding

Context

Approximately 40 per cent of OHCHR's global funding needs are covered by the United Nations regular budget, with the remainder coming from voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors. The United Nations regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded by "assessed contributions" from each Member State in accordance with a formula that takes into account the size and strength of its national economy. Since the 2005 World Summit, when Member States committed to doubling the funding for OHCHR, there has been a gradual increase in the Office's portion of the regular budget. For the 2014-2015 biennium, US$173.5 million was initially allocated to OHCHR, although that amount has risen to more than US$207 million in light of the funding for the treaty body strengthening process and the substantial non-recurring costs for the current commissions of inquiry. The allocations in previous biennia amounted to US$177.3 million in 2012-2013, US$151.6 million in 2010-2011, US$120.6 million in 2008-2009, US$83.4 million in 2006-2007 and US$67.6 million in 2004-2005. While the upward trend in financial support from the regular budget for human rights work is welcome, the proportion of the overall United Nations regular budget devoted to human rights, even after the recent increases, remains at just slightly over 3 per cent of the total UN budget.

Until 2008, the level of voluntary contributions to OHCHR steadily increased from US$41 million in 2002 to a peak of US$120 million in 2008. Contributions dropped slightly to US$118.1 million in 2009 and more sharply to US$109.4 million in 2010, before making a slight recovery in 2011 and 2012 to a level of US$111.1 million. In 2013, however, voluntary contributions increased by nearly US$10 million to reach US$121.2 million and again by 2 per cent in 2014 for a total of US$123.7 million, the highest amount ever received by the Office. The allocation of unearmarked funding followed a similar pattern until 2013 (rising from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and 51 per cent in 2011, before slightly increasing to 53 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2013), but decreased to 47 per cent in 2014. Approximately 58 per cent of all voluntary funding in 2014 was used to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular budget. The remainder was distributed between other areas of the Office's work, often supplementing the limited resources allocated from the regular budget and therefore enabling the Office to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible.

OHCHR Funding Overview 2000-2014
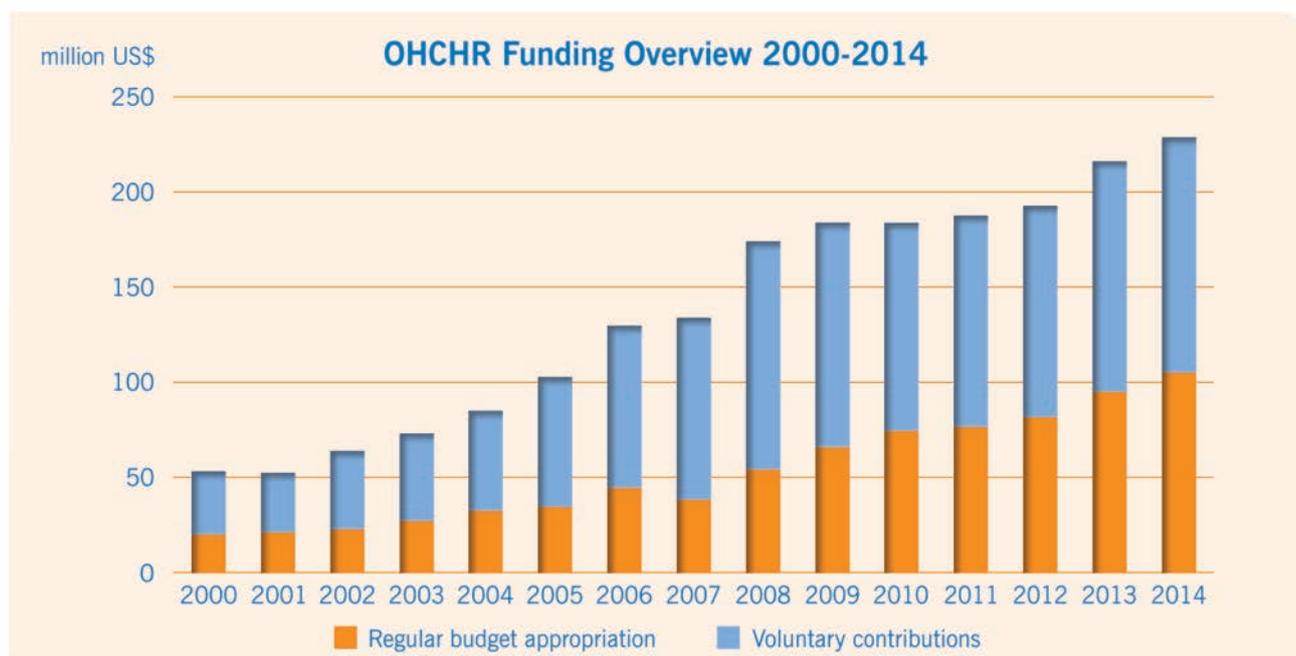
Who Funds OHCHR?

The table below lists, in descending order, all donors that voluntarily contributed in 2014. As was the case in previous years, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from Member States, which provided a total of US$106.6 million, or 86.2 per cent of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US$16.7 million, or 13.5 per cent, of all contributions.

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2014				
Donor	**US$**	**Donor**		**US$**
1 Norway	15,343,191	38	Austria	125,165
2 Sweden	15,274,483	39	National Human Rights Committee of Qatar	120,000
3 United States of America	14,132,626	40	Ford Foundation	99,500
4 Netherlands	10,608,948	41	Poland	93,425
5 Germany	9,586,460	42	United Arab Emirates	90,000
6 UNDP[1] *(including UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)*	7,867,241	43	Estonia	88,186
7 European Commission	7,670,133	44	Czech Republic	73,632
8 United Kingdom	6,783,678	45	Italy	61,224
9 Denmark	5,705,651	46	Uruguay	60,000
10 Finland	3,100,676	47	Peru	30,221
11 France	3,026,135	48	Monaco	27,586
12 Switzerland	2,978,102	49	Greece	25,031
13 Ireland	2,930,178	50	Lithuania	24,783
14 New Zealand	2,458,980	-	Spain	24,783
15 Australia	2,312,391	52	Indonesia	20,000
16 Canada	2,014,099	-	Thailand	20,000
17 Russian Federation	2,000,000	54	Chile	15,000
18 Belgium	1,638,208	-	Egypt	15,000
19 Morocco	1,000,000	-	Oman	15,000
- Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	57	Andorra	13,755
21 China	800,000	58	Latvia	12,516
22 OCHA[2] *(CERF, ERF)*	783,497	59	Cyprus	12,487
23 Korea, Rep. of	522,400	60	Algeria	10,000
24 Japan	481,135	-	Azerbaijan	10,000
25 Kuwait	310,000	-	Qatar	10,000
26 Bahrain	250,000	-	Singapore	10,000
27 Mexico	246,355	64	Mongolia	9,970
28 Education Above All	224,000	65	Costa Rica	8,822
29 Portugal	206,227	66	Bulgaria	8,000
30 OIF[3]	201,968	67	Armenia	7,500
31 Turkey	196,000	68	Holy See	6,517
32 Luxembourg	167,090	69	Nicaragua	5,000
33 Kazakhstan	159,975	-	Sri Lanka	5,000
34 Argentina	150,000	71	Pakistan	4,465
- India	150,000	72	Lebanon	3,897
36 ILO[4]	146,375	73	Albania	3,000
37 Liechtenstein	134,715	74	Paraguay	1,219
Individual donors/miscellaneous				8,116
			Total	**123,739,715**

[1] United Nations Development Programme; includes all contributions received through UNDP, in particular UN managed pooled and trust funds funding (details of which can be found in the related table on page 64).

[2] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Central Emergency Response Fund/Emergency Response Fund).

[3] Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

[4] International Labour Organization.

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

UN managed pooled and trust funds funding received by OHCHR in 2014 through UNDP	
Donor	**US$**
Joint Programmes (Bolivia, Guatemala, Uganda)	1,550,551
Peacebuilding Fund (Burundi, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone, Yemen)	4,682,901
UNDG - Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	1,006,979
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Bolivia)	50,241
Towards Unity in Action in the Republic of Moldova	147,255
Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund	49,500
United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict	353,314
TOTAL	**7,840,741**

Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to OHCHR per capita in 2014*
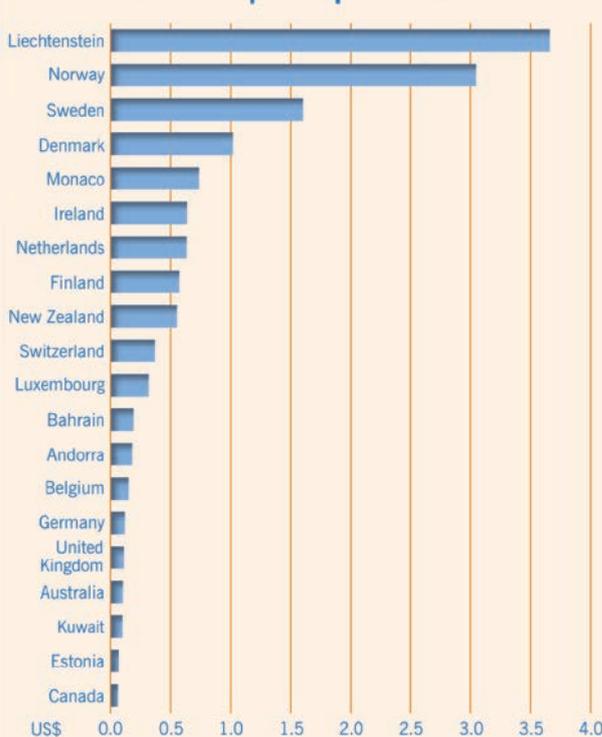
*Sources: Based on 2014 voluntary contributions from OHCHR's donors (Member States) and 2013 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.

Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to OHCHR in 2014

Funding Trends

Level of contributions

In 2014, a total of US$123.7 million was raised in extrabudgetary contributions, representing an increase of 2 per cent compared to the previous year (US$121.2 million). While this is a significant improvement, some of the contributions are for new and/or additional activities, such as components of OHCHR's Programme on Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality, the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan, the Human Rights Indicators project, as well as new field presences in Burundi, Honduras and Ukraine, rather than for the regular work included in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.

Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2014 to US$125.8 million. With expenditures amounting to US$140.5 million in 2014, OHCHR had a shortfall of US$14.7 million, the fifth year in a row that the actual income was

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2000-2014

million US$

Number of donors

In 2014, 66 Member States made contributions to OHCHR, compared to 71 in 2013 (68 in 2012). In total, 74 institutional donors were registered, compared to 78 in 2013 (74 in 2012). Two governments pledged funds for the first time, whereas eight renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another 15 Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner's repeated appeals to broaden the donor base and support the work of the Office.

Attracting support from new Member States, while maintaining that of existing donors, is crucial for the Office. Over the last three years, only 49 Member States provided an annual contribution, while 37 others contributed at least once in the same three-year period.

lower than expenditures. Nevertheless, as has been the case since 2010, the shortfall was offset by the surplus balance that had accumulated in previous years. This was made possible due to the reserves built up during 2005-2009 when the Office was in a period of growth and received more funding than it spent. After five consecutive years of drawing on reserves to cover funding gaps, these reserves are now approaching the minimum required operating level. They will soon be insufficient to enable the Office to spend more than it receives in annual contributions.

Current funding challenges have been a major component in OHCHR's decision to engage in a review of its priorities and budget from 2014 onwards, with the objective of addressing the increasing demands it is facing in light of its limited resources. OHCHR must therefore redouble its efforts to generate increased revenues from voluntary contributions while continuing to press for an increase of the regular budget to fully cover the existing mandated activities that are being subsidized from extrabudgetary resources.

Number of institutional donors (including Member States) to OHCHR 2002-2014

Of the 66 Member States that contributed in 2014, 26 were members of the United Nations Western and Others Group (WEOG), 18 were from the Asian Group, 11 were from the Eastern European Group, 8 were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) and 3 were from the African Group.

Donor base to OHCHR in 2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014, broken down by regional group

Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

Overall, 46 per cent of OHCHR's funding came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012) and 54 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). The increase in regular budget funding reflects additional resources that were allocated to cover the first year of the treaty body strengthening process and the partial cost of new activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in 2014.

Earmarking

While the overall funding to OHCHR slightly increased by 2 per cent in 2014, the proportion of unearmarked funding decreased to 47 per cent (down from 54 per cent in 2013 and 53 per cent in 2012) of the total income received. The earmarked contributions increased by almost US$10 million, from US$55.7 million to US$65 million, as a result of efforts to attract more local funding for field operations and to fund specific, new activities. It also received funding from budget lines other than those specific for human rights (such as humanitarian and development budget lines).

Earmarked versus unearmarked funding 2002-2014
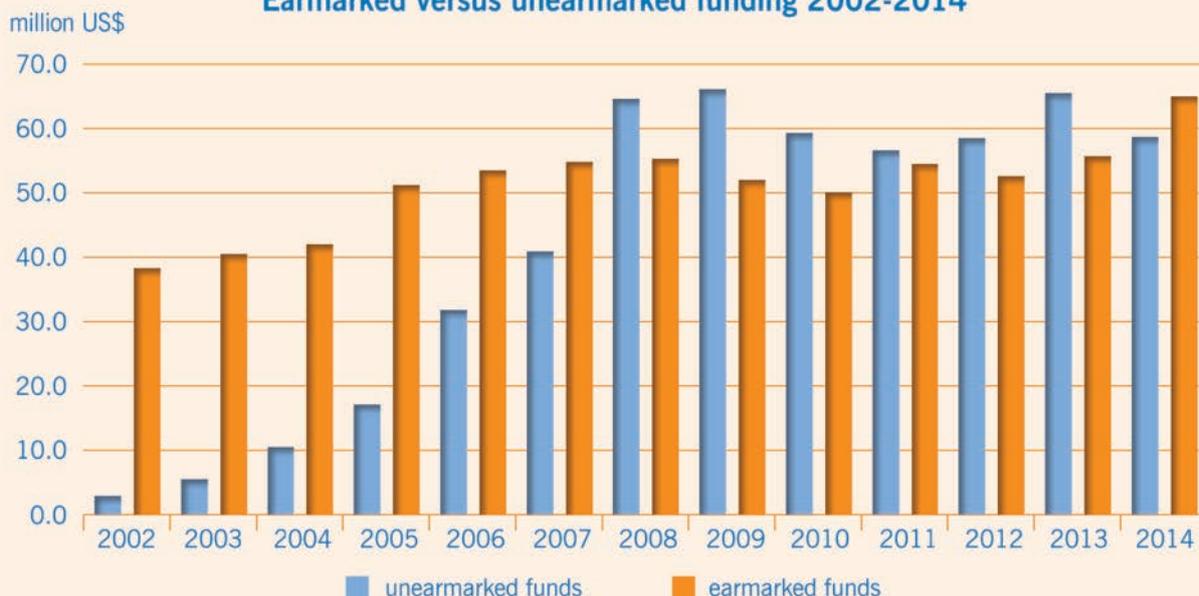
OHCHR requires flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources and therefore seeks unearmarked funds from donors. OHCHR uses every appropriate opportunity to encourage donors to contribute more unearmarked funding. This has resulted in 49 donors providing at least part of their support free of earmarking.

Unearmarked voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2014		
Donor	Unearmarked funding in US$	Percentage of donor's contribution
1 Norway	10,010,010	65.2%
2 Sweden	7,706,535	50.5%
3 Netherlands	6,793,478	64.0%
4 United States of America	5,500,000	38.9%
5 European Commission	4,822,082	62.9%
6 Denmark	4,771,161	83.6%
7 United Kingdom	3,993,610	58.9%
8 Ireland	2,565,337	87.5%
9 New Zealand	2,448,980	99.6%
10 France	2,118,294	70.0%
11 Finland	1,470,588	47.4%
12 Belgium	1,103,448	67.4%
13 Morocco	1,000,000	100.0%
- Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	100.0%
15 Germany	676,222	7.1%
16 Korea, Rep. of	522,400	100.0%
17 Russian Federation	500,000	25.0%
18 Kuwait	300,000	96.8%
19 Bahrain	250,000	100.0%
20 Mexico	215,000	87.3%
21 Luxembourg	142,503	85.3%
22 Turkey	120,000	61.2%
23 Portugal	100,000	48.5%
24 Uruguay	60,000	100.0%
25 Czech Republic	55,475	75.3%
26 Kazakhstan	50,000	31.3%
- United Arab Emirates	50,000	55.6%
28 Poland	45,215	48.4%
29 Estonia	38,119	43.2%
30 Monaco	27,586	100.0%
31 Liechtenstein	25,907	19.2%
32 Spain	24,783	100.0%
33 Peru	23,371	77.3%
34 Indonesia	20,000	100.0%
- Thailand	20,000	100.0%
36 Oman	15,000	100.0%
37 Latvia	12,516	100.0%
38 Cyprus	12,487	100.0%
39 Azerbaijan	10,000	100.0%
40 Costa Rica	8,822	100.0%
41 Bulgaria	8,000	100.0%
42 Egypt	5,000	33.3%
- Nicaragua	5,000	100.0%
- Sri Lanka	5,000	100.0%
45 Mongolia	4,985	50.0%
46 Pakistan	4,465	100.0%
47 Lebanon	3,897	100.0%
48 Albania	3,000	100.0%
49 Armenia	2,500	33.3%
Other donors/miscellaneous	4,036	49.7%
Total	**58,674,812**	**47.4%**

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2014 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2014)

	Norway	Sweden	United States of America	Netherlands	Germany	UNDP	European Commission	United Kingdom	Denmark	Finland	France	Switzerland
Unearmarked	10,010,010	7,706,535	5,500,000	6,793,478	676,222	0	4,822,082	3,993,610	4,771,161	1,470,588	2,118,294	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	793,799	0	0	0	0	599,521	0	0	0	0	41,265	9,368
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	133,467	0	0	176,000	0	17,500	0	0	0	253,793	0	49,660
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	333,667	0	0	1,315,788	895,100	0	607,363	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	404,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	750,751	0	0	2,123,682	1,141,338	0	0	0	173,137	0	275,103	110,127
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	1,536,378	7,567,948	2,282,626	100,000	4,615,570	7,250,220	2,240,688	2,790,068	0	1,001,252	591,472	2,808,947
Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	*0*	*0*	*1,250,000*	*0*	*2,414,190*	*760,772*	*0*	*341,615*	*0*	*1,001,252*	*123,796*	*1,578,947*
Africa	*985,869*	*1,487,290*	*200,000*	*0*	*500,626*	*2,547,047*	*0*	*1,475,954*	*0*	*0*	*192,572*	*300,000*
Americas	*550,509*	*2,535,651*	*832,626*	*0*	*0*	*1,513,048*	*617,387*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
Asia and the Pacific	*0*	*462,392*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*49,500*	*11,574*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*180,000*
Europe and Central Asia	*0*	*0*	*0*	*100,000*	*622,665*	*1,130,008*	*1,041,905*	*972,499*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*200,000*
Middle East and North Africa	*0*	*3,082,614*	*0*	*0*	*1,078,090*	*1,249,845*	*569,822*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*275,103*	*550,000*
Humanitarian Trust Funds	283,617	0	6,350,000	100,000	1,854,051	0	0	0	761,354	375,043	0	0
Miscellaneous*	1,501,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	**15,343,191**	**15,274,483**	**14,132,626**	**10,608,948**	**9,586,460**	**7,867,241**	**7,670,133**	**6,783,678**	**5,705,651**	**3,100,676**	**3,026,135**	**2,978,102**

