

# OHCHR REPORT 2015



UNITED NATIONS  
**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



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# Foreword by the High Commissioner

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High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein

2015 was a year of massive paradoxes. On the one hand, it was wracked with violence, brutal oppression, deprivation and despair. Crackdowns against civil society and independent media robbed people of their inherent right to freedom of expression, opinion, assembly, association, and more broadly, participation. Warfare targeted civilians, either deliberately or with reckless disregard, turning whole regions into death traps and driving millions of vulnerable people to seek safety elsewhere. And in many parts of the world, across a range of topics, we saw a creeping return to narrow, hate-filled agendas, scapegoating migrants and minorities for political profit.

But at the same time, across the world, grassroots movements for greater freedom continued to do brave inspiring work to advance the rights of women and girls; ethnic, racial and religious minorities; and oppressed social groups, such as castes and sexual minorities. Human rights defenders, some supported by my Office, drove social change and greater empowerment of the people. And within both the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – to which my Office contributed extensively – we saw the international community come together with strong commitments, at year's end, promising more equality, more justice, more and better development, and greater peace.

All these trends and more are at the core of the work that is done by my Office. We exist to assist States to uphold the human rights norms that safeguard human dignity, and which States themselves laid down. Our aim is to build up both their will and their capacity to protect human rights, and to ensure accountability for any violations or abuses – in order to prevent future violations.

The unique value of my Office is our dual monitoring and problem-solving ability. We monitor violations – through reporting, in-depth assessment and investigations – and identify and prioritise the key human rights gaps, whether torture, land grabs, or discrimination by gender, ethnicity or caste. Then, based on that fact-finding work, we are able to construct technical cooperation programmes, guidelines and other tools which are targeted, evidence-based, and effective in generating change.

These pages outline a very wide array of such technical assistance programmes. Around the world, we have helped to build skills, and deliver advice, to governments and judicial institutions, to boost compliance with national and international human rights law. Working with police or prison personnel, we encourage them to combat torture, to respect freedom of assembly, to protect the security of demonstrators, and to maintain adequate conditions of detention. Working with civil society groups, we build up skills, and help to federate multiple actors, facilitating cross-cutting relationships with officials and other useful personnel.

This work is vital to prevention. It is essential to de-escalating human rights crises. And it is crucial in those deeply tragic cases when human rights emergencies are generating massive suffering. In all circumstances, the work of promoting and protecting the people's human rights builds deep, structural resilience, a sense of equality and justice, strong and protective institutions, economic hope, and participation in the common good.

None of this would be possible without the support of our donors, and without the admirable and selfless endeavours of countless human rights defenders around the world. I take this opportunity to thank all of them, as well as the staff of my Office, who work across the globe with few resources and great dedication. This work, which helps to prevent conflict and deprivation, is a vital force for justice, equality and peace, and in today's world of turbulence, the need for it is urgent and growing. I hope we can count on your increased support in the coming months and years, so that we can better meet the challenges of tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2016

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**FARMING FOR THE FUTURE**

FAO is committed to supporting the people of South Sudan to learn practical skills and receive other assistance to develop their own farms. Together with our farmers, we're growing the food sustainability so that South Sudan's farms will be able to provide enough food for future generations.

FAO, in partnership with UNMISS, has been providing technical support and assistance in the form of vegetable seeds and hand-operated straddle pumps to the community farm at the All Saints Church in Rejaf. As a result, a large vegetable garden with adequate space for a large nursery sites has been established.



# Highlights of results



Celebration of the 70th anniversary of the United Nations in South Sudan.



# Highlights of results

*This section highlights the results to which the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) made a meaningful contribution in 2015. The results are organized according to OHCHR's thematic priorities which were established in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017 (OMP). The Office's work is grounded in OHCHR's theory of change and the thematic expected accomplishments (see annex I) which define the intermediate results to which the Office intends to contribute in the pursuit of its long-term goal – all human rights for all. OHCHR's current planning cycle will end in 2017 and the majority of the expected accomplishments and targets set out in the OMP are therefore forecasted to be achieved by the end of that year.*

*Considerable progress has already been achieved. In 2015, an estimated 19 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved and good progress was made on 35 per cent of those expected accomplishments. Annex II provides an overview of the extent to which the targets have been achieved as well as additional information on their revised values.*

*For a general overview of OHCHR's role in the developments listed below, please refer to the end of this chapter. For a more detailed description of OHCHR's specific role in these results, please refer to the chapters on OHCHR's field presences and headquarter divisions that can be found on the CD that is attached to this report or on the Office's website.*

## Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

*23 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully or partially achieved and good progress made on 62 per cent.*

### Ratification

In total, 51 new ratifications of or accessions to human rights treaties took place in 2015.

In the African region, the **Gambia** acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OP-CRPD); **Niger** ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED); **Somalia** ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); while **South Sudan** acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol (OP-CEDAW), the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and its Optional Protocol (OP-CAT) and the CRC.

In the Pacific, the **Marshall Islands** ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) was ratified by **Kiribati** and **Micronesia**; and **Fiji** committed to ratify CAT during its Universal Periodic Review (UPR), albeit with reservations.

In the Americas, **Argentina**, **Chile**, **El Salvador**, **Peru** and **Uruguay** ratified the Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC); and **Belize** ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and OP-CAT.



The Somali President ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Mogadishu, January 2015.

## Member States engagement with human rights mechanisms

Member States continued to engage with international human rights mechanisms and comply with their findings and recommendations. In relation to the Human Rights Council (HRC), States were involved in at least 150 meetings during 2015, including the Council's regular and special sessions, interactive dialogues and panels. Furthermore, supported by the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council, 21 LDCs and SIDS participated in regular HRC sessions over the year. Member States also continued to engage with the second UPR cycle and, in 2015, 42 Member States had their human rights records reviewed by the mechanism. Their participation in this process, as well as their increasing engagement with other human rights mechanisms, has contributed to the achievement of a number of the following highlighted results.

## Coordination mechanisms

Progress has been achieved in relation to the establishment or strengthening of national coordination bodies for reporting on and following up to recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. In preparation for its 2016 UPR, the **Solomon Islands** established a UPR National Working Committee, which has already undertaken three consultations with stakeholders regarding the implementation of the recommendations and the preparation of the national report.

National consultations to support the establishment of standing participatory mechanisms for reporting and coordination were carried out in the **Congo**, **Gabon** and **Sao Tomé and Príncipe**, which resulted in the development of road maps for the establishment or strengthening of such mechanisms. Moreover, in **Burundi**, a decree was adopted in April which named the members of the Permanent Committee that is responsible for the preparation of reports to the human rights treaty bodies.

### Treaty body strengthening process

In 2015, a treaty body capacity-building programme was established, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/268, which was aimed at promoting the ratification of human rights treaties and supporting States in their timely reporting to the treaty bodies. As of 31 December, 10 of the programme's team members were already placed in OHCHR's regional presences and work processes were running smoothly. They also became trained trainers on human rights and started to apply their substantive and managerial skills in the nearly 40 activities the team was engaged with during the year.

More specifically, State officials from close to 20 countries increased their knowledge on the human rights treaties and sharpened their treaty body reporting skills following activities held in Belgium (3 February), Chile (13 August), El Salvador (21-22 September and 16 November), Gabon (25-26 June and 2 October), the Gambia

(1-3 December), Kazakhstan (9-10 September and 29-30 October), Kyrgyzstan (2-3 September and 9-10 December), Lao PDR (12-24 November), Liberia (14-15 October), Mauritania (24-28 August and 16-20 November), Mauritius (9-11 December), Nauru (7-9 September), Panama (11 November), Rwanda (31 August to 3 September), Sao Tomé and Príncipe (25-26 August), Saudi Arabia (6-9 September), Senegal (22-24 November), Tajikistan (14-15 September and 2-4 November), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (24-25 January and 3-5 November), Tonga (21-24 April) and Vanuatu (13-14 August).

Furthermore, State officials from the English-speaking Caribbean, Belize, Canada and the United States, and from the Pacific became trained trainers on treaty body reporting and part of a network of State officials within their subregions following OHCHR

training-of-trainers events which took place in Samoa (19-23 October) and Barbados (7-11 December). The participating State officials committed to conducting trainings at the national level, within the subregion and across regions, to stimulate peer-to-peer learning and the exchange of good practices.

Technical assistance provided through the treaty body capacity-building programme resulted in a number of responses to lists of issues and the increased interest of a number of countries regarding the establishment of mechanisms for reporting and follow-up. In this regard, a practical guide on the mechanisms was finalized and will be launched in the first half of 2016. Other plans for 2016 include the development of a general treaty body reporting manual and a trainers guide, as well as two treaty-specific training manuals and trainers guides on the two International Covenants.

In **Bolivia**, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General State Prosecutor and the Ministry of Justice signed an agreement for the creation of a coordinating body and for the development of a computerized system, both of which were launched in December, to support the follow-up to the recommendations accepted by the country.

**Kyrgyzstan** established two working groups under its Coordination Council on Human Rights. The working groups are tasked with drafting a national human rights action plan and developing a mechanism for the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, respectively. The Government of **Serbia** decided to establish an inter-institutional mechanism to implement and report on the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

Permanent committees for reporting to the human rights mechanisms were created in **Mauritania** and **Saudi Arabia**. A decree establishing a national coordination mechanism in **Tunisia** was published in the Official Gazette in November.

### National Human Rights Action Plans

Member States are progressively developing, adopting and implementing national human rights plans or programmes which set realistic activities and achievable targets, and enhance commitments to the establishment or strengthening of legal frameworks and national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

**Malawi** developed its National Human Rights Action Plan for 2016-2020 through a process that was led by the Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Commission. The Action Plan integrates the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and establishes a National Human Rights Coordination Committee. In December, the Parliament of **Kenya** adopted the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights, which was developed through a highly participatory process. In **Nigeria**, the Interministerial Committee adopted a national action plan on the implementation of UPR recommendations and **Senegal** began drafting its own national action plan. In **Uganda**, a database was developed and implemented to monitor the progress achieved in the implementation of recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and support the existing National Human Rights Action Plan.

In January, the **Bolivian** Human Rights Council approved the National Human Rights Action Plan and the Plurinational Human Rights Policy for 2015-2020. In **Mexico**, through participatory processes, local human rights programmes were developed or strengthened in the states of Baja California, Coahuila, Jalisco, Oaxaca and Tamaulipas. Other states, such as Queretaro and San Luis Potosi, expressed their willingness to develop similar plans. The Government of **Ukraine** developed a draft national human rights action plan, which identifies key priorities, activities, benchmarks and indicators and is currently pending approval.

### SIMORE: a tool for monitoring human rights recommendations

OHCHR has been supporting the Government of Paraguay since 2011 in its efforts to better engage with the human rights mechanisms. As part of this process, the Government developed and launched a tool, named SIMORE, in June 2014. The tool is being used to record, organize and facilitate the follow-up to the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

Since its launch, SIMORE has become widely used by State authorities, universities, NGOs, the

media and international actors, such as the special procedures, the human rights treaty bodies, UN partners and the wider international community. The information contained in SIMORE has been fundamental to supporting the design of public policies, such as the National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, advocating for the approval of new laws, complying with Paraguay's reporting obligations and improving the overall knowledge and awareness of the human rights mechanisms of the State and civil society.

The UN in Paraguay has welcomed the introduction of SIMORE and has highlighted it as a good practice which should be replicated elsewhere. In this context, OHCHR has promoted the bilateral cooperation of Paraguay with a number of countries from Africa, Central Asia and Latin America in order to facilitate technical cooperation and the sharing of the knowledge that Paraguay acquired during the development of SIMORE.



## Reporting

In 2015, the human rights treaty bodies considered a total of 173 State Party reports and received 147 others. Among these, it is worth noting that **Bangladesh** submitted its overdue initial report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); **Cambodia** submitted its initial report under the CRPD; **Honduras** submitted reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT; **Lebanon** submitted reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); **Mauritania** prepared its initial reports to the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) and the CRPD; **Nauru** submitted its initial report to the CRC, its first report to a treaty body; **Nicaragua** submitted its initial report to the CRPD; **Tunisia** submitted its overdue third periodic report to CESCR; and **Vanuatu** submitted its common core document and its report to the CRPD.

## Engagement with the special procedures

In total, special procedures mandate-holders carried out 76 country visits to 53 States and territories. Moreover, six Member States extended a standing invitation in 2015, namely **Fiji, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi** and **Sri Lanka**.

Member States also reacted to findings and recommendations of the special procedures and the response rate to communications remained unchanged at 42 per cent. For example, the Special Rapporteur on torture's 2011 report on solitary confinement was cited in a unanimous decision of the **United Kingdom's** Supreme Court in 2015 (*Shahid v. Scotland*) that solitary confinement in the case was illegal. In another example, the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on extreme poverty sent a joint urgent appeal to the Government of **Guatemala** expressing concern that plans to reduce the minimum wage in four provinces would have a negative impact on the right to an adequate standard of living. In September, the Constitutional Court of Guatemala issued a decision declaring the proposed minimum wage to be unconstitutional. In addition, following a joint communication issued by several mandate-holders, the **Syrian** Government released Mazen Darwish, Director of the Damascus-based Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom of Expression.



The Special Rapporteur on violence against women interacts with displaced women in Abu Shouk camp for internally displaced persons, North Darfur, May 2015.

## Rights-holders engagement with human rights mechanisms

Civil society actors, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and other stakeholders promoted human rights at the local and regional levels and directed the attention of the international community towards issues of concern, including through their engagement with the human rights mechanisms.

The participation of NGOs in the Human Rights Council improved in 2015 as evidenced by a 25 per cent increase in the number of NGOs that delivered statements during the Council's sessions and a 27 per cent increase in the number of side events they organized. They also submitted nearly 60 per cent more written statements than in 2014 and an increased number of alternative reports in anticipation of the second UPR cycle of their respective countries. For instance, the number of submissions from NGOs in **Myanmar** increased from 24 in 2011 to 47 in 2015; at least five submissions were made by civil society organizations (CSOs) in **Samoa** and in the **Solomon Islands**; four networks of civil society organizations submitted contributions in relation to the UPR of **Mauritania**; reports were submitted by the NHRI and an umbrella organization of 51 NGOs regarding the review of **Seychelles**; and approximately 20 reports were submitted individually and collectively by NGOs for the UPR of **Paraguay**.

During the twenty-seventh annual Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty

Bodies, the Chairpersons of the 10 treaty bodies endorsed guidelines on preventing reprisals and enhancing protection of those individuals and groups who engage and cooperate with them. To date, the guidelines have been implemented by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED), CERD, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and CAT. In addition, CESCR adopted its first “views” on an individual communication and the CRC received its first complaints under its communications procedure. Overall, registered individual communications increased from 170 in 2013 to 307 in 2015 while registered requests under the urgent action procedure of CED quadrupled from 50 in 2014 to 211 in 2015.

Civil society actors and NHRIs primarily engaged with the treaty bodies through the submission of alternative reports and inputs for the review of **Cambodia**, **El Salvador** and **Jamaica** by the Human Rights Committee; **Malawi** by CEDAW; **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** by four treaty bodies; **Timor-Leste** by CEDAW, CMW and CRC; and **Trinidad and Tobago** by CEDAW. In **Cameroon**, civil society networks were created to monitor the implementation of rights provided in specific conventions, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, CRPD and ICESCR.

In addition, civil society actors used the special procedures to raise the awareness of the international community regarding issues of concern. Organizations in **Kenya** submitted information to the Special Rapporteurs on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, on the situation of human rights defenders and on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression on alleged human rights violations. Two communications were subsequently submitted to the Government by these mandate-holders. In **Mexico**, following a number of substantive submissions and allegations sent to the special procedures by civil society actors, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued four opinions, CED issued 166 urgent actions and 12 allegation letters were sent by other mandate-holders.

### [Progressive development of international and regional human rights law](#)

A number of mandate-holders contributed to the development of international human rights law and good practices through the preparation of reports and guidelines. In September, the Working

Group on Arbitrary Detention presented the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on remedies and procedures on the right of anyone deprived of his or her liberty by arrest or detention to bring proceedings before court (A/HRC/30/37). The document was prepared to provide Member States with guidance on fulfilling their obligation to avoid the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. The Special Rapporteur on torture contributed to the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners, which were reflected in the final text that was adopted by the General Assembly in December. In relation to the treaty bodies, CEDAW adopted a general recommendation on women’s access to justice. The general recommendation highlights the obligations of States Parties to ensure that women have access to justice while also identifying a number of obstacles and restrictions that impede their realization of this right.

### [Enhanced coherence between human rights mechanisms](#)

During the twenty-seventh annual Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, held in Costa Rica, in June, a set of proposals were formulated to strengthen the cooperation between international and regional human rights mechanisms. At the meeting, the treaty body experts met with representatives of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Commissioners and the Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In addition, representatives of the African, Inter-American and UN human rights systems met in the Gambia, in November, during the fifty-seventh ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. Among other issues, the representatives shared experiences and good practices on the protection of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons.

Similarly, the special procedures strengthened their engagement with regional human rights mechanisms and undertook several joint activities. For example, in April, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, undertook a joint working visit to the Caribbean with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights’ Rapporteur on the rights of women. The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions provided assistance to the African Commission’s Working Group on the death penalty and extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings in Africa. This contributed to the drafting and adoption by the African Commission of a general comment on the right to life of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

## Human rights mechanisms and early warning

In 2015, the Human Rights Council continued to address chronic, emerging or ongoing human rights crises. Under resolution 28/30, the Council requested that the High Commissioner urgently dispatch a mission to investigate violations and abuses of international human rights law that have been committed in **Libya** since the beginning of 2014. Under resolution 29/13, the Council requested that OHCHR urgently undertake a mission to engage with the Government of **South Sudan** to monitor and report on the situation of human rights. Additionally, following the HRC's special session on 17 December, OHCHR was requested to urgently dispatch a mission to **Burundi** to undertake an investigation regarding

violations and abuses of human rights. During its twenty-third special session, the Council addressed the atrocities committed by the terrorist group Boko Haram and its effects on human rights in the affected States and requested that OHCHR submit a report on the violations and abuses of human rights and atrocities committed by the group. During its regular sessions, the Council took action on the human rights violations and abuses committed against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in **Myanmar** and in relation to the volatile situations in **Sudan, Ukraine** and **Yemen**. In February, in light of the escalating global migration crises, the Council took the extraordinary decision to hold an enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights of migrants without the adoption of a formal resolution in advance.

### Fellowship Programme for delegates of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States

"After delivering the first statement of my country in the Council room, my peers congratulated me. This meant a lot. My country's voice was heard for the first time outside of our UPR. It was an amazing moment!" stated Jolina Tausinga. Ms. Tausinga is a delegate from the Solomon Islands who benefited from the 2015 Fellowship Programme of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (LDCs and SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council.

The aim of the Fellowship Programme is to give representatives of governments from LDCs and SIDS a better understanding of the work of the Human Rights Council through a three-month intensive programme at OHCHR headquarters in Geneva. Through this experience,

the Fellows gain knowledge and practical working experience with the Council, its mechanisms and subsidiary bodies. The Fellowship also enables each participant to network with other Geneva-based delegations, OHCHR, other UN departments and agencies and NGOs represented in Geneva.

"I was lucky to be selected as one of the six participants of the 2015 Fellowship Programme to work in Geneva for three months. My greatest achievement during my participation in this programme was to be able to come up with a paper that would help my country to participate more fully in the work of the Human Rights Council," said Frank Damas Mutagoma, delegate from Rwanda.

Another goal of the Fellowship Programme is to train

representatives of LDCs and SIDS so that they can go back to their respective countries, share their acquired practical knowledge and skills and contribute to the continued involvement of their governments and local organizations in the work of the Council. "Upon my return from Geneva and my participation in the Fellowship Programme, I held a consultation workshop with civil society organizations to inform them about their role in preparing alternative reports and participating in the sessions of the Council, in order to improve the dialogue between the Government and these organizations for our country's UPR. This resulted in one Liberian civil society organization attending the 30th regular session and presenting a statement on behalf of LGBTI persons in my country," said Kutaka Togbah, delegate from Liberia.





© OHCHR/Bolivia

Indigenous community in Bolivia receiving technical assistance from OHCHR on the right to free, prior and informed consent.

## Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

*8 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully or partially achieved and good progress made on 42 per cent.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

A number of legislative and institutional changes were implemented by Member States to tackle multiple forms of discrimination, including those based on race, gender, disability, ethnicity and sexual orientation.

#### National Action Plans against Racial Discrimination

In the context of the International Decade for People of African Descent, the first regional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Brazil, in December. In his role as the Coordinator of the International Decade, the High Commissioner attended the meeting and advocated that tangible actions needed to be undertaken for the benefit of Afro-descendants. At the closing of the meeting, the government delegates adopted a declaration which recalled the Programme of Activities of the Decade and reaffirmed their commitment to the

full implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels.

**Mauritania's** draft national action plan on racial discrimination is currently before the Commissariat for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society for finalization. Once it has been passed, the draft will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. In **Bolivia**, the National Action Plan against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination for 2016-2020 was formulated and presented to the National Committee against Racism and all concerned ministries for implementation.

#### Gender

In **Guinea-Bissau**, the National Assembly approved a declaration which outlined 16 gender mainstreaming actions, including one that established a minimum 40 per cent quota for women at all levels of the decision-making process. The Government of **Malawi** took steps to address discrimination against women and girls through a strengthened legal framework which included the adoption of the Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act, the Trafficking in Persons Act and the prohibition of child marriage. The Government of **Tunisia** amended the Law on Passports, thereby ending a long-standing discriminatory practice that prevented women from leaving Tunisia with their minor child without the authorization of the child's father.



## Disability

In **Nigeria**, although the Child Rights Act provides special measures for the care and protection of children with disabilities, it has not been implemented in most states of the North. In West **Darfur**, a State Disability Act was drafted, approved by Parliament and sent to the Governor's Cabinet, where it is currently awaiting final approval before its enactment. In **Paraguay**, a National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was designed with the active participation of civil society and adopted, in November, by the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities.

## Ethnicity and other minorities

In **Iraq**, representatives of ethnic and religious minority communities agreed on a Declaration of Principles of the Rights of Minorities and a road map for legislative, institutional and policy reforms that are aimed at enhancing the protection of the members of those minority communities and ensuring their full and equal participation in the political, economic and social life of Iraq.

The Government of **Serbia** issued the final draft of the new National Roma Inclusion Strategy 2016-2025, in November, which includes a strong focus on human rights. In addition, the **European**

**Commission** published a draft guidance note on combating segregation in education and housing in the use of European Structural and Investment Funds. This contributed to the implementation of article 3 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) in the 28 member states of the EU.

## Sexual orientation

The human rights action plan of **Ukraine** provides for amendments to the Criminal Code which would punish hate crimes, including those that are committed as a result of the sexual orientation or gender identity of the victim. Furthermore, the Parliament adopted amendments to the country's labour legislation which now expressly identifies sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds of discrimination in employment relations.

## Participation

With the assistance of the Maya Programme in **Guatemala**, indigenous organizations and communities continued to make use of litigation processes to ensure their enjoyment of the rights to health and intellectual property and to seek justice in cases related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The indigenous organizations also initiated a series of legal actions in relation to five cases dealing with land rights.

### A choice made at school changes your life forever



© OHCHR/Republic of Moldova  
Leonid at his new school in Lozova, Republic of Moldova.

In 2015, a significant and positive change took place in the lives of some Romani children from the Republic of Moldova. Before OHCHR's involvement, these children studied in segregated classes. That was the case for Leonid who decided to leave the Roma-

segregated school in the village of Stejareni more than a year ago so that he could attend the general high school in Lozova where he aspired to get a better quality education.

During a conversation, Leonid says that he feels much better in his new school where he is studying with children of other nationalities. "I am not isolated anymore. I have my own opinion which is listened to and respected by everyone," said Leonid. "Here we have up-to-date conditions and I would advise all Romani children not to be afraid of changes, because they are for the better. The changes I have passed through made me powerful and added bright colours to my life!"

OHCHR has been advocating for inclusive education in the Republic of Moldova since 2014. These efforts included collaborating with local actors, undertaking study visits and organizing practical workshops and technical meetings with authorities, Roma community mediators and school administrators. As a result, the school in Otaci is now fully desegregated and two Roma community mediators are facilitating the integration of Roma children into the mainstream educational environment. Heads of the Educational Departments in Calarasi and Straseni have recently made commitments to desegregate their schools.

In **Paraguay**, indigenous women participated in a number of regional meetings regarding their rights to participation, prior consultation and land. The Social Action Secretariat subsequently developed a protocol for the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes.

The 2015 edition of the OHCHR Fellowship for people of African descent took place from 5 March to 23 October and included 11 fellows from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Ireland, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Moldova and the United States of America. Through the programme, participants gain insights, knowledge and skills which enable them to contribute to and participate in national efforts to enhance equality and counter discrimination. Through the OHCHR Indigenous Fellowship Programme, 31 indigenous representatives, including 18 women, increased their capacity to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms in order to better advocate for their rights.

### Engagement by the international community

OHCHR has been closely following developments related to the migration crisis in Europe and within this context, the High Commissioner has repeatedly voiced his concerns about the human rights of migrants and refugees. In addition, OHCHR issued a number of press releases in relation to countries

where the treatment of migrants gave rise to serious concerns. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants released a follow-up report on the management of the external borders of the **European Union** and its impact on the human rights of migrants. The report had a significant international impact and influenced the debates regarding the development and implementation of effective solutions to deal with the unprecedented number of migrants and asylum-seekers arriving to the European Union. Since the release of the report, the Special Rapporteur's recommendations have been instrumental in influencing the European Agenda on Migration. At the global level, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognized the need to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants, regardless of their legal status.

In relation to the rights of persons with albinism, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution A/HRC/RES/28/6 on 26 March to establish the mandate of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 26/10, OHCHR prepared a background paper on the initiatives that have been taken to raise awareness and promote the protection of the rights of persons with albinism. It also organized a number of events to mark the celebration of the first International Albinism Day on 13 June.



High-level meeting on “Strengthening Cooperation on Migration and Refugee Movements in the Perspective of the New Development Agenda”, New York, September 2015.

## Protecting and promoting the human rights of all migrants: OHCHR's work on migration

In 2015, the world's attention was focused on the often desperate and deadly journeys of migrants and asylum-seekers. This helped to shed light on the urgency of ensuring respect for human rights at all stages of these journeys. With a view to placing the dignity of migrants at the centre of the response to migration movements, OHCHR stepped up its advocacy and work on protecting the human rights of all migrants, with a particular focus on the most marginalized and at risk of human rights violations.

Over the course of the year, the High Commissioner regularly highlighted the precarious situation of migrants fleeing persecution and conflict, as well as poverty, discrimination, denial of access to the right to education, health and decent work and the consequences of climate change. He made a number of statements and consistently called on States to adopt a comprehensive, rights-based and systemic response to the global migration crisis that: better addresses the multiple drivers of these precarious movements; expands access to safe channels for regular migration; and confronts migration policies that are formulated on the basis of xenophobia and a lack of evidence. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants also advocated for their rights by, for instance, issuing a follow-up to his regional study on the management of the external borders of the European Union and its impact on the human rights of migrants.

Another feature of migration in 2015 was the "mixed movements" that are made up of people fleeing conflict, individual persecution, abject poverty, discrimination and other sources of despair, and are often facilitated by a range of actors in the informal economy, including smugglers. Seeking to bring greater clarity to this concept and to the situation of migrants in transit, OHCHR held an expert meeting, in June, on human rights and migrant smuggling,

bringing together experts from UN agencies, academia, civil society and governments. The outcomes of the consultation, in addition to contributions from other stakeholders, informed the preparation of a study on the situation of migrants in transit that was requested by the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/31/35). The Council held an interactive dialogue on the human rights of migrants, in June, during which close to 60 States and other stakeholders intervened, including to underline the important mandate of the Council in this regard and the imperative need to address migration as a human rights issue.

The Office launched a number of publications and other tools to elaborate on the legal framework of protection for migrants and to help States to fulfil their obligations. OHCHR's Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders set out recommendations to ensure that border governance measures are conducted in accordance with international human rights law and other relevant standards. A study on the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants in an irregular situation was launched at the 28th session of the Human Rights Council and offers a rich resource to understand the scope and content of the human rights of migrants in an irregular situation, while also detailing the legal and practical barriers that are in place. In collaboration with ILO and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Office launched the book, *Migration, human rights and governance: a handbook for parliamentarians*, which aimed to build the capacity of parliamentarians to promote and protect the rights of migrants.

The Office conducted various capacity-building activities that focused on building the capacity of OHCHR staff members, as well as other stakeholders, to develop their work on migration as a human rights issue. A training package, entitled

*Migration: Towards a Human Rights-Based Approach*, has been developed and a pilot training programme was held with OHCHR staff from the field and headquarters. In Tunisia, OHCHR collaborated with IOM and ILO to conduct a training session on a human rights-based approach to migration for 20 officials in ministries that deal directly with this issue. OHCHR also delivered joint trainings with UNHCR to the personnel of the EU Naval Force that has been set up to detect and monitor smuggling networks in the Mediterranean. In addition, OHCHR released a short documentary film in September, in collaboration with Oscar-nominated director Ashvin Kumar, which follows the true stories of three women and highlights the situation of undocumented women migrant domestic workers. The film has been screened in Geneva, New York, Bangkok, Mumbai, London and New Delhi. Moreover, OHCHR has organized a series of events around the world to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognized that international migration is a multidimensional reality that requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Within this framework, the Office advocated for migrants to be included in the call to "leave no one behind." To this end, OHCHR called for the systematic disaggregation of indicators to measure progress in the effective protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants, as well as for the improvement of data collection on the number of migrants who are killed, injured or become victims of crime while attempting to cross borders. A national consultation that was held in May, and co-organized by OHCHR and the Government of Mexico, revealed that it is feasible to produce disaggregated data for migrants, including migrants in an irregular situation.





The High Commissioner addresses the press in Burundi at the end of his three-day visit to the country, April 2015.

## Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

*15 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully or partially achieved and good progress made on 46 per cent.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

#### Administration of justice

The recruitment of 53 magistrates in **Burundi** was carried out in compliance with international standards. The magistrates were subsequently deployed to various courts and tribunals in Bujumbura and other provinces. Nevertheless, little progress was achieved in the improvement of the judicial sector and the administration of justice in light of the fact that many detainees remained behind bars, in poor conditions and without legally prescribed pre-trial detention periods. Similarly, the administration of justice in **the Central African Republic** remained largely dysfunctional as judicial authorities were confronted with a critical lack of institutional capacity to function effectively and due to the limited availability of judicial institutions outside Bangui. Similarly, judicial and law enforcement actors in **South Sudan** have

limited capacity to administer justice in accordance with international human rights standards. In the 65 trials monitored by OHCHR, human rights standards were rarely complied with, including due process and fair trial guarantees.

On a more positive note, seven key draft laws were adopted in **Kyrgyzstan** regarding the administration of justice, including the Criminal Code, the Code on Misdemeanours, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Executive Code, the Civil Procedure Code and legislation on enforcement proceedings. While the Criminal Procedure Code contains a number of progressive provisions in compliance with international human rights standards, a number of shortcomings were identified, for instance, an excessive use of pre-trial detention.

In **Guatemala**, the Constitutional Court handed down important decisions based on international human rights standards, particularly in relation to the right to prior consultation and consent and in an emblematic case of sexual violence against women. In **Mexico**, the Supreme Court decided that the ruling on *arraigo* (preventive custody) at the state level is unconstitutional, thereby implying its practical derogation in every state that still legislates its regulation. Moreover, a constitutional amendment was adopted which will enable the Federal Congress to enact general laws on torture and enforced disappearances, in line with a recommendation issued by the international human rights mechanisms.