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Ireland	New Zealand	Australia	Canada	Russian Federation	Belgium	Morocco	Saudi Arabia	China	OCHA	Korea, Rep. of	Japan	Kuwait
	2,565,337	2,448,980	0	0	500,000	1,103,448	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	522,400	0	300,000
	43,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	850,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	261,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	68,776	0	0	0	250,000	267,380	0	0	0	0	0	91,135	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	136,054	0	1,352,531	2,014,099	400,000	267,380	0	0	0	783,497	0	390,000	0
	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*267,380*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	0	*0*	*0*	*2,014,099*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	0	*0*	*1,352,531*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*100,054*	*0*	*375,000*	*0*
	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*400,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*234,779*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	136,054	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*448,664*	*0*	*15,000*	*0*
	116,919	10,000	305,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
	0	0	392,670	0	0	0	0	0	800,000	0	0	0	0
	2,930,178	**2,458,980**	**2,312,391**	**2,014,099**	**2,000,000**	**1,638,208**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**800,000**	**783,497**	**522,400**	**481,135**	**310,000**

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2014 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2014)

	Bahrain	Mexico	Education Above All	Portugal	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	Turkey	Luxembourg	Kazakhstan	Argentina	India	International Labour Organization	Liechtenstein
Unearmarked	250,000	215,000	0	100,000	0	120,000	142,503	50,000	0	0	0	25,907
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146,375	0
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	0	0	7,393	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	41,451
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,975	95,000	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	0	224,000	100,000	194,575	50,000	0	90,000	0	100,000	0	41,451
Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	*0*	*0*	*0*	*100,000*	*23,777*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*100,000*	*0*	*41,451*
Africa	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*127,999*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Americas	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Asia and the Pacific	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Europe and Central Asia	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*50,000*	*0*	*90,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Middle East and North Africa	*0*	*0*	*224,000*	*0*	*42,799*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	31,355	0	6,227	0	26,000	24,587	0	10,000	50,000	0	25,907
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	**250,000**	**246,355**	**224,000**	**206,227**	**201,968**	**196,000**	**167,090**	**159,975**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**146,375**	**134,715**

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Austria	National Human Rights Commission of Qatar	Ford Foundation	Poland	United Arab Emirates	Estonia	Czech Republic	Italy	Uruguay	Peru	Monaco	Greece	Lithuania
0	0	0	45,215	50,000	38,119	55,475	0	60,000	23,371	27,586	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,224	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	99,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	9,079	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	48,211	0	37,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,783
0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
0	*0*	*0*	*48,211*	*0*	*37,360*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*24,783*
0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
59,289	0	0	0	40,000	12,706	9,079	0	0	6,850	0	25,031	0
13,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138,340	**120,000**	**99,500**	**93,425**	**90,000**	**88,186**	**73,632**	**61,224**	**60,000**	**30,221**	**27,586**	**25,031**	**24,783**

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2014 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2014)

	Spain	Indonesia	Thailand	Chile	Egypt	Oman	Andorra	Latvia	Cyprus	Algeria	Azerbaijan	Qatar
Unearmarked	24,783	20,000	20,000	0	5,000	15,000	0	12,516	12,487	0	10,000	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Africa	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Americas	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Asia and the Pacific	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Europe and Central Asia	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Middle East and North Africa	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	0	0	15,000	10,000	0	13,755	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	**24,783**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**13,755**	**12,516**	**12,487**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Singapore	Mongolia	Costa Rica	Bulgaria	Armenia	Holy See	Nicaragua	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Lebanon	Albania	Paraguay
0	4,985	8,822	8,000	2,500	0	5,000	5,000	4,465	3,897	3,000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,219
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4,985	0	0	0	6,517	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000	9,970	8,822	8,000	7,500	6,517	5,000	5,000	4,465	3,897	3,000	1,219

Predictability

Predictability and sustainability are of the utmost importance for OHCHR to plan and implement its activities with a minimum of flexibility and efficiency. At the beginning of 2014, however, OHCHR could only count on approximately US$23.8 million in pledged contributions, US$21.4 million of which was the payment of instalments in 2014 as part of multiyear funding arrangements. In 2014, OHCHR had these arrangements in place with 12 donors, including 10 Member States (Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and two foundations (Education Above All and the Ford Foundation).

In-Kind Contributions

A few Member States, in particular Colombia, Qatar and Senegal which host OHCHR offices in their countries, provided some support to OHCHR field presences by covering items such as rent of premises, utilities and vehicles.

Associate Experts

Some Member States also provided OHCHR with additional indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations Associate Experts Programme, which is administered by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. As of 31 December 2014, OHCHR had 22 associate experts (also known as Junior Professional Officers) who were supported by the following governments:

Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below).

Sponsor	Number of national associate experts	Number of non-national associate experts
Denmark	4	-
Finland	3	-
Germany	1	-
Italy	1	-
Netherlands	2	-
Norway	2	-
Saudi Arabia	2	-
Sweden	2	-
Switzerland	5	-
Total	**22**	**0**

How to Help

OHCHR accepts contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations, voluntary associations, non-governmental organizations and individuals. If you, or the organization you represent, would like to make a contribution, please contact OHCHR's Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva.

Tel: +41 22 917 96 44
Fax: +41 22 917 90 08
Email: DexRel@ohchr.org

Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2014)

Statement of income and expenditure in 2014

Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2014, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2014 and total balance as at 31 December 2014

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
SUMMARY*			
Opening balance[1]	97,306,197	n/a	97,306,197
Adjustment[2]	5,482,135	n/a	5,482,135
Total income/Allotments[3]	125,472,545	105,378,400	230,850,945
Total funds available[4]	228,260,877	105,378,400	333,639,277
Expenditure[5]	140,464,486	99,631,962	240,096,448
Closing balance[6]	87,796,391	5,746,438	93,542,829

Notes:

1) The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2013.
2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
3) For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions received at UNOG for 2014 (US$123,739,715) as well as interest and miscellaneous income (US$1,732,830). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2014.
4) = (1) + (2) + (3).
5) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2014.
6) The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2014, including operating cash reserves of US$18.6 million which were not available for activities in 2014.
* All figures are subject to audit.

Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2014

Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by trust fund

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2014, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2014 and total balance as at 31 December 2014

SUMMARY*	VF for Victims of Torture	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	VF for Indigenous Peoples	VF for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	VF for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Universal Periodic Review Implementation	TF for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Work of HRC	TF for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	VF for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in Human Rights (VFTC)	TF for Human Rights Education in Cambodia	TF for Support Activities of OHCHR	Total OHCHR Trust Funds
	CHA	SHA	IHA	VPU	UPR	VTA	UBA	AHA	CIA	HCA	TOTAL
Opening balance[1]	9,855,967	794,963	955,884	2,176,174	1,813,869	495,802	917,427	13,437,027	812,369	66,046,715	97,306,197
Adjustment[2]	30,975	5,027	19,334	7,271	290,098	(119)	(917,427)	1,856,662	29,203	4,161,111	5,482,135
Income from contributions[3]	9,254,254	683,006	635,501	10,000	490,441	168,776	0	17,729,934	849,652	93,918,151	123,739,715
Other income available[4]	80,896	7,073	8,813	15,305	54,185	3,452	0	378,898	8,560	1,175,648	1,732,830
Total funds available[5]	19,222,092	1,490,069	1,619,532	2,208,750	2,648,593	667,911	0	33,402,521	1,699,784	165,301,625	228,260,877
Expenditure[6]	8,271,407	492,125	761,481	346,876	795,920	160,475	0	20,365,358	1,090,945	108,179,899	140,464,486
Closing balance[7]	10,950,685	997,944	858,051	1,861,874	1,852,673	507,436	0	13,037,163	608,839	57,121,726	87,796,391

Notes:

1) Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2013.
2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
3) Includes all contributions received in the UNOG accounts during 2014. Remark: Total income from contributions for VF for Indigenous Peoples (IHA) will be adjusted in 2015 to US$ 630,501.
4) Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
6) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2014.
7) Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2014, including operating cash reserves of US$18.6 million which are not available for activities in 2014.
* All figures are subject to audit.

OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2014 by programme
(in thousands of US$)

	Allotment 2014	Expenditure 2014
Headquarters		
Executive Direction and Management	9,081.7	9,221.5
Policymaking Organs	9,163.9	8,524.9
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	12,423.8	12,011.0
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	10,016.8	10,533.3
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1/	27,701.3	24,413.8
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	19,792.2	19,433.2
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	69,934.1	66,391.3
Programme Support and Management Services	5,729.7	6,065.2
Subtotal Headquarters operating resources	**93,909.4**	**90,202.9**
Field presences		
Subprogramme 3:		
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/	9,587.2	8,212.7
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.23) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	1,881.8	1,216.4
Subtotal Field presences operating resources	**11,469.0**	**9,429.1**
GRAND TOTAL	**105,378.4**	**99,632.0**

1/ Includes 2014 allotment of US$14,418.2 and expenditure of US$10,752.0 for mandated commissions of inquiry.

2/ Includes Cambodia, Yaoundé Subregional Centre, Field-based structure on DPRK, Regional Offices in Bangkok, Bishkek, Brussels, Dakar, Panama and Santiago de Chile.

OHCHR Programmes	Regular budget allotment		Total XB funds*		XB funds (earmarked vs unearmarked)			
	(a)	% (a)/total RB	(b)	% (b)/total XB	Earmarked (c)	% (c)/(b)	Unearmarked** (d)	% (d)/(b)
RB & XB funds made available to OHCHR programmes in 2014 **Overall summary** (in thousands of US$)								
HEADQUARTERS								
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	9,081.7	8.62%	12,420.1	9.90%	1,292.7	10.41%	11,127.4	89.59%
Policymaking Organs	9,163.9	8.70%						
Programme of work (subprogrammes 1 to 4)								
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)	12,423.8	11.79%	13,374.6	10.66%	1,997.5	14.94%	11,377.1	85.06%
Subprogramme 2 - Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD)	10,016.8	9.51%	4,417.8	3.52%	3,306.1	74.84%	1,111.7	25.16%
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)	27,701.3	26.29%	11,500.6	9.17%	809.7	7.04%	10,690.9	92.96%
Subprogramme 4 - Human Rights Council Branch	3,100.2	2.94%	1,112.0	0.89%	5.0	0.45%	1,107.0	99.55%
Subprogramme 4 - UPR Branch	4,323.6	4.10%	450.1	0.36%	0.0	0.00%	450.1	100.00%
Subprogramme 4 - Special Procedures Branch	12,368.4	11.74%	6,322.5	5.04%	4,773.1	75.49%	1,549.4	24.51%
Total Programme of Work	**69,934.1**	**66.36%**	**37,177.6**	**29.63%**	**10,891.4**	**29.30%**	**26,286.2**	**70.70%**
Support to the Programmes	5,729.7	5.44%	8,262.2	6.58%	0.0	0.00%	8,262.2	100.00%
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	**93,909.4**	**89.12%**	**57,859.9**	**46.11%**	**12,184.1**	**21.06%**	**45,675.8**	**78.94%**
Field Presences	11,469.0	10.88%	70,984.1	56.57%	38,785.5	54.64%	32,198.6	45.36%
Contingency Fund			154.8	0.12%	154.8	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	**11,469.0**	**10.88%**	**71,138.9**	**56.70%**	**38,940.3**	**54.74%**	**32,198.6**	**45.26%**
Reserves allocated to project requirements			(17,922.5)				(17,922.5)	
TOTAL HQ AND FIELD PRESENCES	**105,378.4**	**100.00%**	**111,076.3**	**88.53%**	**51,124.4**	**46.03%**	**59,951.9**	**53.97%**
Other Trust Funds								
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture			9,254.3	7.38%	9,254.3	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples			630.5	0.50%	630.5	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery			683.0	0.54%	683.0	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-up			(917.4)	-0.73%	(917.4)	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation			10.0	0.01%	10.0	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance			490.4	0.39%	490.4	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council			168.8	0.13%	168.8	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS	**0.0**	**0.00%**	**10,319.6**	**8.22%**	**10,319.6**	**100.00%**	**0.0**	**0.00%**
Other income not reported above***	0.0	0.0	4,076.6		2,330.5		1,746.1	
TOTAL	**105,378.4**	**100.00%**	**125,472.5**	**100.00%**	**63,774.5**	**50.83%**	**61,698.0**	**49.17%**
GRAND TOTAL	**230,850.9**				**125,472.5**			

* Total XB funds includes all donor contributions received for 2014 (US$123.7 million), interest and miscellaneous income as well as part of the opening balance from previous financial periods used to finance total OHCHR XB requirements in 2014.

** Allocated by OHCHR in 2014.

*** Includes miscellaneous income not reported above and gain on exchange (US$6.0) for 2014.

Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2014 Overall summary *(in thousands of US$)*				
OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2014-2015	Income 2014	Expenditure 2014	Projected requirements 2015
HEADQUARTERS				
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)				
Executive Office of the High Commissioner	1,301.9	766.0	640.8	661.1
External Outreach Service	1,177.3	542.0	496.1	681.2
Civil Society Section	524.3	471.6	524.3	0.0
Donor and External Relations Section	4,479.8	2,134.8	2,197.8	2,282.0
Communications Section	6,099.2	2,007.0	2,723.3	3,375.9
Meetings and Documents Unit	2,422.0	815.1	861.0	1,561.0
New York Office	3,014.2	1,604.5	1,627.5	1,386.7
Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	1,326.6	835.1	542.6	784.0
MPTF Joint project for UN Action against sexual violence in conflict	612.3	402.4	308.6	303.7
Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,954.5	430.6	938.9	1,015.6
Human Rights Up Front	600.9	600.9	600.9	0.0
Safety and Security Section	3,307.9	1,810.1	1,778.2	1,529.7
Subtotal	**26,820.9**	**12,420.1**	**13,240.0**	**13,580.9**
Programme of Work (subprogammes 1 to 4)				
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)				
Coordination and Management	1,999.6	1,292.3	1,219.3	780.3
Anti-Discrimination	2,176.8	1,597.0	1,373.7	803.1
Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	2,529.8	1,339.9	1,370.5	1,159.3
Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	300.0	100.0	0.0	300.0
Women's Human Rights and Gender	3,499.3	1,608.1	1,833.1	1,666.2
Rule of Law and Democracy	3,251.1	1,569.6	1,658.1	1,593.0
MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	789.3	490.2	545.9	243.4
Economic and Social Issues	1,179.6	702.9	755.6	424.0
Business and Human Rights	173.6	33.4	88.7	84.9
Right to Development	76.9	38.8	37.8	39.1
UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	419.1	246.2	209.8	209.3
Methodology, Education and Training	3,951.3	2,589.3	2,505.3	1,446.0
Indicators	915.8	462.9	473.9	441.9
Migration	630.5	339.5	315.2	315.3
Disabilities	587.2	290.0	284.4	302.8
UNDG-HRM project for Induction programme for Human Rights Advisers	74.5	150.0	74.5	0.0
Joint Partnership/Action Program on migrant domestic workers (ILO)	142.3	146.4	36.6	105.7
Project to build civil society capacity on sexual and reproductive health and rights	177.2	157.2	102.9	74.3
Project for improving women's and children's rights and health outcomes	146.5	0.0	91.1	55.4
Human Rights Up Front	106.3	220.9	106.3	0.0
Subtotal	**23,126.7**	**13,374.6**	**13,082.7**	**10,044.0**
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies (HRTD)				
Human Rights Treaties	5,571.0	3,653.9	4,163.1	1,407.9
Treaty Bodies Webcasting arrangements	769.8	607.4	26.0	743.8
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	932.1	156.5	464.7	467.4
Subtotal	**7,272.9**	**4,417.8**	**4,653.8**	**2,619.1**
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)				
Coordination and Management	1,894.9	1,124.6	1,133.1	761.8
Africa	5,097.3	2,921.3	2,747.0	2,350.3
Americas, Europe and Central-Asia	4,194.5	2,109.5	2,201.6	1,992.9
Asia-Pacific, Middle-East and North Africa	4,934.5	2,621.5	2,297.8	2,636.7

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2014-2015	Income 2014	Expenditure 2014	Projected requirements 2015
National Institutions	2,446.3	1,309.4	1,187.3	1,259.0
Rapid Response and Peace Missions	2,652.4	1,324.9	1,279.7	1,372.7
Human Rights Up Front	83.6	89.4	83.6	0.0
Subtotal	**21,303.5**	**11,500.6**	**10,930.1**	**10,373.4**
Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCSPD)				
Coordination and Management	966.4	279.0	284.6	681.8
Universal Periodic Review Branch	757.7	450.1	452.6	305.1
Human Rights Council Branch	1,417.0	620.9	1,039.5	377.5
Special Procedures Branch	13,918.2	6,322.5	7,582.2	6,336.0
HRC and UPR webcasting	447.5	212.1	210.9	236.6
Subtotal	**17,506.8**	**7,884.6**	**9,569.8**	**7,937.0**
Total Programme of Work (subprogrammes 1 to 4)	**69,209.9**	**37,177.6**	**38,236.4**	**30,973.5**
Support to the Programmes				
Programme Support and Management Services	11,021.9	5,842.3	4,941.3	6,080.6
Information Technologies Section	4,799.4	2,419.9	2,381.0	2,418.4
Subtotal	**15,821.3**	**8,262.2**	**7,322.3**	**8,499.0**
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	**111,852.1**	**57,859.9**	**58,798.7**	**53,053.4**
FIELD PRESENCES				
AFRICA				
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	618.3	853.0	618.3	0.0
Burundi - PBF Joint Project for Human Rights Promotion and Protection	352.9	664.3	75.1	277.8
Burundi - PBF Joint Project for Monitoring and Reporting	0.0	888.7	0.0	0.0
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	875.6	594.7	612.1	263.5
Central African Republic - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	109.8	47.6	0.0	109.8
Central African Republic - PBF Joint project on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Capacity	1,056.9	0.0	886.4	170.5
Central African Republic - EU project on the Human Rights Situation	888.4	0.0	0.0	888.4
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	816.1	201.7	388.0	428.1
Côte d'Ivoire - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	353.0	162.0	166.1	186.9
DRC - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	699.6	304.8	343.0	356.6
DRC - Joint projects to fight impunity against sexual violence in West Congo, South and North Kivu	119.0	0.0	119.0	0.0
DRC - Joint Protection Teams in Eastern Congo	592.6	0.0	592.6	0.0
DRC - Profiling project	3,103.2	1,976.0	1,636.2	1,467.0
DRC - Prevention of Sexual Violence project	239.7	0.0	165.2	74.5
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	1,665.8	927.2	903.5	762.3
Guinea - Country Office	4,545.0	2,150.2	2,429.9	2,115.1
Guinea - PBF Joint project for Transitional Justice and Reconciliation	179.2	0.0	0.0	179.2
Guinea - PBF Joint project for Support to Police	353.1	187.3	171.2	181.9
Guinea - PBF Joint project for Conflicts Prevention	0.0	194.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea Bissau - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	141.3	0.0	70.6	70.7
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	1,379.2	691.0	793.1	586.1
Liberia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	137.8	69.2	68.9	68.9
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	634.8	336.0	290.0	344.8
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	358.1	202.3	147.3	210.8
Mali - Gender Violence project	346.3	195.3	132.2	214.1
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	346.2	338.7	271.6	74.6
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	474.2	96.3	246.6	227.6
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	832.7	203.9	379.6	453.1
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	428.6	218.7	169.0	259.6