## Torture and ill-treatment

In February, the United Nations Assistance Mission in **Afghanistan** published its third report on the treatment of conflict-related detainees. The report was based on visits that were undertaken to 128 detention facilities and interviews that were conducted with 790 detainees during a 23-month period between February 2013 and December 2014. Although the percentage of interviewed detainees who allegedly experienced torture or ill-treatment was 14 per cent lower than in the previous observation period, a continuing and pervasive lack of accountability for the use of torture was noted. In addition, the report only identified one prosecution of two National Directorate of Security officials for torture during the observation period. The Government reacted positively to the report and published a National Plan on the Elimination of Torture, which includes a number of legislative, preventive and capacity-building measures designed to promote accountability and ensure a more effective implementation of Afghanistan's obligations to eliminate torture under international and domestic law. Implementation of the National Plan has nevertheless been slow and torture remains prevalent in detention facilities, as noted during interviews conducted with 150 detainees. The interviews demonstrated that 36 per cent of interviewed detainees experienced torture or ill-treatment at the time of their arrest and 41 per cent experienced torture during interrogation or detention.

In **Ukraine**, the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) began to undertake regular visits to places of detention to investigate cases of alleged ill-treatment. Additionally, over 300 victims of torture received legal aid and psychological support from an NGO that is supported by OHCHR.

The Parliament of **Mauritania** adopted a Law on the Prevention of Torture which included fundamental judicial guarantees of persons deprived of their liberty in compliance with CAT.

## Death penalty

Some progress was made on the implementation of measures to abolish or institute a moratorium on the death penalty. Five States, namely **Fiji**, **Madagascar**, **Mongolia**, **Republic of the Congo** and **Suriname**, have abolished the death penalty. In the **United States of America**, there has been a steady decline

in the number of executions over the last six years; from 52 executions in 2009 to 28 in 2015. Moreover, in May, the Congress of Nebraska decided to abolish the death penalty. In a decision adopted in August, the Connecticut Supreme Court held that the death penalty violates the state Constitution.

Furthermore, the Supreme Court of **Bangladesh** ruled that the mandatory nature of the death penalty in section 6 (2) of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 1995 was unconstitutional; **China** and **Viet Nam** reduced the number of crimes that are punishable by death; **the Central African Republic** adopted a law establishing a special court for international crimes that excluded the death penalty as punishment; the Governments of **Burkina Faso**, **Comoros** and **Republic of Korea** submitted draft bills to their respective legislative bodies for the abolition of the death penalty; and the **Togo** Parliament adopted a bill approving the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

On the contrary, no progress was achieved in relation to **Iraq** as the Government rejected any recommendation to implement a moratorium on the death penalty. In addition, given the legislative and political divisions permeating **Libya**, no action was taken to amend the Penal Code to reduce the scope of the application of the death penalty.

## Training of the judiciary and security forces

OHCHR's educational and training activities have contributed to the functioning of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies in various countries in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments.

In **Liberia**, a mechanism has become operational that consists of trained human rights instructors at the police academy. The mechanism is designed to enhance the human rights training of police officers. Initiatives have also been undertaken to institutionalize human rights training in the Bureau of Immigration and Nationalization and the armed forces of Liberia. In **Uganda**, the Human Rights Commission facilitated five training workshops to sensitize 237 participants from law enforcement agencies and local authorities about general human rights issues, with a particular focus on torture and public freedoms. Senior law enforcement officers were trained on human rights standards that are applicable to investigations being conducted in the context of counter-terrorism operations.



Training session on human rights concepts and principles for the armed forces of the Central African Republic, February 2015.

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In **Bolivia**, a human rights-based approach (HRBA) was integrated into the design of the curricula, training programmes and materials for the training of judicial operators, prosecutors, judges, public defenders and police officers. In **Mexico**, ReformaDH, a human rights training programme that was developed by OHCHR in collaboration with the National Supreme Court of Justice and Mexico City's Human Rights Commission, is now mandatory and being widely used by various judicial schools in the country. Training-of-trainers programmes on human rights for judicial operators were also institutionalized in the Public Prosecutor's Academies of **Costa Rica**, **El Salvador** and **Panama**.

The training of prison staff in **Cambodia** is being delivered by teams of trainers from the Directorate-General of Prisons of the Ministry of Interior and the police academy. Progress is being made regarding the formalization of teams of trainers and the review of the training curriculum to ensure its compliance with human rights standards. Furthermore, in response to a request from the Ministry of Justice, OHCHR will develop a training module on international law that will be integrated into the obligatory judicial education programme in Cambodia.

In **Timor-Leste**, the curriculum on police training began to integrate human rights standards and issues and a human rights manual for police was drafted and launched by the NHRI. Together with UNDP,

#### Training for young lawyers on international and national human rights standards

In cooperation with the Lawyers' Training Centre and the Bar Association of Kyrgyzstan, the Regional Office for Central Asia conducted eight training sessions in order to increase the professional capacity of over 80 young legal counsellors and litigators from multi-ethnic districts and cities across Kyrgyzstan. The trainings included topics such as the effective protection of human rights, advocacy skills and conflict resolution skills. With their improved knowledge and increased skills, the participants are now better able to represent and protect the human rights of citizens at local and international levels. "The knowledge and skills acquired by young lawyers definitely helped them greatly in their future work. Such trainings are necessary and are in demand by all counsellors and litigators. The result is qualified and competent professionals working for the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic," said Gulniza Kojomova, Chairperson of the Bar Association. The lawyers who participated in the training agreed to be included in a database which civil society organizations can consult when looking for legal support. Some of the participants have already worked on various projects in southern Kyrgyzstan, including trial monitoring, protection of the right to adequate housing and protection of the rights of children and vulnerable populations.



OHCHR facilitated training-of-trainers sessions for police officers on how to use the manual. By the end of the year, 258 new recruits and 85 in-service police officers had increased their knowledge about human rights standards in relation to detention, the use of force and the specific considerations to be observed when dealing with women, children and persons with disabilities.

In **Georgia**, a training module for the High School of Justice on the role of judges in the prohibition of torture was developed. In addition, more than 1,440 prison officers have increased their knowledge of human rights standards in relation to prison as a result of a training programme delivered at the National School for Prisons and Rehabilitation in **Tunisia**.

## Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

### Transitional justice and accountability

Some progress was achieved in the strengthening or creation of transitional justice and accountability mechanisms. In **the Central African Republic**, a task force of representatives of national authorities and the UN was created to work on

the establishment of the Commission of Truth. At its first meeting, a road map was developed for the establishment of the Commission. The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of **Mali**, established in January, became operational with the appointment of its President in August and its 14 Commissioners, in August and October, respectively. In **Nepal**, the Supreme Court decided to strike down amnesty clauses that were included in the laws establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission on the Investigation of Disappeared Persons, although the laws have yet to be amended by the Government. In **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the Parliament adopted legislation to implement the Rome Statute. The Law adds definitions of international crimes to the Penal Code, abolishes immunity for officials, provides that amnesty cannot be granted for international crimes and contains provisions to strengthen cooperation with the International Criminal Court.

In September, the President of **Liberia** issued the fourth progress report on the status of the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The report noted that 64 per cent of the recommendations have been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. In addition, the Truth and Dignity



Participants of the Bangui National Forum, at the end of which a peace and national reconciliation pact was adopted, May 2015.



Commission of **Tunisia** opened four regional offices and to date, the offices have already filed approximately 17,000 claims and recorded more than 1,000 statements. Following the third phase of the **Afghan** People's Dialogue, civil society activists developed provincial road maps for peace. The road maps were used by 32 provincial civil society committees that were established across the country to advocate with authorities.

In other situations, obstacles were encountered for the effective operation of truth and reconciliation commissions. In **Burundi**, although the members of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had been appointed in 2014, the absence of a law on the protection of victims and witnesses prevented it from implementing any substantive activities. The political and security crisis in **Libya**, on the other hand, hampered any progress in relation to transitional justice efforts. Without a legitimate parliament, members of the Reconciliation Commission could not be appointed. Similarly, no advancements were made in setting up accountability and transitional justice mechanisms in **Yemen** due to the instability and violence in the country.

The special session of the Court of Appeal of N'Djamena, in **Chad**, condemned 20 former agents of the Directorate for Documentation and Security, the political police of former President Hissène Habré, to sentences ranging from five years of forced labour to life sentences. Nine of the other accused were acquitted, including four for lack of evidence. A redress mechanism for victims has yet to be established. With regard to reconciliation mechanisms, the community of Bojaya in **Colombia** organized a public act of recognition of responsibility and a request for pardon by the FARC Secretariat, in December, following a year-long process during which the community raised numerous concerns with the FARC and the Government.

## National preventive mechanisms

The Parliament of **Mauritania** adopted the Law on the Establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). In **Kyrgyzstan**, prison authorities and law enforcement agencies granted the NPM with full access to places of detention for the first time, while the NPM in **Ukraine** undertook regular visits to places of detention throughout the year. On the contrary, the two NPMs in **Cambodia**, namely the Interministerial NPM Committee and its operational arm, the NPM Secretariat, are not compliant with OP-CAT requirements. Nevertheless, as a result of its ratification of the OP-CAT, the Government is in the process of introducing changes to the current structure and is drafting a new Royal Decree on the NPM.

## Engagement by the international community

In September, the Report of the OHCHR Investigation on **Sri Lanka** was presented to the Human Rights Council amid widespread international interest. A positive political environment, following the elections of January and August, led to the adoption of a consensus resolution in the Council that was co-sponsored by Sri Lanka. The resolution outlines a range of commitments to pursue accountability and reconciliation.

As a follow-up to the report of the Commission of Inquiry on human rights in **the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, and at the request of the Human Rights Council, OHCHR opened a new field-based structure in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in June, to undertake further documentation, advocacy and technical assistance. Furthermore, a special discussion was organized during the Human Rights Council, in September, to hear the voices of victims, civil society and other experts.



## OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (SEOUL)

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The High Commissioner speaks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea at the opening of the OHCHR field-based structure to strengthen monitoring and documentation of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, June 2015.

### Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

*21 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully or partially achieved and good progress made on 61 per cent.*

#### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

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In **Guatemala**, the Ministry of Labour approved a protocol for the investigation of violations related to labour laws, particularly regarding forced labour in farming areas. The protocol was developed by the Ministry applying a human rights-based approach.

The land titling programmes in **Cambodia** are advancing steadily. The Government estimates that since mid-2015, land titles had been registered for 55 per cent of the country's approximately seven million parcels of land. Nonetheless, following the monitoring of 70 land disputes in rural and urban areas and 10 planned evictions impacting over 300 families, the titling process has reportedly had adverse impacts on indigenous peoples and other communities. On the other hand, some international companies that are operating in the country have interacted with indigenous groups and local communities to discuss consensual solutions to

existing land disputes. As a result of consultations and sustained dialogue held with the communities, a transparent complaint mechanism was established and several compensation agreements are now under discussion.

In terms of development programmes, the National Development Plan of **Madagascar** is human rights-oriented and includes commitments to guarantee women's rights. The National Planning Authority and the **Uganda** Human Rights Commission developed and adopted human rights indicators to monitor and evaluate the Government's compliance with its human rights commitments included in the National Development Plan II and local development plans. On the issue of the development of indicators, the Government of **Bolivia** established 407 indicators in relation to nine priority rights (food, education, health, housing, labour, the right of women to a life free of violence, water and sanitation and the rights to a life free of trafficking, access to justice and a fair trial).

In **Cameroon**, a number of companies stand out as pioneers in implementing human rights and business standards. For instance, a company working on the production of natural rubber has engaged in dialogue with local communities of indigenous peoples, created a human rights monitoring committee, adopted an internal policy on social responsibility and contributed to the resettlement of the communities affected by the creation of new rubber farms in the south of the country. In addition, the **Malawi** National Action



OHCHR staff members meet with land occupants and opponents in Turbo, Colombia, in the context of a land restitution process to discuss legal protection measures available under the Land Restitution Law, September 2015.

Plan on Human Rights has incorporated standards on business in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In **Colombia**, the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights was issued in December and four businesses received assistance on the integration of human rights into their operations. National action plans on business and human rights, based on the UN Guiding Principles, were also launched in **Lithuania, Norway and Sweden**.

## Participation

Rights-holders have enhanced their capacity to meaningfully participate in processes that affect them regarding their economic and social rights. Four indigenous communities in **Cambodia**, for example, prepared and submitted legal claims related to their land disputes. In May, a higher court accepted and recognized the validity of an indigenous communal land title for the first time. In **Colombia**, Afro-

### Right to health in Riosucio

Rosa Ramirez is a 36-year-old Afro-Colombian woman who lives in Riosucio, a municipality in the Chocó department of Colombia where the majority of the population is indigenous and Afro-descendant. Health care and access to health services is limited in Riosucio and the infant mortality rate is 41.38 per 100,000 live births (under five years of age). In 2014, OHCHR documented the deaths of 10 indigenous children from preventable and treatable causes. In addition, OHCHR elaborated an assessment of the health conditions in Riosucio, which unveiled the seriousness of the municipality's health situation.

Rosa, a committed member of her community, was touched

by this situation and began a training programme for inter-ethnic community health promoters that is run by the Bajo Atrato Inter-ethnic Health Promoters Committee. Rosa has been providing health care in rural communities and in the municipal capital, where she has been able to help prevent disease and save lives. Rosa recalled a situation, in January, when she was urgently called to an indigenous community where three children had just died. She was able to take 14 others to a health centre in the municipal capital for immediate medical assistance and as a result, none of them died. In addition, Rosa and other local leaders and institutions established the Riosucio Health Round Table in late 2014

in order to respond to violations to their rights to health and water. The Round Table received guidance from OHCHR on developing their internal regulations, coordinating their actions and carrying out advocacy. Due to the Round Table's advocacy, the Ministry of Health and the Secretary of Health of Chocó made a pledge, in February, to work on a comprehensive health plan that includes the improvement of existing health centres in rural communities, the deployment of health personnel and the implementation of air brigades for remote communities. To date, the health centre has been renovated, the health services have improved and the air brigades have begun to operate.



## Human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In September, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In its ongoing engagement during three years of intergovernmental negotiations and global consultations, OHCHR supported Member States, UN system partners and other key stakeholders to ensure that the Agenda is firmly grounded in human rights standards. The 2030 Agenda:

- Mirrors the human rights framework and covers issues related to economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights and the right to development;
- Must be implemented in a manner consistent with obligations under international law, including human rights law;
- Promises to “leave no one behind,” giving priority to the hardest to reach and commits to reducing inequalities and eliminating discrimination, backed by a recognition of many marginalized groups and a call for the disaggregation of data;
- Is universally applicable for all countries and all people;
- Recognizes the indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development



A view of the General Assembly Hall during the United Nations summit for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, September 2015.

Goals (SDGs) and that the Agenda is not an “à la carte menu,” but must be implemented in an integrated manner;

- Contains a clear commitment that national benchmarks for achieving the SDGs must be inspired by the global targets while recognizing that there is no one-size fits all;
- Recognizes that peace and security, development and human rights are interrelated and mutually re-enforcing; and
- Calls for inclusiveness and

participation, noting that all sectors of society will need to contribute to deliver on the Agenda.

In the 2030 Agenda, Member States have committed to securing freedom from fear and freedom from want for all people, without discrimination. To this end, OHCHR is working closely with partners within and beyond the UN system to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for the full realization of human rights.

Colombian communities of Cocomopoca undertook a protection strategy to limit the impact of armed conflict and development projects (such as mining and oil extraction) on their collective and individual rights. As a result, the Ministry of the Interior issued a resolution ordering the protection of their land rights. Furthermore, the Nasa indigenous community of Cerro Tijeras (Cauca) and Community Councils of the Raposo, Mayorquín and Anchicayá basin rivers (Buenaventura) elaborated a protocol for prior consultation.

### Engagement by the international community

In September, after three years of intergovernmental negotiations and one of the most consultative processes in the history of the UN, Member States adopted and launched the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development, which is strongly grounded in international human rights standards. OHCHR played an active role in the development of data and statistics to ensure that the indicators and data sources can be used to help measure freedom from fear and freedom from want. While the final list of indicators is not yet available, it is expected that many of those recommended by OHCHR will be included among the measurement tools of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, efforts of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the UN agencies and other stakeholders led to the adoption of a stand-alone goal and detailed targets on water, sanitation and hygiene. Similarly, advocacy by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities resulted in the inclusion of several references to this group of persons in the 2030 Agenda.

## Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

OHCHR led efforts to mainstream human rights in the work of the UN at the global and country levels. Through the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Working Group (UNDG-HRWG), the Office coordinated the development of a new Guidance Note on Human Rights for Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), which the UNDG adopted in June. Furthermore, policy guidance and technical tools were developed to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support initiative and an Interim Reference Guide to UNCTs entitled, *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

At the field level, the capacity of UNCTs to apply a HRBA and prioritize human rights issues was enhanced through OHCHR's involvement in UN planning processes, including for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This was the case in Asia with the UNDAF roll-out in **Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Thailand** and **Viet Nam**. The draft UNDAF for **Bangladesh** is strongly founded on a HRBA and the 2015-2019 UNDAF for **Timor-Leste**, signed in September, is human rights-based and geared towards inclusive, sustainable and equitable development. Furthermore, three of its outcomes are specifically focused on disadvantaged groups.

In Africa, recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms were incorporated into the UNDAFs of **Benin** and **the Gambia**. The Sustainable

Development Partnership Framework of **Zambia**, signed in November, highlights the principles of inclusion and non-discrimination, prioritizes vulnerable, marginalized and discriminated groups and includes references to the human rights mechanisms.

In Europe and Central Asia, OHCHR provided inputs for the finalization of UNDAF documents in **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, Tajikistan, Turkey** and **Uzbekistan**, as well as road maps for the UNDAF roll-outs in **Albania** and **Montenegro**. **Serbia's** draft 2016-2020 UNDAF includes a sub-pillar that is dedicated to the implementation of recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. It also includes activities related to stigmatized groups and gender equality. Moreover, the UN Partnership for Sustainable Development in **Georgia**, signed at the end of the year, includes relevant recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

The 2015-2017 UNDAF of **Jordan** includes references to human rights indicators and the draft Common Country Assessment (CCA) for the **State of Palestine<sup>2</sup>** positions human rights at the centre of UN programming.

In **Haiti**, the Integrated Strategic Framework includes human rights standards and principles and the UNDAFs for **Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras** and **Uruguay**, were developed in accordance with a HRBA. Moreover, the Common Multi-Country Assessment of six English-speaking Caribbean countries was finalized and significantly integrates gender- and human rights-based approaches into its situation analysis.

<sup>1</sup> Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

<sup>2</sup> Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

## Widening the democratic space

*20 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully or partially achieved and good progress made on 55 per cent.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

#### National human rights institutions

Strong NHRIs are key elements of effective national human rights protection systems. These systems work to ensure the compliance of national laws and practices with international human rights standards and monitor and address human rights concerns at the national level. OHCHR supported the establishment or strengthening of 71 NHRIs in 2015 by working with relevant stakeholders, providing substantial and secretariat support to the International Coordinating Committee for National Human Rights Institutions and advising NHRIs in their interaction with the human rights mechanisms.

An Ombudsman Office, in line with the Paris Principles, was established in **Cape Verde**. Draft laws on NHRIs that are in compliance with the Paris Principles were reviewed and finalized in **Burkina Faso** and **Benin**. In **Chad**, a committee comprising the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Bar Society, the University of N'Djamena and civil society actors, was established to develop a draft law on the National Human Rights Commission. The draft law was submitted to the Government for adoption, in December.

The National Human Rights Commission of **Côte d'Ivoire** adopted its five-year strategic action plan and presented its first annual report on the human rights situation in the country. Likewise, the NHRIs in **Liberia** and **Niger** presented their first annual reports, in October and November, respectively, which highlighted the human rights situations in their countries. The Human Rights Commission of **Zimbabwe** issued its first human rights baseline study and increased its capacity to monitor places of detention.

A law establishing an independent NHRI in **the Central African Republic**, in accordance with the Paris Principles, was drafted in 2010 and submitted to the National Assembly in 2012. The volatile security situation in the country, however, prevented the discussion on and approval of the draft.



© UN Photo/Omar Abdissalam  
Civil society representatives and human rights defenders attend a workshop to validate the Action Plan for the implementation of the Human Rights Road Map of Somalia (2015-2016), May 2015.

Although nine Commissioners were sworn in on 23 July in **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the National Human Rights Commission is operating with limited financial and physical resources.

The Ombudsman's Institution in **Colombia** adopted a new operating structure to improve its performance in monitoring and promoting human rights. In **Guatemala**, the NHRI increased its capacity to investigate and report on human rights violations and issued a thematic report on the impact of public policies on the right to food.

In 2015, the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions recommended that the **Afghanistan** Independent Human Rights Commission maintain its 'A' status. The **Myanmar** National Human Rights Commission, although not yet in full compliance with the Paris Principles, made progress in terms of its institutional development. In 2015, the Commission issued 16 statements, accepted over 4,000 complaints and initiated a number of investigations, even though their outcome was not consistently disclosed.

**Fiji** re-established its Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission and, in May, appointed new Commissioners. In **Samoa**, the Office of the Ombudsman carried out monitoring visits to prisons, launched its first human rights report and prepared a report in relation to Samoa's second UPR cycle. The institution is functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles and is finalizing its application for accreditation to the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions. The NHRI in **Timor-Leste** maintained its 'A' status





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Staff members of OHCHR and the Guatemalan National Human Rights Institution jointly monitoring the peaceful protests against corruption and impunity in Guatemala, April 2015.

and consistently brought alleged human rights violations to the attention of the authorities. In 2015, it issued a report expressing concern about human rights violations being committed by security forces.

The **Iraqi** High Commission for Human Rights carried out consultations with a wide range of civil society actors and other stakeholders concerning human rights issues of importance. It also increased its capacity to carry out effective monitoring and advocacy. In addition, the Parliament of **Kuwait** adopted a law on the establishment of a NHRI, in July. In **Oman**, the NHRI law is being revised to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles. Although the Law on the National Independent Human Rights Institution was adopted by the Government of **Yemen**, its ratification by Parliament is pending.

### Freedom of expression, assembly and association

In 2015, a number of laws were approved or reviewed which may limit the ability of civil society actors to associate and express their views. While the Law on Maintaining Public Order was promulgated in **Guinea** and improves the country's legal framework governing the right to peaceful assembly, it is not in full compliance with international standards. In **Tanzania**, the Media Services Act and

the draft act on access to information may result in restrictions to the right to freedom of expression. The Government of **Cambodia** adopted a Law on Associations and NGOs, which includes mandatory registration and onerous reporting requirements that are tied to criminal sanctions and de-registration if they are not fulfilled. In June, the Parliament of **Kuwait** passed the Cybercrime Law, which curtails freedom of expression. Similarly, a new draft law has been submitted to the Parliament of **Tunisia** for discussion regarding the right of access to information. The draft raises concerns because it adds more restrictions to the right to information.

In terms of positive developments, a national draft policy on public participation was developed in **Kenya**, which incorporates human rights standards. Likewise, the draft amendment of the Public Order Law that was recently submitted to the **Guatemalan** Congress incorporates human rights standards. In **Kyrgyzstan**, proposed legislation did not enter into force that would have increased State control over civil society actors, particularly a law granting broad powers to State authorities to interfere in the internal affairs of NGOs. In **Mexico**, the General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information was voted on by the Federal Congress and published in May. Among other provisions, the Law calls for the creation of a National System of Transparency to coordinate and harmonize criteria in all activities related to access to public information.

## Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

In 2015, the Attorney General's Office in **Colombia** issued two resolutions. The first resolution created the Special Task Force to investigate cybercrimes

and threats against members of unions, human rights defenders, journalists and officials of the judicial branch or the Public Ministry and their families and the second resolution aimed at tackling impunity in cases of violence against human rights defenders. The Attorney General's Office conducted preliminary

### Defending the right to land of indigenous peoples in Cambodia

"Without OHCHR's support to make things happen in order for us to be recognized as a legal entity, I can't imagine how my community would have been able to secure our land rights or preserve our tradition and culture. We managed to claim more than 700 hectares of our ancestral land back from the company, which would have been impossible without their support." This is how Chhoet Chhorn, representative of nearly 200 families from the Por indigenous community in Battambang province, Cambodia, expressed himself when rejoicing at the good news in November.

Like the other indigenous peoples in Cambodia, Chhoet Chhorn and his community share a very special relationship with the land. Their livelihood and culture – their very existence as a people – depend on it. But few have been able to deal with the dizzying pace of encroachment by commercial plantations, tourist resorts, development projects and legal and illegal logging in a country with one of the highest rates of land grabbing and deforestation in the world. In Cambodia, a progressive Land Law, dating back to 2001, provides indigenous groups with the possibility of securing collective ownership of their communities' land, in line with their culture and traditions. For this right to become a reality, however, indigenous peoples need to navigate through a laborious application process, involving different ministries and local departments, that could not be more alien to their centuries-old way of life. There are approximately 179,000 persons belonging to 24 different indigenous

peoples who are living in Cambodia's 15 provinces. In 2011, 10 years after the Land Law had been enacted, only three Bunong indigenous communities from the north-eastern province of Mondulakiri, representing approximately 330 families, had managed to secure communal title to their ancestral land.

In response, OHCHR launched a special initiative in 2011 to assist a number of indigenous communities that were affected by problematic land concessions and other private businesses. Working in close cooperation with the International Labour Organization, the German Cooperation Agency and a range of civil society partners, OHCHR provided financial, legal and logistical support to seven Bunong villages in Mondulakiri province, three Suoy communities in Kampong Speu province and Chhoet Chhorn's Por community in Battambang. After providing legal training on the process to the communities, local NGOs and local authorities, OHCHR assisted the indigenous communities to file applications that would eventually make them eligible to secure the certificate of collective ownership of their communal land. Most of the communities supported by OHCHR have now successfully completed two of the four stages of the application process.

For Chhoet Chhorn's group, the process has not been without its hurdles. After being officially recognized as a Por indigenous group by the Ministry of Rural Development in September 2013 and then formally registered as a

legal entity with the Ministry of Interior later the same year, they succeeded in obtaining an interim protective measure for their ancestral lands in 2014. Local officials from the Ministry of Land Management then gave them the go-ahead to register the communal land title in 2015; a process that is almost complete. Yet for this to happen, they were told a detailed mapping exercise had to be carried out. This exercise took several months to finalize. OHCHR monitored and facilitated progress for the 200 Por families during the process. When the Battambang provincial authorities eventually approved the maps of Chhoet Chhorn's community land in November 2015, the 720 hectares that the indigenous community had farmed based on their customary rotational basis, before they were appropriated, were returned to the families. This result is more than what the group initially hoped for.

Accompanying the indigenous groups every step of the way as they struggled to obtain the formal communal land title enabled OHCHR to identify bottlenecks and make practical recommendations to the Government at the policy level. It also provided the Office with an opportunity to explain the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to local authorities, private companies and the communities. It is hoped that the path will now be smoother for other indigenous peoples in Cambodia who will be embarking on the same process in the future.



inquiries with regard to 10 specific cases of attacks against human rights defenders in Barranquilla, Cali, Cúcuta, Medellín, Neiva and Pasto. In addition, the Ministry of the Interior issued a resolution establishing a protocol to enhance its programme on the protection and promotion of human rights.

In **Mexico**, the National Protection Mechanism for journalists and human rights defenders has begun to carry out security analysis and

offer protection measures that are in line with international standards; while, in **Guatemala**, an interinstitutional mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders provided protection measures to 20 defenders. Additionally, a Working Group on human rights defenders was established at the Ministry of Justice in **Thailand** and the criteria to identify at-risk human rights defenders and appropriate protection measures are being developed.

### Monitoring women's rights during the elections in Burkina Faso

The first democratic elections in Burkina Faso in the past two decades saw a strong participation of the population, which included an important mobilization of women (approximately 47 per cent), who could exercise their right to vote without any major impediment. Exercising their right to participate in the elections in accordance with the international human rights treaties ratified by Burkina Faso enables women to play a major role in the public and political life of their country. According to Clementine Ouedraogo, founding member of the Coalition of Burkinabe Women's Rights, "It is important that the women mobilize to vote because their choices will have consequences in their lives and those of their children."

As part of efforts to promote the increased participation of women in political life, OHCHR's Regional Gender Adviser worked with Oxfam and the Coalition of Burkinabe Women's Rights on the implementation of a project to improve women's capacity to participate in public life and monitor their rights during the 2015 parliamentary and presidential elections. At least 30 members of the Women's Coalition were equipped with knowledge and tools to ensure their effective participation as voters, observers and candidates of the presidential and legislative elections.



OHCHR staff member interviews the founder of the Coalition of Burkinabe Women's Rights.

"In a context where the majority of the population is illiterate, training the Coalition members on techniques to monitor women's rights and gender during the elections allowed them to better involve and engage the population in the elections. Political education is fundamental to facilitating the understanding of women for a more enlightened vote," says Clementine Ouedraogo.

In addition, the Regional Gender Adviser coordinated a team of 30 monitors to observe gender aspects and women's rights on polling day, which took place on 29 November. Though the elections took place peacefully, the monitoring team recorded

some concerns that were primarily related to limited access to polling stations for the elderly and disabled women, a lack of knowledge on the use of voting materials and incidents regarding influence on the votes of women in certain rural settings, including the withdrawal of voting cards. Nevertheless, the monitoring contributed to ensuring that the votes of everyone, including women, were effectively taken into account. "I wanted to take part as a human rights monitor to contribute to building people's confidence and consolidating democracy in Burkina Faso," said Alizeta Ouedraogo, an electoral human rights monitor from the Coalition Burkinabe of Women's Rights.

## Participation

With OHCHR's support, a platform of women was created to generate discussions and advocate with national authorities about measures for the consolidation of peace in **Guinea**. In **Yemen**, a network of 24 lawyers was established to provide legal aid to individuals and groups whose rights had been violated.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, the Presidential Administration established four working groups to develop concrete measures to promote the increased participation of minorities in public affairs. Moreover, the Training Centre of the National Commission on State Language developed materials to teach the Kyrgyz language to civil servants, in particular those from ethnic minority communities who do not speak the language and are at risk of losing their jobs for that reason. Approximately 300 civil servants are now taking the language classes.

The Legal Office of the Prime Minister and civil society organizations in **Kosovo**<sup>3</sup> worked together to draft the regulations on verifying the status of conflict-related survivors of SGBV and the related administrative instructions. This helped to ensure that the regulations are in compliance with international human rights standards and principles of equality and non-discrimination. In addition, regional coordination mechanisms composed of representatives from municipalities, education, health care institutions, the police and civil society organizations were established in four municipalities to deal with cases of gender-based violence.

The large voter turnout in **Myanmar's** November elections is a positive indicator of the meaningful participation of civil society organizations in the political sphere, despite the obstacles they faced in the exercise of political rights and fundamental freedoms and the inadequate political representation of women.

As a result of OHCHR's 2015 edition of the Indigenous Fellowship Programme (available in English, French, Spanish and Russian), 31 indigenous representatives, including 18 women, increased their capacity to effectively use international human rights mechanisms to better advocate for their rights. In addition, five fellows were given the opportunity to further their knowledge by contributing to OHCHR activities in Geneva, Cambodia, Colombia and Tanzania. The 2015 Minority Fellowship training programme helped to develop the capacity of 12 minority representatives, including seven women. Many fellows subsequently organized national-level training and capacity-building activities when they returned home.

### OHCHR's work on Syria in 2015

In 2015, OHCHR's work on the Syrian Arab Republic involved monitoring and reporting, providing human rights and legal advice to partners, capacity-building and advocacy activities. As it had no access to Syria, OHCHR deployed human rights officers to Beirut, Gaziantep and Amman to engage with the humanitarian leadership on Syria, and to document and report on the human rights situation in the country. The information gathered was reflected in the Secretary-General's monthly reporting to the Security Council and used as a key source for OHCHR's advocacy. In Geneva, OHCHR also liaised regularly with the International Commission of Inquiry and the Office of the Special Envoy to share information on its findings and provide human rights input into the political process. Finally, support was also provided to civil society actors in order to increase their understanding of thematic issues and to enhance their capacity to monitor and report on human rights violations.