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2014-2015	Income 2014	Expenditure 2014	Projected requirements 2015
Sierra Leone - PBF Joint project with the Human Rights Commission	283.0	525.0	0.0	283.0
Somalia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	401.0	78.1	330.5	70.5
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	1,816.1	723.4	931.1	885.0
Southern Africa, Pretoria - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	150.0	0.0	0.0	150.0
South Sudan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	542.2	634.0	446.1	96.1
Sudan, Darfur - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	297.2	62.8	120.9	176.3
Tanzania - Human Rights Adviser	361.2	204.1	151.0	210.2
Togo - Country Office	2,103.2	1,622.3	1,573.8	529.4
Togo - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	10.4	0.0	10.4	0.0
Uganda - Country Office	7,514.8	4,553.0	3,718.2	3,796.6
Uganda - MPTF, UNIFEM, UN Women Joint progammes for gender equality and women's access to justice	218.2	87.7	209.7	8.5
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	634.1	342.9	421.6	212.5
Zambia - Human Rights Adviser	311.9	139.0	122.7	189.2
Subtotal Africa	**36,290.7**	**20,475.2**	**19,711.5**	**16,579.2**
AMERICAS				
Bolivia - Country Office	3,057.0	1,343.6	1,370.4	1,686.6
Bolivia - MPTF joint programme for support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia	156.0	139.0	156.0	0.0
Bolivia - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	28.4	50.2	0.0	28.4
Bolivia - Support to adressing socio-political conflict (Justice)	351.8	359.1	351.8	0.0
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	488.9	334.7	273.0	215.9
Central America, Panama - MPTF/UNDG Regional Adviser	324.2	0.0	127.9	196.3
Colombia - Country Office	18,266.8	10,018.7	10,447.3	7,819.5
Colombia - Support of emerging issues	1,239.9	503.5	614.7	625.2
Dominican Republic - Human Rights Adviser	341.9	269.0	132.1	209.8
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	490.4	466.8	468.9	21.5
Guatemala - Country Office	6,425.0	3,962.5	3,729.2	2,695.8
Guatemala - MPTF joint "Maya" programme for Indigenous Peoples	2,048.4	1,343.7	783.0	1,265.4
Haiti - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	526.5	446.7	437.2	89.3
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	424.4	216.2	202.6	221.8
Jamaica - Human Rights Adviser	358.2	202.9	147.6	210.6
Mexico - Country Office	4,829.5	2,373.7	2,399.7	2,429.8
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	1,163.6	504.5	591.1	572.5
South America, Chile - Regional Office	965.4	511.7	549.1	416.3
Subtotal Americas	**41,486.3**	**23,046.5**	**22,781.6**	**18,704.7**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
Afghanistan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	533.5	172.0	268.5	265.0
Bangladesh - Human Rights Adviser	398.1	198.4	133.7	264.4
Cambodia - Country Office	2,182.1	849.6	1,067.8	1,114.3
Maldives - Human Rights Adviser	160.1	153.6	160.1	0.0
Myanmar - Human Rights Institution-Building	81.4	36.2	81.4	0.0
Myanmar - Human Rights Promotion and Protection	1,423.0	0.0	981.0	442.0
Myanmar - Humanitarian Response in Rakhine and Kachin State (CERF)	99.9	100.1	99.9	0.0
Myanmar - MPTF/UNDG joint project for strengthening national systems	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	1,489.9	902.5	842.9	647.0
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	1,602.8	294.6	570.4	1,032.4
Papua New Guinea - MPTF/UN Country Programme	0.0	49.5	0.0	0.0
Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	274.3	277.3	24.3	250.0

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2014-2015	Income 2014	Expenditure 2014	Projected requirements 2015
South-East Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	1,630.4	620.3	878.4	752.0
South-East Asia, Bangkok - MPTF/UNDG Regional Adviser	351.9	0.0	77.5	274.4
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	649.1	429.8	472.3	176.8
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	877.3	474.6	473.0	404.3
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	**11,762.6**	**4,558.5**	**6,140.0**	**5,622.6**
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA				
Azerbaijan	208.0	150.7	14.3	193.7
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	465.4	278.5	255.4	210.0
Central Asia - Protection and Stability project	233.3	4.8	233.3	0.0
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	978.3	345.8	632.2	346.1
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office */	972.9	545.6	763.0	209.9
Kyrgyzstan	328.6	302.4	249.3	79.3
Kyrgyzstan - PBF joint programmes for Peace and Reconciliation	1,523.6	973.8	307.0	1,216.6
Republic of Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	526.7	298.7	336.3	190.4
Republic of Moldova - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	23.1	0.0	23.1	0.0
Republic of Moldova - Combating Discrimination	406.4	246.9	166.9	239.5
Republic of Moldova - MPTF joint project Towards Unity in Action	133.9	147.2	0.0	133.9
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	2,354.7	954.9	1,222.4	1,132.3
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	504.4	0.0	0.0	504.4
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	1,441.3	563.4	728.5	712.8
Tajikistan	626.6	733.3	508.4	118.2
Ukraine - Human Rights Adviser	284.7	1,301.8	284.7	0.0
Ukraine - Monitoring, protection and redress in conflict areas (CERF)	161.7	234.8	19.5	142.2
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	**11,173.6**	**7,082.6**	**5,744.3**	**5,429.3**
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA				
Egypt - Assessment team	215.2	56.4	215.2	0.0
Iraq - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	293.8	274.9	146.9	146.9
Libya - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	342.7	42.4	174.4	168.3
Mauritania - Country Office	2,242.0	959.4	1,264.0	978.0
Mauritania - Assistance to peoples of Hodh Echarghi (CERF)	100.2	99.0	10.2	90.0
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	2,728.8	1,042.9	1,385.2	1,343.6
North Africa - Regional Office	1,416.9	656.8	833.9	583.0
State of Palestine - Country Office **/	6,906.0	4,278.6	3,629.5	3,276.5
State of Palestine - Protection Cluster **/	1,136.2	613.0	519.9	616.3
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	1,828.6	865.8	1,154.8	673.8
Syria - Human Rights Support	1,134.9	16.4	939.6	195.3
Syria - Monitoring Team	595.8	77.3	515.4	80.4
Tunisia - Country Office	4,136.3	3,263.0	1,820.4	2,315.9
Tunisia - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	80.4	0.0	28.5	51.9
Yemen - Country Office	4,069.9	1,976.9	2,077.8	1,992.1
Yemen - PBF Joint projects for Human Rights Promotion and Protection	1,069.0	1,249.8	335.0	734.0
Yemen - Enhancing responses to Human Rights violations (CERF)	245.8	348.7	75.6	170.2
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	**28,542.5**	**15,821.3**	**15,126.3**	**13,416.2**
CONTINGENCY FUND				
Rapid response for human rights situation in Syria	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0
Fact-finding mission to Central African Republic	18.8	0.0	18.8	0.0
Rapid deployment mission to Philippines	107.1	60.0	107.1	0.0
Human Rights Monitoring Team & Assesment mission to Central African Republic	78.3	42.4	78.3	0.0

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2014-2015	Income 2014	Expenditure 2014	Projected requirements 2015
Human Rights Monitoring mission to Thailand	28.5	51.9	28.5	0.0
Contingency Fund pool	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0
Sub-total Contingency Fund	245.5	154.8	245.5	0.0
TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	129,501.2	71,138.9	69,749.2	59,752.0
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	0.0	(17,922.5)		
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES	241,353.3	111,076.3	128,547.9	112,805.4
OTHER TRUST FUNDS				
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	17,049.3	9,254.3	8,271.4	8,777.9
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	1,203.6	630.5	735.3	468.3
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	1,311.5	683.0	490.1	821.4
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-Up	0.0	(917.4)	0.0	0.0
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	1,296.2	10.0	346.9	949.3
Trust Fund Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	2,203.0	490.4	795.9	1,407.1
Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council	468.2	168.8	160.5	307.7
TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS	23,531.8	10,319.6	10,800.1	12,731.7
Other income/expenditure not reported above ***/	1,116.5	4,076.6	1,116.5	0.0
GRAND TOTAL OHCHR	266,001.6	125,472.5	140,464.5	125,537.1

*/ Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

**/ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

***/ Includes miscellaneous income and expenditure not reported above, gain on exchange (US$6.0) and loss on exchange (US$1,039.1) for 2014.

Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2014

Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to
Development, Research and Analysis
9%

Executive Direction
and Management
10%

Supporting the
Human Rights Council and
its Special Procedures
7%

Support to the Programmes
5%

Supporting the Human
Rights Treaty Bodies
3%

Other Trust Funds
8%

OHCHR in the field -
Headquarters support
8%

OHCHR in the field
50%
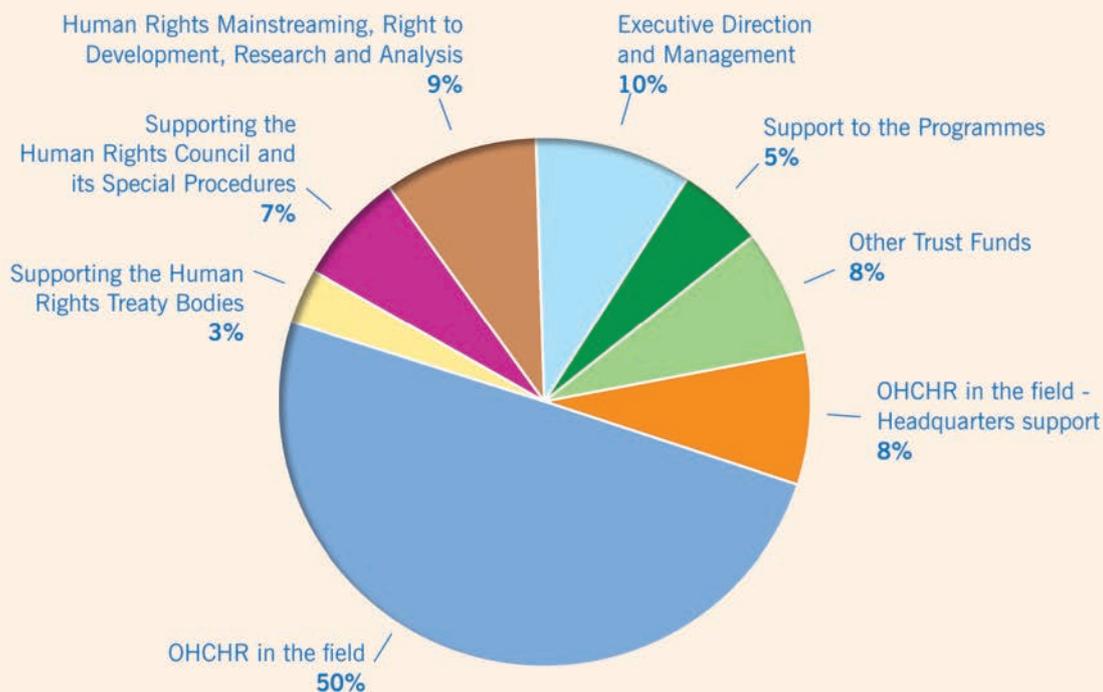
Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2014

US$

160,000,000

140,000,000

120,000,000

100,000,000

80,000,000

60,000,000

40,000,000

20,000,000

0

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ Income   ■ Expenditure

Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2014

Programme Support and Management Services
6%

Executive Direction and Management
9%

OHCHR in the field
9%

Policymaking Organs
9%

Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis
12%

OHCHR in the field - Headquarters support
24%

Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies
11%

Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures
20%

Combined regular and extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2014

Other Trust Funds
5%

Programme Support and Management Services
6%

Executive Direction and Management
9%

Policymaking Organs
4%

Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis
10%

OHCHR in the field
33%

Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies
6%

Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures
12%

OHCHR in the field - Headquarters support **15%**
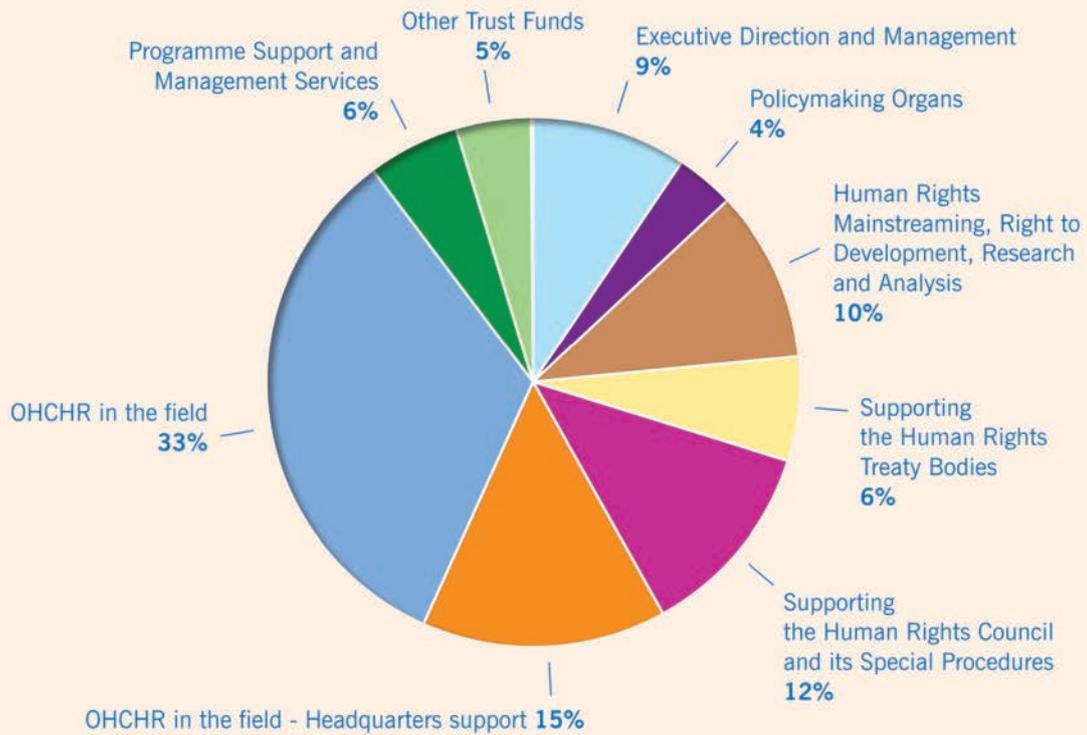
Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Voluntary contributions in 2014		
Donor	**US$**	**Earmarking**
-	0	
(a) Total contributions to EDM	0	
France	41,265	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
Ireland	43,092	Panel discussion on civil society space at HRC25
Italy	61,224	OHCHR death penalty event and publication
UNDP *(UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict)*	353,314	Team of experts: rule of law
Norway	656,172	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
Norway	137,627	UN Free & Equal campaign
(b) Total contributions to specific sections/ projects	**1,292,695**	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)	**1,292,695**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	8,084,069	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	**8,084,069**	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)	**9,376,764**	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2014.

Executive Direction and Management (EDM) RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2014		
	US$	**% of total**
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	9,081,700	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	**9,081,700**	**42.2%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to EDM	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	1,292,695	10.4%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	8,084,069	65.1%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	3,043,300	24.5%
Subtotal XB funds	**12,420,064**	**57.8%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**21,501,764**	**100.0%**

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2014

Donor	US$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) Total contributions to RRDD	**0**	
Finland	253,793	OHCHR's regional gender adviser in Beirut
Ford Foundation	99,500	Support to build civil society capacity on sexual and reproductive health and rights as human rights and to work with human rights mechanisms on these issues
International Labour Organization	146,375	Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families
Netherlands	126,000	Women's rights and gender
Norway	50,050	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
	83,417	OHCHR-led policy development and capacity-building on business and human rights
Russian Federation	600,000	Anti-Discrimination
	100,000	Support of activities of the International Training Center on migration and human trafficking (Minsk)
	100,000	Training activities for representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities
	50,000	Training activities for representatives of Russian indigenous peoples
Switzerland	49,660	Short film on the human rights of migrant workers
UNDP (UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming)	246,207	UNDG-HRM - Secretariat costs (DOCO)
UNDP (UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming)	75,000	UNDG-HRM - Induction programme for Human Rights Advisers
UNDP (UN-Water)	17,500	Production of a UN-Water policy brief on water and discrimination
(b) Total contributions to specific sections/ projects	**1,997,502**	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)	**1,997,502**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	7,540,119	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	**7,540,119**	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)	**9,537,621**	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2014.

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2014

	US$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	12,423,800	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	**12,423,800**	**48.2%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	1,997,502	14.9%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	7,540,119	56.4%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	3,836,943	28.7%
Subtotal XB funds	**13,374,564**	**51.8%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**25,798,364**	**100.0%**

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2014

	US$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	12,423,800	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	**12,423,800**	**48.2%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	1,997,502	14.9%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	7,540,119	56.4%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	3,836,943	28.7%
Subtotal XB funds	**13,374,564**	**51.8%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**25,798,364**	**100.0%**

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2014

Donor	US$	Earmarking
Germany	676,222	HRTD
Liechtenstein	41,451	HRTD
Netherlands	1,315,788	HRTD
Norway	333,667	HRTD
(a) Total contributions to HRTD - all bodies	**2,367,128**	
Argentina	10,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
	15,000	Committee against Torture
	20,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
Czech Republic	9,079	OP-CAT Special Fund
European Commission	607,363	Treaty bodies webcasting
Germany	218,878	OP-CAT Special Fund
Netherlands	50,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	7,393	Training on reporting to the Committee on Enforced Disapearances
Paraguay	1,219	Committee against Torture
(b) Total contributions to specific bodies/projects	**938,932**	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)	**3,306,060**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	413,500	Unearmarked
(d) Total uneamarked funds	**413,500**	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)	**3,719,560**	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2014.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB & XB funds made available for HRTD in 2014		
	US$	**% of total**
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	10,016,800	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	**10,016,800**	**69.4%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	2,367,128	53.6%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	650,975	14.7%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	287,957	6.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	413,500	9.4%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTD returned and used for other requirements	698,200	15.8%
Subtotal XB funds	**4,417,760**	**30.6%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**14,434,560**	**100.0%**

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2014		
Donor	**US$**	**Earmarking**
Australia	261,780	National institutions
	828,970	Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region
	87,260	Cambodia
	349,040	Regional Office for the Pacific Region
	87,260	Timor Leste*
Belgium	133,690	Côte d'Ivoire*
	133,690	Mali
Canada	2,014,099	Colombia
Education Above All	224,000	Protection of the right to education during insecurity and armed conflict in the MENA Region
Estonia	37,360	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
European Commission	150,706	Azerbaijan *(promoting participation of civil society in the UN human rights mechanisms)*
	279,167	Bolivia *(strengthening the judiciary)**
	338,219	Colombia *(protection of human rights defenders)*
	644,288	Kyrgyzstan *(human rights protection and conflict prevention)*
	246,912	Moldova *(combating discrimination, including in the Transnistrian Region)*
	11,574	Myanmar *(human rights institution building)*
	569,822	oPt *(to support OHCHR's leadership of the Protection Cluster)*
Finland	1,001,252	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
France	123,796	Contingency Fund
	137,552	Guinea
	55,021	Mali
	68,776	Mauritania*
	68,776	Regional Office for the Middle East
	137,552	Tunisia
Germany	500,626	Burundi
	1,344,671	Field presences
	622,665	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
	146,900	Iraq
	404,179	National institutions
	797,500	Palestine*
	133,690	Syria
	1,069,519	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Ireland	136,054	Egypt *(strengthening human rights during the transitional period)*
India	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Japan	15,000	Afghanistan*
	120,000	Cambodia
	70,000	Field-based activities in Asia
	50,000	Myanmar
	15,000	Palestine*
	120,000	Sri Lanka*
Kazakhstan	90,000	Regional Office for Central Asia *(technical cooperation activities in the various regions of Kazakhstan)*
Liechtenstein	41,451	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Lithuania	24,783	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
National Human Rights Committee of Qatar	120,000	National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section
Netherlands	100,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*

Donor	US$	Earmarking
Norway	550,509	Colombia
	985,869	Uganda
OCHA (CERF/ERF)	100,000	Mauritania (CERF - assistance to peoples of Hodh Echarghi in severe food insecurity)
	100,054	Myanmar (CERF - supporting the humanitarian response in Rakhine and Kachin State through promoting and protecting human rights)
	234,779	Ukraine (CERF - monitoring, protection and redress related to violations of human rights in conflict areas and areas of displacement)
	348,664	Yemen (CERF - enhancing responses to human rights violations in conflict-affected areas)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	34,239	Central Africa (training on conflict prevention and natural resources exploitation)
	47,554	Central African Republic (support to women victims of human rights violations)*
	23,777	Expert meeting on the human rights situation of people suffering from albinism
	39,657	Guinea (women and transitional justice)
	6,548	Mali (training for civil society on human rights of women)
	42,799	Tunisia (strengthening the capacities of the National Bar Association)
Poland	48,211	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
Portugal	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Russian Federation	350,000	Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)*
	50,000	Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars
Sweden	462,392	Cambodia
	1,589,193	Colombia
	946,458	Guatemala
	540,833	Kenya*
	3,082,614	Tunisia
	946,458	Uganda
Switzerland	180,000	Cambodia (improving access to justice for local people)
	300,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)
	200,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
	550,000	oPt (strengthening OHCHR oPt - legal advice, communication and monitoring in East Jerusalem)*
	1,578,947	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Turkey	50,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
United Kingdom	31,056	Contingency Fund
	1,475,954	Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)
	310,559	Field presences
	302,412	South Kyrgyzstan (human rights protection for conflict prevention and stability)
	670,088	Tajikistan (building capacities for human rights monitoring and protection)
United States of America	745,502	Colombia
	200,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)
	87,124	Mexico (strengthening institutional capacity)*
	1,250,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation

Donor	US$	Earmarking
UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)	119,144	Bolivia (JP - indigenous support)
	50,241	Bolivia (UNPRPD - Disability Fund)
	888,725	Burundi (PBF - OHCHR monitoring and reporting)
	664,337	Burundi (PBF - support for promotion and protection of human rights)
	1,343,663	Guatemala (JP - Maya Programme - phase II)
	381,241	Guinea (PBF - SGBV and support to police)
	973,753	Kyrgyzstan (PBF - peace and reconciliation)
	147,255	Moldova (Towards Unity in Action - human rights institutions support)
	9,000	Moldova (UNDP - victims of domestic violence and human trafficking in Transnitrian Region)*
	49,500	Papua New Guinea (UN Country Fund)
	525,000	Sierra Leone (PBF - support to the Human Rights Commission)
	87,744	Uganda (JP - gender equality)
	685,772	UNDG-HRM - deployment of human rights advisers
	1,249,845	Yemen (enhance trust between security institutions and population and assistance to the constitutional drafting process)
Toatal earmarked contributions	**39,750,067**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	31,751,767	Unearmarked
Total unearmarked funds	**31,751,767**	
TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD	**71,501,834**	

* Project financed/implemented through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

** Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2014.

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB & XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2014

	US$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	27,701,300	70.7%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	9,587,200	24.5%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	1,881,800	4.8%
Subtotal RB funds	**39,170,300**	**32.2%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to field presences	2,341,002	2.8%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	5,141,168	6.2%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	32,113,044	38.9%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	154,852	0.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	31,751,767	38.4%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	11,137,809	13.5%
Subtotal XB funds	**82,639,643**	**67.8%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**121,809,943**	**100.0%**

* Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Human Rights Council Branch and Universal Periodic Review Branch (HRCB/UPRB) Voluntary contributions in 2014

Donor	US$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) Total contributions to HRCB	**0**	
Armenia	5,000	High-level Panel dedicated to the 65th Anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
Germany	136,799	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Ireland	68,776	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Kazakhstan	19,975	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Netherlands	100,000	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Norway	333,667	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Singapore	10,000	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
(b) Total specifically earmarked contributions	**674,217**	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB/UPRB (a) + (b)	**674,217**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	1,055,954	Unearmarked
(d) Total uneamarked funds	**1,055,954**	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB/UPRB (c) + (d)	**1,730,171**	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2014.

Human Rights Council Branch and Universal Periodic Review Branch (HRCB/UPRB) RB & XB funds made available for HRCB and UPRB in 2014

	US$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	3,100,200	41.8%
Regular budget allotment for UPR	4,323,600	58.2%
Subtotal RB funds	**7,423,800**	**76.9%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	5,000	0.2%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation in the UPR	10,000	0.4%
Earmarked funds to VF for implementation of the UPR	490,441	22.0%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation of LDCs and SIDS	168,776	7.6%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,055,954	47.3%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	501,200	22.5%
Subtotal XB funds	**2,231,371**	**23.1%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**9,655,171**	**100.0%**

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2014		
Donor	**US$**	**Earmarking**
Belgium	200,535	SPB
Germany	676,222	SPB
Japan	91,135	SPB
Netherlands	1,973,682	SPB
Norway	333,667	SPB
(a) Total contributions to SPB - all mandates	**3,275,241**	
Argentina	80,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	15,000	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
Austria	52,701	Forum on minority issues
	13,175	Special Fund for the participation of civil society at the Forum on minority issues
Belgium	66,845	Summary executions
Denmark	173,137	2014 Africa Regional Forum on business and human rights
France	137,552	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	137,552	WG on arbitrary detention
Germany	82,079	Trafficking in persons
	68,399	Freedom of religion or belief
	109,439	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	68,399	Water and sanitation
Netherlands	50,000	Sale of children
Norway	83,417	WG and Forum on business and human rights
Russian Federation	50,000	WG on use of mercenaries
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
	50,000	Minority issues
	50,000	WG on business and human rights
	50,000	Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights and the Social Forum
Switzerland	61,209	Trafficking in persons
	48,918	Migrants
(b) Total contributions to specific mandates	**1,497,822**	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)	**4,773,063**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	511,600	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	0	Unearmarked
(d) Total uneamarked funds	**511,600**	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)	**5,284,663**	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2014.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2014		
	US$	**% of total**
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	12,368,400	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	**12,368,400**	**66.2%**
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	3,275,241	51.8%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates**	1,497,822	23.7%
Unearmarked funds from 2014 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	511,600	8.1%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements	1,037,800	16.4%
Subtotal XB funds	**6,322,462**	**33.8%**
TOTAL RB + XB funds	**18,690,862**	**100.0%**

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

	2014	
**Earmarked funds for specific mandates	amount in US$	% of total
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - CPR Section	664,787	44.4%
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - ESCR Section	374,953	25.0%
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - Groups in Focus Section	458,082	30.6%
Total	**1,497,822**	**100.0%**

Funds administered by OHCHR

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities at headquarters and in the field are channelled and managed through 10 trust funds. This chapter provides a short description of each of these funds and provides information on the voluntary contributions received in 2014 which sustain the funds. Additional financial information related to the funds can be found in the statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure for 2014 (on page 75). In addition, this chapter includes the description of three small funds managed by OHCHR that are not trust funds as per the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. These small funds are the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Contingency Fund and the 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.

United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General in 1993 to cover contributions intended to support the substantive work programme of the then Centre for Human Rights and supplement existing regular budget resources. Since then, the Trust Fund has been used as a general funding pool to support a wide range of OHCHR activities. It is the largest fund administered by OHCHR, through which 75.8 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds, including unearmarked funds, and 77 per cent of extrabutgetary expenditures were managed in 2014.

Detailed information on the activities implemented and the voluntary contributions managed through the Trust Fund are described in the chapters presented in the annexed CD.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC) was established by the Secretary-General in 1987 in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/83. The VFTC is the second largest trust fund administered by OHCHR and provides resources to national efforts that are focused on building a strong human rights framework, including through legal frameworks, effective national human rights institutions, independent judiciaries and vibrant civil society organizations.

Since 1993, a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, has provided administrative and operational guidance. In recent years, its role has evolved to include the provision of advice on policy orientation, strategies on technical cooperation at a broader programme level and a global vision on the work of the Fund. In 2013, the Board was entrusted by the Secretary-General to also serve as a Board of Trustees for the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. In 2014, the Board was composed of Ms. Marieclaire Acosta Urquidi, Ms. Lin Lim, Ms. Fatimata Mbaye, Mr. Chris Sidoti and Mr. Sozar Subari.

The Board meets twice a year, including by undertaking visits to the field, to review the programmes it supports; discuss thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and to brief Member States on its activities. The 39th and 40th sessions of the Board were held in Mexico and Geneva, respectively.

In 2014, the total expenditure of the VFTC amounted to US$20.2 million. Of the US$17.7 million it received in voluntary contributions, US$9.3 million was earmarked and US$8.4 million was allocated to the VFTC from unearmarked contributions to OHCHR. The gap of US$2.5 million at the end of 2014 was funded with earmarked funds from previous years. During the year, the Fund provided resources for technical cooperation projects working to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 30 regions, countries and territories. In particular,

support was given to 16 human rights advisers (Chad, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Caucasus (Georgia), Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Ukraine); eight human rights components of peace missions (Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Somalia and Sudan (Darfur)) and six country/stand-alone offices (Bolivia, Kosovo[2], Mauritania, Mexico, State of Palestine[3] and Togo).

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[2] Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

[3] Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

Through the VFTC, the Office facilitated efforts at the country level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices and contributed to the establishment and reinforcement of national capacities to adhere to these standards. Numerous programmes receiving support from the Fund also focused on strengthening the administration of justice and increasing capacities to promote gender equality and women's rights. In addition, under the newly established thematic priority on widening the democratic space, progress was reported in relation to improved engagement in the establishment and functioning of responsive national human rights institutions and the development and implementation of human rights education programmes. United Nations

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) Voluntary contributions in 2014		
Donor	**US$**	**Earmarking**
Finland	1,001,252	VFTC
Germany	1,069,519	VFTC
India	100,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	41,451	VFTC
Portugal	100,000	VFTC
Switzerland	1,578,947	VFTC
United States of America	1,250,000	VFTC
(a) Total contributions earmarked to VFTC	**5,141,168**	
Australia	87,260	Timor Leste
Belgium	133,690	Côte d'Ivoire
Estonia	37,360	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
European Commission	279,167	Bolivia *(strengthening the judiciary)*
France	68,776	Mauritania
Germany	622,665	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
	797,500	Palestine
Japan	15,000	Afghanistan
	120,000	Palestine
	15,000	Sri Lanka
Lithuania	24,783	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
Netherlands	100,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	47,554	Central African Republic *(support to women victims of human rights violations)*
Poland	48,211	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
Russian Federation	350,000	Russian Federation *(consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)*
Sweden	540,833	Kenya
Switzerland	550,000	oPt *(strengthening OHCHR oPt - legal advice, communication and monitoring in East Jerusalem)*
	200,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
Turkey	50,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
UNDP	9,000	Moldova
United States of America	87,124	Mexico *(strengthening institutional capacity)*
(b) Total contributions earmarked to specific projetcs	**4,183,923**	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	8,404,843	Unearmarked
(c) Total unearmarked funds	**8,404,843**	
TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)	**17,729,934**	

Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams noted that their human rights capacities were strengthened through the deployment of human rights advisers.

United Nations Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was established by the Secretary-General in 1976. The Trust Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to implement activities planned in the context of the First Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1982). It was also used to fund activities during the second and third decades to combat racism and racial discrimination (1983-1992 and 1994-2003, respectively) and to cover expenditures related to the 2001 World Conference and its Review Conference, which took place in Geneva in 2009. Since no further activities are planned under this Trust Fund and no new contributions have been received since 2009, and given that all pending obligations were fulfilled, the Trust Fund was closed in 2014.

United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

The United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia was established by the Secretary-General in 1992. The Trust Fund was set up as a financial mechanism, financed through voluntary contributions and administered by OHCHR, to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme to promote the understanding of and respect for human rights in Cambodia. Since then, it has been used to implement all of the activities of OHCHR's Office in Cambodia (detailed information on the activities carried out in Cambodia in 2014 can be found on page 215 of the CD). In 2014, the Trust Fund received US$849,652 in voluntary contributions.

Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Australia	87,260
Japan	120,000
Sweden	462,392
Switzerland	180,000
TOTAL	**849,652**

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism was established by the Secretary-General in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17, and is administered by OHCHR. The Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to provide: (a) funding for the travel to Geneva of official representatives of developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, to present their national reports, take part in the ensuing interactive dialogue and be involved in the adoption of the reports in the UPR Working Group sessions during which their countries are being considered; (b) funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries that are members of the Human Rights Council, but do not have a permanent mission in Geneva, in order to serve as a rapporteur (i.e., member of the 'troika'); and (c) training for Member States in the preparation of national reports. The Fund received US$10,000 in voluntary contributions in 2014.

As it did during the first UPR cycle, the Fund supported the participation of delegations in the sessions of the UPR Working Group, the UPR segment of the Council's plenary sessions and the field-based pre-session briefings. This assistance contributed to ensuring a 100 per cent participation rate up to the 20th session of the Working Group. In 2014, 15 of the 31 States that were eligible for the Fund's travel assistance took advantage of the opportunity, specifically: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Vanuatu and Yemen.

In July 2013, a briefing was held in Mauritius on the working methods of the Human Rights Council and the UPR, which specifically focused on the needs of small island developing States and least developed countries. In December 2014, a second briefing was organized in Morocco, which gathered together experts from 20 SIDS and LDCs.

In the course of 2014, OHCHR consolidated its partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which resulted in a series of regional briefings to parliaments on their role in the work of the Human Rights Council, and in particular the UPR process. In 2014, three seminars were held in Bucharest, Montevideo and Rabat, respectively. The seminars gathered together over 250 participants, including parliamentarians, members of civil society and national human rights institutions, to discuss the ways in which parliaments and other actors can assist authorities in fulfilling their international human rights obligations, including through voluntary pledges, commitments and the implementation of accepted recommendations. A fourth seminar was organized in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, in collaboration with the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, to enable francophone countries to share their experiences with follow-up measures undertaken in the context of the UPR.

UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Singapore	10,000
TOTAL	**10,000**

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review was established in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Fund supported a number of activities aimed at bringing about concrete results for the promotion and protection of human rights as a follow-up to UPR recommendations. This financial mechanism was established to provide, in conjunction with multilateral funding mechanisms, a source of

financial and technical assistance to help countries implement the recommendations emanating from the UPR, in consultation with and with the consent of the country concerned. In 2013, the Secretary-General appointed the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights to also serve as the Board of Trustees for the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review in light of the similar nature of their work and to ensure greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

In 2014, the Fund received US$490,441 in voluntary contributions. During the year, OHCHR pursued ongoing activities or undertook new activities to assist with the implementation of UPR outcomes in Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Vanuatu and Uganda. The Fund also supported the OHCHR Regional Office for South America through the hiring and deployment of human rights advisers to provide training on the UPR process, the integration of UPR recommendations in national strategies and the implementation of UPR recommendations in five countries of the region, namely Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay. The Fund also provided support to civil society organizations and national human rights institutions in North-East Asia to enable them to monitor the extent of implementation of the recommendations emanating from the UPR in their respective countries.

UN Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Germany	136,799
Kazakhstan	19,975
Norway	333,667
TOTAL	**490,441**

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

The 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 was established under Human Rights Council resolution 19/26 in order to enhance their institutional and human rights capacities through the provision of targeted training courses, travel assistance for delegates attending Council sessions and fellowship programmes. The terms of reference were approved in June 2013 and contributions began to arrive in the latter half of the year when activities were being conceived and planned for 2014.

In 2014, the Trust Fund received US$168,776 in voluntary contributions. Over the year, available resources enabled the Trust Fund to support the participation of representatives from Ethiopia, Madagascar, Maldives, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname and Vanuatu in three regular sessions of the Human Rights Council and organize induction programmes, in collaboration with UNITAR, for diplomats from LDCs who had recently arrived in Geneva. In addition, the Trust Fund financed two fellowships for representatives from Barbados and Tuvalu, for a period of three months in 2014, in order to promote their countries' increased understanding of and engagement with the work of the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary mechanisms.

Voluntary Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Ireland	68,776
Netherlands	100,000
TOTAL	**168,776**

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, established in 1985 by General Assembly resolution 40/131, supports the participation of indigenous peoples in the sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies. The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General and acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. In 2014, the Board was composed of Ms. Joenia Batista de Carvalho, Mr. Kenneth Deer, Ms. Dalee Sambo Dorough, Mr. Legborsi Saro Pyagbara and Mr. Limbu Shankar.

Indigenous peoples have historically faced gross violations of their human rights. In many instances, they remain among the poorest and most vulnerable communities in the world. By making certain that indigenous peoples have the means to travel from their often poor and remote communities to UN meetings, where issues affecting them are discussed, the Fund ensures that indigenous peoples are able to raise their concerns and propose solutions in UN deliberations through their own voices.

In 2014, 64 grants were allocated to support the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities in: the 13th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; the seventh session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and in the sessions of the Human Rights Council, the UPR Working Group, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Fund also supported the participation of 105 representatives of indigenous peoples in the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and its preparatory process, thereby contributing to robust participation of indigenous peoples in this landmark event for the advancement of the rights of indigenous peoples.

The Fund seeks to increase the capacity of indigenous peoples to effectively participate in UN meetings. In 2014, for example, the Fund organized four human rights training modules in Geneva and in New York. Moreover, in cooperation with NGO partners, the Fund provided assistance that enabled

the indigenous peoples' representatives to target their advocacy, make constructive interventions tailored to each session and contribute to the implementation of the recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms and to the national-level implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In 2014, the Fund received US$630,501 from 14 Member States.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Algeria	5,000
Argentina	10,000
Australia	130,890
Chile	5,000
Denmark	231,225
Estonia	12,706
Finland	26,350
Holy See	2,839
Mexico	26,355
Mongolia	4,985
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	150,150
Peru	5,000
Turkey	10,000
TOTAL	**630,501**

Humanitarian Funds

OHCHR provides Secretariat support to two grant-making funds, namely the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, known as the OHCHR humanitarian funds. The humanitarian funds were each established by a resolution of the General Assembly with the purpose of providing direct assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights had been violated in the context of torture and contemporary forms of slavery, respectively. They do so by awarding grants to civil society organizations that provide humanitarian, medical, psychological, social and legal aid to victims. These funds, which are financed through voluntary contributions, are formally administered by the Secretary-General, who acts on the advice of a Board of Trustees that distributes the grants in accordance with the

mandates of the funds. In 2014, 26 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to these funds for a total of almost US$10 million. Contributions to these funds are not used to support OHCHR's wider work.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture

The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, which is composed of five members. The Board's mandate is to advise the Secretary-General on the management of the Fund and it meets twice a year to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and make recommendations on grants. In 2014, the Board was composed of Mr. Morad El-Shazly, Ms. Maria Cristina de Mendonca, Ms. Anastasia Pinto, Mr. Adam Bodnar and Ms. Mercedes Doretti. At the end of 2014, Mercedes Doretti was replaced by Ms. Gaby Oré-Aguilar.

The 39th session of the Board took place in March. The Board of Trustees identified five guiding principles as the basis upon which to articulate its renewed vision and corresponding funding formula that is anticipated to be achieved over the next three years, including: increased competitiveness in the yearly review of projects through a new competitive framework within which project proposals will be evaluated, taking into account the merit of the proposal, the context/needs and the number of years of support already received by the Fund; progressive implementation of the new vision with identified targets that are to be progressively achieved by 2017; improved transparency vis-à-vis the Fund's beneficiaries and stakeholders with regard to the new measures and targets; emphasis on more quality and less quantity (in terms of the number of projects managed on a yearly basis); and focused priority-setting by the Board through a cyclical determination of geographic and thematic priorities.