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

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

*23 per cent of national expected accomplishments fully or partially achieved and good progress made on 67 per cent.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

#### Gender-based violence and trafficking

In **Afghanistan**, the Ministry of Women's Affairs published its third report on the implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women and documented 5,720 registered cases between March 2014 and March 2015. Moreover, in June, the President launched the country's first National Action Plan on the Security Council's resolution on women, peace and security. The Action Plan outlines the Government's pledges for strategic interventions in order to increase the role of women in the areas of participation, protection, prevention, relief and recovery. A number of legislative additions and amendments concerning women were also enacted, such as the Regulation on Prohibition of Women Harassment and the electoral legislation that increased the quota for women in Provincial Councils and District Councils to 25 per cent.

During her visit to **Malaysia** from 23 to 28 February, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, reviewed the country's legislative, policy and institutional framework to combat trafficking and made a number of recommendations. Following her visit, the Government took steps to address the issue of trafficking, including by revising its anti-trafficking law as it relates to freedom of movement of victims of trafficking in shelters, improving opportunities for employment and regularizing the migration status of victims who fulfil certain criteria and securing compensation and the payment of delayed salaries to victims.

The President of **Nigeria** signed the Law on Violence against Persons, which prohibits harmful traditional practices and various forms of violence against women. In **South Sudan**, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare drafted a five-year National Gender Policy Strategic Plan, which is aimed at promoting a robust policy and legal



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights meets with Kapisa's Acting Provincial Governor to assess the human rights impact of the handover of security responsibilities to Afghan security forces, April 2015.

framework to eliminate SGBV and institutionalize appropriate response and protection mechanisms. The plan has not been implemented.

In the Americas, OHCHR's Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women became part of the curricula of the Public Ministry's Training School in **Panama**. It was also endorsed by the Attorney General's Office of La Pampa province in **Argentina** to be used in the investigation of gender-related killings of women. In **Guatemala**, a toolkit for the integration of a gender perspective in judgements related to cases of femicide and other forms of violence against women started to be used by the judiciary. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation framework of the National Strategic Action Plan on Ending Gender-Based Violence in **Jamaica**, not yet approved by the President, includes human rights indicators and relevant concluding observations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and UPR recommendations.

#### Security sector

The national police and the army of **Colombia** established prevention mechanisms, such as regional human rights round tables, which monitor and evaluate disciplinary, administrative and criminal investigations in cases of human rights violations. The national police also developed strategies to include human rights standards in citizen security policies, in particular prevention and protection strategies for human rights defenders, social organizations, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, LGBTI persons, journalists, land claimants and union members. At the regional level, the national police



in Bajo Cauca and the Attorney General's Office strengthened their strategy on the investigation of cases of the sexual exploitation of children. These actions contributed to the rescue of six children who were being sexually exploited in the rural area of El Bagre and helped to advance the investigation and prosecution of a network of child trafficking and sexual exploitation in the region.

In **Yemen**, the Ministry of the Interior reviewed four draft laws on security to harmonize them with international human rights standards, in particular the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). The draft laws were submitted to the Parliament for endorsement.

## Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Protection mechanisms and strategies were implemented by a number of Member States to better protect the rights of their populations and bring those responsible for human rights violations to justice. The National Human Rights Commission of **Nigeria** deployed approximately 300 monitors to the North East and North Central zones as part of a mechanism for the systematic monitoring of and reporting on the human rights situation in areas affected by insecurity. In **Darfur**, the Ministry of Justice appointed new prosecutors in all five regions which contributed to an increase in

### Supporting victims of ill-treatment in Ukraine

One morning, several months ago, Anna called the OHCHR Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) and said that she wanted to speak to someone from the UN Office in Donetsk. A local NGO representing the mothers and wives of men involved in armed groups in eastern Ukraine had given her HRMMU's contact details.

When Anna arrived at the UN Office in Donetsk, she told the story of her son, Nikolai. He had been involved in protests in a southern Ukrainian city in early 2014 and became caught up in the wave of demonstrations. Soon after, he became involved with an anti-government group that had ties to some of the armed group battalions in Donetsk.

After Nikolai was arrested by Ukrainian law enforcement, he was detained incommunicado in a "basement" for several weeks, subjected to beatings and electrocution and denied medical care. After being charged with involvement in separatist activities, he and his co-defendants were transferred to a pre-trial detention facility, from which he was able to call his mother. A few months passed before he began telling her about what he had lived through.

As the investigation into Nikolai and his co-defendants continued, they were periodically taken back to the "basement" where they were tortured and forced to sign confessions. Eventually, they were taken to court for an arraignment and asked if they plead guilty or not guilty. Upon pleading not guilty, Nikolai was taken back to the "basement" and threatened with further physical violence if he did not change his plea.

Anna had come to HRMMU as a last resort. She had implored Nikolai's lawyer to challenge the admissibility of evidence extracted under duress. She had travelled to Donetsk to appeal to the de facto authorities to request that Nikolai be included in a prisoner exchange. She had almost given up before approaching the HRMMU for advice.

Realizing the urgency of the case and the vulnerability of Nikolai, the HRMMU team in Donetsk took immediate action. Anna was asked by HRMMU to put the Office in contact with the relatives of Nikolai's co-defendants. They were interviewed and information was collected that five other men were being subjected to the same form of ill-treatment. With the assistance of HRMMU in Kyiv, the relatives were

put in contact with the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Committee to see if interim measures could be requested under Article 39 of the European Convention for Human Rights. HRMMU recommended that Anna and the relatives of the other co-defendants make written submissions to the general prosecutor and the Ombudsperson's Office to investigate their treatment and conditions of detention. The HRMMU also submitted a written intervention to the Ukrainian authorities outlining the allegations and making reference to Ukraine's obligations under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Three weeks later, the local NGO representative who had referred Anna to HRMMU came to the Office in Donetsk. She said that Nikolai and his co-defendants had stopped being ill-treated and that their cells had been cleaned up. The advocacy efforts of HRMMU, which included partnering with civil society, providing advice to victims on engaging with the domestic legal system and existing human rights mechanisms and making high-level interventions, yielded concrete results in improving the conditions of detention and treatment of detainees.



OHCHR staff member on a monitoring mission to Ibb, Yemen, December 2015.

the number of cases brought before the courts.

In **the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the UN supported eight Joint Investigation Teams and 10 mobile court hearings for grave human rights violations in the provinces of Equateur, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale and South Kivu. The human rights violations that were investigated and tried by the mobile courts included war crimes and crimes against humanity, such as murder, sexual violence and torture. In **Mexico**, the President signed a bill on the prevention and punishment of crimes relating to missing persons. If the bill is approved by Congress, a national search system and registry of missing and disappeared persons will be created.

In **Afghanistan**, the number of civilian deaths and injuries that occurred between January and November as a result of the conflict increased by more than four per cent when compared to the same period in 2014. As a result, 2015 is now the year with the highest recorded number of civilian casualties that have been documented since 2009. The tracking of civilian casualties by the Office has had a measurable impact on the policies of most parties to the conflict. For example, the President of Afghanistan directed the National Security Council to ensure that all security agencies take preventive measures to reduce civilian

#### Hotline in Burundi as an early warning mechanism

In Burundi, OHCHR set up a hotline to enable rights-holders to denounce alleged human rights violations. From May to September, nearly 1,000 phone calls were received, primarily from people in Bujumbura who called regarding cases of alleged extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and violations of the freedoms of expression and movement. The hotline also enabled operators to provide callers with advice and referrals and to gather information on cases that required further investigation by OHCHR.

casualties. Similarly, the Ministry of Defence prepared a policy on civilian casualty mitigation which has been submitted to the acting Minister of Defence for approval. Nevertheless, the Afghan National Security Forces still lack a permanent structure which would allow for the systematic investigation of allegations of civilian casualties and the implementation of follow-up actions.

Based on its monitoring work, OHCHR prepared and presented four public reports on the human rights situation in **Ukraine**. The reports contained recommendations regarding the human rights challenges being faced in the east and Crimea and in relation to issues of accountability, administration of justice, respect for fundamental freedoms, the rights of women and minorities and economic and social rights. Following discussions with the Office on mechanisms to protect civilians, the State Emergency Service made an announcement in February that over 7,000 civilians would be evacuated from endangered locations in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

#### Engagement by the international community

In 2015, OHCHR strived to ensure that human rights were mainstreamed in the international community's response to humanitarian challenges and situations of conflict. Investigations carried out pursuant to resolutions of the Human Rights Council on Iraq and Libya resulted in a better understanding and awareness of the human rights concerns at stake in relation to both crises. In the case of **Libya**, the monitoring of the Office fed numerous public statements and reports by the High Commissioner, including a report on the situation of human rights in Libya, and reports by the Secretary-General. The Office's documentation of the human rights situation in **Mali** resulted in three reports outlining key recommendations on protection measures. In **Yemen**, 33 reports that were prepared on the human rights situation in the country provided essential evidence for statements and briefings by the High Commissioner and for advocacy messages issued by the Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary-General and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

In **Ukraine**, as co-lead of the Protection Cluster, the Office advocated with the Emergency Directors of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for: increased engagement with Mine Action; greater freedom of movement to and from the conflict area; and the need to ensure that the concerns of vulnerable groups living outside the protection areas would be fully taken into account during planning for the humanitarian response. Consequently, messages

issued by the Emergency Directors largely reflected the human rights concerns advocated by the Protection Cluster. Human rights concerns were also integrated in the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment that was conducted by the Government of Ukraine, the EU, the UN and the World Bank and in the UN Humanitarian Needs Overview and Response Plan.

OHCHR continued documenting cases of alleged human rights violations across the **State of Palestine**<sup>4</sup>, including in relation to gender-based violence, the right to life, the right to not be arbitrarily detained, the freedoms of assembly and of expression, the freedom of movement and the right to adequate housing and health. The Office's reports on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory formed the basis for relevant discussions in the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. In the context of the escalation of violence in October, the Office's regular briefings helped to inform advocacy efforts undertaken by senior UN officials in the field, New York and Geneva to de-escalate the situation and to ensure that key human rights considerations remained at the top of the agenda.

The Security Council continued requesting inputs from OHCHR on a number of conflict situations. The High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights briefed the Security Council at formal meetings and informal consultations on Burundi, Myanmar, Ukraine and Yemen. The Office also engaged with the Security Council on draft

<sup>4</sup> Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

resolutions, particularly regarding the renewal of mandates of peace or political operations, to ensure the full integration of human rights.

## Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

Implementation of the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan continued in 2015. At UN Headquarters in New York, OHCHR participated in various inter-agency task forces and interdepartmental meetings to ensure the integration of a human rights perspective in the consideration of countries in conflict or in political transition and in the development of system-wide strategies for engagement. An inter-agency task force, led by the Office, developed a proposal for the establishment of a common UN information management system on violations. The proposal was presented to the Deputy Secretary-General in November and offers suggestions to improve the manner in which early warning information is managed to promote UN preventative action and early response. In coordination with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), OHCHR developed the concept of "light teams" as an innovative mechanism to get capacity on the ground to respond to emerging or actual crisis situations. The first light teams were deployed to **Burkina Faso, Lesotho and Nigeria**. Furthermore, in responding to unrest in **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, a joint OHCHR-DPA mission was deployed, in May, to undertake a first-hand assessment of the situation in the country and formulate recommendations for follow-up by the Government, the UN system and the international community.



Monitoring of a protest by Palestinians against the closure of a road in Kafr Qaddum, State of Palestine, April 2015.



In the context of the Inter-Agency Review Group on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, OHCHR issued a guidance note on the Policy, which contributed to the increased consistency and coherence of its worldwide application. At the field level, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General signed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), in April, for the implementation of the HRDDP in **the Central African Republic**. OHCHR then took the lead in the implementation of the Policy at the peace mission level, including by developing an operational mechanism for the establishment of risk assessments; conducting a mapping of ongoing and foreseen UN support to non-UN security forces in the Central African Republic; initiating a preliminary risk assessment of the country's security and defence forces; and developing an information management system. A similar SOP was adopted by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in **Mali**. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in **Haiti** was the first UN peacekeeping mission to implement the SOP and human rights guidelines for its uniformed personnel.

Through its engagement with the humanitarian community, OHCHR ensured that protection and respect for human rights was at the centre of the UN response to both natural and man-made crises. For instance, following the April earthquake in **Nepal**, an OHCHR staff member was deployed to support the UN and other humanitarian actors in mainstreaming human rights and protection concerns in the context of the response. Through its co-leadership of the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, the Office ensured surge capacity for several weeks when Tropical Cyclone Pam hit **Vanuatu** in March. As the Protection Cluster lead in the **State of Palestine**<sup>5</sup>, OHCHR ensured that: accountability for violations was a key issue for the humanitarian community; protection was mainstreamed in the analysis and responses of other Clusters; and the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan emphasized accountability and recognized the need for increased respect for international law. The Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Plans in **Colombia, Mauritania, Nigeria** and **Yemen** also included references to the centrality of protection in humanitarian actions and human rights concerns. Finally, in **Guinea**, the Office participated in the working groups of the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response and worked with survivors of the Ebola Virus Disease with regard to stigmatization.

<sup>5</sup> Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.



Protection assessment carried out by OHCHR staff members in communities affected by Tropical Cyclone Winston in Fiji, February 2015.

## OHCHR's role

OHCHR contributed to the results outlined above through a wide variety of means, including extensive advocacy with government partners and CSOs, the provision of technical cooperation and advisory services to regional and national partners and through monitoring and reporting activities. More specifically, it encouraged Member States to comply with international standards; provided advice on the drafting of laws and policies; submitted legal briefs to the judiciary; and undertook research on thematic issues of concern, such as human rights indicators, migration and the rights of minorities. Moreover, it provided technical assistance to indigenous and Afro-descendant communities with regard to claiming and obtaining their rights and to civil society actors to support their increased participation in public affairs. In the course of its work, OHCHR helped to develop the capacity of relevant stakeholders through trainings and workshops.

The Office actively promoted human rights in intergovernmental and inter-agency deliberations and processes, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and humanitarian planning, including through advocacy, research, consultations and expert meetings.

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

### Supporting standard setting

OHCHR provides the various human rights mechanisms and bodies with substantive and technical assistance as they undertake their standard-setting functions. Specifically, the Office contributes to the normative work of the Human Rights Council, its Advisory Committee and the special procedures. The Office also supports the progressive

development of international law by undertaking legal research and 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**

Through its human rights monitoring work, OHCHR collects, documents, analyzes and applies information to address human rights concerns. OHCHR's monitoring serves as an early warning tool which helps national authorities and other relevant actors to take steps to prevent or mitigate human rights violations. OHCHR gathers information about incidents by observing events (elections, trials, demonstrations, etc.), visiting sites, including places of detention, indigenous communities and refugee camps, and meeting with government authorities and relevant stakeholders in order to obtain information and pursue remedies and other immediate follow-up. The Office collects and analyzes information on the basis of the international human rights standards, reports on its findings and supports corrective action.

### **Technical cooperation and advisory services**

This type of cooperation takes the form of human rights needs assessments, expert advisory services, awareness-raising activities, training workshops and seminars, facilitated consultations, fellowships and grants and the publication of advocacy and awareness materials as well as other forms of information and documentation. Through its technical cooperation activities, OHCHR aims to translate international human rights law and principles into practical methods, approaches, procedures and tools to be applied by international and national actors in their human rights work. Technical assistance is provided to facilitate the implementation of and follow-up to UPR recommendations; ensure the preparation of reports to human rights mechanisms in accordance with relevant reporting guidelines; develop and implement training programmes and materials; develop national human rights action plans; review legislation and policies; and implement human rights indicators.

In its technical cooperation projects, OHCHR seeks to engage and collaborate with 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 contributes to increased awareness and understanding of human rights issues through research, education, public information and advocacy activities.

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; implementing awareness-raising campaigns on thematic issues or on the occasion of special dates and anniversaries; 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. Moreover, the High Commissioner's leading role on human rights remains visible and relevant as a result of regular public statements, speeches, opinion articles, country visits, high-level meetings and other key outreach activities.

OHCHR has used traditional media, the web and social media platforms to extend its global outreach, connect with a wide range of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels and 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 the United Nations system. Many of these partnerships are of a strategic or operational nature and involve collaboration and the pooling of resources with relevant stakeholders that have a shared interest in addressing specific human rights needs. Partners include Member States, NHRIs, CSOs at the international, national and local levels, the private sector, foundations, regional and international organizations, UN Secretariat departments and UN agencies, funds and programmes. In addition, the Office cooperates with the international human rights machinery to find effective ways to work together in order to address global human rights issues.







# About OHCHR



Students at Dudley Intermediate School in Suva, Fiji, who participated at an OHCHR information session on human rights.





# About OHCHR

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the leading UN entity on human rights. The General Assembly entrusted both the High Commissioner for Human Rights and OHCHR with a unique mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all people. The United Nations human rights programme aims to ensure that the protection and enjoyment of human rights is a reality in the lives of all people. As the entity in charge of implementing the human rights programme, the Office plays a crucial role in safeguarding the integrity of the three interconnected 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 in addition to 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).

## Method

The Office's work encompasses three broad areas: human rights standard-setting and 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 rights, 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

### 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 in order to secure respect for all human rights;
- Enhance international cooperation;
- Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system; and
- Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the UN human rights machinery.

to field offices and other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to assist countries that are working 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 that are connected with 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 and related thematic results. The achievements that were attained under these thematic priorities in 2015 are summarized in





Palais des Nations, UN headquarters in Geneva.

the printed version of the report and are listed under the corresponding field presence or division in the CD version. The OMP for 2014-2017 identifies eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency within the Office. Achievements in this area are elaborated in the Management chapter on page 50.

### Supporting the human rights bodies and mechanisms

The Human Rights Council (HRC), which is comprised of 47 Member States of the United Nations that are elected by the General Assembly for fixed terms, is given substantive and technical support by the Office in its work, including in the context of its regular and special sessions, organizational meetings and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies. OHCHR also organizes and supports stakeholder meetings, special events, discussions and expert panels.

In addition, OHCHR supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The second cycle of the UPR continued in 2015. A total of 42 States had their human rights records reviewed by the Working Group which benefited from the background documentation prepared by the Office to facilitate

the review. In this context, the Office develops UPR training modules and briefs States and other stakeholders on the UPR mechanism. It also provides States with technical assistance in order to strengthen their national processes to engage with the UPR and other human rights mechanisms and to follow-up on the implementation of 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 2015, there were 55 special procedures; 41 of which are dedicated to thematic issues and 14 of which are dedicated to country situations. Among the 55 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; take action in relation to individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature, including by sending communications to States and other stakeholders; 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.

Finally, the Office provides support to the 10 human rights treaty bodies. The treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that consider the progress that has been made and the challenges that are being faced by countries in implementing the obligations of the international human rights treaties they have ratified. All but two of these committees may, under certain circumstances, receive and consider individual complaints or communications from individuals regarding violations of treaty provisions. The results of the deliberations of the treaty bodies contribute to a rich body of jurisprudence on international human rights law.

### Developing human rights policy and 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 policy and guidance, and capacity-strengthening tools, such as methodologies and training materials, which translate international human rights law into practical approaches and procedures that can be used by the UN and other actors. Providing advice, training, support and outreach to multiple stakeholders, including Member States, individuals, civil society and national and regional human rights institutions, are integral parts of the Office's approach to implementing the mandate of the High Commissioner.

### Mainstreaming of human rights

Under its mainstreaming mandate, the Office works to ensure that a human rights approach is integrated into the UN system's programmes on development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and the rule of law. 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 United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Office advocates for policy coherence in accordance with an approach that is based on respect for all human rights yet pays particular attention to those who are, or are most

vulnerable to, becoming victims of human rights violations. It equally seeks to systematically inform UNCTs about the recommendations emanating from the human rights mechanisms and help them mainstream follow-up activities into their programmes.

### Working in countries

As of the end of 2015, OHCHR was operating or supporting 65 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 police, soldiers and judges, helping to draft national legislation that is in line with international human rights standards and working with States on the fulfilment of their obligations 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 (CSOs), 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 the mandated fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry that are established in response to serious human rights abuses.

### Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and as of 31 December, 12 regional offices or centres and 14 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 HRAs 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 on thematic human rights issues, including for human rights mainstreaming purposes; (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



Mechanisms Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the HRC, the Council's UPR mechanism and the Council's 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 organizational chart, as of 31 December, please refer to page 135.

## Staff

As of 31 December, the Office was employing 1,165 staff members. Of those staff members, 519 (44 per cent) were based in the field (including 25 human rights advisers (HRAs) based in UNCTs), 614 (53 per cent) were based in Geneva and 32 (3 per cent) were based in New York. OHCHR also worked with close to 810 human rights officers who served in 14 UN peace missions or political offices.

## 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 2015, and partially through voluntary contributions from donors, the majority of which are Member States. The amount of the regular budget funding that is allocated to OHCHR has been gradually increasing since 2005. At that time, leaders attending the World Summit committed to a doubling over five years of the resources available for the Office. Although a total of US\$173.5 million was initially allocated to OHCHR for the 2014-2015 biennium, the final allocation for the biennium was US\$206,850,500, which accounts for the additional mandates (including Commissions of Inquiry) established by the Human Rights Council during the biennium. This can be compared with allocations of 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 73-92.

The level of voluntary funding allocated to OHCHR has substantially increased over the last decade,

almost tripling from US\$41.2 million in 2002 to nearly US\$120 million in 2008. In 2009, contributions 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 when US\$111.1 million was received. The level of voluntary funding for OHCHR reached US\$121.2 million in 2013, increased in 2014 to US\$123.7 million, and reached US\$125.9 million in 2015, the highest amount ever received by the Office.

The amount of unearmarked voluntary contributions grew steadily from 2002 until 2009, when it reached a maximum of 56 per cent of total contributions received. 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 trend was again reversed and the proportion of unearmarked funding decreased to 47 per cent, and fell even further to just 37 per cent in 2015. Please refer to pages 60-72 for more information on funding, trends and challenges and pages 102-119 for the profiles of all donors in 2015.

## How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditures in 2015, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US\$232.5 million (compared to US\$239.1 million in 2014). In 2015, nearly 47 per cent of total expenditures were devoted to fieldwork activities, particularly capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 10 per cent of total expenditures were spent on thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, development of policy and provision of guidance and tools, 11 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 73-92.

## 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 resolution 48/141 to create 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. The new Office 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 composed of independent experts and mandated to monitor the compliance of States Parties with their treaty obligations). 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 develop international human rights law. Two years after its first session, the Council operationalized the Universal Periodic Review.



# OHCHR around the world



-  Headquarters
-  Regional offices/centres
-  Country/stand-alone offices/Missions
-  Human rights components of peace/political missions
-  Human rights advisers in United Nations Country Teams

- \* Closed in 2015
- \*\* Human Rights Adviser deployed through the UNDG Human Rights Working Group.

- 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



**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 2015





# Management and Funding



Congolese woman processing palm oil to be used for food consumption and soap manufacturing.

# Management

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OHCHR has made considerable efforts to become a fully results-based organization. In 2015, OHCHR continued developing its results-based management (RBM) skills and tools; 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).

## Decision-making

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, who is 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. Additionally, based on the outcomes of the Change Initiative, a Policy Advisory Group (PAG) was established to provide a forum for senior managers to exchange views on policy-related matters. These bodies regularly meet to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on office-wide policies, operating procedures, programmes and resource allocations.

## Managing programme performance

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

The PMS, which was introduced in 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 members;
- ▶ There is an unbreakable link between what the Office commits to achieving in its plans and what it monitors and reports on, making it accountable for what it planned;
- ▶ Only office-wide indicators are used to define targets so that information can be compiled, analyzed and presented to OHCHR as a whole;
- ▶ Monitoring and reporting are evidence-based; and
- ▶ Staff members, in particular managers, can access all planning and reporting documents and analyze that information to improve decision-making, increase cross-fertilization and advance institutional learning.

The PMS has become the centrepiece for all programme planning, monitoring and reporting activities of OHCHR. All of the Office's organizational units and field presences use the PMS to develop and revise their programme documents, monitor progress and report on results. In 2015, significant time was spent on consolidating the PMS database to adjust it to OHCHR's emerging needs and changes in organizational structures. A number of additional screens, reports and modules were also developed to improve the system's functionality, including: modules to revise programmatic notes; a module to facilitate the midterm review of the 2014-2017 OHCHR Management Plan (OMP); and reports to track the status of implementation and expenditures.

Progress made in RBM enabled the Office to use the data gathered through the PMS to inform decision-making. Using the information that was available from the PMS, the PBRB undertook a review of OHCHR's overall programme implementation. More specifically, a comprehensive analysis of progress was carried out to determine the achievements made in relation to outputs and thematic expected accomplishments. In addition, information from the PMS was used to analyze OHCHR's performance in implementing its programme on two cross-cutting topics: gender and migration. These examples show the full potential of the PMS to function not only as a knowledge management tool but also as a tool to support decision-making.

## Planning

In 2014, the Office undertook a thorough review of its plans and priorities for 2015 to streamline its work and bring its extrabudgetary cost plans in line with the anticipated level of income. The review resulted in the overall reduction of the 2015 budget by 20 per cent, compared to 2014, and the identification of areas that the Office would not invest additional resources in unless full coverage was received from the regular budget or earmarked contributions. As a result of this sound planning approach, the Office's efficient utilization of its resources and a slight increase in extrabudgetary contributions, the funding gap was reduced to less than US\$3 million. For more details on OHCHR's funding and budget, see pages 60-92.

The planning process for 2016 followed a two-step process. At the end of 2015, a decision was made to develop cost plans for the first quarter of 2016. The preparation of detailed work plans and cost plans for the rest of the year took place in March and April 2016. This approach took into account the exceptional allocation of administrative and planning resources to the transition to Umoja in the last quarter of the year and the General Assembly's consideration of a proposal to strengthen OHCHR's regional presences, which would have impacted on the Office's organizational structure (see more details on this under Change Initiative below).

## Evaluation

In its evaluation plan for 2014-2017, the Office committed itself to conducting six strategic evaluations per programming cycle, including two impact studies and one evaluation of each subprogramme at headquarters and three evaluations of selected field presences every year. In 2015, the Office prioritized its programmes to support national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and human rights advisers (HRAs). The evaluation of OHCHR's support to NHRIs was conducted between February and October and the evaluation of a selection of country programmes supported by HRAs was initiated in June. Additionally, the evaluation of OHCHR's country programme for Mexico was concluded and another evaluation in relation to OHCHR's work in Uganda began in October. Moreover, a study of the impact of technical assistance and capacity-building in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was undertaken, along with two evaluations of

technical cooperation projects in the Regional Office for Central Asia and an evaluation in the Republic of Moldova. Furthermore, the results of the evaluation of the Regional Office for Central Asia, conducted in 2014, were presented in January and a follow-up plan to the recommendations is being implemented.

All evaluations rely on contributions from members of OHCHR's Evaluation Focal Points Network and staff members from different areas of the Office. These staff members benefited from capacity-building sessions on evaluation and RBM and how to use the methodological tools that were specifically developed to guide their work.

## Change initiative

The High Commissioner's Change Initiative seeks to maximize OHCHR's resources and capacities to respond more effectively to the growing demands and expectations from Member States, UN partners and rights-holders, including by consolidating thematic expertise at headquarters; more effectively supporting the human rights mechanisms; strengthening OHCHR's engagement in New York; and reinforcing its regional presences.

At headquarters, consideration is being given to creating a single Division to provide support for the human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review. Thematic research, support to special procedures thematic mandates and the right to development would also be integrated into one Division, in order to reinforce the Office's ability to provide the core research and policy services required, and enable both the Special Procedures mandate-holders and the High Commissioner to make a more coordinated use of their independent mandates to advocate effectively for human rights protection. The New York Office would be strengthened to better support the integration of human rights concerns and approaches on the development and peace and security agendas.

At the field level, the establishment of regional hubs was conceptualized as a response to long-standing recommendations from Member States that OHCHR should increase its focus on the field and have a more balanced global presence. This would enable the Office to get closer to rights-holders and be more accessible to Member States. Each hub would seek to engage with all the countries across its respective region, including through technical assistance, capacity-building, mainstreaming,





The High Commissioner at a press conference during of the 30th regular session of the Human Rights Council, September 2015.

monitoring and reporting and providing support to the human rights mechanisms. In December, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General present a revised proposal concerning the regional restructuring to the 71st session. The revised proposal should further clarify the roles, functions, workloads, structures, financial implications and resource needs of the hubs.

## Global Management Outputs

Global Management Outputs describe the managerial improvements that OHCHR commits to making with a view to effectively delivering on its planned thematic results. Significant progress was achieved during 2015 in relation to 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 **79 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved. This resulted in the implementation of more transparent strategic decision-making processes

and the increased integration of RBM into OHCHR's programmes, plans and activities. The following examples provide evidence of improvement in relation to this GMO.

- ▶ The form used by OHCHR divisions and field presences to submit requests to the PBRB was revised, therefore ensuring that the Board has all the relevant details to make informed decisions on programmatic or budgetary changes affecting OHCHR's work.
- ▶ A new advisory body, the PAG, was established to provide a forum for senior managers to exchange views and advise the High Commissioner on policy-related matters. Since its establishment in April, the PAG has met on eight occasions.
- ▶ Data gathered through the PMS was used to inform strategic decision-making. During the Mid-Year Review in July, PBRB used the information gathered on the progress made towards the achievements of outputs and thematic expected accomplishments across the Office in 2014. In addition, data from the PMS was used by senior managers to reflect on OHCHR's performance in implementing its programme on two cross-cutting topics: gender and migration. The PMS is also being used by OHCHR staff members to view and query information and to help prepare the Office's programming documents.

- ▶ Evaluation is a cornerstone of RBM and OHCHR has achieved fairly good progress in this respect. The results and recommendations of the evaluation of the Regional Office for Central Asia were presented in January and a follow-up plan is being implemented. The final report of the evaluation of OHCHR's support to NHRIs was received in October and the first draft report of the evaluation of HRAs was received in December. Other assessments are being conducted, such as the review of the country programmes in Mexico and Uganda, a study of the impact of technical assistance and capacity-building in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and evaluations of technical cooperation projects in the Regional Office for Central Asia and the Republic of Moldova.

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

A total of **85 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved. A number of initiatives were carried out to improve the Office's processes and structures, which contributed to a more efficient implementation of OHCHR's mandate, including:

- ▶ Since January, the Peace Missions Support Section has been based in the New York Office (NYO) to allow for better coordination on all issues related to peace missions with the relevant UN departments, namely the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support. The Section focuses on mainstreaming human rights into the work of UN peace missions by participating in the development of operational plans, tools and guidance documents and discussions related to the renewal of the mandates of peace operations, their structures, staffing and resources to effectively advance the human rights agenda.
- ▶ The introduction of Umoja, the UN's new resource management software, in November, required enormous investments of time in carrying out the necessary training programmes and adjusting work processes. While the long-term expectation is that Umoja will bring greater efficiency, ongoing efforts are needed to address the implementation challenges.
- ▶ A streamlined internal clearance process was developed and implemented in November. An electronic document management system is now being developed to support the process.

Furthermore, a new digital registry system was introduced to facilitate the registration, distribution and follow-up to the correspondence received by the Office.

- ▶ At the field level, a host country agreement for the opening of a country office was signed, in May, by OHCHR and the Government of Honduras. An advance team of two international staff members was deployed, in September, to take care of the logistical and administrative arrangements and work on achieving the planned outputs for the year.