The Board also adopted a new mission statement which reiterates the Fund's original mandate and good practices and indicates its future orientations. More specifically, the mission statement recalls that the Fund has a universal outreach and impartial mandate; is a tool to promote and address accountability; and promotes a victim-centred approach aimed at making a difference at the individual level. Looking ahead, the Fund will provide time-bound and strategic support to grantees on a competitive basis and will ensure

a more balanced distribution of resources in line with today's geographic and thematic priorities by allocating a greater proportion of resources to projects that are addressing new and emergency situations. Finally, the mission statement emphasizes the synergies and complementarity between the Fund and OHCHR and torture-related programmes and mechanisms.

In 2014, the Fund awarded and monitored the implementation of 264 projects for direct assistance (for a total of US$6.84 million), four projects related to training and seminars (for a total of US$20,000), and eight emergency grants approved through the inter-sessional procedure to respond to the plight of Syrian torture victims fleeing into Jordan and Lebanon and to meet the pressing needs of victims in specific contexts, such as the crises in the Central African Republic, Mali and Ukraine. A number of outreach tools were also produced, including information leaflets and brochures, an updated webpage and two short videos showcasing the work of the Fund in relation to victims of torture fleeing from Syria and on persons with albinism in Tanzania.

At its 40th session in October, the Board recommended the award of 190 grants in 2015, for a total of US$6.34 million (against approximately US$15 million in requests), for projects providing direct assistance to victims of torture and their families, as well as capacity-building in more than 80 countries. The Board also recommended setting aside a record amount of US$1 million to be disbursed inter-sessionally in 2015 to support emergency and capacity-building projects.

In 2014, the Fund received US$9,254,254 million in voluntary contributions from 22 donors. The Board estimates that the Fund would require US$12 million annually to enable it to provide adequate assistance to already identified victims and ensure a prompt response to emergency and new assistance requests.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	US$
Algeria	5,000
Andorra	13,755
Austria	59,289
Chile	10,000
Czech Republic	9,079
Denmark	530,129
Egypt	10,000
Finland	348,692
Germany	1,512,054
Holy See	1,839
India	25,000
Ireland	116,919
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	25,907
Luxembourg	12,195
Mexico	5,000
Netherlands	50,000
Norway	133,467
Peru	1,850
Turkey	10,000
United Arab Emirates	10,000
United States of America	6,350,000
Individual donors	4,080
TOTAL	9,254,254

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, established in 1991 by General Assembly resolution 46/122, provides financial support to NGOs that are assisting victims of contemporary forms of slavery to obtain assistance and redress. Modern forms of slavery include serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widows and sale of wives as well as other forms of slavery, many of which are brought to light on a regular basis. The Fund's victim-oriented approach has enabled it to channel funds to those most in need of assistance such as vulnerable groups in society, including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, the majority of whom are women and children. Projects undertaken with the support of the Trust Fund include those related

to the provision of housing and emergency shelter, legal assistance at the national and regional levels, psychosocial support, food, medical care, vocational training and income-generating activities for victims of contemporary forms of slavery.

The Trust Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants. In 2014, the Board was composed of Ms. Asma Jahangir, Mr. Mike Dottridge, Mr. George Omona, Ms. Nevena Vuckovic Sahovic and Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto.

During its 19th session in November, the Board of Trustees recommended the awarding of 44 grants in 35 countries for a total amount of US$588,900, thereby providing direct assistance to over 29,000 victims. A number of outreach tools were also produced at the session, including flyers and a brochure highlighting the personal stories of some of the victims who had recently been assisted with the support of the Fund, showcasing their resilience and the long path of rehabilitation.

In 2014, the Trust Fund received US$683,006 from 11 Member States. The Board estimates that the Trust Fund requires a minimum of US$2 million annually in order to meaningfully fulfil its mandate.

UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	US$
Australia	174,520
Germany	341,997
Greece	25,031
Holy See	1,839
India	25,000
Luxembourg	12,392
Netherlands	50,000
Portugal	6,227
Qatar	10,000
Turkey	6,000
United Arab Emirates	30,000
TOTAL	683,006

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by the General Assembly on December 2002 and entered into force in June 2006. The OP-CAT created a two-pillar system, at the international and national levels, designed to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment in places where persons may be deprived of their liberty. At the international level, it established the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in operation since February 2007. The SPT is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and provide assistance and advice to both States Parties and National Preventive Mechanisms. In addition, the SPT cooperates with relevant UN organs and mechanisms and international, regional and national institutions or organizations to prevent torture.

The Special Fund was established by article 26 of the OP-CAT to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the SPT after a visit to a State Party, as well as education programmes for NPMs. The Fund is administered by OHCHR in conformity with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the relevant policies and procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General. Applications for grants can be submitted for projects designed to implement recommendations of the SPT, provided that they are contained in a report that has been made public on the request of the State Party. Applications may be submitted by States Parties, NPMs, NHRIs that are compliant with the Paris Principles and NGOs, on the condition that the proposed projects are implemented in cooperation with States Parties or NPMs.

Since it became operational in 2012, the Fund has supported a total of 21 projects in six States across three regions, including the training of more than 1,000 people in techniques and methodology related to the prevention of torture. The Fund has enabled a variety of technical cooperation projects worldwide, with the aim of establishing or consolidating NPMs, training the judiciary and law enforcement personnel and developing manuals and dissemination materials on the rights of persons in detention. In 2014, seven grants were awarded to projects aimed at implementing recommendations made by the

Subcommittee in six eligible States (Benin, Brazil, Honduras, Maldives, Mexico and Paraguay) for a total of US$198,108. As of the end of 2014, thematic priorities have been identified for each eligible country to enhance the projects' contribution to implementing the recommendations made by the SPT.

In 2014, the Fund received US$287,957 in voluntary contributions. It is estimated that the Special Fund requires US$1.4 million annually in order to support an average of 20 projects each year.

OP-CAT Special Fund Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Argentina	10,000
Czech Republic	9,079
Germany	218,878
Netherlands	50,000
TOTAL	**287,957**

Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism that was established in 2006 to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner and, in particular to respond to human rights emergencies through the rapid deployment of human rights personnel and the provision of necessary logistical support. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to maintain approximately US$1 million in funds at any given point in time. Cash advances are drawn from the Fund to allow rapid response activities to take place immediately without administrative delays. When funding is subsequently received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the inception of the Fund, OHCHR's capacity to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

In 2014, OHCHR used its Contingency Fund to deploy staff to the following countries or regions in light of deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations:

▶ Ukraine, to monitor the human rights situation in the context of political and other related developments in the country;
▶ Central African Republic, to gather and assess information on alleged human rights violations

and breaches of international humanitarian law committed by all parties and conduct operational and logistical preparation for the deployment of the Commission of Inquiry;
▶ Philippines, to contribute to the UN response to Typhoon Haiyan; and
▶ Thailand, to monitor the human rights situation before and after the February 2014 elections.

In 2014, two donors provided a total of US$154,852 for the Fund. As of December, US$245,568 had been disbursed or committed to the above-mentioned activities. As a result, the balance stood at US$704,930 at the end of 2014.

Contingency Fund Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
France	123,796
United Kingdom	31,056
TOTAL	**154,852**

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

The 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 was created by Human Rights Council decision 24/118 of 27 September 2013. It aims to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders and to give priority to the participation of local or national-level NGOs that are active in relevant fields, with particular attention being paid to participants from LDCs, in the annual meetings of the three forums. The Special Fund became operational soon after the first contributions were received in 2014.

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 Voluntary contributions in 2014	
Donor	**US$**
Austria	13,175
Russian Federation	50,000
TOTAL	**63,175**

Donor Profiles

Governments

Albania

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 3,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,000

Donor ranking: 73/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 52/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%
unearmarked funds   earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds   earmarked funds
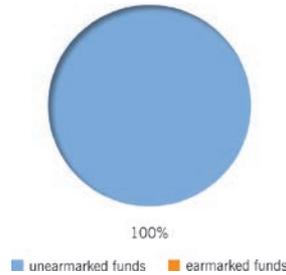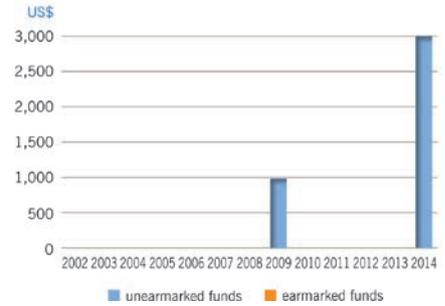
Algeria

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 60/74

Donor ranking per capita: 59/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%
unearmarked funds   earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds   earmarked funds
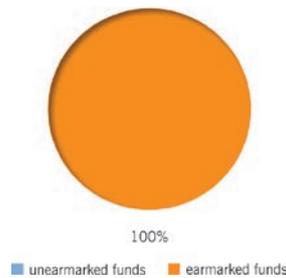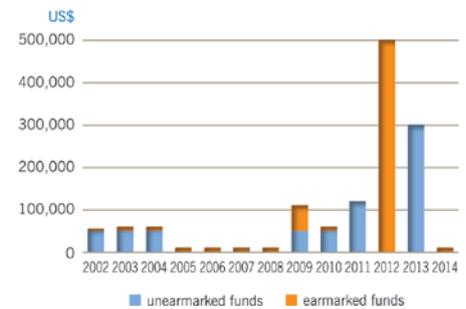
Andorra

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 13,755

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 57/74

Donor ranking per capita: 13/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%
unearmarked funds   earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds   earmarked funds
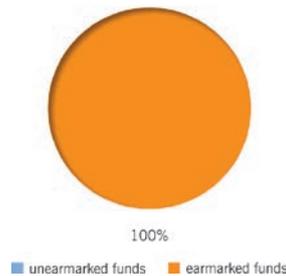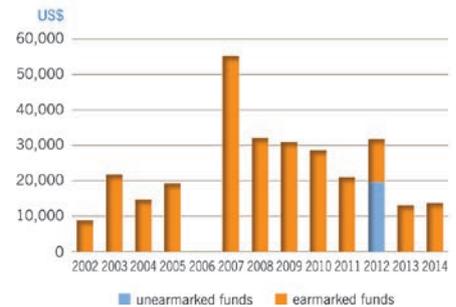
Argentina

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 150,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 34/74

Donor ranking per capita: 39/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%
unearmarked funds   earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds   earmarked funds
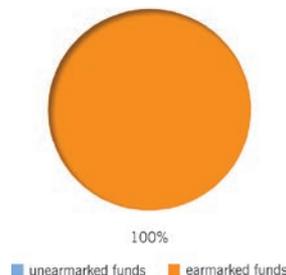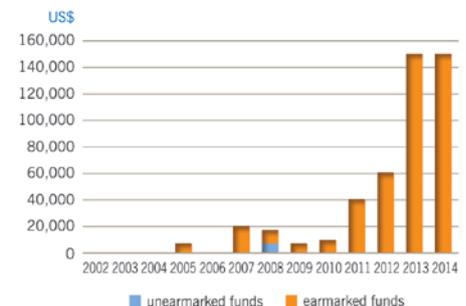
Armenia

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 7,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,500

Donor ranking: 67/74

Donor ranking per capita: 42/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

33%

67%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
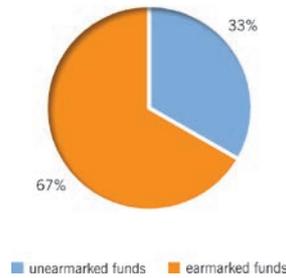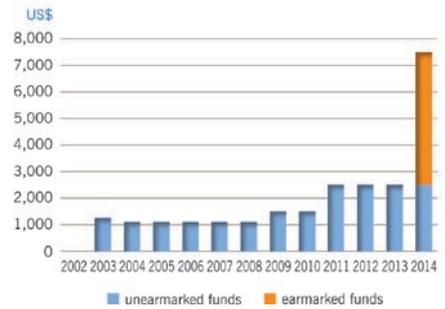
Australia

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 2,312,391

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,650,000 (AUD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 15/74

Donor ranking per capita: 17/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
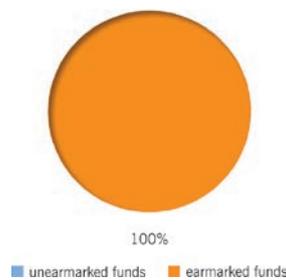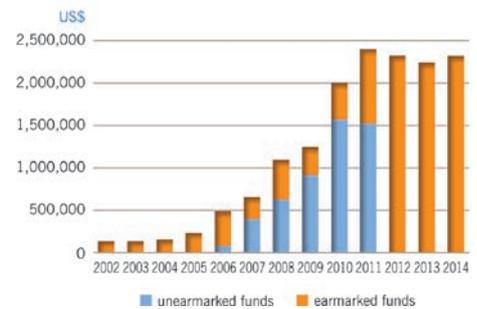
Austria

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 125,165

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 95,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 38/74

Donor ranking per capita: 27/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
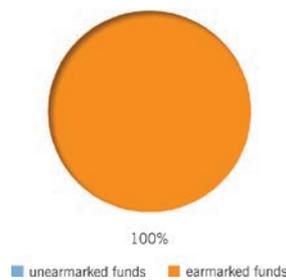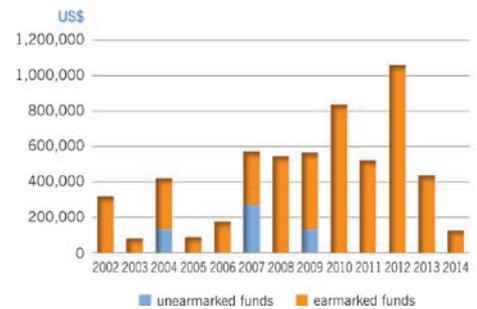
Azerbaijan

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

Donor ranking: 60/74

Donor ranking per capita: 49/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
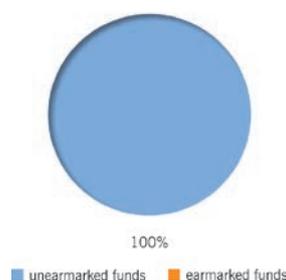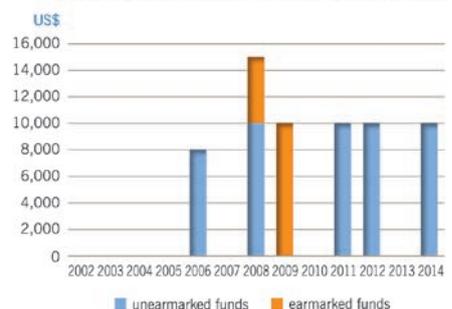
Bahrain

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 250,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 250,000

Donor ranking: 26/74

Donor ranking per capita: 12/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
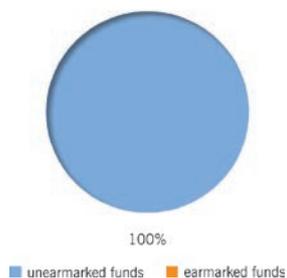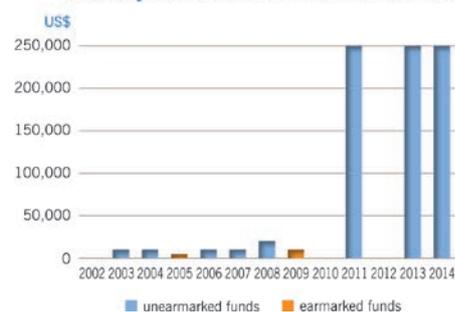
Belgium

**Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD:** 1,638,208

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,200,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,103,448

Donor ranking: 18/74

Donor ranking per capita: 14/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

33%

67%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
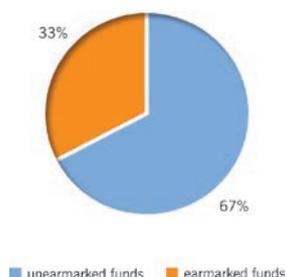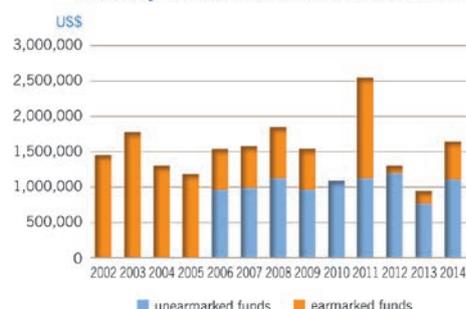
Bulgaria

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 8,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 8,000

Donor ranking: 66/74

Donor ranking per capita: 48/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
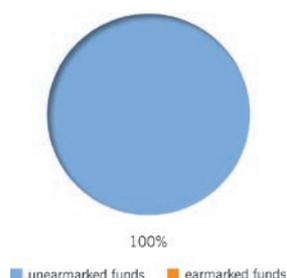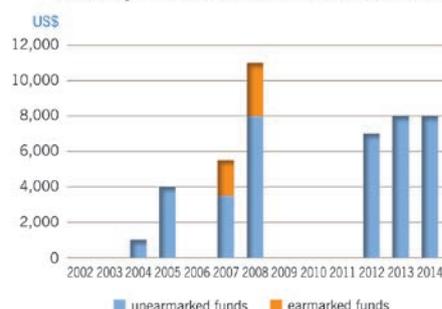
Canada

**Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD:** 2,014,099

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,000,000 (CAD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 16/74

Donor ranking per capita: 20/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
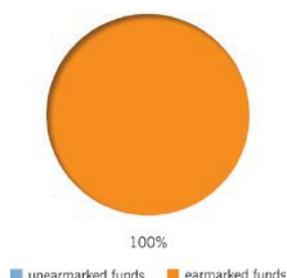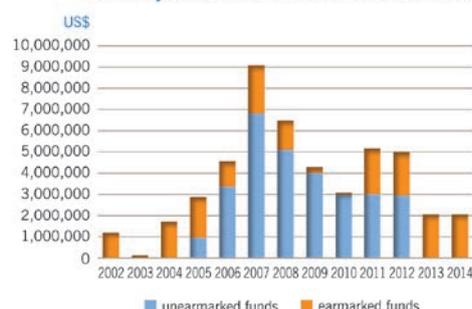
Chile

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 54/74

Donor ranking per capita: 53/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
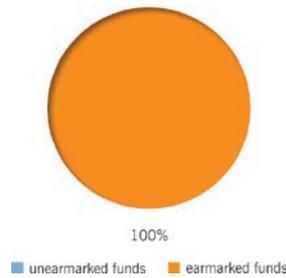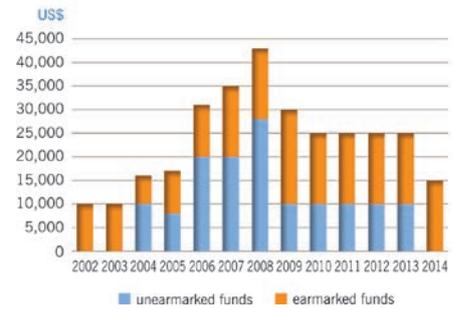
China

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 800,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 21/74

Donor ranking per capita: 56/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
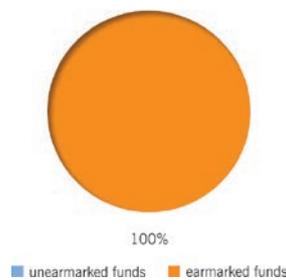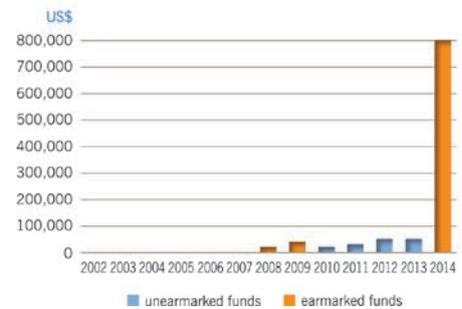
Costa Rica

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 8,822

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 8,822

Donor ranking: 65/74

Donor ranking per capita: 47/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
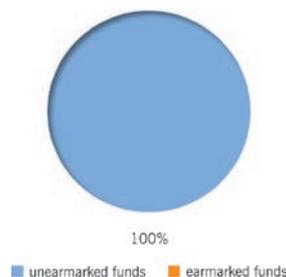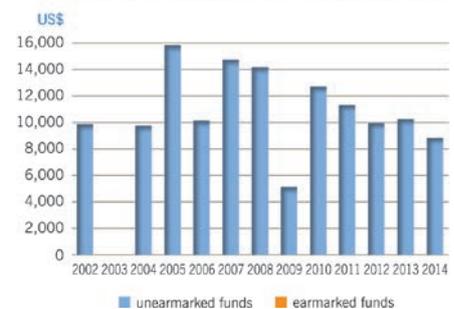
Cyprus

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 12,487

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 12,100 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 12,487

Donor ranking: 59/74

Donor ranking per capita: 29/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
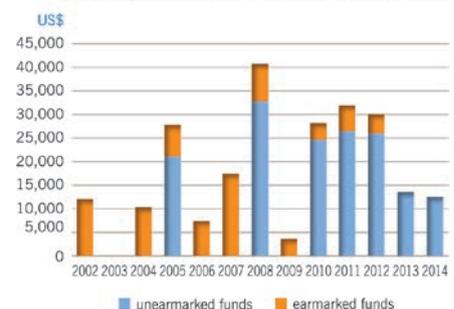
Czech Republic

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 73,632

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 59,420.92 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 55,475

Donor ranking: 44/74

Donor ranking per capita: 34/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

25%

75%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
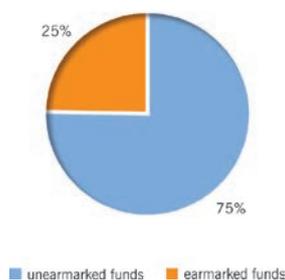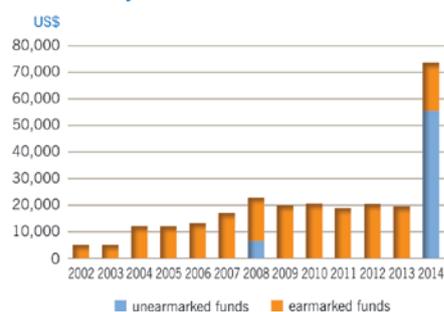
Denmark

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 5,705,651

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 32,200,000 (DKK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,771,161

Donor ranking: 9/74

Donor ranking per capita: 4/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

16%

84%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
6,000,000
5,000,000
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
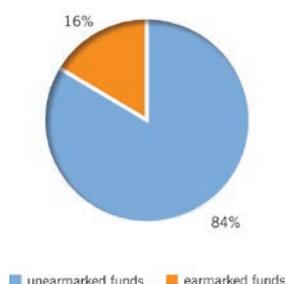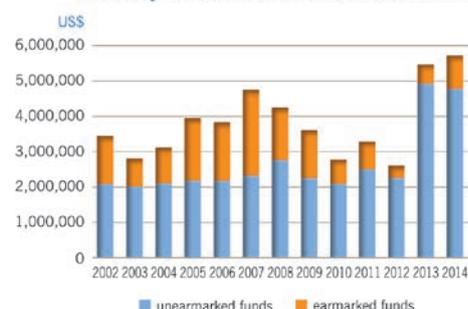
Egypt

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,000

Donor ranking: 54/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 61/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

33%

67%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
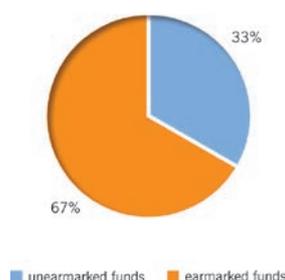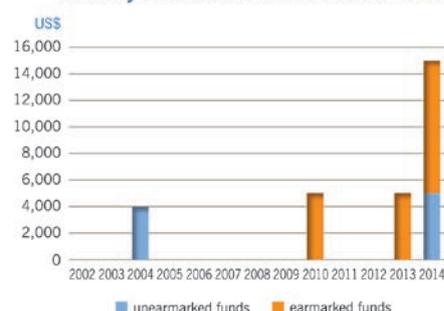
Estonia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD:** 88,186

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 70,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 38,119

Donor ranking: 43/74

Donor ranking per capita: 19/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

43%

57%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
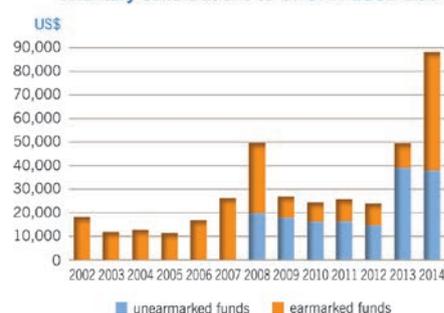
Finland

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 3,100,676

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,384,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,470,588

Donor ranking: 10/74

Donor ranking per capita: 8/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

47%

53%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
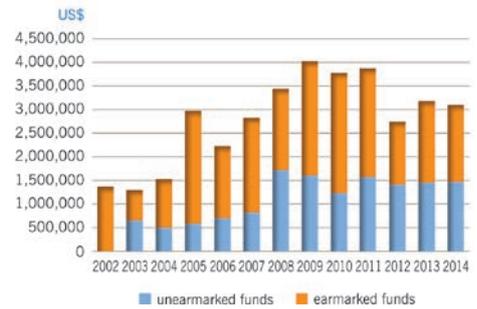
France

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 3,026,135

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,200,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,118,294

Donor ranking: 11/74

Donor ranking per capita: 21/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

30%

70%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
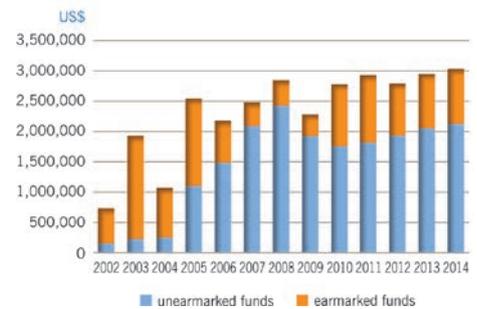
Germany

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 9,586,460

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 7,265,270 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 676,222

Donor ranking: 5/74

Donor ranking per capita: 15/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

7%

93%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
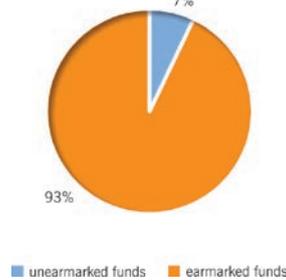
- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
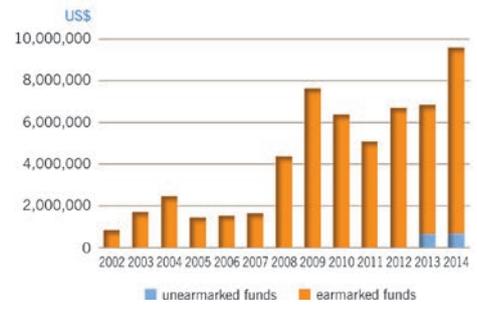
Greece

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 25,031

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 49/74

Donor ranking per capita: 44/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
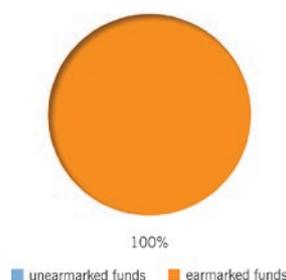
- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
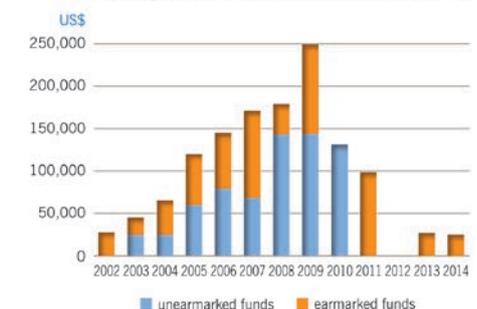
Holy See

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 6,517

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 68/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014


■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
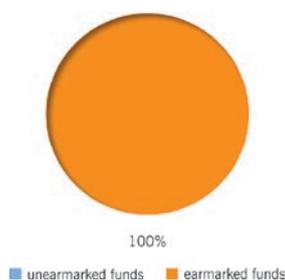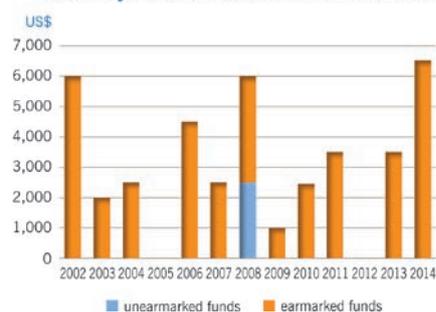
India

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 150,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 34/74

Donor ranking per capita: 63/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
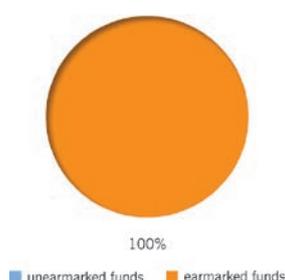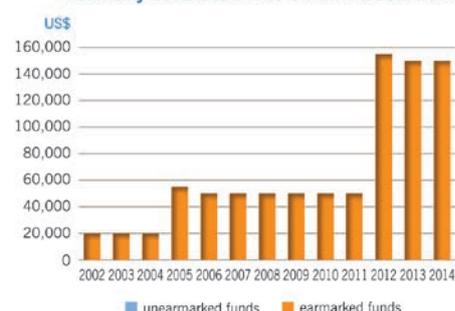
Indonesia

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

Donor ranking: 52/74

Donor ranking per capita: 64/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
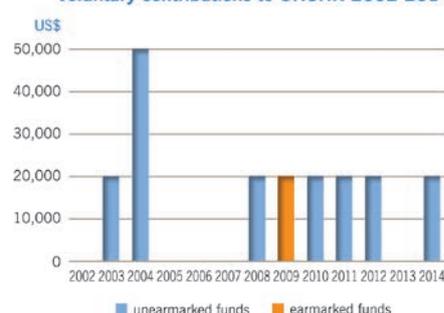
Ireland

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 2,930,178

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,131,500 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,565,337

Donor ranking: 13/74

Donor ranking per capita: 6/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

12%

88%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
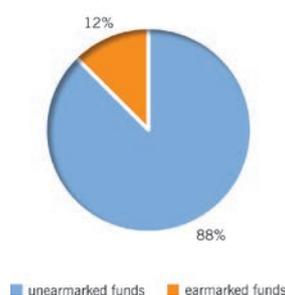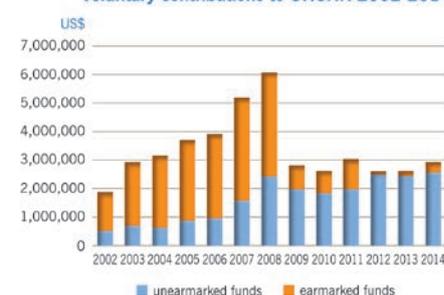
Italy

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 61,224

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 45,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 45/74

Donor ranking per capita: 51/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
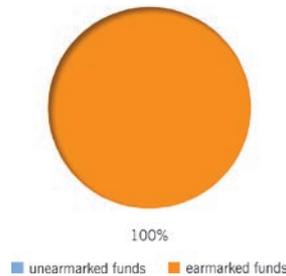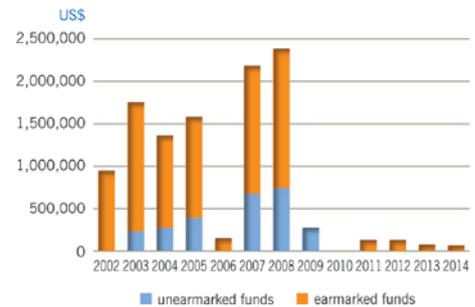
Japan

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 481,135

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 24/74

Donor ranking per capita: 38/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
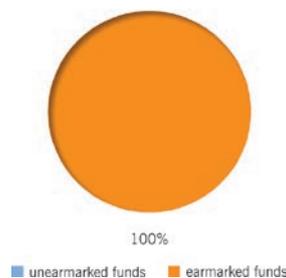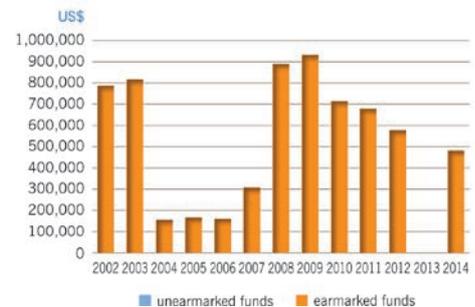
Kazakhstan

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 159,975

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 50,000

Donor ranking: 33/74

Donor ranking per capita: 32/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

31%

69%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
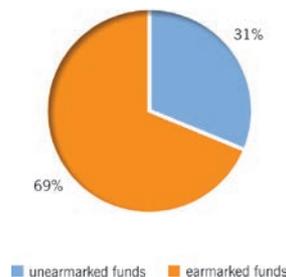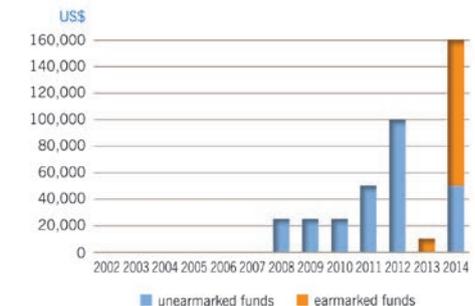
Korea, Rep. of

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 522,400

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 522,400

Donor ranking: 23/74

Donor ranking per capita: 30/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
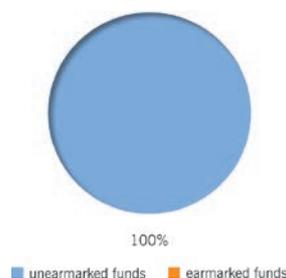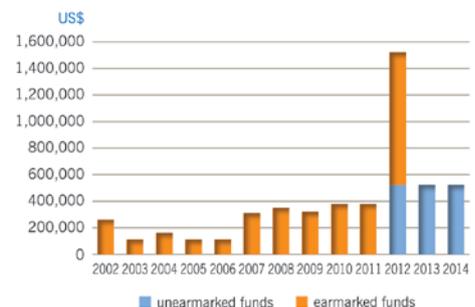
Kuwait

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 310,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 300,000

Donor ranking: 25/74

Donor ranking per capita: 18/65

Level of earmarking in 2014
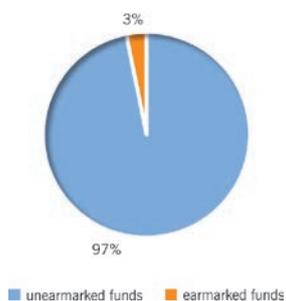
Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
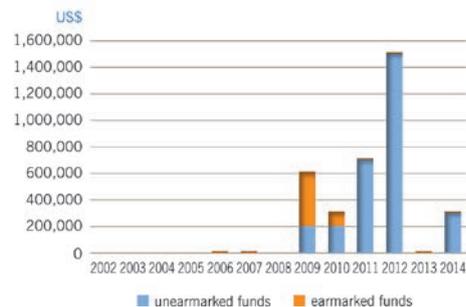
Latvia

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 12,516

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 12,516

Donor ranking: 58/74

Donor ranking per capita: 35/65

Level of earmarking in 2014



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
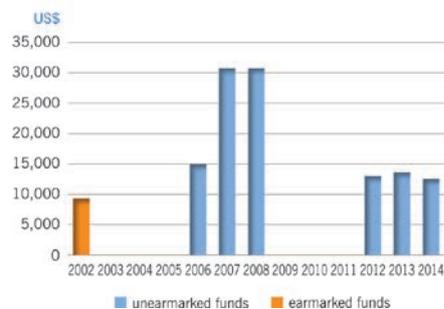
Lebanon

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 3,897

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,897

Donor ranking: 72/74

Donor ranking per capita: 55/65

Level of earmarking in 2014
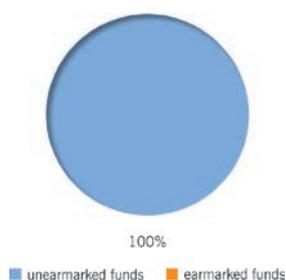
Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
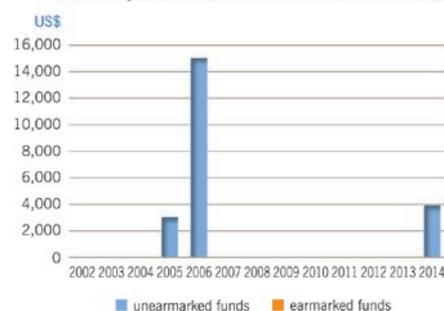
Liechtenstein

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 134,715

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 130,000 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 25,907

Donor ranking: 37/74

Donor ranking per capita: 1/65

Level of earmarking in 2014
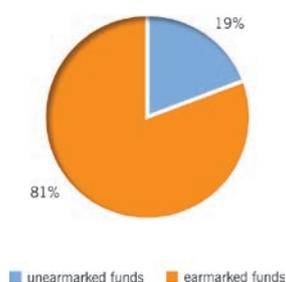
Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
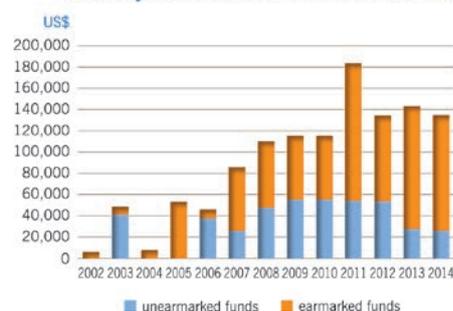
## Lithuania

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 24,783

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 50/74

Donor ranking per capita: 33/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
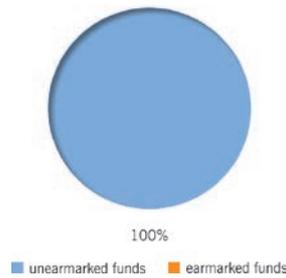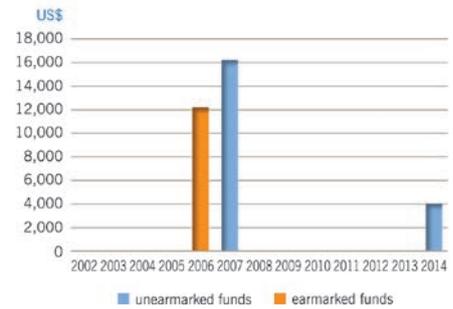
Luxembourg

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 167,090

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 125,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 142,503

Donor ranking: 32/74

Donor ranking per capita: 11/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

15%

85%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
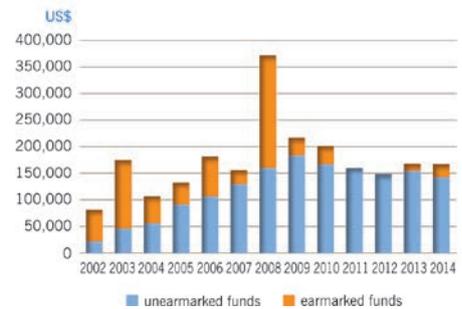
Mexico

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 246,355

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 215,000

Donor ranking: 27/74

Donor ranking per capita: 45/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