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

A total of **86 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved. In 2015, OHCHR made some progress regarding the integration of a gender perspective into its programmes and processes. Its performance was positively assessed through the UN system-wide gender mainstreaming accountability framework. During the year, the following results were achieved:

- ▶ The High Commissioner approved an action plan to ensure that OHCHR's organizational culture incorporated more gender-sensitivity in terms of its leadership, hiring practices and informal culture. He also committed to be a "Geneva Gender Champion" and pledged that he would no longer participate in any panel that does not include female experts, that he would meet with at least one women's rights organization during each of his country visits and that he will endeavour to improve gender parity within the Office.
- ▶ Efforts continued to strengthen the capacities of OHCHR staff members on gender integration. In addition, guidance was provided to ensure that the public reports from OHCHR field presences integrate a gender perspective. The United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, for instance, showed a strengthened capacity to integrate a gender analysis in their reports, including through the use of disaggregated data on incidents and violations affecting both women and men.
- ▶ Gender considerations were reflected in OHCHR's advocacy positions and inputs to all debates and processes on the post-2015 development agenda. This strongly contributed to the inclusion of Goal 5 on gender equality in the final 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- ▶ At the field level, gender considerations and approaches were incorporated into the programmes and/or processes of OHCHR's country presences in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia (South Caucasus), Guatemala, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zambia; and OHCHR's regional presences for Central Africa, Central America, Central Asia, Eastern Africa, Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, the Pacific, South America, Southern Africa, South-East Asia and West Africa. For instance, in the Central African Republic, a Women's Protection Adviser and gender focal points within the country's field offices were appointed to deal with cases of gender-based violence. Furthermore, in Uganda, the Office ensured that female human rights officers are available to interview female victims of sexual violence and attend to their specific needs.

#### GMO 4: Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms

A total of **87 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved, which contributed to OHCHR's enhanced support to the human rights mechanisms. The following examples provide evidence of achievement in relation to this GMO:

- ▶ With substantive and logistical OHCHR support, both from headquarters and the field, the special procedures mandate-holders carried out 76 country visits to 53 countries and territories. Support was likewise provided to the special procedures for the preparation and submission of 532 communications to 123 States and 13 non-State actors, 134 reports to the Human Rights Council (HRC) and 39 reports to the General Assembly.
- ▶ Through its field presences, OHCHR contributed to the development or strengthening of tools, mechanisms and processes to promote reporting to and further engagement with the human rights mechanisms in Burundi, Colombia, Guatemala, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and the State of Palestine; and to collect, categorize and follow-up on the recommendations issued by the human



Press briefing by Juan Ernesto Mendez (right), UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and Malcolm Evans (centre), Chair of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture.

rights mechanisms in relation to Afghanistan, the Gambia, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Somalia and Uganda.

- ▶ In relation to the Human Rights Council, OHCHR contributed to the organization of 150 meetings, including the Council's three regular sessions, two special sessions, interactive dialogues and panels.
- ▶ With the financial support of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR, which is administered by OHCHR, a total of 17 States participated in the sessions of the Working Group at which they were reviewed or in the HRC's plenary sessions when the UPR outcomes were adopted.
- ▶ OHCHR also contributed to the HRC's response to crisis situations by, for instance, deploying a mission to Libya to investigate all violations and abuses that have been committed since the beginning of 2014. Following the adoption of resolution A/HRC/29/13, an assessment team was deployed, in October, to South Sudan to undertake a comprehensive assessment of alleged violations and abuses of human rights. In accordance with resolution A/HRC/RES/S-23/1, the Office deployed a team to collect information on violations and abuses of human rights committed by the terrorist group Boko Haram.
- ▶ In 2015, the Office serviced the human rights treaty bodies during 99 weeks of sessions, which included providing them with substantive assistance in their consideration of 173 State Party reports (up from 143 in 2014). OHCHR divisions and field presences also provided substantive input to the preparation of the lists of issues and concluding observations.
- ▶ In line with the General Assembly's resolution on strengthening the human rights treaty body system (A/RES/68/268), the procurement of the



necessary equipment to provide live webcasts of treaty body meetings was completed and its installation in OHCHR conference rooms will begin in 2016. Furthermore, a treaty body capacity-building programme was established and 10 of the programme's team members were already in place by the end of the year.

- ▶ A wide variety of communication tools and materials were produced and disseminated by OHCHR to assist with and give visibility to the work of the human rights mechanisms. In 2015, the Office released a total of 689 press releases, media statements and advisories relating to the activities of the special procedures and the treaty bodies. Furthermore, approximately 100 webpages dedicated to the Human Rights Council were created or regularly updated with new content. These include pages for the Advisory Committee and the Complaint Procedure, the commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions and the Council's regular and special sessions. The pages on States undergoing their second UPR cycle were updated and all pre-session documents were posted, including the advance questions, the reports of the Working Group and additional information submitted by the State.
- ▶ Social media platforms were used to disseminate the work of the Human Rights Council in a timely and accurate manner. The Council's Facebook account saw an increase in the number of "likes" from approximately 85,500 at the end of 2014 to 112,500 at the end of December 2015. The number of Twitter "followers" rose from approximately 33,800 at the end of 2014 to approximately 54,400 at the end of December 2015.

## GMO 5: Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations

A total of **84 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved. OHCHR supported its field operations in their efforts to provide technical assistance to regional and national actors to make human rights a reality on the ground and to implement the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. The following examples highlight some of the improvements that have been made.

- ▶ Through its engagement at UN Headquarters in New York, the Office sought the reinforcement of the human rights mandates of existing UN field operations and participated in discussions related to potential new field presences. For instance, OHCHR advocated for the inclusion of human

rights considerations in a possible UN mission that would support the implementation of a peace agreement that is expected to be signed by the Colombian Government and the FARC in 2016. It also participated in the Strategic Assessment Mission to Iraq that was aimed at streamlining the peace operation's mandate around a number of core issues, including human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law.

- ▶ OHCHR continued contributing to the operationalization of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers. In 2015, OHCHR supported 28 HRAs across regions, including one who was deployed to Mozambique.
- ▶ More than 80 staff members who were included in the rapid response roster were deployed at short notice in response to various crises and mandates, including commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and humanitarian responses. As an example, staff members were deployed to Nigeria and South Sudan to support assessment missions mandated by the Human Rights Council and to Nepal, in the aftermath of the earthquake, to mainstream human rights within the work of the Protection Cluster.
- ▶ Support was provided to 29 field-based projects, through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR, to contribute to the capacity of field presences to advise States on implementing the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.
- ▶ Through the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme, 10 human rights officers were deployed to strengthen the capacities of the OHCHR regional offices to support States Parties to implement their treaty obligations.



The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and the OHCHR Representative in the country hold a press conference in Phnom Penh, September 2015.

- ▶ Security officers were deployed to the field on 50 occasions to provide substantial advice or conduct security assessment missions.

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

A total of **78 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved, which contributed to enhancing the knowledge, skills and capacities of OHCHR staff from both headquarters and the field. The following examples provide evidence of improvements made in relation to this GMO.

- ▶ In 2015, approximately 1,000 staff members attended OHCHR trainings, seminars or learning sessions on various topics, including Umoja, general administrative matters and current human rights issues. Furthermore, 50 new staff members benefited from a two-day orientation programme on the mandate, strategy and functioning of the Office.
- ▶ A total of 130 staff members (71 from headquarters and 59 from the field) acquired RBM knowledge and increased their capacity to apply RBM principles to their programmes following capacity-building sessions that were organized for staff members working with the Trust Funds administered by OHCHR, the External Outreach Service, the UPR Branch, the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme Team and staff members from the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the Regional Office for Central Asia.
- ▶ Staff members from field presences in Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia and South-East Asia benefited from a series of tailor-made workshops on protection strategies, which were designed to strengthen their capacities to engage with local State and civil society actors.
- ▶ Nine courses (one in Geneva and eight in field locations) that were held on human rights monitoring and investigations were attended by 178 staff members. Moreover, the capacity of staff members to use the Human Rights Case Database improved through 46 remote briefings that were attended by 210 participants.
- ▶ Staff members integrating the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme increased their knowledge and skills related to the work of the treaty bodies and the delivery of training sessions. In 2015, the participants applied their new skills in approximately 40 activities.

### Human Rights Day 2015



**OUR RIGHTS  
OUR FREEDOMS  
ALWAYS**

In 2015, Human Rights Day marked 50 years of fighting for rights and freedoms by launching the year-long campaign, Our Rights. Our Freedoms. Always., by celebrating the 50th anniversary of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The campaign promoted key messages about freedom which helped raise awareness about human rights and both highlight and celebrate the many contributions of the two Covenants.

Events were held all over the world to mark the occasion, along with several that were held in Geneva, including the Seventh Nelson Mandela World Human Rights Moot Court Competition, the All Equal Cup football matches and a panel discussion on migration. The main event included a photo exhibition featuring images chosen from the European Press Photo Agency's archives that depicted rights and freedoms, along with an inspiring monologue on freedom that was delivered by Hollywood actor, Daniel Brühl.

On 10 December, #HumanRightsDay was the top global trending topic on Twitter for most of the day. An estimated 150,000 tweets were published globally which contained the hashtag. "Derechos humanos," in Spanish, was also a top 10 global trending topic for most of the day.

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

A total of **84 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved. This contributed to OHCHR's efforts to reach out to Member States, rights-holders and other stakeholders to increase their understanding of its mission and programmes. The following examples provide evidence of improvements made in this respect.

- ▶ The High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights met with Member States and civil society organizations to discuss human

rights issues and improve their understanding of the work of OHCHR during their missions to: Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Central Asia, Colombia, Germany, Ethiopia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Somalia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

- ▶ Senior Management and other OHCHR staff members continued to brief Member States and other stakeholders on the Office's programmes, plans and achievements, as well as on funding requirements. Throughout the year, a total of 33 donor consultations and Member State briefings were held in Geneva, including the launch of the 2014 Annual Report by the High Commissioner. Meetings with donors, Member States, civil society actors, journalists and other national players also took place in the field, including in: Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mexico, New York, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia and Uganda.
- ▶ The awareness of the general public was raised with regard to OHCHR's programmes through a number of campaigns on issues such as albinism, violence against women and the rights of LGBTI persons; and on the occasion of anniversaries such as the

50th anniversary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (under the slogan *Our Rights. Our Freedoms. Always.*), the 50th anniversary of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the 30th anniversary of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples and the 70th anniversary of the United Nations. For Human Rights Day, the hashtag #HumanRightsDay was launched and as a result of OHCHR's strong campaigning, it was the number one global trending topic for most of the day. OHCHR also organized a number of events in the field, including two public events in New York and various activities that took place in Cambodia, Haiti, Mauritania, Senegal, South Africa and Yemen, among other field presences.

- ▶ Since the introduction of a media strategy in 2008, OHCHR's visibility in the media has more than quadrupled (from approximately 4,500 articles in 2007 to more than 20,000 articles that referenced the High Commissioner, his spokespeople and OHCHR senior staff). Furthermore, almost 900 media communications were produced during the year, including 203 media products (i.e., press briefing notes, comments, news releases) for the High Commissioner, 440 for the special procedures and 230 for the treaty bodies.

## UN Free & Equal campaign

The OHCHR-led UN Free & Equal campaign continued to carry the UN message of equal rights and fair treatment for lesbian, gay, bi, trans (LGBT) people to an audience of millions through events, media outreach and videos, factsheets and other materials disseminated via social media.

One online video, launched in anticipation of the International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia, in May, was watched by nearly 10 million people. The video focused on the positive contributions made by LGBT and intersex people to their families and communities around the world. Another video, released on Human Rights Day, used animation to illustrate the negative impact – human, social and economic – of



The Secretary-General addresses a high-level event on the theme, "Leaving No-One Behind: Equality & Inclusion in the Post-2015 Development Agenda" in New York, September 2015.

homophobic and transphobic discrimination. In September, at a high-level event at UN Headquarters, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Botswana's former President Festus Mogae and former Special Rapporteur and member of the Elders, Hina Jilani, called on Member States to ensure that LGBT

and intersex persons are not left behind in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

National and regional Free & Equal campaigns are now being launched in countries around the world with the support of local political leaders, activists and celebrities.



- ▶ In 2015, OHCHR's redesigned home page was launched. The page featured a streamlined layout with greater accessibility for persons with disabilities, easier access to the key pages of the website through a new navigation bar and a design that adapts to a user's devices (laptop, tablet or mobile device).
- ▶ OHCHR continued to produce and disseminate high-quality publications to promote an increased understanding of human rights concepts and the Office's mandate among Member States, civil society and other stakeholders. In 2015, over 71,000 publications and other materials were distributed to a wide variety of audiences worldwide. Nearly two thirds were publications and the remaining third were public information/promotional materials and research reports. In addition, over 116,370 publications were downloaded from OHCHR's website.
- ▶ Financial support for OHCHR's programmes increased by one per cent compared to the previous year. Specifically, OHCHR raised a

total of US\$125.9 million in extrabudgetary contributions. Member States continued to be the main providers of voluntary contributions and their funding represented 84.1 per cent of the income received by the Office. In 2015, a total of 62 Member States made voluntary contributions in comparison with 66 in 2014. In relation to digital fundraising, work to develop a mobile app for outreach and fundraising purposes continued in 2015 and the app, which will enable individuals to become familiar with OHCHR's work and make donations to the Office, is scheduled for release in 2016.

## GMO 8: The efficient management of human and financial resources

A total of **87 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2015 were fully or substantially achieved, which contributed to the increased efficiency of OHCHR in managing its human and

### OHCHR's implementation of Umoja

On 9 November, OHCHR, together with most of the UN Secretariat, started operating in the Umoja environment. Umoja represents a complete re-working of the way the UN Secretariat manages its administration, executes its work processes, conducts its business and manages its resources.

A leading-edge enterprise resource planning software was implemented which, once fully operational, will provide a harmonized and streamlined approach to core organizational functions, such as finance and budget, human resources, travel management, procurement, payroll and project management. Umoja replaces numerous legacy systems, stand-alone spreadsheets and paper-based administrative processes.

The months preceding 9 November were filled with extensive training. Since all staff members would be Umoja end users, they all needed to be trained in the Umoja features they would be using, such as the management of leave, entitlements

and travel. Staff with administrative functions, who needed to become familiar with the new software and processes, followed numerous training sessions. OHCHR also trained over 50 "super-users" who would then be able to guide colleagues during the transition period.

A few months into its implementation, Umoja has shown both strengths and weaknesses. The Office has experienced some growing pains that are common with change processes of this magnitude, however, most of these problems have been resolved. Other issues present a bigger challenge. For instance, the "business intelligence" module of Umoja, which would enable the analysis of data and the production of financial reports, is still under development, thereby hindering the ability of OHCHR to smoothly report to donors and stakeholders. More importantly, the difficulty for Umoja to fulfil various operational needs is creating important delays and causing frustration at headquarters and in the



field and putting OHCHR's capacity to deliver on its mandates at risk.

OHCHR will continue working with the Department of Management in New York and the United Nations Office at Geneva to find solutions within Umoja – and if necessary outside Umoja – to ensure administrative support is available for all of its staff members and operations and that it is able to effectively fulfil its mandates.

financial resources. The following examples provide evidence of improvement in relation to this GMO.

- ▶ In November, Umoja went live in Geneva. To be ready for the implementation of the software, OHCHR underwent a thorough preparation process which included a huge number of trainings, monthly readiness meetings, status reports, data cleansing and a definition of work processes. Once the software is fully functional, Umoja will ideally provide a more efficient capacity to manage the Office's resources as well

as detailed financial reports to support decision-making.

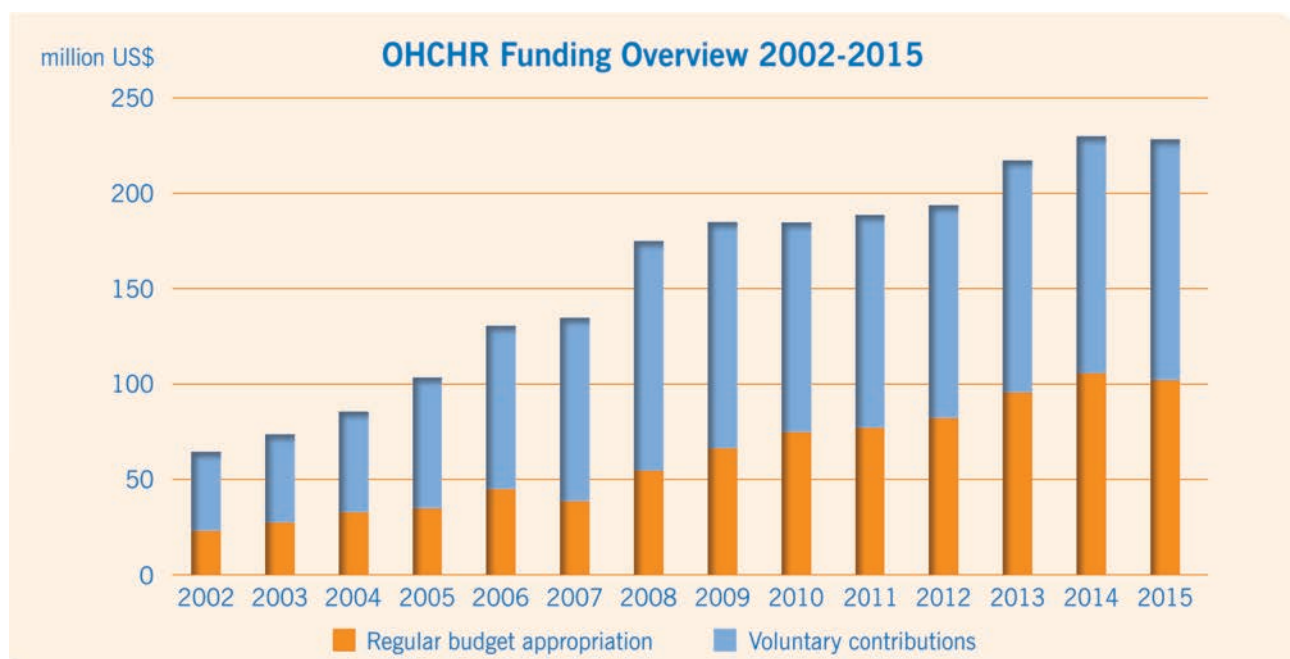
- ▶ The system for financial management in the field (MAYA system) has been implemented in all field offices in Latin America, except for the newly created office in Honduras. An analysis of its compatibility with Umoja is underway.
- ▶ OHCHR provided input to and is preparing for the new Mobility and Recruitment Policy of the UN Secretariat, due to commence in 2016. Human rights, as a function, will be part of the first phase of the new Policy.

# Funding

## Context

OHCHR's global funding needs are covered by the United Nations regular budget at a rate of approximately 40 per cent, 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 according to 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, however, that amount had risen to nearly US\$207 million at the end of the biennium (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 of financial support from the regular budget for human rights work is welcome, the proportion of the overall regular budget devoted to human rights, even after the recent increases, remains at just 3.5 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 US\$111.1 million. In 2013, voluntary contributions increased by nearly US\$10 million to reach US\$121.2 million, by another 2 per cent in 2014, up to US\$123.7 and again by 1.7 per cent to US\$125.9 million in 2015, representing the highest amount ever received by the Office. The share of unearmarked funding followed a similar pattern until 2013 (increasing from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, then dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and 51 per cent in 2011 before increasing to 53 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2013). The share of unearmarked funding then decreased to 47 per cent in 2014 and again to 37 per cent in 2015, thus impacting on the Office's capacity to implement its mandate in a cost-effective manner. Approximately 60 per cent of all voluntary funding was used in 2015 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 and often supplemented the limited resources available from the regular budget, thereby enabling the Office to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible.





## Who Funds OHCHR?

The table below lists, in descending order, all donors that voluntarily contributed in 2015. As was the case in previous years, the overwhelming majority

of voluntary contributions came from Member States, which provided a total of US\$105.9 million, or 84.1 per cent of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$19.6 million, or 15.6 per cent, of all contributions.

### Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2015

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions for 2015

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
1 United States of America	16,250,000	37 OIF ( <i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i> )	114,716
2 Norway	14,041,521	38 Austria	105,492
3 Sweden	13,786,595	39 American Jewish World Service	100,000
4 European Commission	13,021,107	- WHO ( <i>World Health Organization</i> )	100,000
5 Netherlands	9,766,646	41 United Arab Emirates	90,000
6 United Kingdom	7,267,203	42 Ford Foundation	82,500
7 Germany	6,525,049	43 Estonia	75,702
8 UNDP ( <i>UN managed pooled and trust funds funding</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	6,304,458	44 Poland	64,536
9 Denmark	4,798,825	45 Malaysia	60,000
10 Belgium	3,564,277	46 Czech Republic	58,657
11 Finland	3,455,542	47 Oman	50,000
12 Switzerland	2,933,326	48 Hungary	43,840
13 Ireland	2,672,562	49 IOM ( <i>International Organization for Migration</i> )	30,800
14 France	2,309,250	50 Chile	30,000
15 Japan	2,285,329	51 South Africa	29,682
16 New Zealand	2,170,767	52 Monaco	29,412
17 Russian Federation	2,000,000	53 Singapore	25,000
18 Australia	1,926,522	54 Peru	22,375
19 Saudi Arabia	1,911,828	55 Latvia	21,978
20 Canada	1,848,297	56 Philippines	20,000
21 Morocco	1,004,000	- Thailand	20,000
22 China	800,000	58 Lithuania	12,195
23 Italy	615,564	59 Cyprus	10,989
24 Korea, Rep. of	521,500	60 Andorra	10,929
25 Kuwait	510,000	61 Qatar	10,870
26 Spain <sup>2</sup>	372,442	62 Costa Rica	10,083
27 Mexico	326,464	63 Bulgaria	10,000
28 Turkey	250,000	64 Holy See	6,500
29 Education Above All	220,282	65 Bangladesh	5,029
30 Portugal	209,520	66 Iraq	5,000
31 Luxembourg	167,152	- Nicaragua	5,000
32 Kazakhstan	160,000	68 Pakistan	4,310
33 Algeria	150,000	69 Ecuador	4,000
- Argentina	150,000	70 Armenia	2,500
- India	150,000	71 Afghanistan	1,000
36 Liechtenstein	140,352		
Individual donors / miscellaneous			24,610
			<b>Total 125,884,196</b>

<sup>1</sup> UN Development Programme; includes all contributions received through UNDP, in particular UN managed pooled and trust funds funding (details of which can be found in related table on page 62).

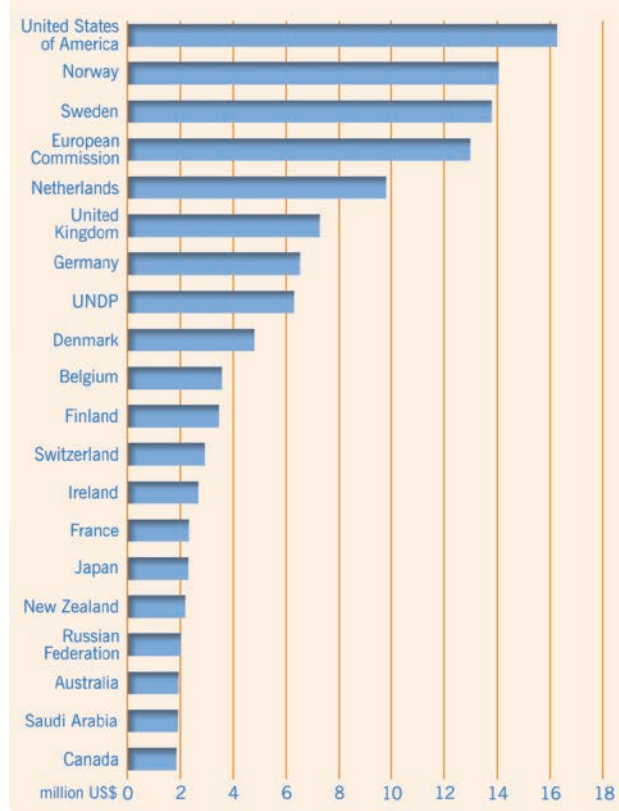
<sup>2</sup> Includes a contribution of €20,000 from the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) until end October, then Umoja.

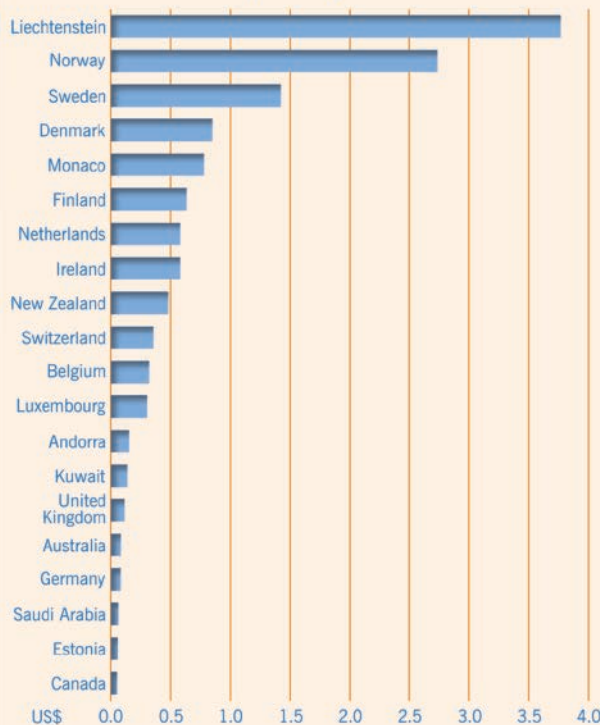
### UN managed pooled and trust funds funding received by OHCHR in 2015 through UNDP

Donor	US\$
Joint Programmes (Bolivia, Guatemala)	880,143
Peacebuilding Fund (Guinea, Kyrgyzstan)	1,152,289
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	2,112,736
Towards Unity in Action in the Republic of Moldova	164,199
Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund	753,806
United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict	546,903
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,610,075</b>

### Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to OHCHR in 2015



### Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to OHCHR per capita in 2015\*



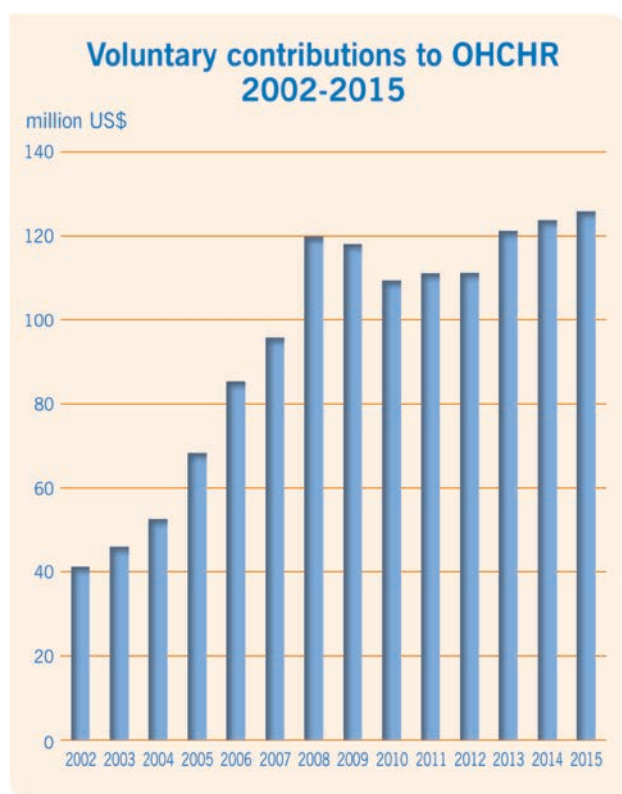
\*Sources: based on 2015 voluntary contributions from OHCHR's donors (Member States) and 2014 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.

## Funding Trends

### Level of contributions

In 2015, a total of US\$125.9 million in extrabudgetary contributions was raised, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent compared to the previous year (US\$123.7 million). While this is a welcome improvement, some of the contributions are for new and/or additional activities, such as the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan, and for the new field presences in Burundi, Honduras and Ukraine, instead of for OHCHR's ongoing programme of work as requested in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.

Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2015 to US\$126.5 million. With expenditures amounting to US\$128.7 million in 2015, OHCHR had a shortfall of US\$2.8 million; the sixth consecutive year that actual income was lower than expenditures. Nevertheless, as has been the case since 2010, the situation was offset with the surplus reserves that were built up during 2005-2009 when the Office was in a period of



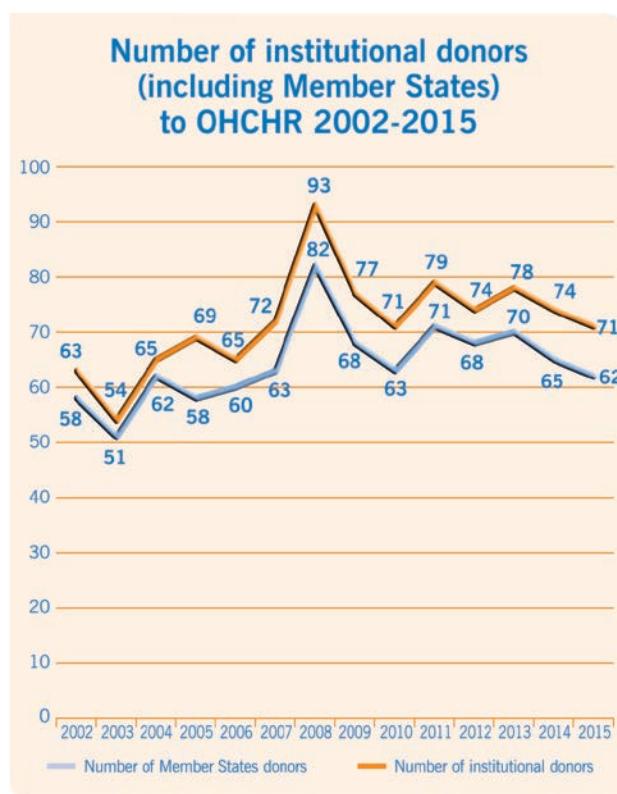
growth and received more funds than it spent. After six consecutive years of drawing on reserves to cover funding gaps, those reserves are approaching the minimum required operating level and will soon be insufficient to allow the Office to spend more than it receives in annual contributions.

OHCHR's ongoing funding challenges were a major factor in its decision to engage in a comprehensive review of its priorities and budget in 2014 in order to address the increasing demands it is facing in light of its limited resources. OHCHR must therefore redouble its efforts to secure additional revenue from voluntary contributions while strongly advocating for an increase of the regular budget to fully cover its existing mandated activities that are being subsidized by extrabudgetary resources.

### Number of donors

In 2015, 62 Member States made contributions to OHCHR, compared to 65 in 2014 and 70 in 2013 (68 in 2012). In total, 71 institutional donors were registered, compared to 74 in 2014 and 78 in 2013 (74 in 2012). One government pledged funds for the first time and seven others renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another 11 Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner's repeated appeals to broaden the donor base of the Office.

It is crucial for the Office to attract support from new Member States while also maintaining that of existing donors. Over the last three years, only 50 Member States provided an annual contribution and 35 others contributed at least once in the same three-year period.



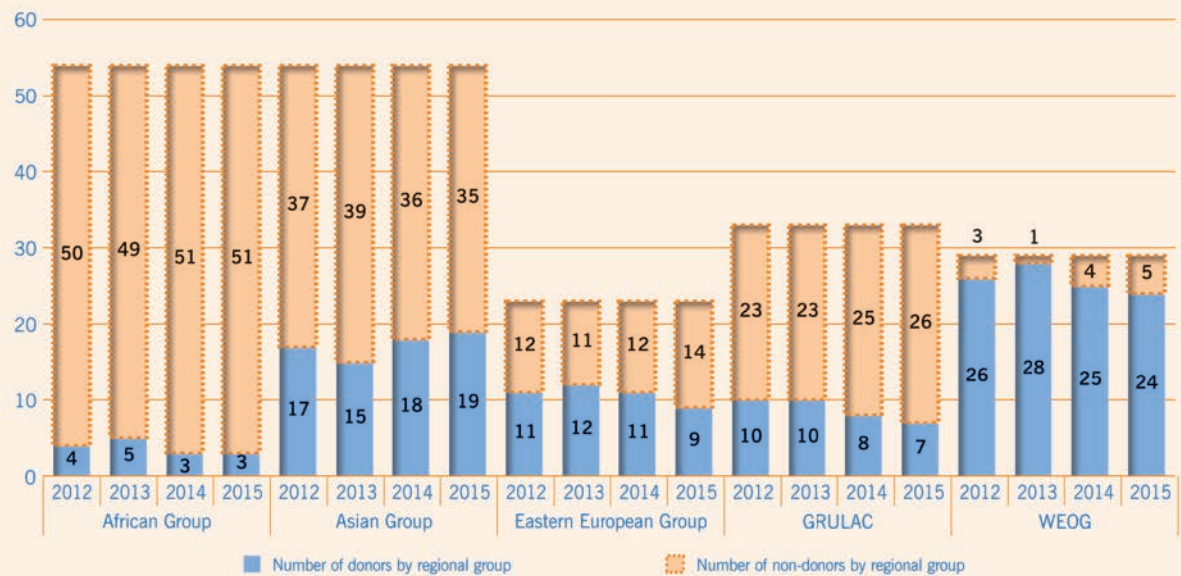
Of the 62 Member States that contributed in 2015, 24 were members of the United Nations Western and Others Group (WEOG), 19 were from the Asian Group, nine were from the Eastern European Group, seven were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) and three were from the African Group.

### Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

Overall, 46 per cent of OHCHR's funding came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 46 per cent in 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012) and 54 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 54 per cent in 2014, 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). The increase in the share of United Nations regular budget received by OHCHR over the past years results from the additional resources allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and the additional mandates (including Commissions of Inquiry) established by the Human Rights Council.



Donor base to OHCHR in 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015, broken down by regional group



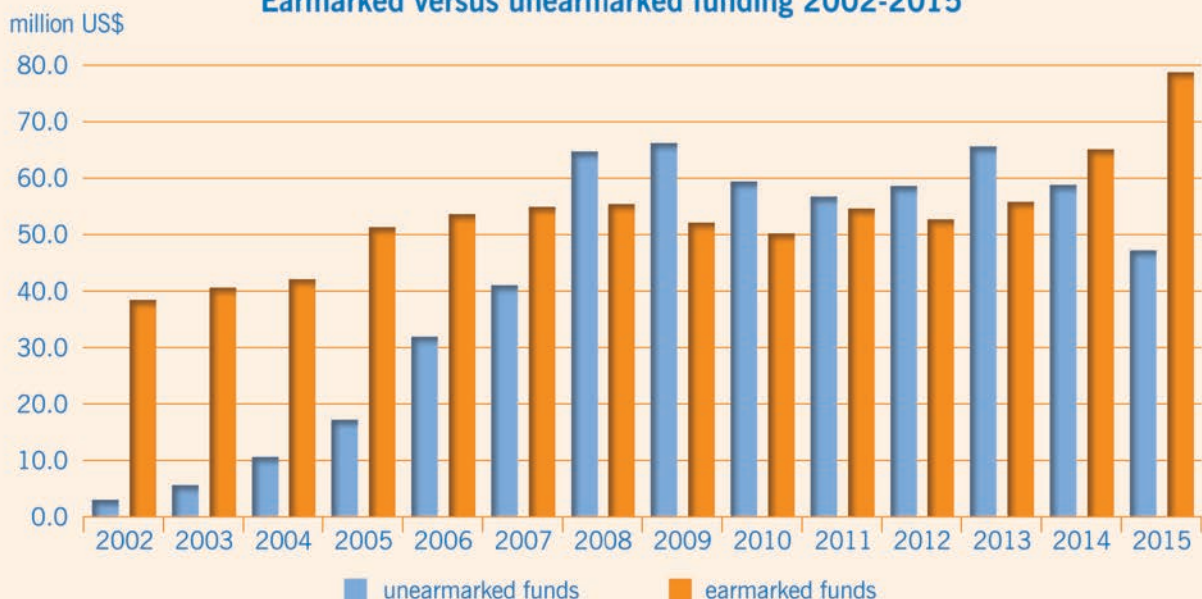
**Earmarking**

While the overall funding allocated to OHCHR slightly increased by 1.7 per cent in 2015, the proportion of unearmarked funding in 2015 decreased to 37 per cent of the total income received (down from 47 per cent in 2014 and 54 per cent in 2013). The earmarked contributions increased by almost US\$14 million (from US\$65 million to US\$78.8 million), as a result of efforts to attract more local funding for field activities and due to the decision of some donors to earmark contributions

that were initially unearmarked. OHCHR also received funding from budget lines other than those that are specific for human rights (such as humanitarian and development budget lines).

OHCHR requires flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources and therefore seeks unearmarked funds from donors. It continues to use every appropriate opportunity to persuade donors to contribute more unearmarked funding. This resulted in 44 donors providing at least part of their support free of earmarking.

Earmarked versus unearmarked funding 2002-2015





## Unearmarked voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2015

Donor	Unearmarked funding in US\$	Percentage of donor's contribution
1 Norway	8,444,065	60.1%
2 Sweden	7,706,535	55.9%
3 Netherlands	5,592,841	57.3%
4 European Commission	4,498,519	34.5%
5 Denmark	4,110,840	85.7%
6 United Kingdom	3,698,225	50.9%
7 New Zealand	2,170,767	100.0%
8 Ireland	2,046,409	76.6%
9 France	1,571,268	68.0%
10 Finland	1,230,425	35.6%
11 Belgium	1,103,448	31.0%
12 Morocco	1,000,000	99.6%
- Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	52.3%
14 Korea, Rep. of	521,500	100.0%
15 Kuwait	500,000	98.0%
16 Germany	402,969	6.2%
17 Mexico	215,000	65.9%
18 Portugal	209,520	100.0%
19 Turkey	200,000	80.0%
20 Algeria	150,000	100.0%
21 Luxembourg	123,815	74.1%
22 Kazakhstan	106,085	66.3%
23 Malaysia	60,000	100.0%
24 Czech Republic	50,566	86.2%
25 United Arab Emirates	50,000	55.6%
26 Liechtenstein	35,770	25.5%
27 Poland	32,268	50.0%
28 Estonia	31,746	41.9%
29 Monaco	29,412	100.0%
30 Hungary	22,676	51.7%
31 Spain	21,978	5.9%
32 Peru	20,833	93.1%
33 Thailand	20,000	100.0%
34 South Africa	13,749	46.3%
35 Cyprus	10,989	100.0%
- Latvia	10,989	50.0%
37 Costa Rica	10,083	100.0%
38 Bulgaria	10,000	100.0%
- Oman	10,000	20.0%
40 Iraq	5,000	100.0%
- Nicaragua	5,000	100.0%
42 Pakistan	4,310	100.0%
43 Armenia	2,500	100.0%
44 Afghanistan	1,000	100.0%
Other donors / miscellaneous	3,606	14.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,065,817</b>	<b>37.4%</b>

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).














## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2015 (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 2015).

											
Unearmarked	0	8,444,065	7,706,535	4,498,519	5,592,841	3,698,225	402,969	0	4,110,840	1,103,448	1,230,425
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	375,753	0	0	19,000	0	0	777,869	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	147,436	0	0	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	923,393
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	402,098	0	753,181	705,676	0	291,622	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	787,402	318,134	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	562,938	0	0	2,817,702	0	1,320,255	0	0	267,380	284,878
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	9,750,000	1,887,179	6,080,060	7,706,907	401,427	2,273,077	3,163,818	5,526,589	0	2,193,449	773,481
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	1,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,120,891	1,476,170	0	0	773,481
<i>Africa</i>	300,000	690,647	1,391,483	675,155	0	1,446,871	148,886	1,418,789	0	2,138,139	0
<i>Americas</i>	7,900,000	1,196,532	3,444,216	309,264	101,427	0	86,403	1,388,432	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	300,000	0	751,142	552,486	0	0	0	947,006	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	3,407,763	100,000	826,205	414,383	296,193	0	55,310	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	493,218	2,824,738	200,000	0	393,255	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	6,500,000	227,856	0	0	60,000	508,500	1,028,250	0	687,985	0	243,366
Miscellaneous*	0	1,994,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>16,250,000</b>	<b>14,041,521</b>	<b>13,786,595</b>	<b>13,021,107</b>	<b>9,766,646</b>	<b>7,267,203</b>	<b>6,525,049</b>	<b>6,304,458</b>	<b>4,798,825</b>	<b>3,564,277</b>	<b>3,455,542</b>

\*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.







	Switzerland	Ireland	France	Japan	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Australia	Saudi Arabia	Canada	Morocco	China	Italy	Korea, Rep. of
													
	0	2,046,409	1,571,268	0	2,170,767	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	521,500
	84,750	0	43,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	0
	41,256	0	0	25,000	0	1,000,000	290,796	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	218,097	0	0	0	0	0	0
	235,601	0	202,020	50,329	0	400,000	36,349	0	0	0	0	10,000	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,571,719	480,003	437,710	2,210,000	0	475,000	1,126,834	911,828	1,848,297	0	0	518,818	0
	1,554,404	0	67,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	112,233	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	13,067	0	0	518,818	0
	430,000	480,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18,000	0	0	90,000	0	0	1,126,834	0	0	0	0	0	0
	230,000	0	0	0	0	475,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	339,315	0	258,137	620,000	0	0	0	911,828	1,835,230	0	0	0	0
	0	146,262	54,705	0	0	0	254,446	0	0	4,000	0	31,746	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800,000	0	0
	2,933,326	2,672,675	2,309,250	2,285,329	2,170,767	2,000,000	1,926,522	1,911,828	1,848,297	1,004,000	800,000	615,564	521,500
















## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2015 (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 2015).

	Kuwait	Spain	Mexico	Turkey	Education Above All	Portugal	Luxembourg	Kazakhstan	Algeria	Argentina	India
											
Unearmarked	500,000	21,978	215,000	200,000	0	209,520	123,815	106,085	150,000	0	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,668	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,915	0	95,000	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	330,792	80,443	50,000	220,282	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	330,792	80,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	220,282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	10,000	19,672	31,021	0	0	0	21,668	0	0	25,000	50,000
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>372,442</b>	<b>326,464</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>220,282</b>	<b>209,520</b>	<b>167,152</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>

\*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Liechtenstein	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	Austria	American Jewish World Service	World Health Organization	United Arab Emirates	Ford Foundation	Estonia	Poland	Malaysia	Czech Republic	Oman	Hungary
												
35,770	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	31,746	32,268	60,000	50,566	10,000	22,676
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	82,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
39,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,045	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	77,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	21,164
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39,841	114,716	0	0	0	0	0	32,967	32,268	0	0	0	0
39,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	92,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	22,658	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	32,967	32,268	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,900	0	28,058	0	0	40,000	0	10,989	0	0	4,045	5,000	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>140,352</b>	<b>114,716</b>	<b>105,492</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>75,702</b>	<b>64,536</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>58,657</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>43,840</b>

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## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2015 (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 2015).

	Monaco 	International Organization for Migration 	Chile 	South Africa 	Singapore 	Peru 	Latvia 	Philippines 	Thailand 	Lithuania 	Cyprus 
Unearmarked	29,412	0	0	13,749	0	20,833	10,989	0	20,000	0	10,989
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	30,800	0	0	0	0	10,989	0	0	12,195	0
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,989	0	0	12,195	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	30,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	0	30,000	15,933	0	1,542	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>29,412</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>29,682</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>22,375</b>	<b>21,978</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>12,195</b>	<b>10,989</b>

\*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Andorra	Qatar	Costa Rica	Bulgaria	Holy See	Bangladesh	Iraq	Nicaragua	Pakistan	Ecuador	Armenia	Afghanistan
												
	0	0	10,083	10,000	0	0	5,000	5,000	4,310	0	2,500	1,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	10,870	0	0	0	5,029	0	0	0	4,000	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	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
	10,929	0	0	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10,929	10,870	10,083	10,000	6,500	5,029	5,000	5,000	4,310	4,000	2,500	1,000

## Predictability

Predictability and sustainability are essential to OHCHR's capacity to plan and implement its activities with a minimum of flexibility and efficiency. At the beginning of 2015, however, OHCHR could only count on US\$36.1 million in pledged contributions, of which US\$31.7 million was made up of annual payments of multiyear funding agreements. In 2015, OHCHR had this type of agreement with 13 donors, including nine Member States (Belgium, China, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), the European Commission and three foundations (American Jewish World Service, Education Above All and the Ford Foundation). Additionally, not all pledges materialize in paid contributions, compounding the lack of predictability under which OHCHR operates.

## In-Kind Contributions

A few Member States, particularly Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, which host OHCHR Offices in their countries, provide in-kind support by covering items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles.

## Junior Professional Officers

Some Member States 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 2015, OHCHR had 30 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	5	-
Finland	3	-
Germany	1	-
Italy	2	-
Netherlands	3	-
Norway	5	-
Saudi Arabia	2	-
Sweden	2	-
Switzerland	7	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	

## 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](mailto:DexRel@ohchr.org)



# Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2015)

## Statement of income and expenditure in 2015 (preliminary closing)

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2015, inclusive of new contributions, carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2015 and total balance as at 31 December 2015

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
<b>SUMMARY *</b>			
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	87,796,391	5,746,438	93,542,829
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	(127,779)	n/a	(127,779)
Total income / Allotments <sup>3</sup>	126,535,439	107,568,400	234,103,839
Total funds available <sup>4</sup>	214,204,051	113,314,838	327,518,889
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	128,676,663	103,800,564	232,477,227
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	85,527,388	9,514,274	95,041,662

#### Notes:

- 1) The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2014.
- 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
- 3) For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions received at UNOG for fiscal year 2015 (US\$125,884,196) as well as interest and miscellaneous income (US\$651,243). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2015.
- 4) = (1) + (2) + (3).
- 5) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations for fiscal year 2015.
- 6) The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2015, including operating cash reserves of US\$ 14.2 million which were not available for activities in 2015.

\* All figures are subject to audit.

## Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2015 (preliminary closing)

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by trust fund

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2015, inclusive of new contributions, carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2015 and total balance as at 31 December 2015

	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 to the Work of HRC	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
<b>SUMMARY*</b>	CHA	SHA	IHA	VPU	UPR	VTA	AHA	CIA	HCA	TOTAL
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	10,950,685	997,944	858,051	1,861,874	1,852,673	507,436	13,037,163	608,839	57,121,726	87,796,391
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,732)	0	(124,047)	(127,779)
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	9,014,074	516,688	556,956	25,000	448,025	81,349	14,057,214	643,091	100,541,799	125,884,196
<i>paid contributions</i>	8,882,328	516,688	551,956	25,000	448,025	81,349	13,738,173	643,091	96,314,503	121,201,113
<i>un-paid pledges</i>	131,746	0	5,000	0	0	0	319,041	0	4,227,296	4,683,083
Other income available <sup>4</sup>	13,477	2,591	14,022	11,982	7,385	1,763	98,209	2,991	498,823	651,243
Total funds available <sup>5</sup>	19,978,236	1,517,223	1,429,029	1,898,856	2,308,083	590,548	27,188,854	1,254,921	158,038,301	214,204,051
Expenditure <sup>6</sup>	7,998,111	736,700	420,523	715,820	1,337,132	401,332	18,127,367	843,779	98,095,899	128,676,663
Closing balance <sup>7</sup>	11,980,125	780,523	1,008,506	1,183,036	970,951	189,216	9,061,487	411,142	59,942,402	85,527,388

#### Notes:

- 1) Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2014.
- 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
- 3) Includes all paid or pledged contributions registered in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2015.
- 4) Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
- 5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
- 6) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (and loss on exchange : CHA \$18,913; SHA \$2,128; IHA \$6,277; VPU \$3,959; UPR \$13,533; VTA \$786; AHA \$1,017,689; CIA \$117,967 and HCA \$2,393,087) for fiscal year 2015.
- 7) Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2015, including operating cash reserves of US\$ 14.2 million which are not available for activities in 2015.

\* All figures are subject to audit.

### OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2014-2015 by programme (preliminary closing; in thousands of US\$)

	Allotment 2014	Expenditure 2014	Allotment 2015	Expenditure 2015
<b>Headquarters</b>				
Executive Direction and Management	9,081.7	9,221.5	9,673.4	8,784.7
Policy-making Organs	9,163.9	8,524.9	9,177.4	8,364.6
Programme of Work				
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	12,423.8	12,011.0	14,076.2	13,648.8
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	10,016.8	10,533.3	15,215.1	14,289.8
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1/	27,701.3	24,413.8	20,525.3	20,940.2
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	19,792.2	19,433.2	20,134.3	19,005.7
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	69,934.1	66,391.3	69,950.9	67,884.5
Programme Support and Management Services	5,729.7	6,065.2	6,733.5	5,997.3
<b>Subtotal Headquarters operating resources</b>	<b>93,909.4</b>	<b>90,202.9</b>	<b>95,535.2</b>	<b>91,031.1</b>
<b>Field presences</b>				
Subprogramme 3:				
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/	9,587.2	8,212.7	10,232.4	10,572.4
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.23) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	1,881.8	1,216.4	1,800.8	2,197.1
<b>Sub-total Field presences operating resources</b>	<b>11,469.0</b>	<b>9,429.1</b>	<b>12,033.2</b>	<b>12,769.5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>105,378.4</b>	<b>99,632.0</b>	<b>107,568.4</b>	<b>103,800.6</b>

1/ Includes in 2015 allotment of \$19,641.6 and expenditure of \$17,898.2 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.

## Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2014-2015

### Overall summary (in thousands of US\$)

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2014	Income 2015	Total Income 2014-2015	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015	Total Expenditure 2014-2015
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>						
<b>Executive Direction and Management (EDM)</b>						
Executive Office of the High Commissioner	766.0	603.5	1,369.5	640.8	762.1	1,402.9
External Outreach Service	542.0	505.1	1,047.1	496.1	318.3	814.4
Civil Society Section	471.6	0.0	471.6	524.3	(0.5)	523.8
Donor and External Relations Section	2,134.8	1,863.2	3,998.0	2,197.8	2,169.5	4,367.3
Communications Sections	2,007.0	2,219.1	4,226.1	2,723.3	3,057.9	5,781.2
Meetings and Documents Unit	815.1	1,530.4	2,345.5	861.0	1,539.2	2,400.2
New York Office	1,604.5	1,338.9	2,943.4	1,627.5	1,433.9	3,061.4
Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	835.1	375.8	1,210.9	542.6	513.8	1,056.4
MPTF Joint project for UN Action against sexual violence in conflict	402.4	497.8	900.2	308.6	199.5	508.1
Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	430.6	956.2	1,386.8	938.9	958.2	1,897.1
Functional Review	0.0	168.3	168.3	0.0	109.2	109.2
Human Rights Up Front Action Plan	600.9	113.6	714.5	600.9	131.2	732.1
Safety and Security Section	1,810.1	1,359.7	3,169.8	1,778.2	1,388.9	3,167.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,420.1</b>	<b>11,531.6</b>	<b>23,951.7</b>	<b>13,240.0</b>	<b>12,581.2</b>	<b>25,821.2</b>
<b>Programme of Work (subprogrammes 1 to 4)</b>						
<b>Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)</b>						
Coordination and Management	1,292.3	616.8	1,909.1	1,219.3	755.0	1,974.3
Anti-Discrimination	1,597.0	638.0	2,235.0	1,373.7	821.5	2,195.2
Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	1,339.9	1,399.1	2,739.0	1,370.5	1,205.3	2,575.8
Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings	100.0	200.0	300.0	0.0	300.0	300.0
Women's Human Rights and Gender	1,608.1	1,611.2	3,219.3	1,833.1	1,369.9	3,203.0
Rule of Law and Democracy	1,569.6	1,561.2	3,130.8	1,658.1	1,700.5	3,358.6
MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	490.2	130.7	620.9	545.9	105.1	651.0
Economic and Social Issues	702.9	605.6	1,308.5	755.6	498.7	1,254.3
Business and Human Rights	33.4	223.9	257.3	88.7	142.1	230.8
Right to Development	38.8	54.2	93.0	37.8	41.3	79.1
UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	246.2	231.0	477.2	209.8	64.6	274.4
Methodology, Education and Training	2,589.3	1,225.1	3,814.4	2,505.3	1,342.9	3,848.2
Indicators	462.9	591.2	1,054.1	473.9	525.1	999.0
Migration	339.5	318.5	658.0	315.2	350.6	665.8
Disabilities	290.0	310.9	600.9	284.4	275.2	559.6
UNDG-HRM project for Induction Programme for Human Rights Advisers	150.0	(75.0)	75.0	74.5	(3.6)	70.9
Joint Partnership/Action Programme on Migrant domestic workers (ILO)	146.4	14.4	160.8	36.6	95.5	132.1
Project to build civil society capacity on sexual and reproductive health and rights	157.2	24.8	182.0	102.9	72.2	175.1
Project for improving women's and children's rights and health outcomes	0.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	90.8	181.9
Human Rights Up Front Action Plan	220.9	468.3	689.2	106.3	385.0	491.3
Regional Gender Advisers	0.0	826.5	826.5	0.0	200.3	200.3
Project for Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Forum	0.0	10.9	10.9	0.0	8.6	8.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,374.6</b>	<b>11,104.0</b>	<b>24,478.6</b>	<b>13,082.7</b>	<b>10,346.6</b>	<b>23,429.3</b>
<b>Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies (HRTD)</b>						
Human Rights Treaties	3,653.9	1,799.0	5,452.9	4,163.1	1,059.8	5,222.9
Treaty Bodies Webcasting arrangements	607.4	811.7	1,419.1	26.0	29.0	55.0
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	156.5	44.0	200.5	464.7	281.5	746.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,417.8</b>	<b>2,654.7</b>	<b>7,072.5</b>	<b>4,653.8</b>	<b>1,370.3</b>	<b>6,024.1</b>



OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2014	Income 2015	Total Income 2014-2015	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015	Total Expenditure 2014-2015
<b>Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)</b>						
Coordination and Management	1,124.6	680.6	1,805.2	1,133.1	535.2	1,668.3
Africa	2,921.3	1,556.3	4,477.6	2,747.0	1,839.1	4,586.1
Americas, Europe and Central-Asia	2,109.5	2,073.4	4,182.9	2,201.6	1,740.9	3,942.5
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa	2,621.5	1,369.1	3,990.6	2,297.8	1,859.6	4,157.4
National Institutions	1,309.4	913.5	2,222.9	1,187.3	984.2	2,171.5
Emergency Response Section	1,324.9	1,070.3	2,395.2	1,279.7	1,117.4	2,397.1
Support to Peace Missions Section	0.0	84.9	84.9	0.0	91.0	91.0
Human Rights Up Front Action Plan	89.4	253.0	342.4	83.6	171.4	255.0
Human Rights Up Front Initiative - Light Teams Deployment project	0.0	787.4	787.4	0.0	183.1	183.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,500.6</b>	<b>8,788.5</b>	<b>20,289.1</b>	<b>10,930.1</b>	<b>8,521.9</b>	<b>19,452.0</b>
<b>Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCSPD)</b>						
Coordination and Management	279.0	506.2	785.2	284.6	434.7	719.3
Universal Periodic Review Branch	450.1	269.4	719.5	452.6	289.7	742.3
Human Rights Council Branch	620.9	473.4	1,094.3	1,039.5	466.5	1,506.0
Special Procedures Branch	6,322.5	7,167.5	13,490.0	7,582.2	6,656.8	14,239.0
HRC and UPR Webcasting	212.1	183.1	395.2	210.9	207.7	418.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,884.6</b>	<b>8,599.6</b>	<b>16,484.2</b>	<b>9,569.8</b>	<b>8,055.4</b>	<b>17,625.2</b>
<b>Total Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>	<b>37,177.6</b>	<b>31,146.8</b>	<b>68,324.4</b>	<b>38,236.4</b>	<b>28,294.2</b>	<b>66,530.6</b>
<b>Support to the Programmes</b>						
Programme Support and Management Services	5,842.3	3,375.8	9,218.1	4,941.3	4,447.6	9,388.9
Information Technologies Section	2,419.9	1,944.6	4,364.5	2,381.0	2,122.7	4,503.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,262.2</b>	<b>5,320.4</b>	<b>13,582.6</b>	<b>7,322.3</b>	<b>6,570.3</b>	<b>13,892.6</b>
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>57,859.9</b>	<b>47,998.8</b>	<b>105,858.7</b>	<b>58,798.7</b>	<b>47,445.7</b>	<b>106,244.4</b>
<b>FIELD PRESENCES</b>						
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	853.0	2,042.1	2,895.1	618.3	1,255.6	1,873.9
Burundi - PBF Joint Project for Human Rights Promotion and Protection	664.3	0.0	664.3	75.1	188.8	263.9
Burundi - PBF Joint Project for Monitoring and Reporting	888.7	0.0	888.7	0.0	889.1	889.1
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	594.7	194.9	789.6	612.1	246.3	858.4
Central African Republic - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	47.6	30.5	78.1	0.0	109.8	109.8
Central African Republic - PBF Joint project on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Capacity	0.0	0.0	0.0	886.4	17.4	903.8
Central African Republic - EU project on the Human Rights Situation	0.0	675.2	675.2	0.0	678.6	678.6
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	201.7	478.2	679.9	388.0	548.9	936.9
Côte d'Ivoire - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	162.0	56.8	218.8	166.1	179.8	345.9
DRC - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	304.8	337.4	642.2	343.0	339.6	682.6
DRC - Joint projects to fight impunity against sexual violence in West Congo, South and North Kivu	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.0	3.5	122.5
DRC - Joint Protection Teams in Eastern Congo	0.0	1,311.5	1,311.5	592.6	528.6	1,121.2
DRC - Profiling project	1,976.0	1,280.4	3,256.4	1,636.2	1,767.9	3,404.1
DRC - Prevention of Sexual Violence project	0.0	227.4	227.4	165.2	233.8	399.0
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	927.2	556.4	1,483.6	903.5	581.4	1,484.9
Guinea - Country Office	2,150.2	2,451.6	4,601.8	2,429.9	2,549.5	4,979.4
Guinea - PBF Joint project for Transitional Justice and Reconciliation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174.0	174.0

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2014	Income 2015	Total Income 2014-2015	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015	Total Expenditure 2014-2015
Guinea - PBF Monitoring Electoral process	0.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	299.4	299.4
Guinea - PBF Joint project for Support to Police	187.3	0.0	187.3	171.2	15.7	186.9
Guinea - PBF Joint project for Conflict Prevention	194.0	0.0	194.0	0.0	191.2	191.2
Guinea - PBF Prévention des conflits	0.0	353.1	353.1	0.0	352.5	352.5
Guinea - PBF National Assembly	0.0	193.7	193.7	0.0	193.5	193.5
Guinea - PBF Prévention des conflits zones minières	0.0	213.5	213.5	0.0	213.3	213.3
Guinea Bissau - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	70.7	141.3
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	691.0	588.3	1,279.3	793.1	553.8	1,346.9
Liberia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	69.2	24.1	93.3	68.9	85.2	154.1
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	336.0	385.2	721.2	290.0	380.6	670.6
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	202.3	255.8	458.1	147.3	203.8	351.1
Mali - Gender Violence project	195.3	167.4	362.7	132.2	186.2	318.4
Mozambique - Human Rights Adviser	0.0	238.0	238.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	338.7	0.0	338.7	271.6	45.9	317.5
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	96.3	539.3	635.6	246.6	391.5	638.1
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	203.9	373.9	577.8	379.6	397.1	776.7
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	218.7	95.4	314.1	169.0	106.6	275.6
Sierra Leone - PBF Joint project with the Human Rights Commission	525.0	0.0	525.0	0.0	96.8	96.8
Somalia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	78.1	0.0	78.1	330.5	76.1	406.6
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	723.4	637.8	1,361.2	931.1	802.0	1,733.1
Southern Africa, Pretoria - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.4	139.4
South Sudan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	634.0	0.0	634.0	446.1	93.8	539.9
Sudan, Darfur - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	62.8	175.2	238.0	120.9	176.4	297.3
Tanzania - Human Rights Adviser	204.1	279.5	483.6	151.0	331.6	482.6
Togo - Country Office	1,622.3	774.2	2,396.5	1,573.8	828.0	2,401.8
Togo - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	10.4
Uganda - Country Office	4,553.0	2,560.0	7,113.0	3,718.2	3,116.6	6,834.8
Uganda - MPTF, UNIFEM, UNWOMEN Joint programmes for gender equality and women's access to justice	87.7	67.6	155.3	209.7	50.4	260.1
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	342.9	734.0	1,076.9	421.6	179.7	601.3
Zambia - Human Rights Adviser	139.0	172.8	311.8	122.7	155.9	278.6
<b>Subtotal Africa</b>	<b>20,475.2</b>	<b>18,771.2</b>	<b>39,246.4</b>	<b>19,711.5</b>	<b>20,026.3</b>	<b>39,737.8</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>						
Bolivia - Country Office	1,343.6	1,834.3	3,177.9	1,370.4	1,824.7	3,195.1
Bolivia - MPTF joint programme for support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia	139.0	15.1	154.1	156.0	0.0	156.0
Bolivia - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	50.2	0.0	50.2	0.0	28.5	28.5
Bolivia - Support to addressing socio-political conflict (Justice)	359.1	0.0	359.1	351.8	(0.1)	351.7
Brazil - Technical cooperation project	0.0	142.9	142.9	0.0	99.5	99.5
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	334.7	122.8	457.5	273.0	108.3	381.3
Central America, Panama - MPTF/UNDG Regional Adviser	0.0	212.4	212.4	127.9	224.9	352.8
Colombia - Country Office	10,018.7	8,646.1	18,664.8	10,447.3	9,734.6	20,181.9
Colombia - Support on emerging issues	503.5	0.1	503.6	614.7	44.9	659.6
Dominican Republic - Human Rights Adviser	269.0	101.4	370.4	132.1	214.7	346.8

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2014	Income 2015	Total Income 2014-2015	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015	Total Expenditure 2014-2015
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	466.8	38.4	505.2	468.9	46.4	515.3
Guatemala - Country Office	3,962.5	3,252.2	7,214.7	3,729.2	2,955.0	6,684.2
Guatemala - MPTF joint "Maya" programme for indigenous peoples	1,343.7	865.0	2,208.7	783.0	640.1	1,423.1
Guatemala - EU project for protecting human rights defenders	0.0	253.5	253.5	0.0	143.1	143.1
Haiti - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	446.7	22.7	469.4	437.2	22.3	459.5
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	216.2	202.6	418.8	202.6	141.7	344.3
Honduras - Country Office	0.0	941.2	941.2	0.0	596.0	596.0
Jamaica - Human Rights Adviser	202.9	267.1	470.0	147.6	190.1	337.7
Mexico - Country Office	2,373.7	2,378.8	4,752.5	2,399.7	2,466.5	4,866.2
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	504.5	619.4	1,123.9	591.1	486.5	1,077.6
South America, Chile - Regional Office	511.7	371.5	883.2	549.1	264.1	813.2
<b>Subtotal Americas</b>	<b>23,046.5</b>	<b>20,287.5</b>	<b>43,334.0</b>	<b>22,781.6</b>	<b>20,231.8</b>	<b>43,013.4</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>						
Afghanistan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	172.0	236.7	408.7	268.5	244.1	512.6
Bangladesh - Human Rights Adviser	198.4	122.6	321.0	133.7	180.7	314.4
Cambodia - Country Office	849.6	643.1	1,492.7	1,067.8	725.8	1,793.6
Maldives - Human Rights Adviser	153.6	(53.3)	100.3	160.1	(12.0)	148.1
Myanmar - Human Rights Institution-building	36.2	(14.2)	22.0	81.4	(29.2)	52.2
Myanmar - Human Rights Promotion and Protection	0.0	338.8	338.8	981.0	546.2	1,527.2
Myanmar - Humanitarian Response in Rakhine and Kachin State (CERF)	100.1	0.0	100.1	99.9	(6.9)	93.0
Myanmar - MPTF/UNDG joint project for strengthening national systems	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	(6.9)	1.9
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	902.5	540.8	1,443.3	842.9	596.9	1,439.8
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	294.6	870.9	1,165.5	570.4	750.8	1,321.2
Papua New Guinea - MPTF/UN Country Programme projects	49.5	753.8	803.3	0.0	49.5	49.5
Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	277.3	0.0	277.3	24.3	250.7	275.0
South-East Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	620.3	801.1	1,421.4	878.4	450.0	1,328.4
South-East Asia, Bangkok - MPTF/UNDG Regional Adviser	0.0	193.2	193.2	77.5	208.6	286.1
South-East Asia, Bangkok - EU project for widening democratic space	0.0	552.5	552.5	0.0	371.1	371.1
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	429.8	100.1	529.9	472.3	45.2	517.5
Sri Lanka - Project for promoting accountability and reconciliation	0.0	300.0	300.0	0.0	140.4	140.4
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	474.6	336.3	810.9	473.0	364.2	837.2
<b>Subtotal Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>4,558.5</b>	<b>5,722.4</b>	<b>10,280.9</b>	<b>6,140.0</b>	<b>4,869.2</b>	<b>11,009.2</b>
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>						
Azerbaijan	150.7	182.9	333.6	14.3	185.4	199.7
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	278.5	290.8	569.3	255.4	261.7	517.1
Central Asia - Protection and Stability project	4.8	(42.9)	(38.1)	233.3	(12.6)	220.7
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	345.8	333.5	679.3	632.2	324.5	956.7
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office */	545.6	248.3	793.9	763.0	84.4	847.4
Kyrgyzstan	302.4	5.8	308.2	249.3	54.5	303.8
Kyrgyzstan - PBF joint programmes for Peace and Reconciliation	973.8	92.0	1,065.8	307.0	1,024.0	1,331.0



OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2014	Income 2015	Total Income 2014-2015	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015	Total Expenditure 2014-2015
Republic of Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	298.7	225.1	523.8	336.3	138.3	474.6
Republic of Moldova - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	(0.3)	22.8
Republic of Moldova - Combatting Discrimination	246.9	143.7	390.6	166.9	216.6	383.5
Republic of Moldova - MPTF joint project Towards Unity in Action	147.2	164.2	311.4	0.0	170.4	170.4
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	954.9	972.1	1,927.0	1,222.4	750.2	1,972.6
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	0.0	474.8	474.8	0.0	480.5	480.5
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	563.4	660.5	1,223.9	728.5	708.0	1,436.5
Tajikistan	733.3	(5.8)	727.5	508.4	89.2	597.6
Ukraine - Human Rights Adviser	1,301.8	614.8	1,916.6	284.7	1,700.6	1,985.3
Ukraine - Protection Cluster	0.0	1,384.5	1,384.5	0.0	892.2	892.2
Ukraine - EU project for Human Rights Monitoring Mission	0.0	3,147.1	3,147.1	0.0	1,085.0	1,085.0
Ukraine - Monitoring, protection and redress in conflict areas (CERF)	234.8	0.0	234.8	19.5	125.5	145.0
<b>Subtotal Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>7,082.6</b>	<b>8,891.4</b>	<b>15,974.0</b>	<b>5,744.3</b>	<b>8,278.1</b>	<b>14,022.4</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Egypt - Assessment team	56.4	0.0	56.4	215.2	0.7	215.9
Iraq - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	274.9	664.9	939.8	146.9	376.2	523.1
Libya - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	42.4	150.6	193.0	174.4	(27.9)	146.5
Mauritania - Country Office	959.4	903.2	1,862.6	1,264.0	593.3	1,857.3
Mauritania - Assistance to peoples of Hodh Echarghi (CERF)	99.0	0.0	99.0	10.2	89.4	99.6
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	1,042.9	1,169.2	2,212.1	1,385.2	1,228.1	2,613.3
Middle East, Beirut - EU project for assisting Lebanon	0.0	555.9	555.9	0.0	135.2	135.2
North Africa - Regional Office	656.8	(520.8)	136.0	833.9	175.7	1,009.6
Saudia Arabia - Financial and technical assistance project	0.0	649.4	649.4	0.0	445.0	445.0
State of Palestine **/ - Country Office	4,278.6	1,888.2	6,166.8	3,629.5	3,026.2	6,655.7
State of Palestine **/ - EU project for Protection Cluster	613.0	355.4	968.4	519.9	307.3	827.2
State of Palestine **/ - Swiss project for Protection Cluster	0.0	268.4	268.4	0.0	234.8	234.8
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	865.8	180.3	1,046.1	1,154.8	173.1	1,327.9
Syria - Human Rights Support	16.4	347.8	364.2	939.6	115.7	1,055.3
Syria - Monitoring Team	77.3	250.9	328.2	515.4	210.1	725.5
Syria - EU project for Human Rights support	0.0	1,814.1	1,814.1	0.0	491.6	491.6
Syria/Iraq - Human Rights, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence project	0.0	1,835.2	1,835.2	0.0	872.8	872.8
Tunisia - Country Office	3,263.0	605.5	3,868.5	1,820.4	1,714.3	3,534.7
Tunisia - MPTF/UNPRPD project on Disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	51.9	80.4
Yemen - Country Office	1,976.9	2,292.5	4,269.4	2,077.8	1,699.7	3,777.5
Yemen - PBF Joint projects for Human Rights Promotion and Protection	1,249.8	0.0	1,249.8	335.0	271.0	606.0
Yemen - Relief and Humanitarian Assistance project		262.5	262.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen - Enhancing responses to Human Rights violations (CERF)	348.7	0.0	348.7	75.6	266.0	341.6
<b>Subtotal Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>15,821.3</b>	<b>13,673.2</b>	<b>29,494.5</b>	<b>15,126.3</b>	<b>12,450.2</b>	<b>27,576.5</b>

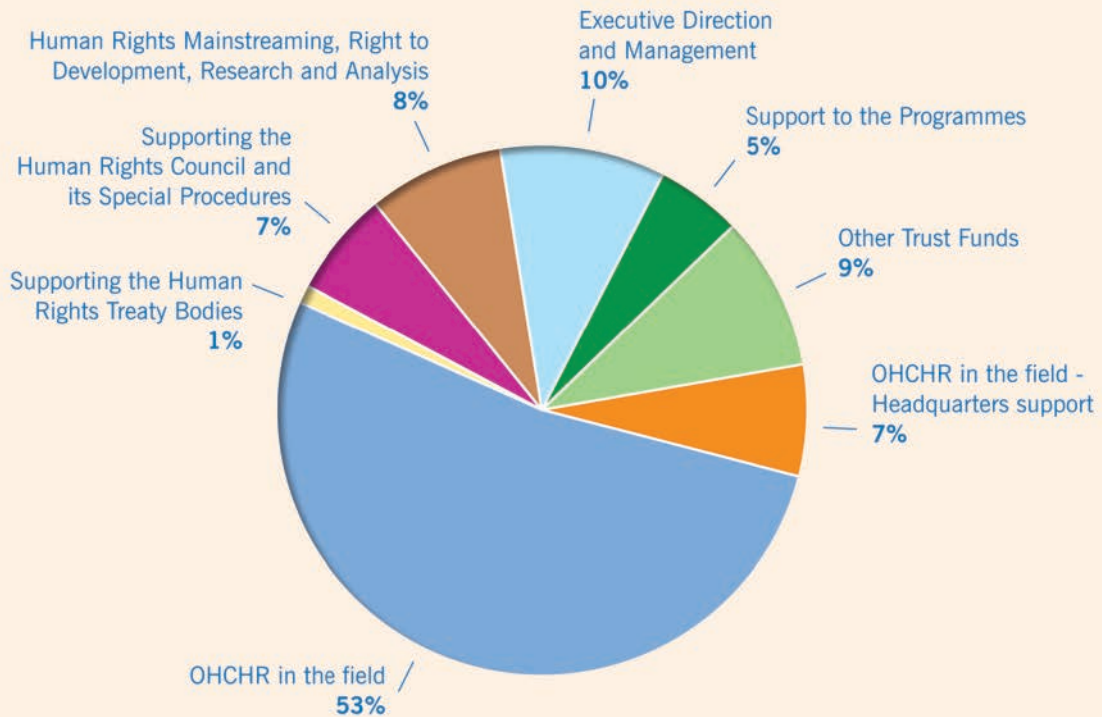
OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2014	Income 2015	Total Income 2014-2015	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015	Total Expenditure 2014-2015
<b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>						
Rapid response for human rights situation in Syria	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	11.8
Fact-finding mission to the Central African Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	18.8
Rapid deployment mission to the Philippines	60.0	0.0	60.0	107.1	(22.1)	85.0
Human Rights Monitoring Team & Assessment mission to the Central African Republic	42.4	0.0	42.4	78.3	(0.5)	77.8
Human Rights Monitoring mission to Thailand	51.9	0.0	51.9	28.5	(0.1)	28.4
Rapid response for human rights situation in Cameroon (Boko Haram insurgency)	0.0	78.0	78.0	0.0	43.3	43.3
Surge capacity deployment to Jordan related to the situation in Yemen	0.0	24.5	24.5	0.0	15.1	15.1
International humanitarian response to Nepal (earthquake)	0.0	47.8	47.8	0.0	25.3	25.3
Rapid response for human rights situation in the Republic of Moldova	0.0	23.0	23.0	0.0	22.9	22.9
Surge capacity deployment to Guatemala (elections)	0.0	45.2	45.2	0.0	26.3	26.3
Contingency Fund pool	0.5	(151.1)	(150.6)	1.0	15.2	16.2
<b>Subtotal Contingency Fund</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>370.9</b>
<b>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>71,138.9</b>	<b>67,413.1</b>	<b>138,552.0</b>	<b>69,749.2</b>	<b>65,981.0</b>	<b>135,730.2</b>
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	(17,922.5)	702.7	(17,219.8)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>111,076.3</b>	<b>116,114.6</b>	<b>227,190.9</b>	<b>128,547.9</b>	<b>113,426.7</b>	<b>241,974.6</b>
<b>OTHER TRUST FUNDS</b>						
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	9,254.3	9,014.1	18,268.4	8,271.4	7,979.2	16,250.6
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	630.5	557.0	1,187.5	735.3	414.2	1,149.5
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	683.0	516.7	1,199.7	490.1	734.6	1,224.7
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-up	(917.4)	0.0	(917.4)	-	-	-
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	10.0	25.0	35.0	346.9	711.8	1,058.7
Trust Fund Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	490.4	448.0	938.4	795.9	1,323.6	2,119.5
Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council	168.8	81.3	250.1	160.5	400.5	561.0
<b>TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS</b>	<b>10,319.6</b>	<b>10,642.1</b>	<b>20,961.7</b>	<b>10,800.1</b>	<b>11,563.9</b>	<b>22,364.0</b>
Other income/expenditure not reported above ***/	4,076.6	(872.5)	3,204.1	1,116.5	3,686.1	4,802.6
<b>GRAND TOTAL OHCHR</b>	<b>125,472.5</b>	<b>125,884.2</b>	<b>251,356.7</b>	<b>140,464.5</b>	<b>128,676.7</b>	<b>269,141.2</b>

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

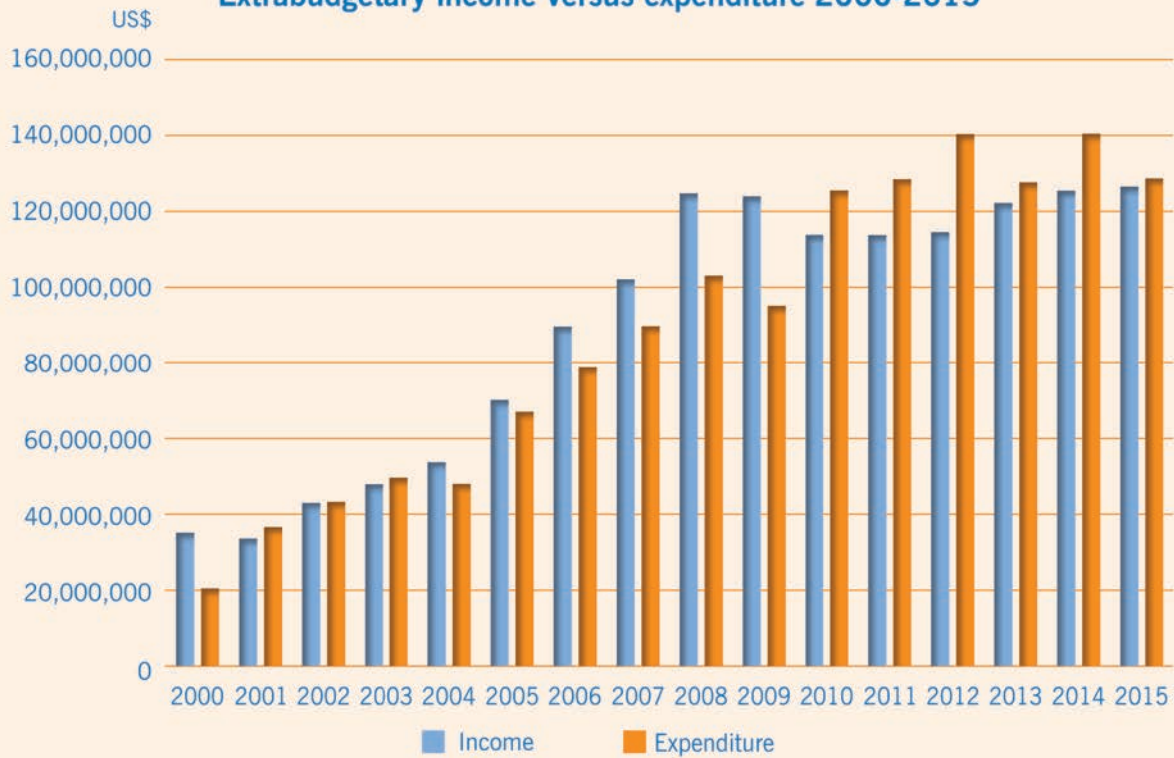
\*\*/ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

\*\*\*/ Includes miscellaneous income and expenditure not reported above, loss on exchange exchange (US\$3,574.3) for 2015.

### Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2015

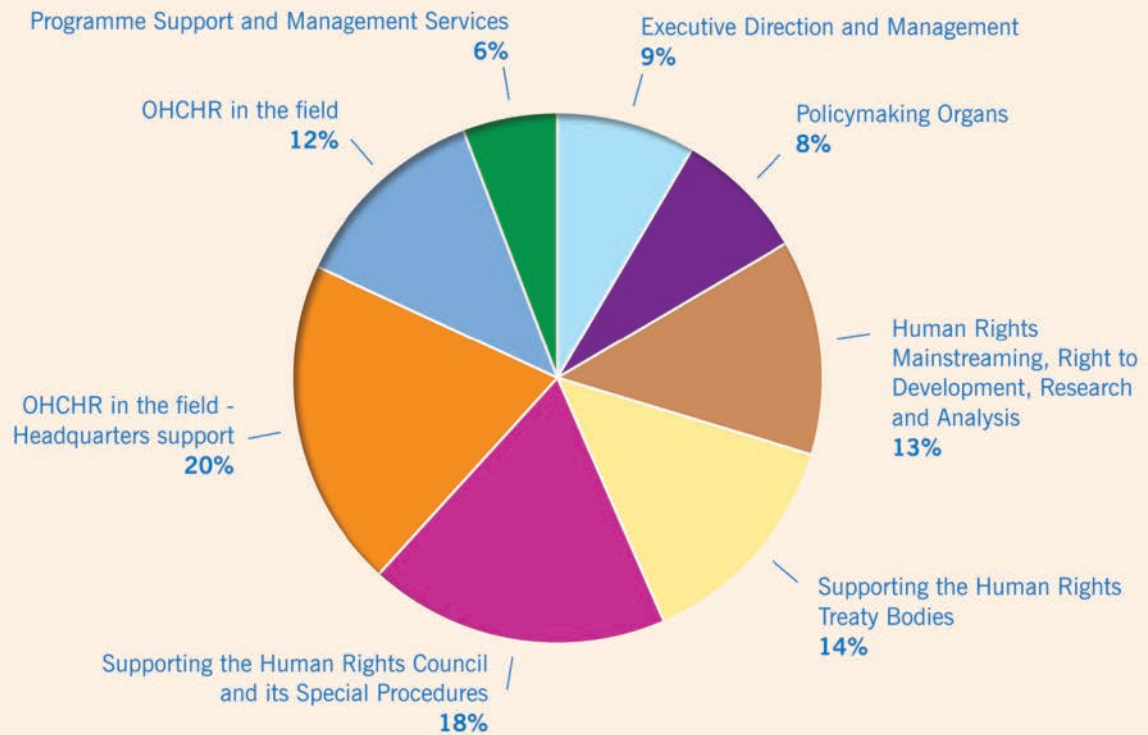


### Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2015

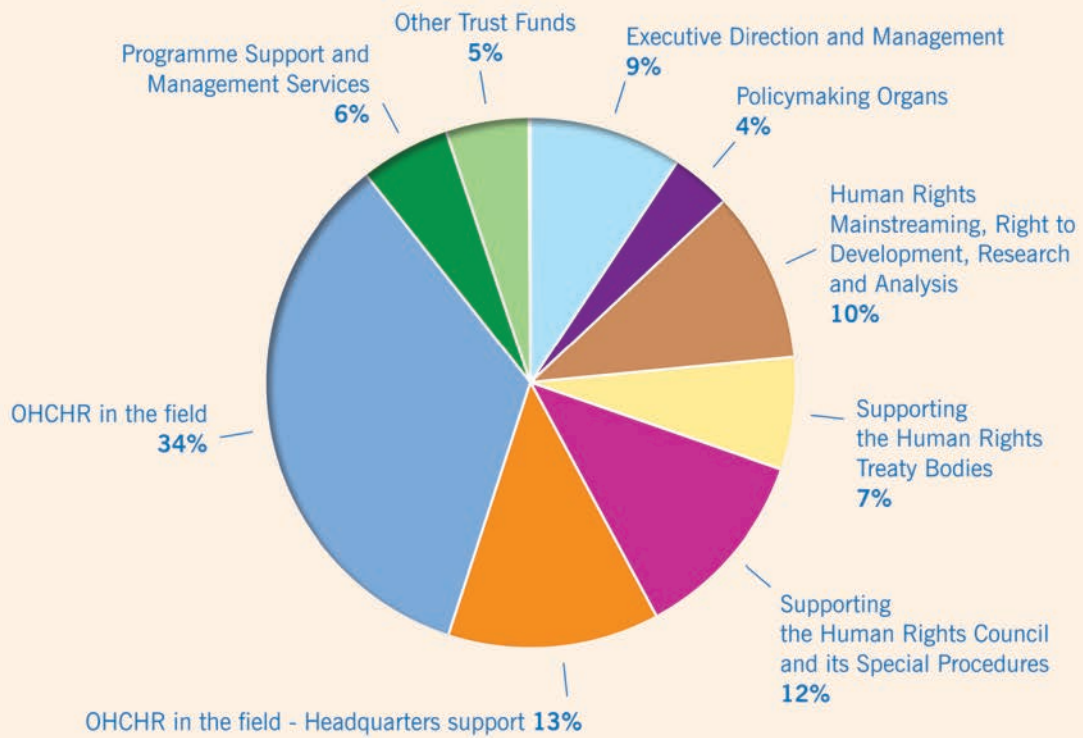




### Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2015



### Combined regular and extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2015



Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Voluntary contributions in 2015		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to EDM</b>	<b>0</b>	
France	9,877	Commission on the Status of Women event
	33,670	OHCHR initiatives on death penalty
Italy	55,000	OHCHR death penalty event and publication
Netherlands	19,000	Death penalty regional panel event
Norway	375,753	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
	113,600	Rights up Front action plan
Switzerland	39,550	Support to the Media Unit of OHCHR
	45,200	Study on human rights compliant responses to the threat posed by foreign fighters
UNDP ( <i>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict</i> )	546,903	Team of experts phase II
<b>(b) total contributions to specific sections/ projects</b>	<b>1,238,553</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)</b>	<b>1,238,553</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	9,166,395	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>9,166,395</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)</b>	<b>10,404,948</b>	

\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2015.

Executive Direction and Management (EDM) RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2015		
	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	9,673,400	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>9,673,400</b>	<b>45.6%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to EDM	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	1,238,553	10.7%
Unearmarked funds from 2015 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	9,166,395	79.5%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	1,126,600	9.8%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>11,531,548</b>	<b>54.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>21,204,948</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

## Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to RRDD</b>	<b>0</b>	
American Jewish World Service	100,000	Project on the application of criminal law and gender-based discrimination
Australia	218,097	Activities addressing sexual violence
	72,699	Accountability and remedy project
	72,699	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to activities to advance the rights of persons with disability)
	72,699	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to activities to support democracy and the rule of law)
Bangladesh	5,028	Climate change (HRC panel on human rights and climate change)
Ecuador	4,000	Webcasting for the Working Group on transnational corporations
Finland	254,600	OHCHR's regional gender adviser in Beirut
	507,494	OHCHR's regional gender adviser in Addis Ababa
	161,298	Human rights indicators
Ford Foundation	82,500	Support to build civil society on sexual and reproductive health and rights as human rights and to work with human rights mechanisms on these issues
Japan	25,000	Rule of law and democracy
Luxembourg	21,668	Human rights indicators
Netherlands	120,000	Women's rights and gender
	50,000	Accountability and remedy project and regional forum on business and human rights
Norway	40,210	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
	373,600	Rights up Front action plan
	107,226	Accountability and remedy project
Philippines	20,000	Climate change (implementation of HRC resolution)
Qatar	10,870	Social Forum
Russian Federation	600,000	Anti-discrimination
	200,000	Support of activities of the International Training Center on migration and human trafficking (Minsk)
	125,000	Training activities for representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities
	75,000	Training activities for representatives of Russian indigenous peoples
Switzerland	21,256	Short film on the human rights of migrant workers
	20,000	Accountability and remedy project
UNDP (UNDG/Human Rights Mainstreaming)	230,966	UNDG/HRM - Secretariat costs (DOCO)
World Health Organization	100,000	Preparation of input on human rights for the global strategy on women's, children's and adolescents' health
<b>(b) total contributions to specific sections/projects</b>	<b>3,691,910</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>3,691,910</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	6,391,879	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>6,391,879</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>10,083,789</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2015.



### Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2015

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	14,076,200	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>14,076,200</b>	<b>55.9%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	3,691,910	33.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2015 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	6,391,879	57.5%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	1,041,505	9.4%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>11,125,294</b>	<b>44.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>25,201,494</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2015		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Germany	291,622	HRTD
Liechtenstein	39,841	HRTD
Netherlands	675,676	HRTD
Norway	402,098	HRTD
<b>(a) total contributions to HRTD - all bodies</b>	<b>1,409,237</b>	
Argentina	10,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
	20,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
Czech Republic	4,045	OP-CAT Special Fund
European Commission	753,181	Treaty bodies webcasting
Netherlands	30,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
Russian Federation	125,000	Activities related to the celebration of the anniversary of the International Covenants on human rights
Individual donors	4,217	Support to Treaty bodies activities
<b>(b) total contributions to specific bodies/projects</b>	<b>946,444</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>2,355,681</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	192,704	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>192,704</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>2,548,385</b>	

\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2015.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB & XB funds made available for HRTD in 2015		
	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	15,215,100	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>15,215,100</b>	<b>85.1%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	1,409,237	53.1%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	902,398	34.0%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	44,045	1.7%
Unearmarked funds from 2015 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	192,704	7.3%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTD returned and used for other requirements	106,296	4.0%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>2,654,681</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>17,869,781</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

## Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	218,097	National institutions
	581,592	Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region
	72,699	Cambodia
	327,145	Regional Office for the Pacific Region
Belgium	559,284	Burundi
	133,690	Côte d'Ivoire*
	1,311,475	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>to support protection mechanism in western provinces and in areas of conflicts</i> )
	55,310	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
Canada	133,690	Mali
	13,067	Côte d'Ivoire* ( <i>to foster political participation of women and youth in presidential elections</i> )
	1,835,230	Sexual and gender-based violence in Iraq and Syria
Education Above All	220,282	Protection of the right to education during insecurity and armed conflict in the MENA Region
Estonia	32,967	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
European Commission	133,027	Azerbaijan ( <i>promoting participation of civil society in the UN human rights mechanisms</i> )
	-30,929	Bolivia ( <i>strengthening the judiciary; adjustment final payment</i> )*
	675,155	Central African Republic ( <i>reinforcing HR promotion and protection</i> )
	86,741	Colombia ( <i>protection of human rights defenders</i> )
	253,452	Guatemala ( <i>protection of human rights defenders</i> )
	555,934	Lebanon ( <i>implementation of international HRM recommendations</i> )
	127,665	Republic of Moldova ( <i>combating discrimination including in the Transnistrian Region</i> )
	302,252	oPt ( <i>to support OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster</i> )
	1,966,552	Syria ( <i>support to HR activities on Syria</i> )
	552,486	Thailand ( <i>widening democratic space</i> )
	3,147,071	Ukraine ( <i>support to the HRMM</i> )
Finland	773,481	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
France	67,340	Contingency Fund
	78,563	Guinea
	44,893	Iraq
	33,670	Mali
	44,893	Mauritania*
	56,117	Regional Office for the Middle East
	112,233	Tunisia
Germany	1,272,534	Field presences
	86,403	Guatemala ( <i>combatting impunity and strengthening accountability</i> )
	318,134	National institutions
	148,886	Nigeria ( <i>support to the UNCT to respond to the situation in the North East</i> )
	414,383	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
	848,356	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
	393,255	Yemen
IOM	30,800	Mauritania* ( <i>combating food insecurity for Malian refugees and host communities in Hodh Ech-Chargui</i> )
Ireland	480,003	Colombia ( <i>justice and security reform and peace process</i> )
India	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Italy	518,818	Senegal ( <i>promoting and protecting children's rights</i> )
Japan	1,500,000	Burundi
	90,000	Cambodia
	620,000	Iraq
Latvia	10,989	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
Liechtenstein	39,841	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Lithuania	12,195	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*



Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Mexico (Oaxaca)	80,443	Mexico*
Netherlands	101,427	Colombia ( <i>research in Cesar and Guajira</i> )
	200,000	Middle East and North Africa
	100,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine
Norway	957,225	Colombia
	239,306	Guatemala
	690,647	Uganda
	297,532	Rights Up Front action plan
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	11,934	Central Africa ( <i>promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation</i> )
	24,401	Chad ( <i>strengthening capacities to fulfill commitments vis-à-vis treaty bodies and UPR</i> )*
	8,279	Guinea ( <i>workshop in the context of the International Day for victims of torture</i> )
	22,658	Haiti ( <i>rule of law</i> )*
	3,871	Madagascar ( <i>support to empowering women</i> )*
	5,229	Madagascar ( <i>training for security forces and penitentiary authorities</i> )*
	38,344	Togo ( <i>respect for human rights during presidential elections</i> )*
Poland	32,268	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation ( <i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i> )*
	75,000	Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars
Saudi Arabia	649,360	Technical cooperation activities in Saudi Arabia
	262,468	Yemen
Spain	330,792	Colombia
Sweden	462,392	Cambodia
	1,458,257	Colombia
	1,985,959	Guatemala
	540,833	Kenya*
	288,750	Myanmar
	493,218	Tunisia
	850,650	Uganda
Switzerland	18,000	Cambodia ( <i>improving access to justice for local people</i> )
	100,000	Colombia ( <i>facilitating social dialogue in Nariño and Magdalena Medio</i> )
	330,000	Honduras
	30,000	Kyrgyzstan ( <i>monitoring the human rights situation the south of Kyrgyzstan</i> )
	-10,000	oPt ( <i>strengthening OHCHR oPt - adjustment revised contribution 2014-2015</i> )*
	214,675	oPt ( <i>protection cluster</i> )
	200,000	Human Rights Mission in Ukraine*
	1,554,404	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
	134,640	Yemen
Turkey	50,000	Myanmar
United Kingdom	1,219,436	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>profiling project</i> )
	227,435	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>SGBV work</i> )
	299,850	Ukraine ( <i>enabling NGOs to provide legal and other assistance to victims of human rights violations</i> )
	526,355	Ukraine ( <i>working towards accountability and access to justice</i> )
	787,402	Human Rights Up Fronts initiative ( <i>Light Teams Deployment project</i> )
United States of America	3,500,000	The Americas
	300,000	Burundi
	2,900,000	Colombia
	1,000,000	Honduras
	500,000	Mexico
	300,000	Sri Lanka
	1,250,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)	15,143	Bolivia ( <i>JP - indigenous support</i> )
	865,000	Guatemala ( <i>JP - Maya Programme - phase II</i> )
	1,060,289	Guinea ( <i>PBF - conflict prevention and peacebuilding, support to National Assembly, conflict prevention and management, support to electoral process</i> )
	153,000	Jamaica ( <i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i> )
	92,000	Kyrgyzstan ( <i>PBF - peace and reconciliation</i> )
	97,500	Malawi ( <i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i> )
	164,199	Republic of Moldova ( <i>Towards Unity in Action - human rights institutions support</i> )
	39,994	Republic of Moldova ( <i>UNDP</i> )*
	156,000	Nigeria ( <i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i> )
	753,806	Papua New Guinea ( <i>UN Country Fund - governance, human rights</i> )
	142,889	South America ( <i>UNDP</i> )
	105,000	Tanzania ( <i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i> )
	1,476,170	UNDG/HRM - deployment of human rights advisers
	212,400	UNDG/HRM - strengthen HRM in LAC
193,200	UNDG/HRM - strengthen HRM in Asia-Pacific	
<b>Total earmarked contributions</b>	<b>52,929,756</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	16,484,899	Unearmarked
<b>Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>16,484,899</b>	
<b>TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD</b>	<b>69,414,655</b>	

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

\*\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2015.

### Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB & XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2015

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	20,525,300	63.0%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	10,232,400	31.4%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	1,800,800	5.5%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>32,558,500</b>	<b>29.9%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to field presences	1,272,534	1.7%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	4,566,082	6.0%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	47,023,799	61.7%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	67,340	0.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2015 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	16,484,899	21.6%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	6,786,434	8.9%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>76,201,089</b>	<b>70.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>108,759,589</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Human Rights Council Branch and Universal Periodic Review Branch (HRCB/UPRB) Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Kazakhstan	20,000	Human Rights Council
<b>(a) total contributions to HRCB</b>	<b>20,000</b>	
Australia	36,349	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Germany	127,253	Support to the work of the Human Rights Council, in particular social media and interactive list of speakers
	106,045	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Italy	10,000	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Kazakhstan	33,915	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Netherlands	30,000	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
	35,000	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Norway	268,066	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Oman	25,000	To add Arabic language to the live broadcasts of the meetings
	10,000	Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR
Singapore	25,000	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
Switzerland	50,000	Support to the work of the Advisory Committee
<b>(b) total specifically earmarked contributions</b>	<b>756,628</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB/UPRB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>776,628</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	1,194,870	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>1,194,870</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB/UPRB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>1,971,498</b>	

\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2015.

### Human Rights Council Branch and Universal Periodic Review Branch (HRCB/UPRB) RB & XB funds made available for HRCB and UPRB in 2015

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	2,956,100	37.8%
Regular budget allotment for UPRB	4,861,900	62.2%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>7,818,000</b>	<b>79.7%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	20,000	1.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	202,253	10.2%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation in the UPR	25,000	1.3%
Earmarked funds to VF for implementation of the UPR	448,025	22.6%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation of LDCs and SIDS	81,349	4.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2015 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,194,870	60.1%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	15,000	0.8%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>1,986,498</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>9,804,498</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.



## Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Belgium	200,535	SPB
Germany	910,962	SPB
Japan	25,329	SPB
Netherlands	2,702,702	SPB
Norway	227,856	SPB
<b>(a) total contributions to SPB - all mandates</b>	<b>4,067,384</b>	<b>Mandate</b>
Argentina	80,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	15,000	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
Austria	55,310	Forum on minority issues
	22,124	Freedom of expression (experts meeting on protection of sources)
Belgium	66,845	Summary executions
Finland	66,298	Extreme poverty
	218,579	Rights of persons with disabilities
France	56,117	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	112,233	WG on arbitrary detention
	33,670	Freedom of religion or belief
Germany	53,022	Trafficking in persons
	53,022	Freedom of religion or belief
	16,928	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	26,511	Adequate housing
	26,511	Water and sanitation
Hungary	21,164	Minority issues
Japan	25,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Netherlands	50,000	Sale of children
Norway	67,016	WG and Forum on business and human rights
Russian Federation	50,000	WG on use of mercenaries
	50,000	Freedom of religion or belief
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
	50,000	Minority issues
	50,000	Counter terrorism
	50,000	Right to education
	50,000	Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures
	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	60,601	Trafficking in persons
	125,000	Protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protest
Individual donors	12,000	Older persons
<b>(b) total contributions to specific mandates</b>	<b>1,662,952</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>5,730,336</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	1,008,844	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	12,010	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>1,020,854</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>6,751,190</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2015.

### Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2015

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	12,316,300	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>12,316,300</b>	<b>63.2%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	4,067,384	56.7%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates**	1,662,952	23.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2015 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	1,020,854	14.2%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements	416,334	5.8%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>7,167,524</b>	<b>36.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>19,483,824</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

	2015 amount in US\$	% of total
<b>**Earmarked funds for specific mandates</b>		
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - CPR Section</i>	755,939	45.5%
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - ESCR Section</i>	286,337	17.2%
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - Groups in Focus Section</i>	620,676	37.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,662,952</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Funds administered by OHCHR

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities at headquarters and in the field are channelled and managed through nine trust funds. This chapter provides a short description of each of these funds and the voluntary contributions received in 2015 that sustained the funds. Additional financial information related to the funds can be found in the statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure for 2015 (on page 73). In addition, this chapter includes the description of three small funds managed by OHCHR that are not trust funds as defined by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, namely 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 former Centre for Human Rights and to 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 79.9 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds, including unearmarked funds, and 76.2 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures were managed in 2015.

Detailed information on the implemented activities 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 (NHRIs), 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 serve as a Board of Trustees for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. In 2015, the Board was composed of Ms. Marieclaire Acosta Urquidi, Ms. Lin Lim, Ms. Esi Sutherland-Addy, Mr. Chris Sidoti and Mr. Valeriu Nicolae.

The Board meets twice a year, which includes visits to the field, to review the programmes it supports; discuss thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and brief Member States on its activities.

The forty-first session of the Board was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Bangkok, Thailand, where the Board Members had the opportunity to observe the work of the OHCHR field presences on-site and their cooperation with relevant partners on the ground.

In 2015, the VFTC's total expenditures amounted to US\$18.1 million and the Fund received a total of US\$14.1 million in voluntary contributions. The resulting deficit at the end of 2015 was covered by existing reserves. The total amount of voluntary



contributions received for 2015 has decreased by US\$3.6 million from 2014. In 2016, the estimated expenditures of the VFTC will be US\$16.7 million.

During 2015, the Fund provided resources for technical cooperation to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 30 regions, States and territories. This included support for 15 human rights advisers (Chad, Ecuador (closed in 2015), Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, South Caucasus (Georgia), Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste); nine human rights components of peace missions (Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire,

Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Somalia and Sudan (Darfur)); and six country/stand-alone offices (Bolivia, Kosovo<sup>6</sup> (closed in 2015), Mauritania, Mexico, the State of Palestine<sup>7</sup> and Togo (closed in 2015)).

Through the VFTC, the Office facilitates efforts at the country level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies

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

<sup>7</sup> Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

### UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Finland	773,481	VFTC
Germany	848,356	VFTC
India	100,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	39,841	VFTC
Switzerland	1,554,404	VFTC
United States of America	1,250,000	VFTC
<b>(a) total contributions earmarked to VFTC</b>	<b>4,566,082</b>	
Australia	109,048	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region ( <i>allocated to Papua New Guinea</i> )
	72,699	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region ( <i>allocated to Sri Lanka</i> )
	109,048	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region ( <i>allocated to Timor Leste</i> )
Belgium	133,690	Côte d'Ivoire
	55,310	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Canada	13,067	Côte d'Ivoire
European Commission	-30,929	Bolivia ( <i>closed project - adjustment final payment</i> )
France	44,893	Mauritania
International Organization for Migration	30,800	Mauritania
Lithuania	12,195	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Mexico (Oaxaca)	80,443	Mexico
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	24,401	Chad
	22,658	Haiti
	9,100	Madagascar
	38,344	Togo
Poland	32,268	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation ( <i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i> )
Sweden	540,833	Kenya
Switzerland	-10,000	oPt ( <i>Office in East Jerusalem - adjustment revised contribution 2014-2015</i> )
	200,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
UNDP	39,994	Moldova
United States of America	1,500,000	Technical assistance in the Americas
	300,000	Sri Lanka
<b>(b) total contributions earmarked to specific projects</b>	<b>3,727,862</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	5,763,270	Unearmarked
<b>(c) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>5,763,270</b>	
<b>TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b>14,057,214</b>	

and practices and contributes to the establishment and reinforcement of the capacities of the national protection systems to adhere to these standards. Programmes supported by the Fund helped to strengthen the administration of justice, including by promoting an independent judiciary and increased access to justice, particularly for excluded and disadvantaged groups at the national level. In addition, national capacities to promote gender equality and women's rights were increased through numerous programmes. Various OHCHR field presences engaged in the establishment and functioning of responsive NHRIs and assisted with the development and implementation of human rights education programmes. Through the Fund, OHCHR helped Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams to strengthen their human rights capacities through the deployment of human rights advisers in coordination with the United Nations Development Group and in line with the Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers.

## 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 2015 can be found on page 197 of the CD). In 2015, the Trust Fund received US\$643,091 in voluntary contributions.

Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2015	
Donor	US\$
Australia	72,699
Japan	90,000
Sweden	462,392
Switzerland	18,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>643,091</b>

## 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. The Fund 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, in particular the Least Developed Countries, to present their national reports, take part in the interactive dialogue and be involved in the adoption of the reports during the UPR Working Group sessions when 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\$25,000 in voluntary contributions in 2015.

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 until the twenty-third session of the Working Group. In 2015, out of the 30 States which could have benefited from the travel assistance of the Fund, a total of 17 requested financial assistance, namely: Armenia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Myanmar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Sao Tomé and Príncipe.

Briefings and regional seminars continued to be held in Geneva and in the field. In February, the fourth regional seminar for Asia-Pacific parliamentarians was co-organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and OHCHR and held in Manila. A compilation of good practices collected during the regional seminars is being prepared and should be released in 2016.

OHCHR continued its series of seminars focusing on the needs of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. The seminars aimed at enabling States to share their experiences relating to the implementation of recommendations emanating

from the UPR in preparation for their second UPR cycle. In 2015, three seminars were organized, including: one for English-speaking Caribbean States in Barbados (July); one for Portuguese-speaking States in Brazil (July); and one for Pacific Island States in Fiji (November). The Trust Fund supported a total of 122 participants to participate in the seminars, including four representatives from 23 countries and a representative from three resource countries. The seminars enabled the States to discuss the usefulness of inter-institutional structures for reporting and the implementation of human rights recommendations, as well as the requirements for developing national human rights action plans. Moreover, the seminars provided an opportunity to collect and compile national practices and experiences put forward by small States with limited resources in complying with their UPR reporting requirements and implementing the UPR recommendations.

### UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR

#### Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$
Singapore	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,000</b>

## 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. 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. The Fund has been utilized by OHCHR to systematically provide technical assistance to a number of States with a focus on strengthening their national follow-up processes. To this end, the Fund has primarily been used to strengthen national structures, such as standing interministerial structures, to report and follow up on and coordinate the implementation of recommendations and to develop national implementation plans

and databases for tracking purposes. Technical cooperation has been provided to support the implementation of thematic recommendations within the context of the work of such national structures.

In 2015, the Fund received US\$448,025. A total of 29 projects were supported during the year. The projects primarily focused on establishing and/or strengthening inter-institutional bodies, designing implementation action plans, mainstreaming recommendations from the human rights mechanisms into national human rights action plans, implementing priority recommendations and providing support in the context of United Nations Development Action Frameworks. Some examples of the work achieved at the national level with the support of the Fund were shared with Member States during a side event that took place in parallel to the Human Rights Council, in September.

### UN Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR

#### Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$
Germany	106,045
Kazakhstan	33,915
Netherlands	30,000
Norway	268,066
Oman	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>448,025</b>

## 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. The objective of the Trust Fund was to enhance their institutional and human rights capacities through targeted training courses, travel assistance for delegates attending Council sessions and fellowship programmes.

In 2015, the Trust Fund received US\$81,349 in voluntary contributions. Over the year, available resources enabled the Trust Fund to support the

participation of 20 government representatives (11 of which were women) in three regular sessions of the Human Rights Council and to organize induction programmes for diplomats. The representatives were from Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Fiji, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo. Of special note, the Trust Fund supported the participation of the President of Kiribati and the Prime Minister of Tuvalu as high-level panellists in the Council's annual discussion on human rights and climate change, held in March. In addition, the Trust Fund financed six fellowships for representatives from the Bahamas, Nepal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone and the Solomon Islands to promote the increased capacity of their countries to engage with the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary mechanisms. In 2015, a *Practical Guide on the Trust Fund*, intended to provide beneficiary and donor countries with background and procedural information on the Fund, was launched and is now available on the OHCHR website.

### Voluntary Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council Voluntary contributions in 2015

Donor	US\$
Australia	36,349
Italy	10,000
Netherlands	35,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81,349</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The year 2015 marked the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples. The Fund was established in 1985 by General Assembly resolution 40/131 as a response to the needs of indigenous peoples to participate and self-represent their nations and organizations in the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Since that time, the mandate and scope of the Fund has significantly broadened and today it provides support that enables representatives of indigenous peoples to participate in sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Human Rights Council

and the human rights treaty bodies.<sup>8</sup> 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 2015, the Board was composed of Ms. Anne Nuorgam, Mr. Binota Dhamai, Ms. Claire Charters, Mr. Legborsi Saro Pyagbara and Ms. Mirna Cunningham.

Indigenous peoples have historically faced gross discrimination and, in many instances, they continue to belong to the poorest and most vulnerable communities in the world. By making certain that indigenous peoples have the means to travel from their often remote communities to UN meetings where issues affecting them are being discussed, the Fund ensures that indigenous peoples are able to raise their concerns and propose solutions, in their own voices, during the deliberations.

In 2015, 99 grants were allocated to support the participation of representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations and communities in the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (32), the eighth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (32), the sessions of the Human Rights Council (12), the UPR Working Group (11), the Human Rights Committee (2), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2), the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (3), the Committee Against Torture (1) and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (1).

The Fund also employed resources to increase the capacity of indigenous peoples to effectively participate in UN meetings and, in 2015, it organized four human rights training modules in Geneva and New York. Moreover, in cooperation with NGO partners, the Fund provided training to indigenous peoples' representatives on targeting their advocacy, making constructive interventions tailored to each session and contributing to the national-level implementation of the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

<sup>8</sup> In December 2015, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the Fund to assist representatives of indigenous peoples organizations and institutions to participate in the consultation process on the procedural and institutional steps to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them during the seventieth and seventy-first session of the General Assembly.



Due to the expansion of the mandate of the Fund to cover participation at the sessions of the human rights mechanisms and in the follow-up of the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, there are increasing demands for substantial financial funding. In 2015, the Fund received US\$556,956 from 10 Member States. The Board estimates that the Fund will require US\$700,000 annually to enable it to support the robust participation of indigenous peoples' representatives at relevant UN meetings.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples Voluntary contributions in 2015	
Donor	US\$
Argentina	10,000
Australia	109,048
Chile	10,000
Denmark	231,225
Estonia	10,989
Finland	22,371
Holy See	2,000
Mexico	21,021
Norway	120,630
Spain	19,672
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>556,956</b>

## 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. Together, the two funds are known as the OHCHR humanitarian funds. They were established by a resolution of the General Assembly with the purpose of providing direct assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights have been violated in the context of torture and contemporary forms of slavery, respectively. Support is extended through grants that are awarded to civil society organizations that provide humanitarian, medical, psychological, social and legal aid to victims. The funds are financed through voluntary contributions that are formally administered by the Secretary-General who acts on the advice of Boards of Trustees. The Boards distribute the grants in accordance with the mandates of the respective funds. In 2015, 27 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 United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established in 1981 by General Assembly resolution 36/151, aims to support projects around the world which offer remedies and reparations, including rehabilitation, to victims of torture and their families. The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees that is composed of five persons. In 2015, the Board members were: Mr. Morad El-Shazly, Ms. Anastasia Pinto, Ms. Gaby Ore Aguilar, Ms. Maria Cristina Nunes de Mendonça and Mr. Adam Bodnar (who resigned in February 2016 and was replaced by Mr. Mikolaj Pietrzak).

In 2015, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture – the largest humanitarian fund managed by OHCHR – channelled a total of US\$6,528,000 to more than 170 organizations in more than 80 countries. The organizations then delivered direct assistance to approximately 47,000 victims of torture and their family members, who received vital services for the healing of physical and psychological wounds and their social reintegration. Assisted victims included human rights defenders, asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants, victims of sexual violence in armed conflict, victims of enforced disappearances, indigenous peoples, LGBTI persons and individuals who had been tortured in detention. Practitioners sponsored by the Fund included medical doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, human rights lawyers and social workers.

Of the total amount disbursed in grants, US\$410,000 was awarded through the Fund's enhanced emergency procedure that enables it to provide rapid financial support for the relief of torture victims in the context of current crises. In 2015, emergency grants were awarded to ensure the availability of vital rehabilitation services in Ukraine for victims displaced from the eastern regions of the country; in northern Iraq and Jordan for the relief of Syrian and Iraqi victims; in Burundi to support victims of the ongoing political violence; and in Serbia and Hungary in the context of the increased influx of asylum-seekers and migrants to those countries.

The Fund also invested resources in monitoring and evaluating project proposals, in particular through on-site visits to applicants and grantees. During the year, a total of 75 projects were visited by OHCHR and the Fund's Trustees which resulted in the formulation of recommendations and the renewal or termination of partnerships.

In line with a renewed vision adopted by the Board of Trustees in 2014, the Fund facilitated the sharing of knowledge and good practices among its grantees and partners regarding redress and rehabilitation for victims of torture. In April, the Trustees convened a one-day expert workshop on the issue of rehabilitation in the context of emergencies and the long-term needs of victims. A public event was subsequently organized to share testimonies and findings with representatives of the Permanent Missions based in Geneva and other relevant stakeholders. The next knowledge-sharing workshop will be convened in 2016 on the theme of “children and torture rehabilitation.”

<b>UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture Voluntary contributions in 2015</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Andorra	10,929
Argentina	15,000
Austria	28,058
Chile	20,000
Czech Republic	4,045
Denmark	456,760
Finland	220,994
France	54,705
Germany	763,139
Holy See	2,000
India	25,000
Ireland	146,262
Italy	31,746
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	24,900
Luxembourg	10,834
Mexico	10,000
Morocco	4,000
Netherlands	30,000
Norway	107,226
Oman	5,000
Peru	1,542
South Africa	8,088
United Arab Emirates	10,000
United Kingdom	508,500
United States of America	6,500,000
Individual donors	5,345
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,014,074</b>

## 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, the sale of wives and other forms of slavery, many of which are brought to light on a regular basis. The Trust Fund supported a variety of projects, including 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 2015, the Board was composed of Mr. Mike Dottridge, Mr. George Omona, Ms. Renu Rajbhandari, Ms. Nevena Vuckovic Sahovic and Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto.

During the year, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery awarded US\$587,000 to 44 organizations around the world which in turn provided direct assistance to approximately 10,000 victims who have been freed from slavery. Despite its underfunding, OHCHR and the Board of Trustees undertook a thorough evaluation of project proposals, which included on-site project visits and closer coordination with other funding organizations. Projects were selected by taking into account the geography and the expertise of the applicant, as well as the comparative advantage of the victim-focused mandate of the Fund.

In 2015, in anticipation of the 25th anniversary of the Fund, the Trustees undertook a comprehensive stocktaking exercise, which yielded a more focused strategy for the coming years. In 2016-2019, the Fund will distribute grants ranging from US\$20,000 to US\$30,000, and prioritize projects that are providing specialized direct assistance to victims, in particular to women and children in situations of conflict and humanitarian crises. By doing so, the Fund hopes to help contribute to the achievement of Sustainable

Development Goal 8.7 by supporting “immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.”

<b>UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</b>	
<b>Voluntary contributions in 2015</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Australia	145,398
Germany	265,111
Holy See	2,500
India	25,000
Luxembourg	10,834
Netherlands	30,000
South Africa	7,845
United Arab Emirates	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>516,688</b>

## 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 (OP-CAT) 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 (SPT) which has been in operation since February 2007. The SPT is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and to provide assistance and advice to both States Parties and National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs). 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 in relation to projects that are designed to implement recommendations issued by the SPT, provided that they are contained in a report that has been made public at 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 2012, the number of eligible countries has grown from six to 16.

In 2015, the Special Fund received US\$44,045 in voluntary contributions and used its limited resources to award seven grants, for a total amount of US\$228,670. Since its establishment, the Fund has awarded 28 grants to projects in Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Honduras, Maldives, Mexico, Paraguay and Senegal. The funded projects focus on: ensuring that laws on the prevention of torture comply with international human rights standards; establishing or strengthening effective NPMs; enhancing the skills of members of the judiciary and law enforcement personnel; and developing and disseminating materials on the rights of detained persons. The Special Fund requires further financial support to implement its work more efficiently.

<b>OP-CAT Special Fund</b>	
<b>Voluntary contributions in 2015</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Argentina	10,000
Czech Republic	4,045
Netherlands	30,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,045</b>

## 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, particularly in response 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 at all times. Cash advances are drawn from the Fund to

allow for the initiation of rapid response activities without administrative delays. When subsequent funding is 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 increased significantly.

In 2015, OHCHR used its Contingency Fund to deploy staff to the following countries or regions in light of deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations in:

- ▶ Cameroon and Nigeria, to monitor the human rights situation in the context of the Boko Haram-related violence.
- ▶ Jordan, to support the Amman-based OHCHR team working on Yemen to set up an information gathering plan with respect to the deteriorating human rights situation in the country.
- ▶ Nepal, to mainstream human rights within the work of the Protection Cluster, provide technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission and carry out human rights monitoring.
- ▶ Haiti, to monitor the situation of people who went to Haiti in the context of the Dominican Republic's change of nationality laws, which primarily affected people of Haitian descent.
- ▶ The Republic of Moldova, to monitor the human rights situation and provide advice to the UN Resident Coordinator against a background of political instability.
- ▶ Guatemala, to provide surge capacity to support the OHCHR country office's monitoring of the human rights situation in the context of political instability linked to the presidential elections.
- ▶ The State of Palestine, to strengthen the capacity of OHCHR's Palestine Office to monitor the deteriorating human rights situation.

In 2015, the Fund received US\$67,340 in voluntary contributions. As of December, US\$125,380 had been disbursed or committed to the abovementioned activities. At the end of the year, the balance stood at US\$646,890.

<b>Contingency Fund</b> Voluntary contributions in 2015	
France	67,340
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,340</b>

### 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, with the aim of facilitating the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the annual meetings of the three fora. In 2015, the Fund supported the participation of nine civil society representatives in the Social Forum and the Forum on Business and Human Rights. The Special Fund received US\$50,000 in voluntary contributions in 2015.

<b>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</b> Voluntary contributions in 2015	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Russian Federation	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,000</b>



# Donor Profiles

## Governments



### Afghanistan

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 1,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000

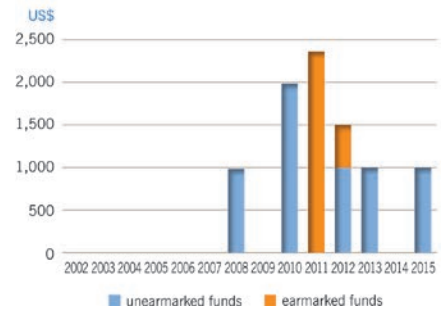
**Donor ranking:** 71/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 60/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



### Algeria

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 150,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 150,000

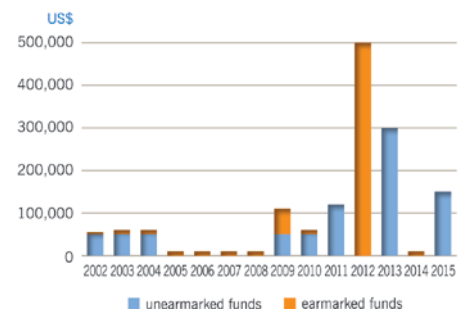
**Donor ranking:** 33/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 41/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



### Andorra

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 10,929

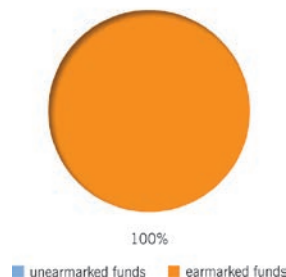
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

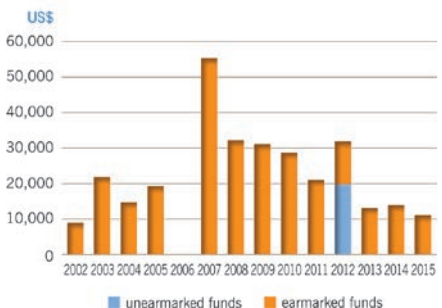
**Donor ranking:** 60/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 13/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



### Argentina

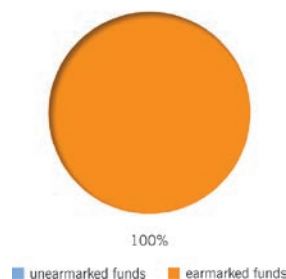
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 150,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

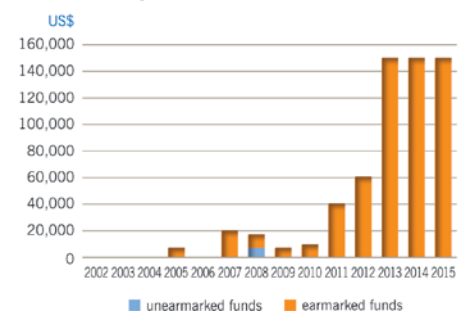
**Donor ranking:** 33/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 42/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Armenia

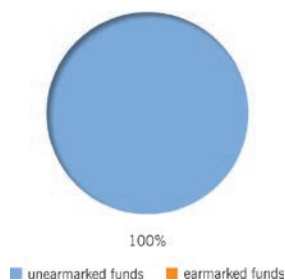
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,500

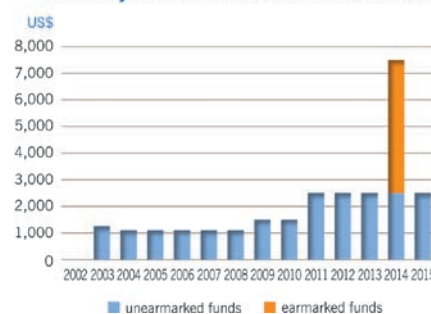
**Donor ranking:** 70/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 50/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Australia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 1,926,522

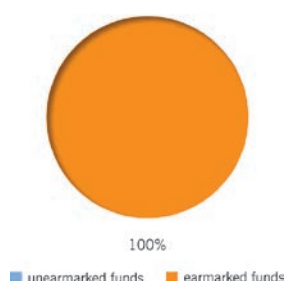
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,650,000 (AUD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

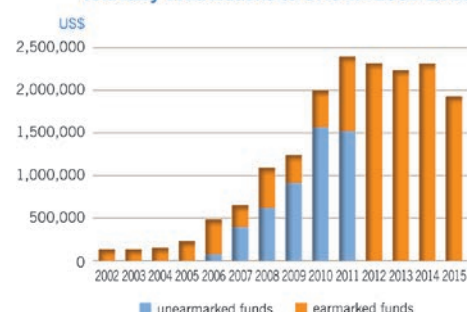
**Donor ranking:** 18/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 16/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Austria

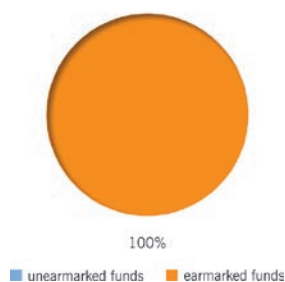
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 105,492

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

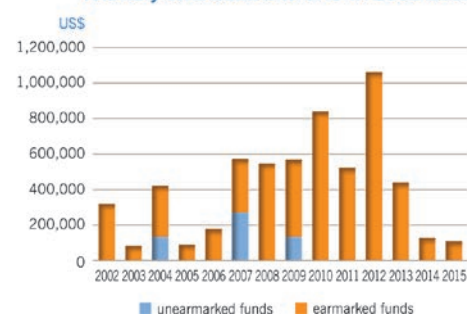
**Donor ranking:** 38/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 27/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Bangladesh

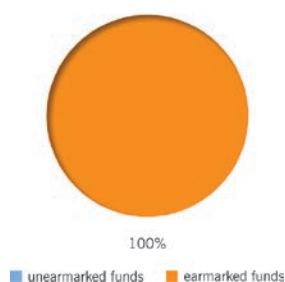
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 5,029

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

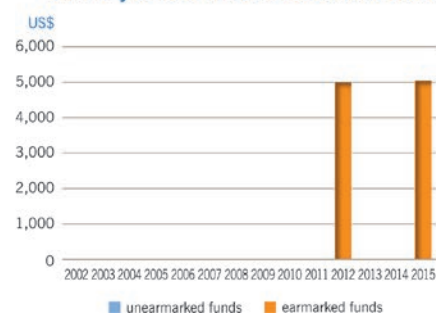
**Donor ranking:** 65/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 61/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Belgium

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 3,564,277

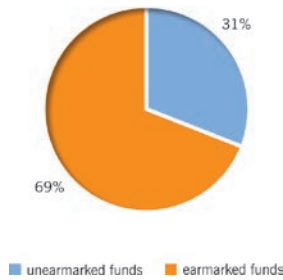
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,950,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,103,448

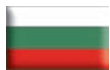
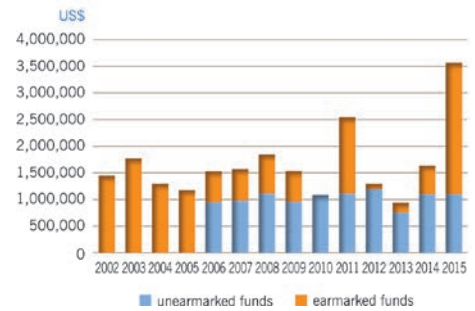
**Donor ranking:** 10/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 11/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Bulgaria

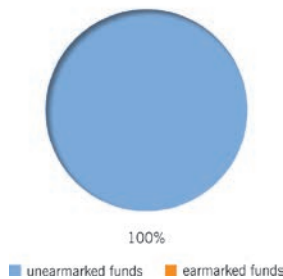
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,000

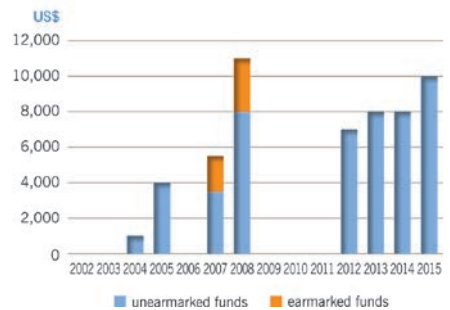
**Donor ranking:** 63/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 49/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Canada

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 1,848,297

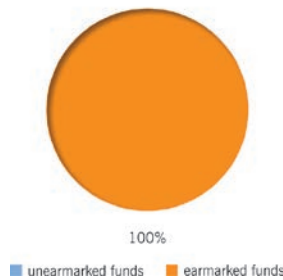
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,313,308 (CAD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

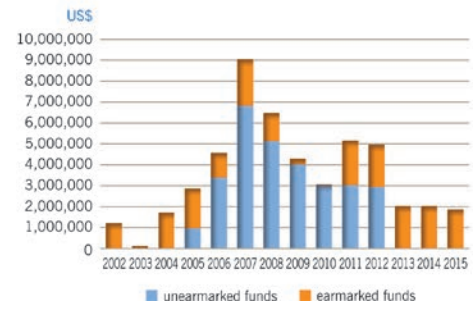
**Donor ranking:** 20/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 20/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Chile

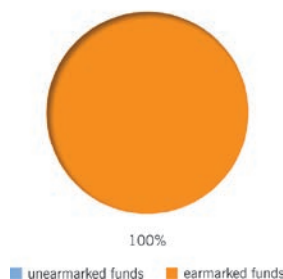
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 30,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

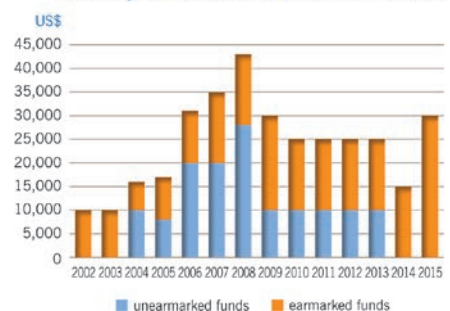
**Donor ranking:** 50/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 48/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## China

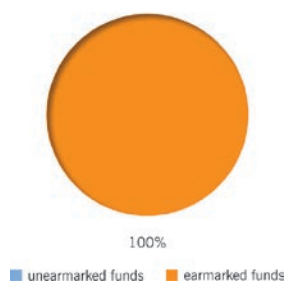
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 800,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

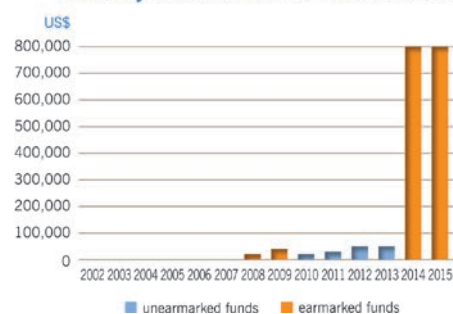
**Donor ranking:** 22/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 53/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Costa Rica

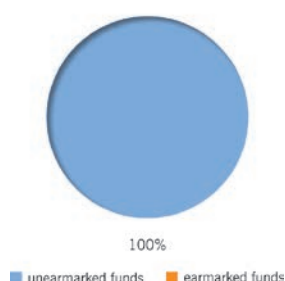
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 10,083

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,083

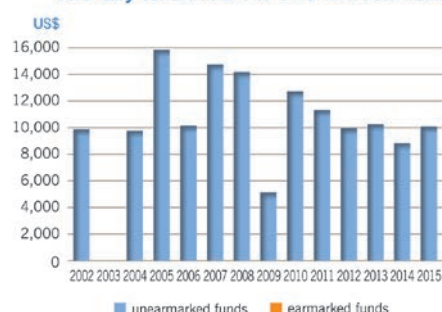
**Donor ranking:** 62/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 45/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Cyprus

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 10,989

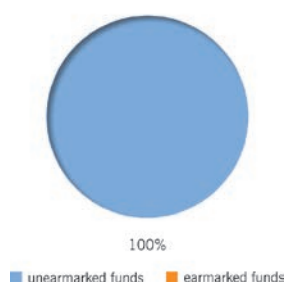
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,989

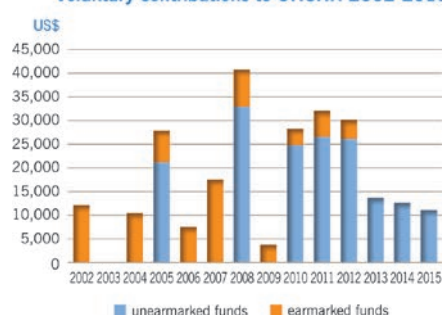
**Donor ranking:** 59/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 33/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Czech Republic

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 58,657

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,450,000 (CZK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 50,566

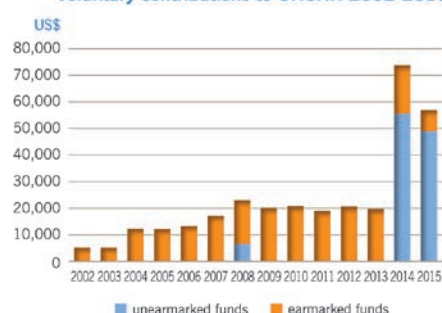
**Donor ranking:** 46/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 36/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015







## Denmark

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 4,798,825

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 31,250,000 (DKK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,110,840

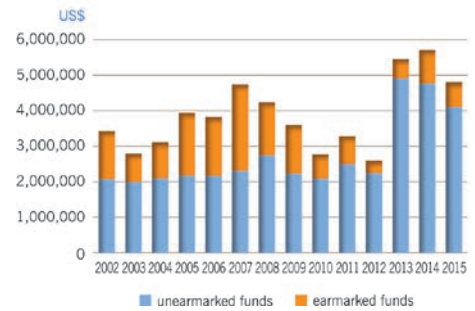
**Donor ranking:** 9/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 5/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Ecuador

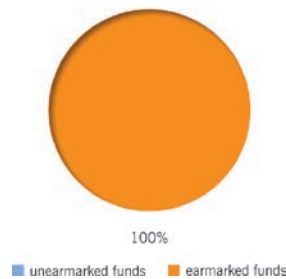
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 4,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

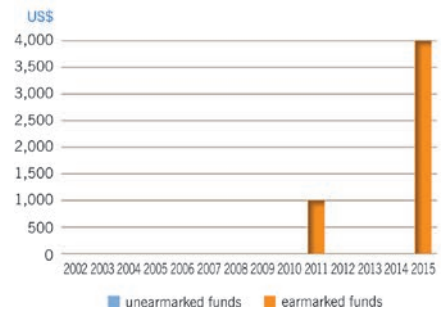
**Donor ranking:** 69/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 56/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Estonia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 75,702

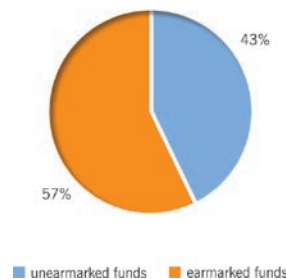
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 70,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 31,746

**Donor ranking:** 43/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 19/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Finland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 3,455,542

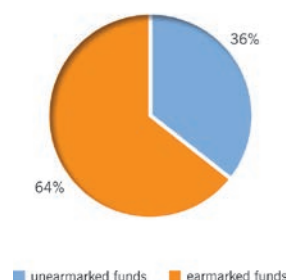
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,064,260 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,230,425

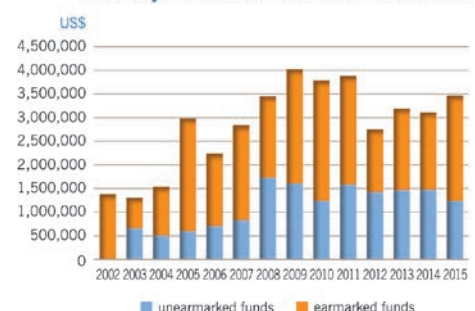
**Donor ranking:** 11/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 6/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## France

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,309,250

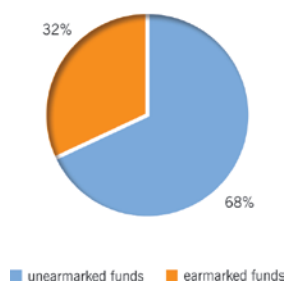
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,058,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,571,268

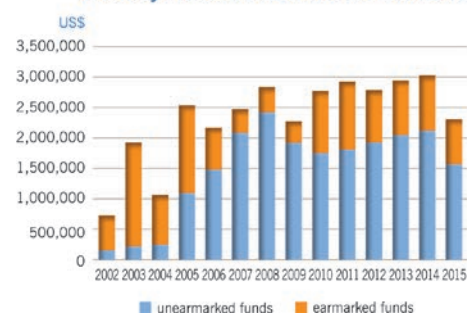
**Donor ranking:** 14/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 22/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Germany

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 6,525,049

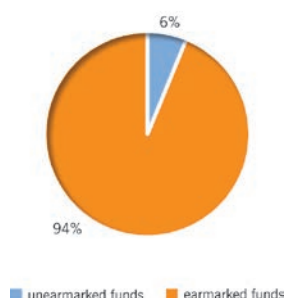
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 6,121,150 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 402,969

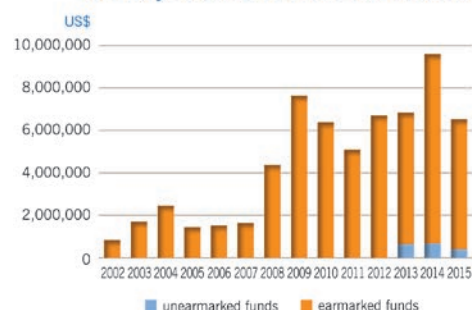
**Donor ranking:** 7/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 17/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Holy See

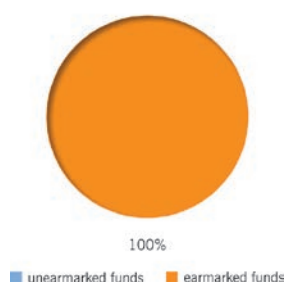
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 6,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

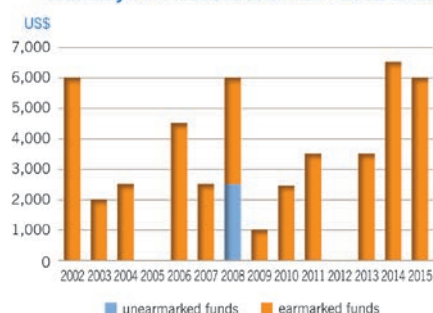
**Donor ranking:** 64/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Hungary

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 43,840

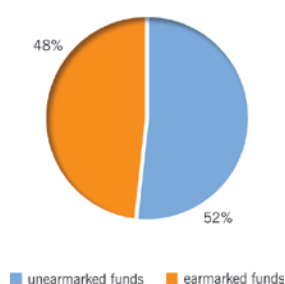
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 40,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 22,676

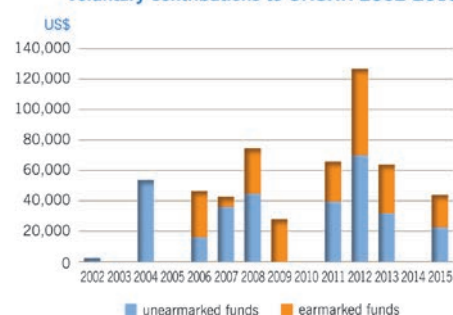
**Donor ranking:** 48/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 39/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## India

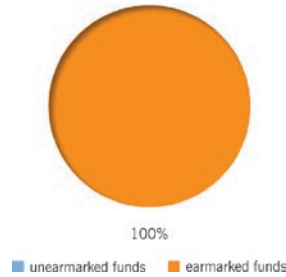
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 150,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

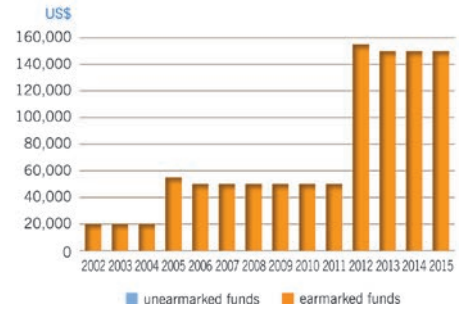
**Donor ranking:** 33/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 59/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Iraq

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 5,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000

**Donor ranking:** 66/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 58/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Ireland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,672,675

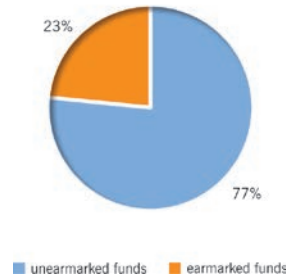
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,433,500 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,046,409

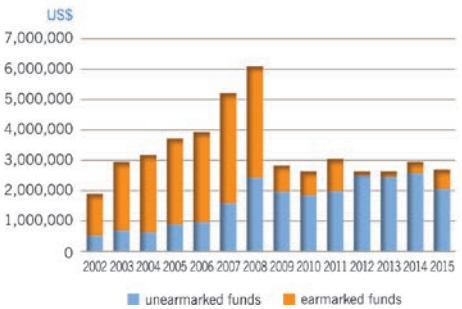
**Donor ranking:** 13/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 8/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Italy

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 615,564

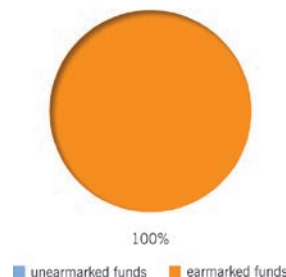
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 562,370 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

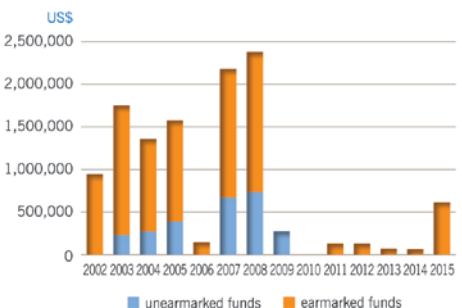
**Donor ranking:** 23/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 31/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Japan

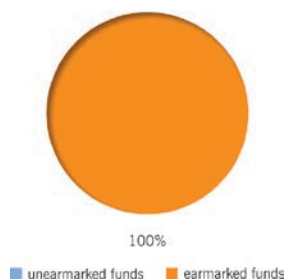
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,285,329

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

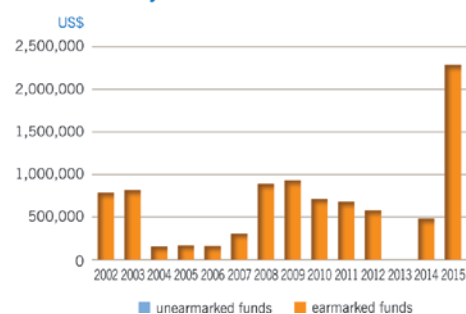
**Donor ranking:** 15/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 25/62

**Level of earmarking in 2015**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015**



## Kazakhstan

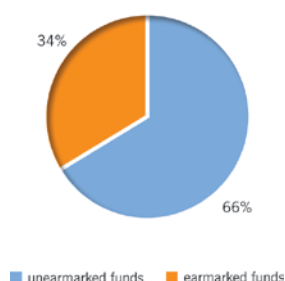
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 160,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 106,085

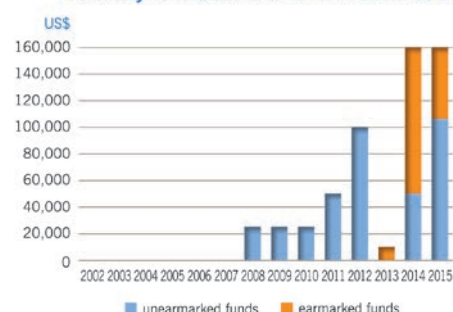
**Donor ranking:** 32/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 34/62

**Level of earmarking in 2015**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015**



## Korea, Rep. of

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 521,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 521,500

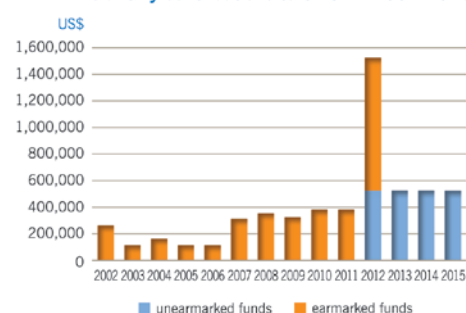
**Donor ranking:** 24/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 30/62

**Level of earmarking in 2015**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015**



## Kuwait

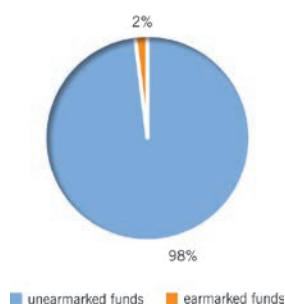
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 510,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 500,000

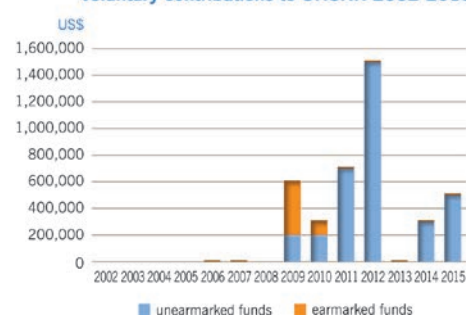
**Donor ranking:** 25/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 14/62

**Level of earmarking in 2015**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015**







## Latvia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 21,978

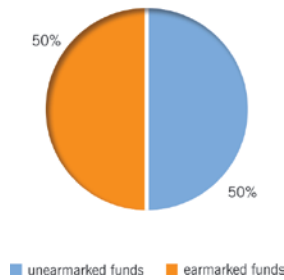
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 20,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,989

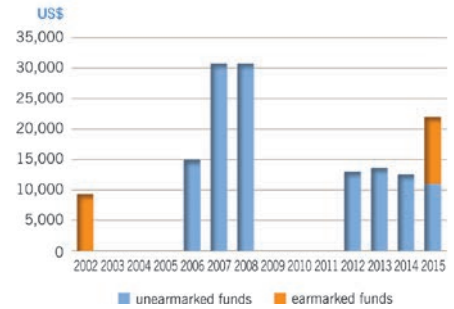
**Donor ranking:** 55/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 29/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Liechtenstein

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 140,352

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 140,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 35,770

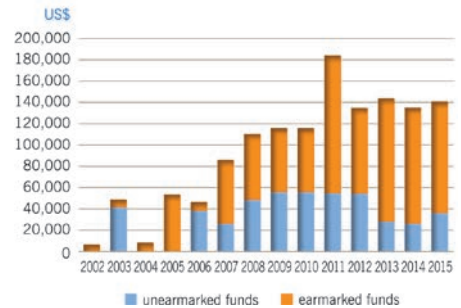
**Donor ranking:** 36/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 1/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Lithuania

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 12,195

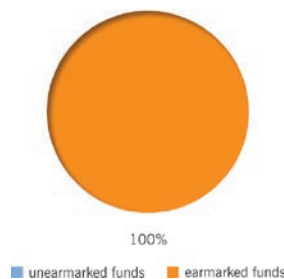
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

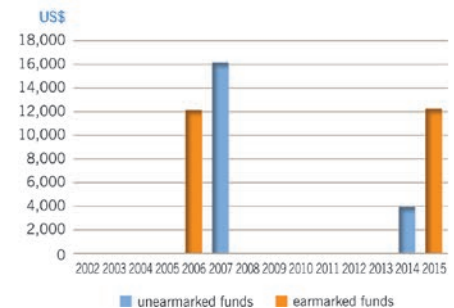
**Donor ranking:** 58/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 40/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Luxembourg

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 167,152

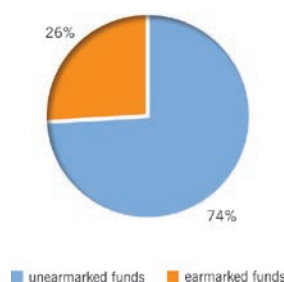
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 155,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 123,815

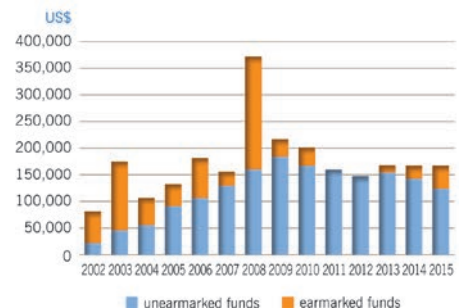
**Donor ranking:** 31/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 12/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Malaysia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 60,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 60,000

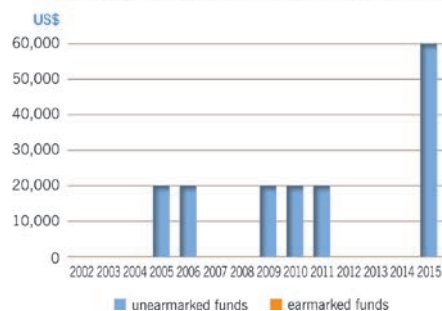
**Donor ranking:** 45/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 46/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Mexico

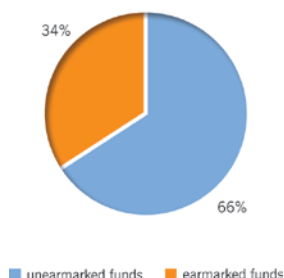
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 326,464

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 215,000

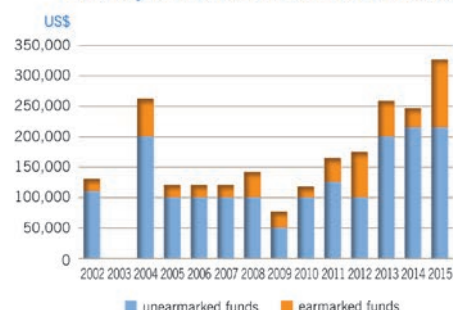
**Donor ranking:** 27/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 44/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Monaco

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 29,412

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 25,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 29,412

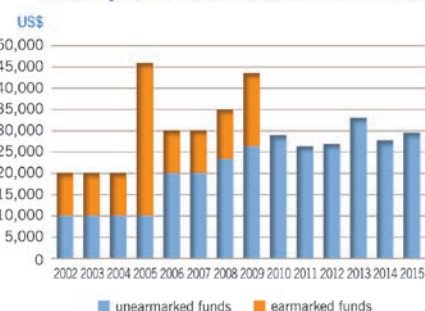
**Donor ranking:** 52/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 4/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Morocco

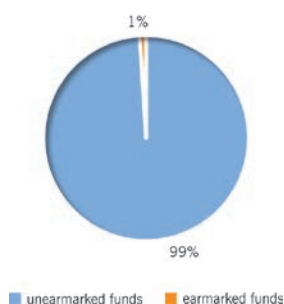
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 1,004,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000,000

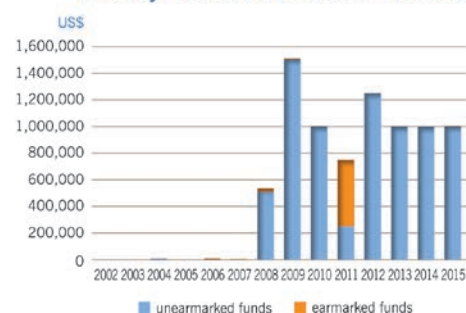
**Donor ranking:** 21/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 23/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Netherlands

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 9,766,646

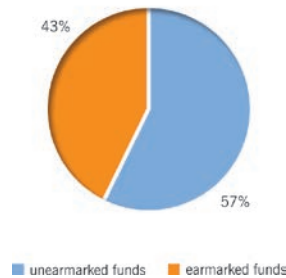
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,000,000 (EUR) + 4,173,805 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,592,841

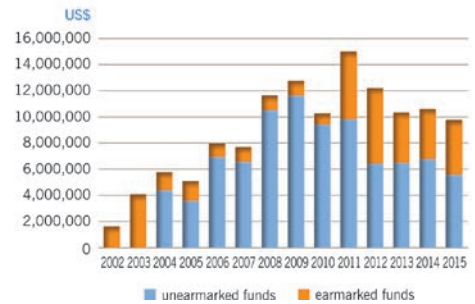
**Donor ranking:** 5/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 7/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## New Zealand

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,170,767

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,000,000 (NZD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,170,767

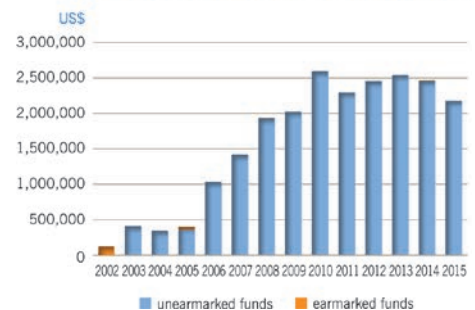
**Donor ranking:** 16/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 9/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Nicaragua

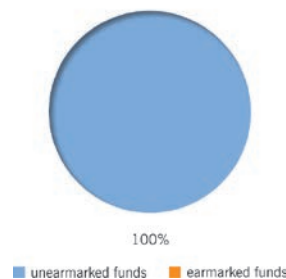
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 5,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000

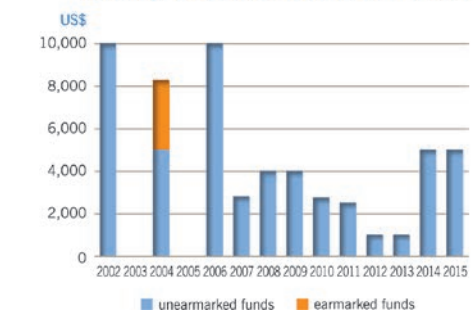
**Donor ranking:** 66/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 51/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Norway

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 14,041,521

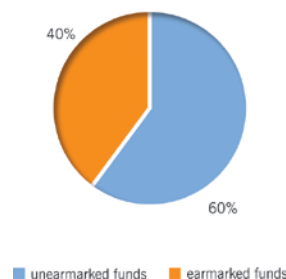
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 106,900,000 (NOK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 8,444,066

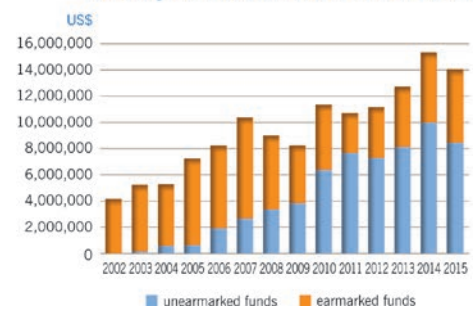
**Donor ranking:** 2/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 2/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Oman

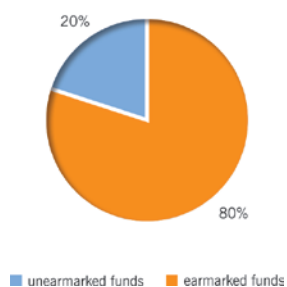
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 50,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,000

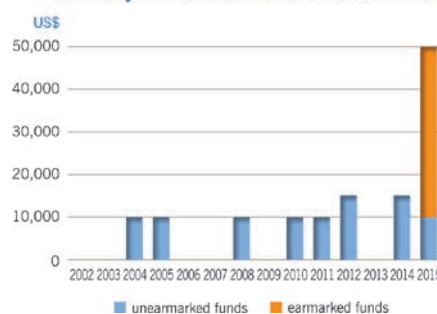
**Donor ranking:** 47/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 28/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Pakistan

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 4,310

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,310

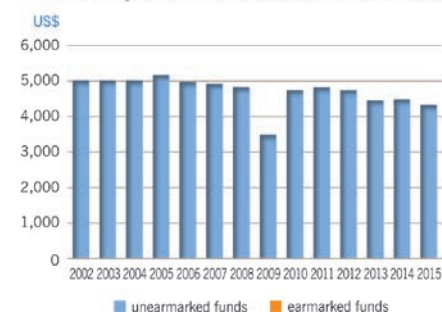
**Donor ranking:** 68/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 62/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Peru

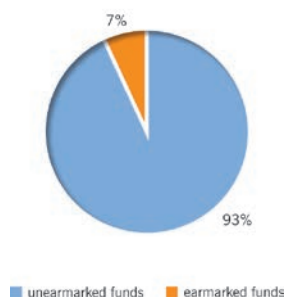
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 22,375

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 20,833

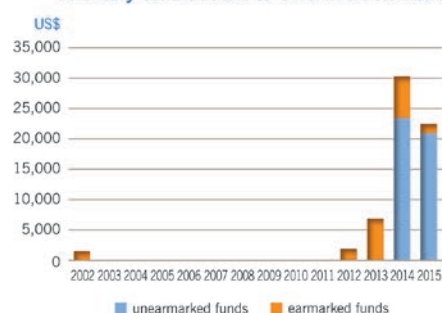
**Donor ranking:** 54/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 52/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Philippines

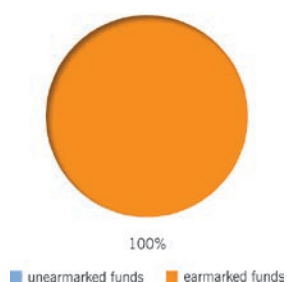
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 20,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

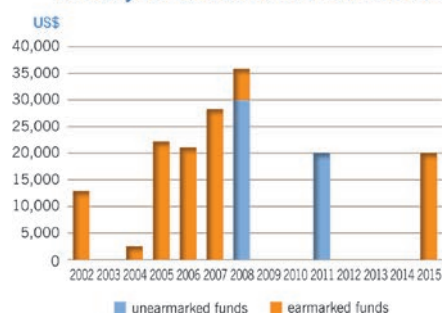
**Donor ranking:** 56/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 57/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015







## Poland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 64,536

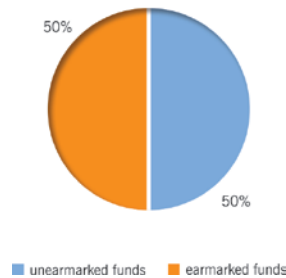
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 62,600 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 32,268

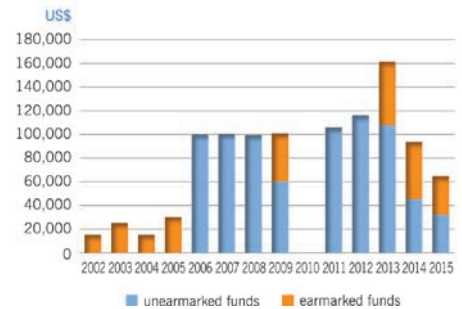
**Donor ranking:** 44/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 47/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Portugal

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 209,520

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 209,520

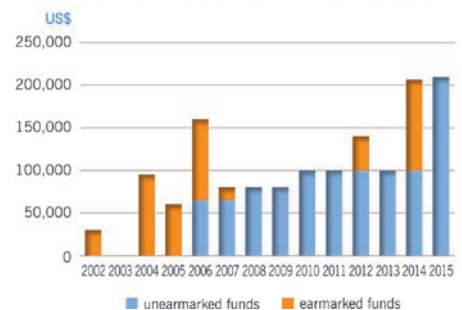
**Donor ranking:** 30/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 24/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Qatar

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 10,870

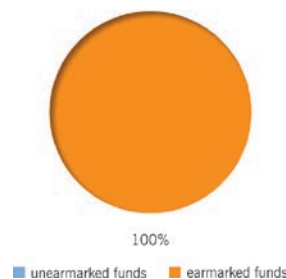
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

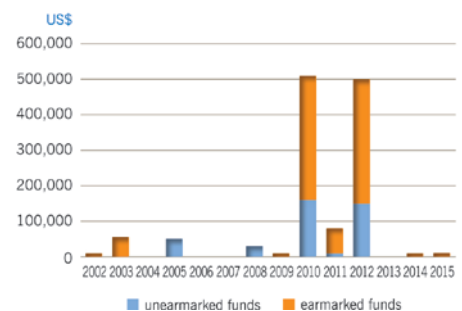
**Donor ranking:** 61/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 37/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Russian Federation

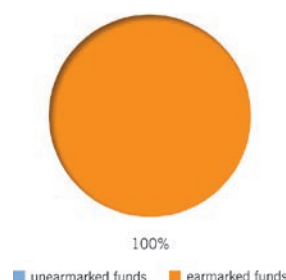
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,000,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

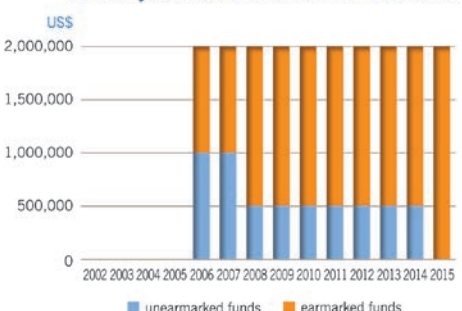
**Donor ranking:** 17/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 26/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Saudi Arabia

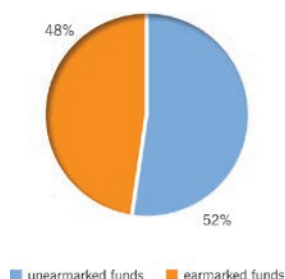
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 1,911,828

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000,000

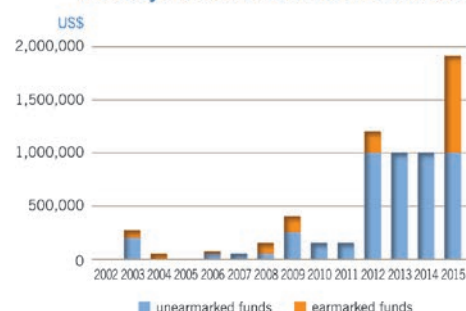
**Donor ranking:** 19/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 18/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Singapore

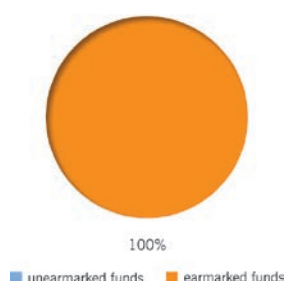
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 25,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

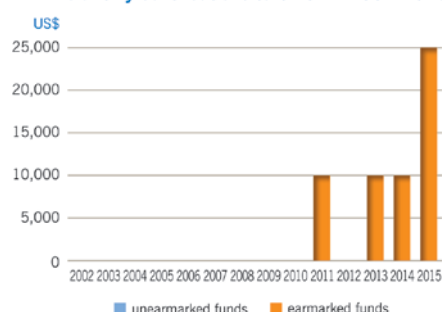
**Donor ranking:** 53/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 38/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## South Africa

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 29,682

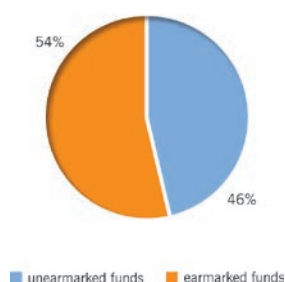
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 29,800.33 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 13,749

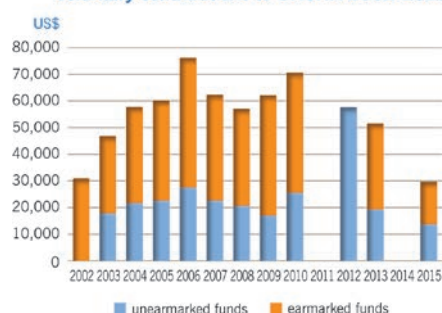
**Donor ranking:** 51/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 54/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Spain

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 372,442

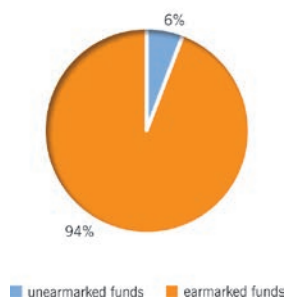
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 338,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 21,978

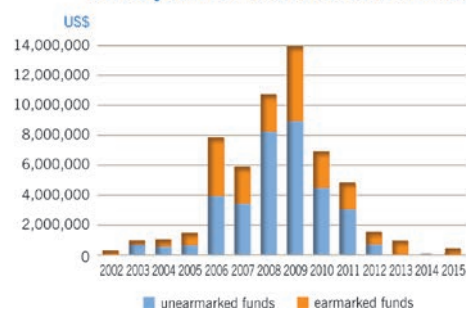
**Donor ranking:** 26/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 35/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## Sweden

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 13,786,595

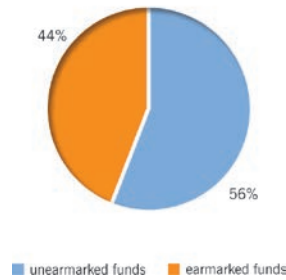
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 97,700,000 (SEK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 7,706,535

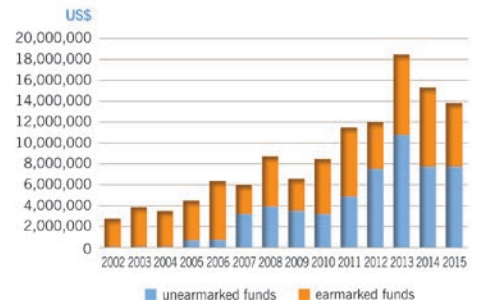
**Donor ranking:** 3/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 3/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Switzerland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 2,933,326