13%

87%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
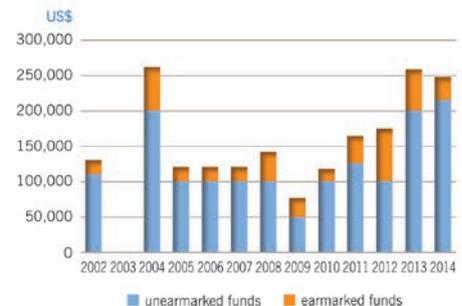
Monaco

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 27,586

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 27,586

Donor ranking: 48/74

Donor ranking per capita: 5/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
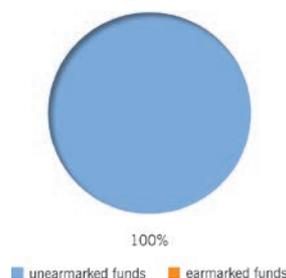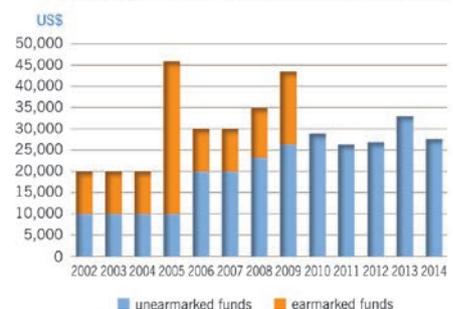
Mongolia

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 9,970

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,985

Donor ranking: 64/74

Donor ranking per capita: 40/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

50% — 50%

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds
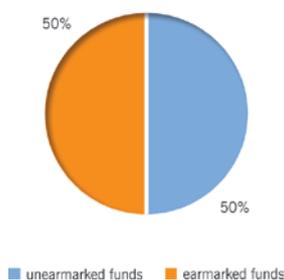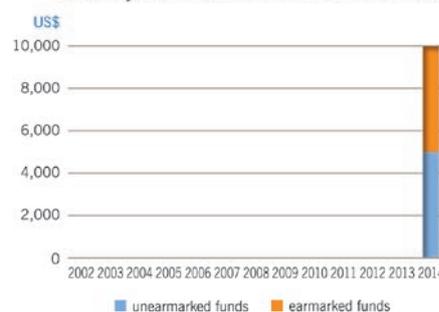
Morocco

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 1,000,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,000,000

Donor ranking: 19/74

Donor ranking per capita: 24/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds
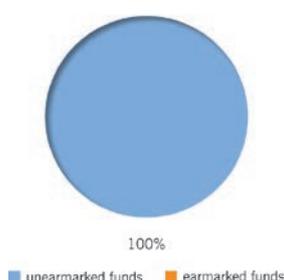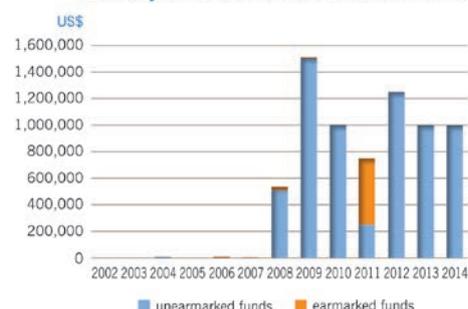
Netherlands

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 10,608,948

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 7,500,000 (EUR) + 526,0000 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 6,793,478

Donor ranking: 4/74

Donor ranking per capita: 7/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

36% — 64%

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds
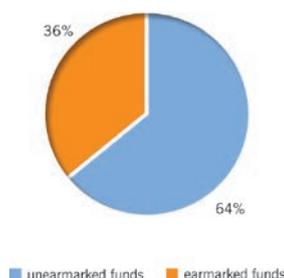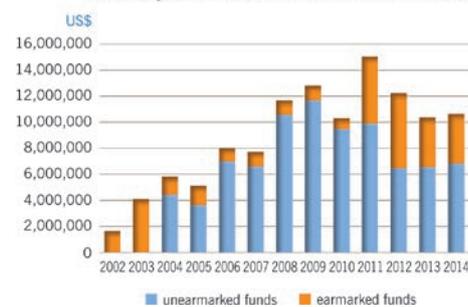
New Zealand

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 2,458,980

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 3,000,000 (NZD) + 10,000 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,448,980

Donor ranking: 14/74

Donor ranking per capita: 9/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

0.4% — 99.6%

unearmarked funds — earmarked funds
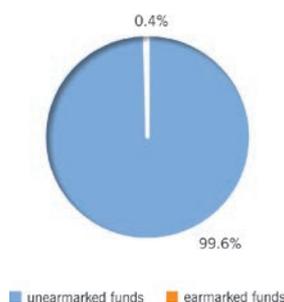
Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
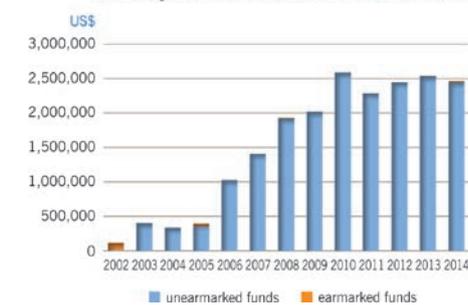
Nicaragua

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 5,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,000

Donor ranking: 69/74

Donor ranking per capita: 54/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
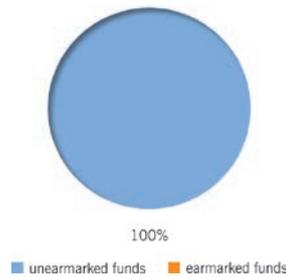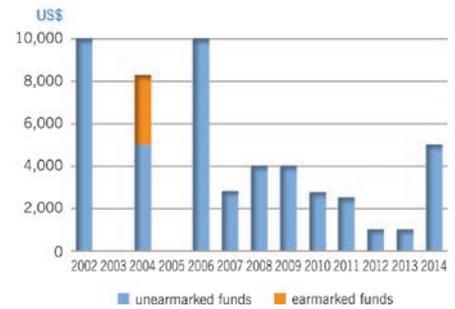
Norway

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 15,343,191

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 93,000,000 (NOK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,010,010

Donor ranking: 1/74

Donor ranking per capita: 2/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

35%

65%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
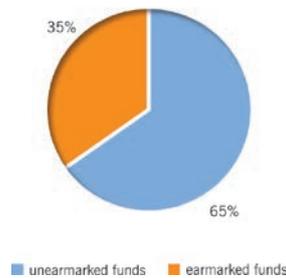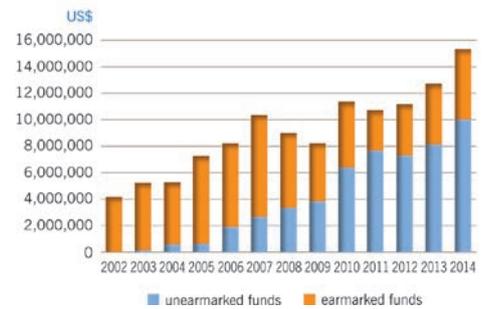
Oman

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 15,000

Donor ranking: 54/74

Donor ranking per capita: 37/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
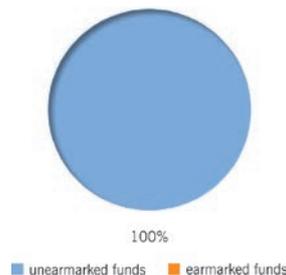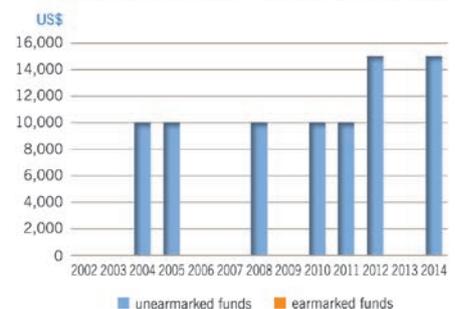
Pakistan

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 4,465

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,465

Donor ranking: 71/74

Donor ranking per capita: 65/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
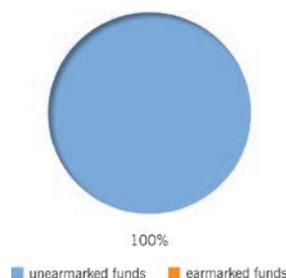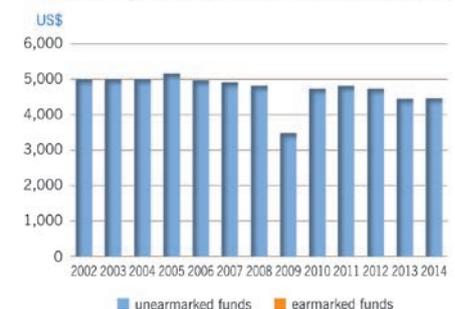
Paraguay

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 1,219

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 74/74

Donor ranking per capita: 62/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
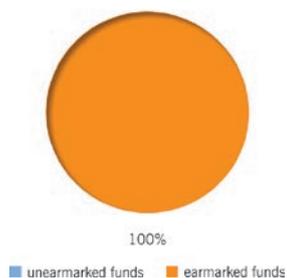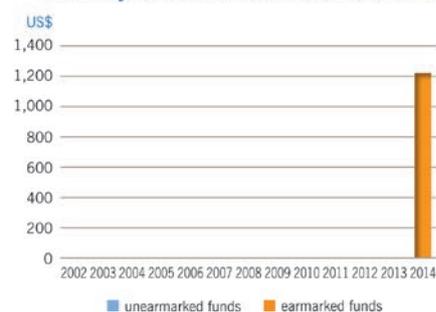
Peru

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 30,221

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 23,371

Donor ranking: 47/74

Donor ranking per capita: 50/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

23%

77%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
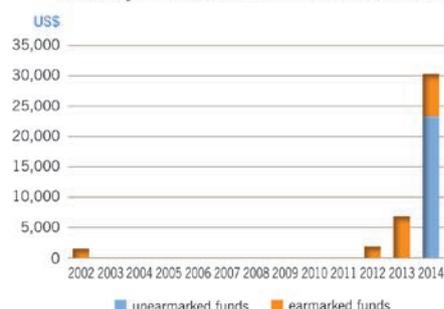
Poland

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 93,425

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 88,754 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 45,215

Donor ranking: 41/74

Donor ranking per capita: 43/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

52%

48%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
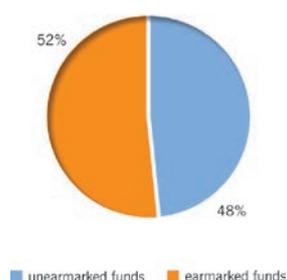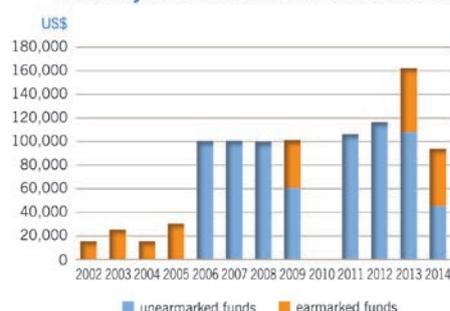
Portugal

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 206,227

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 100,000

Donor ranking: 29/74

Donor ranking per capita: 25/65

Level of earmarking in 2014
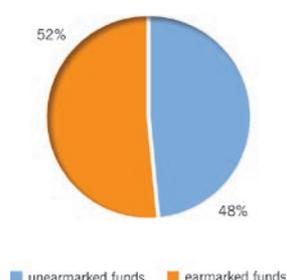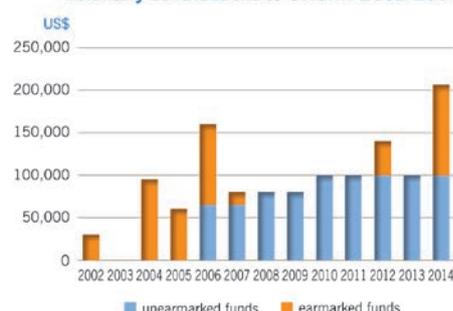
52%

48%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Qatar

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 60/74

Donor ranking per capita: 36/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
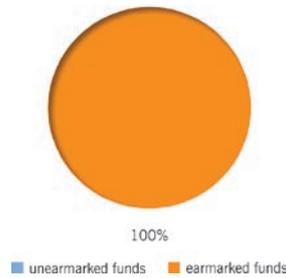
- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
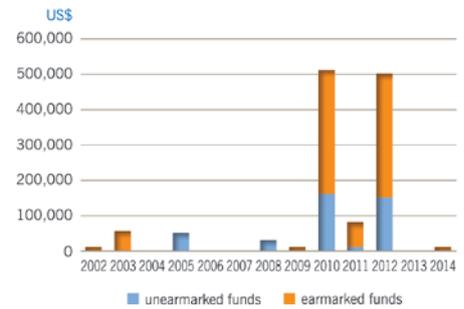
Russian Federation

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 2,000,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 500,000

Donor ranking: 17/74

Donor ranking per capita: 28/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

25%

75%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
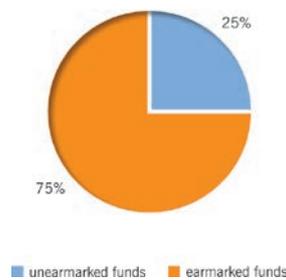
- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
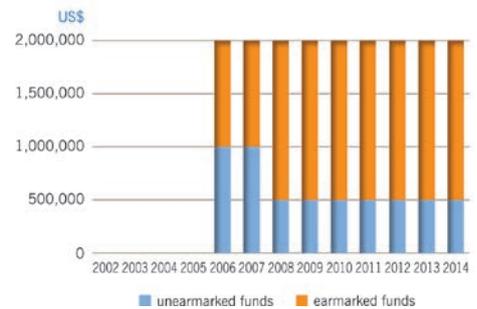
Saudi Arabia

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 1,000,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,000,000

Donor ranking: 19/74

Donor ranking per capita: 23/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
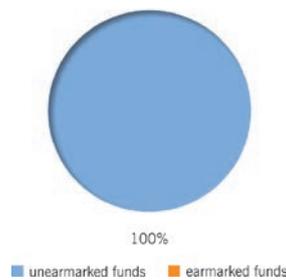
- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
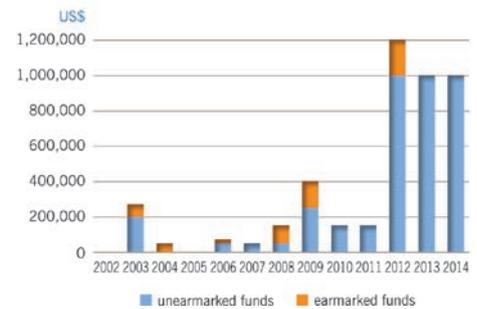
Singapore

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 60/74

Donor ranking per capita: 46/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
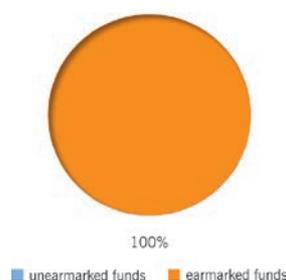
- unearmarked funds
- earmarked funds
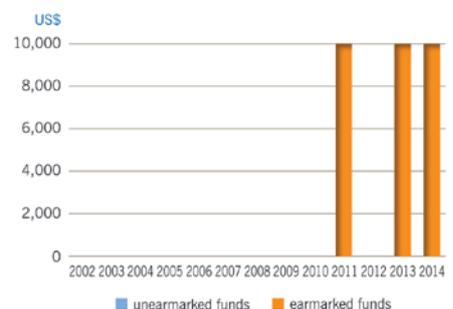
Spain

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 24,783

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 24,783

Donor ranking: 50/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 57/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
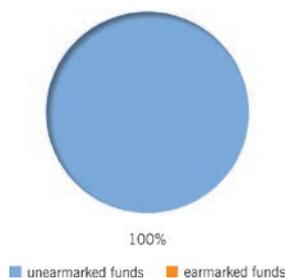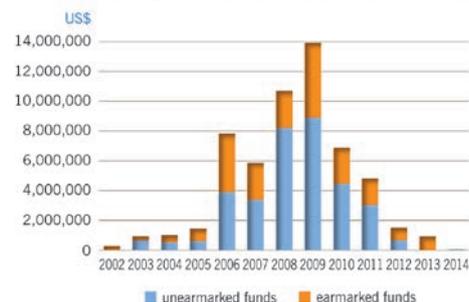
Sri Lanka

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 5,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,000

Donor ranking: 69/74

Donor ranking per capita: 60/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
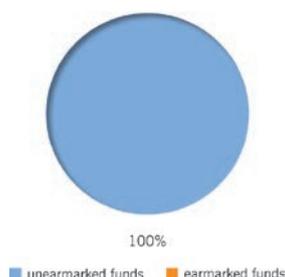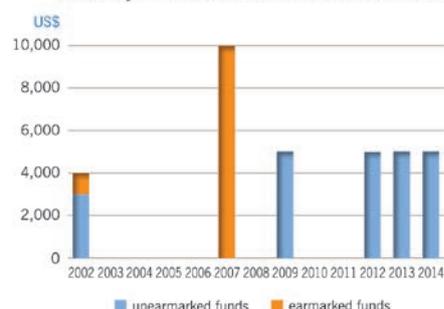
Sweden

**Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD:** 15,274,483

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 103,000,000 (SEK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 7,706,535

Donor ranking: 2/74

Donor ranking per capita: 3/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

50%

50%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
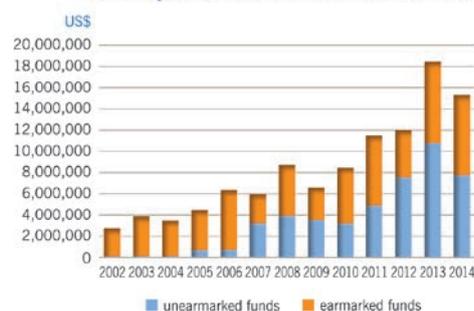
Switzerland

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 2,978,102

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,500,000 (CHF) + 1,349,495 (USD) + 37,500 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 12/74

Donor ranking per capita: 10/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
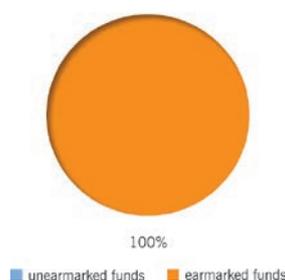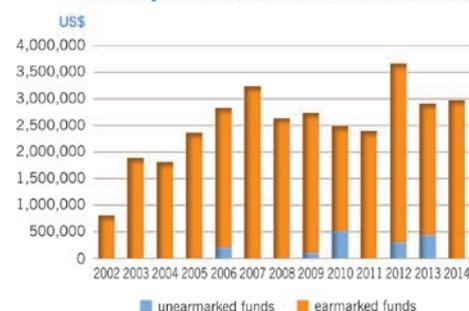
Thailand

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

Donor ranking: 52/74

Donor ranking per capita: 58/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
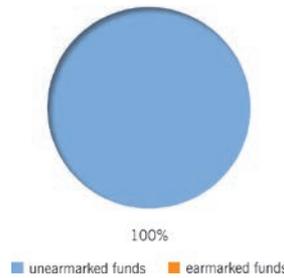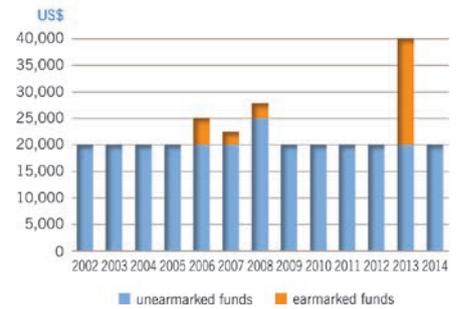
Turkey

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 196,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 120,000

Donor ranking: 31/74

Donor ranking per capita: 41/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

39%

61%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
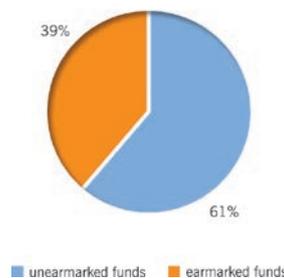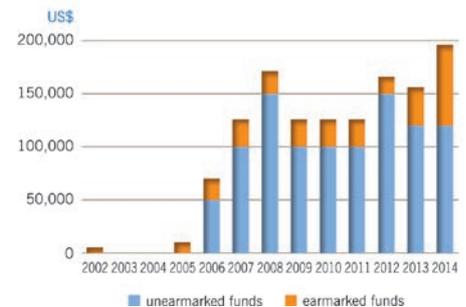
United Arab Emirates

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 90,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 50,000

Donor ranking: 42/74

Donor ranking per capita: 31/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

44%

56%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
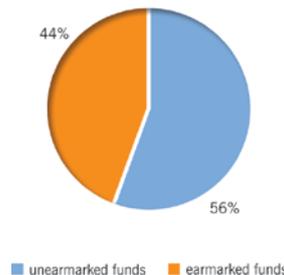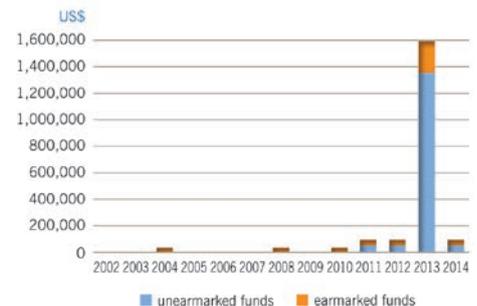
United Kingdom

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 6,783,678

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 4,198,362 (GBP)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,993,610

Donor ranking: 8/74

Donor ranking per capita: 16/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

41%

59%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
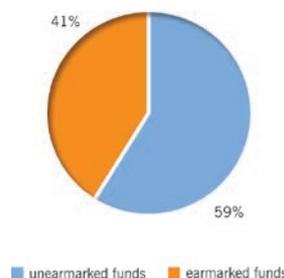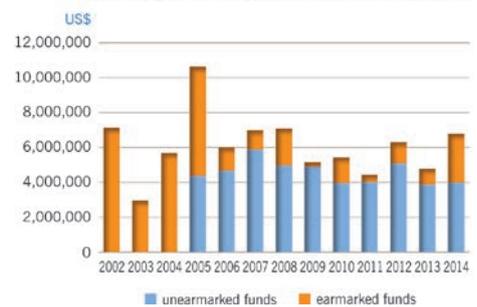
United States of America

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 14,132,626

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,500,000

Donor ranking: 3/74

Donor ranking per capita: 22/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

39%

61%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
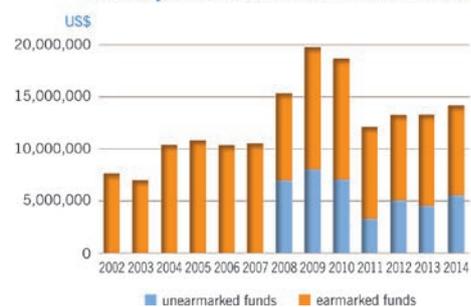
Uruguay

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 60,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 60,000

Donor ranking: 46/74

Donor ranking per capita: 26/65

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

■ unearmarked funds ■ earmarked funds
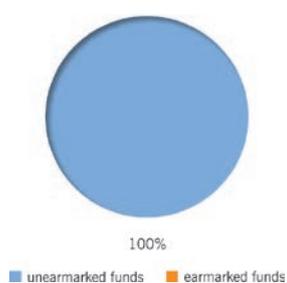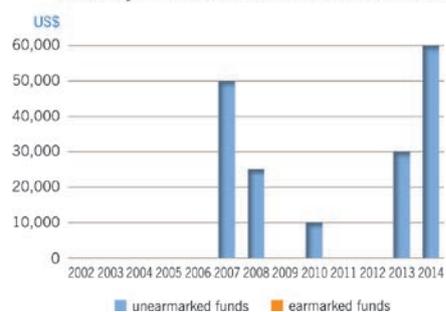
Intergovernmental Organizations

European Commission

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 7,670,133

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 6,044,193 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,822,082

Donor ranking: 7/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
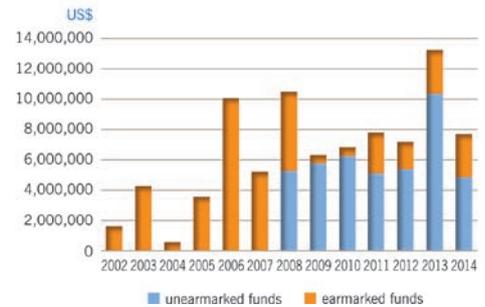
International Labour Organization

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 146,375

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 36/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014
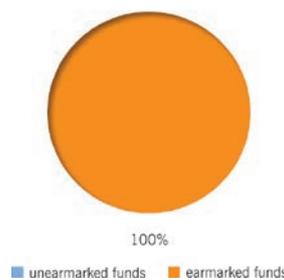
Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
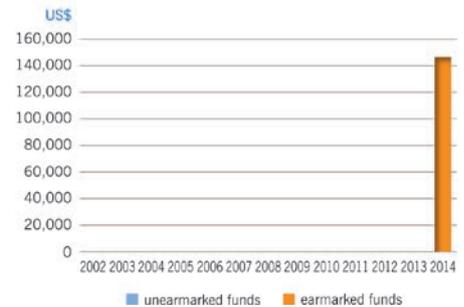
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 783,497

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 22/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014
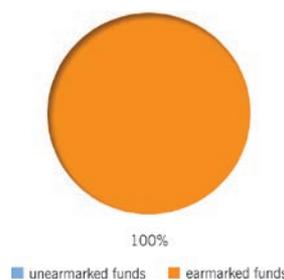
Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
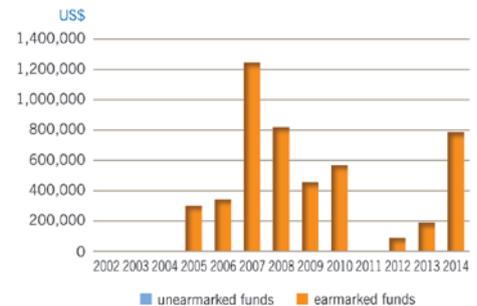
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 201,968

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 149,630 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

Donor ranking: 30/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014
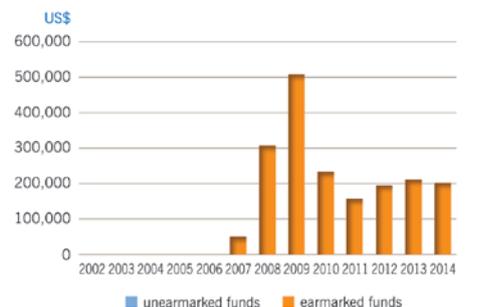
## United Nations Development Programme

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 7,867,241

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 6/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds
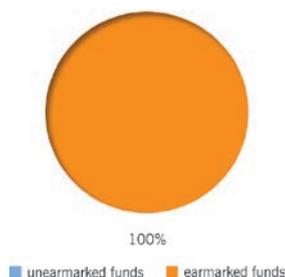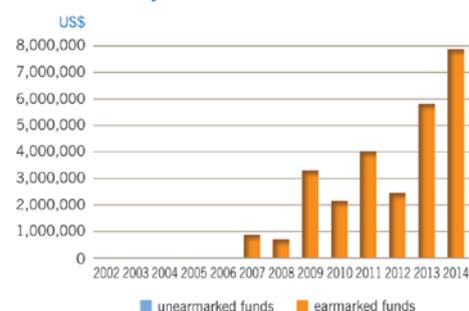
Other Donors


Education Above All

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 224,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 28/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds
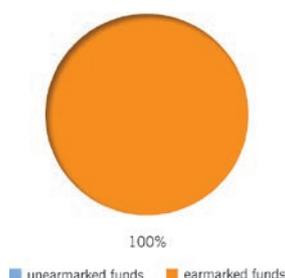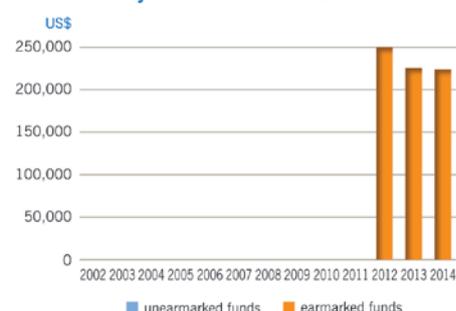
Ford Foundation

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 99,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 40/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds
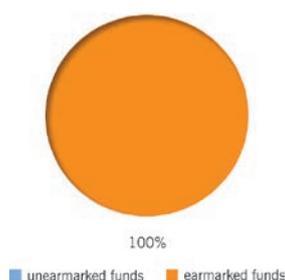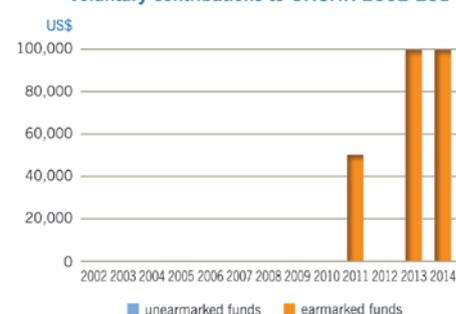
National Human Rights Committee of Qatar

Total voluntary contribution in 2014, in USD: 120,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 39/74

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2014

100%

☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2014

US$
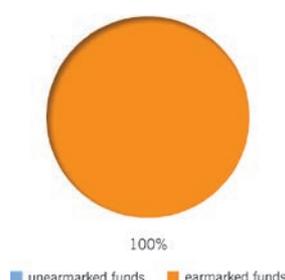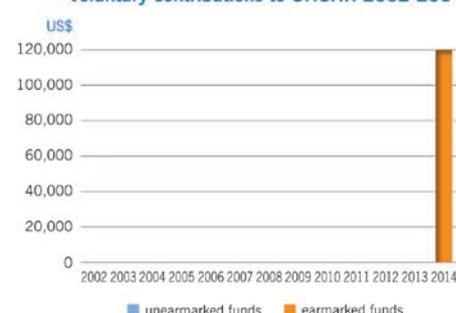
☐ unearmarked funds ☐ earmarked funds

Annex I: OHCHR's theory of change and results' framework

Theory of change

OHCHR's theory of change explains the intermediate results that the Office intends to contribute to in the pursuit of its long-term goal – all human rights for all. It articulates the rationale for the selection of those results and describes the Office's overall strategy to achieve them, which includes strategic interventions and the means by which those interventions are undertaken. For more information on OHCHR's theory of change please refer to the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.

All human rights for all

CHANGES RESPONDING TO GAPS IDENTIFIED BY INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS	Rights-holders claim their rights	Duty-bearers comply with their human rights obligations	
	Participation [EA5]	Compliance of laws, policies and institutions [EA1]	National Protection Systems
		Ratification [EA2]	
		Accountability [EA3]	
		Discrimination [EA4]	
	Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms [EA7]	State engagement with human rights mechanisms [EA6]	International Protection Systems
		International/regional laws and institutions [EA8]	
		Coherence among human rights mechanisms [EA9]	
	Responsiveness of the international community [EA10]		Involvement of other actors
	Human rights mainstreamed within the UN [EA11]		

Standard setting	Monitoring and reporting	Technical cooperation and advisory services	Advocacy and awareness-raising	Building partnerships

International Human Rights Mechanisms	Field presences	Headquarters

Global and Thematic Expected Accomplishments

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms	
RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	**DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS**
	[EA2] ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations, with a focus on instruments and regions with low ratification rates, including Optional Protocols
[EA7] ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies	**[EA6]** ▶ Establishment of participatory standing national coordinating bodies on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms
	[EA8] ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
	[EA9] ▶ Enhanced synergies, complementarity and coherence within and between human rights mechanisms
[EA10] ▶ Early warning functions of human rights mechanisms are enhanced ▶ Increased interventions of the international community to promote and protect civil society actors, including against reprisals	
[EA11] ▶ Enhanced systematic engagement by UNCTs with international human rights mechanisms	

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
[EA5] ▶ National human rights institutions and civil society create and support participatory mechanisms to enhance equality and counter discrimination ▶ Increased and effective use of national protection systems by individuals and groups faced with discrimination	**[EA1]** ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors ▶ State agents and political and faith-based actors increasingly comply with human rights standards related to public freedoms and take measures for the development of an independent and pluralistic civil society ▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation
	[EA2] ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations
	[EA4] ▶ Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards ▶ Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and NHRIs working on equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
[EA7] ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies	**[EA6]** ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms
	[EA8] ▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
[EA10] ▶ Increased integration of human rights in international and regional processes relevant to migration ▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations	
[EA11] ▶ Implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Notes and Guidelines on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership	

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS		DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS	
[EA5]	▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals	**[EA1]**	▶ National justice systems, encompassing customary justice systems, established and functioning in accordance with international human rights norms and standards and increasingly applying them, including economic, social and cultural rights ▶ Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights norms and standards relating to the deprivation of liberty and the prohibition and prevention of torture and ill-treatment ▶ Increased number of States that have abolished the death penalty and/or, pending abolition, increasingly comply with relevant international human rights obligations ▶ Counter-terrorism legal frameworks, policies, strategies and institutions increasingly aligned with international human rights norms and standards ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation
		[EA2]	▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations
		[EA3]	▶ Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices ▶ Protection systems and accountability mechanisms are established and functioning in compliance with international human rights norms and standards to monitor, investigate and redress acts of torture and ill-treatment and violations of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty ▶ National mechanisms provide for effective implementation of business and human rights standards by States and the private sector, including remedies for human rights abuses
[EA7]	▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies	**[EA6]**	▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms
		[EA8]	▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
[EA10]	▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations		
[EA11]	▶ Enhanced coherence and effectiveness of the UN in supporting the rule of law and human rights-compliant counter-terrorism policies		

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
[EA5] ▶ Rights-holders meaningfully participate in the design and monitoring of public policies, budgets and development projects particularly affecting their human rights, especially their rights to food, housing, water and sanitation, and their access to natural resources such as land ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate for and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals ▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights	**[EA1]** ▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors **[EA2]** ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations **[EA3]** ▶ National mechanisms provide for effective implementation of business and human rights standards by States and the private sector, including remedies for human rights abuses ▶ Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity **[EA4]** ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
[EA7] ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies	**[EA6]** ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms **[EA8]** ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities

[EA10] ▶ Human rights are integrated in the formulation of and follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda
▶ Global, regional, and national actors increasingly integrate international human rights principles and standards, including the right to development, in their development, finance, trade and investment policies

[EA11] ▶ Human rights standards and principles are integrated into UN development frameworks and the work of UN agencies, particularly on housing, water, sanitation and land
▶ The protection of human rights is an integral part of the international community's preparedness, response and recovery efforts in the context of humanitarian crises and is effectively integrated in the mandates, policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions

Widening the democratic space

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
[EA5] ▶ Increased participation of rights-holders, including women and discriminated groups, in public life at the national and local levels ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals ▶ Rights-holders meaningfully participate in the design and monitoring of public policies, budgets and development projects particularly affecting their human rights, especially their rights to food, housing, water and sanitation, and their access to natural resources such as land ▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights	**[EA1]** ▶ Constitutions, laws, administrative measures and policies respect, protect and guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, including prohibition of incitement to hatred, peaceful assembly, association, conscience, religion and belief ▶ State agents and political and faith-based actors increasingly comply with human rights standards related to public freedoms and take measures for the development of an independent and pluralistic civil society ▶ Effective human rights education programmes, particularly for youth, established or strengthened ▶ National human rights institutions established and effectively functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards and recommendations **[EA3]** ▶ Effective protection mechanisms and measures for civil society actors, including at-risk human rights defenders and media actors established and strengthened **[EA4]** ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
[EA7] ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies	**[EA6]** ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms **[EA8]** ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
[EA10] ▶ Increased interventions of the international community to promote and protect civil society actors, including against reprisals ▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community to potential, emerging or existing human rights crisis situations, with human rights protection as an integral element of this response	

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
[EA5] ▶ Increased number and variety of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and other violence reduction processes ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals	**[EA1]** ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies, State institutions, as well as non-State actors, regulating or engaged in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity increasingly comply with international human rights standards ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation ▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources
	[EA3] ▶ Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity ▶ Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices
	[EA4] ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
[EA7] ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies	**[EA6]** ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms
	[EA8] ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
[EA10] ▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community to potential, emerging or existing human rights crisis situations, with human rights protection as an integral element of this response	
[EA11] ▶ The protection of human rights is an integral part of the international community's preparedness, response and recovery efforts in the context of humanitarian crises and is effectively integrated in the mandates, policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions ▶ Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN's security policies and programmes, including the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces,	

Global Management Outputs

1. Strategic decisions are made in line with results-based management principles and are implemented in a timely manner (GMO 1)

2. Organizational work processes, systems and structures are aligned for increased efficiency (GMO 2)

3. A gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and relevant processes (GMO 3)

4. Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)

5. Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations (GMO 5)

6. OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement OHCHR's programme (GMO 6)

7. Improved awareness and understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programmes by Member States and other stakeholders (GMO 7)

8. The efficient management of human and financial resources (GMO 8)

Annex II: Abbreviations and acronyms

BNUB	United Nations Office in Burundi
CAT	- Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCD	Common Core Document
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
CEDAW	- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CMW	Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
COI	Commission of Inquiry
CRC	- Committee on the Rights of the Child - Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDPA	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
DFS	Department of Field Support

DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EA	Expected Accomplishment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GMO	Global Management Output
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
HRA	Human Rights Adviser
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRC	Human Rights Council
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
HRUF	Human Rights Up Front
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICC-NHRI	International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

IDP	Internally Displaced Person		**OP-CRC-SC**	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
ILO	International Labour Organization		**OP-CRC-IC**	Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure
IOM	International Organization for Migration		**OP-ICESCR**	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
LDCs	Least Developed Countries		**OP-ICCPR**	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex		**RBM**	Results-Based Management
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals		**RC**	Resident Coordinator
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic		**SDGs**	Sustainable Development Goals
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali		**SIDS**	Small Island Developing States
			SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti		**SPT**	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo		**UNAMA**	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		**UNAMID**	African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution		**UNAMI**	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism		**UNCT**	United Nations Country Team
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		**UNDAF**	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		**UNDG**	United Nations Development Group
OMP	OHCHR Management Plan		**UNDP**	United Nations Development Programme
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		**UNECA**	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		**UNEG**	United Nations Evaluation Group
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict		**UNEP**	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		**UNOCI**	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		**UNODC**	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		**UNOG**	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund		**UNSMIL**	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNIOGBIS	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau		**UNSOM**	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research		**UNV**	United Nations Volunteers
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia		**UPR**	Universal Periodic Review
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan			

Annex III: OHCHR organization chart

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner

Deputy High Commissioner

Assistant Secretary-General
New York Office

- External Outreach Service
- Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service
- Safety and Security Section
- Programme Support and Management Services

Research and Right to Development Division
- Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch
- Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch
  - Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Section
  - Groups in Focus Section

Human Rights Treaties Division
- Capacity-Building and Harmonization Section
- Petitions and Inquiries Section

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division
- Africa Branch
- Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch
- Asia, Pacific, Middle East and North Africa Branch
- Emergency Response Section
- Peace Missions Support Section (NY-based)
- National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms and Civil Society Section

Human Rights Council Mechanisms Division
- Human Rights Council Branch
- Special Procedures Branch
- Universal Periodic Review Branch

Field Presences

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER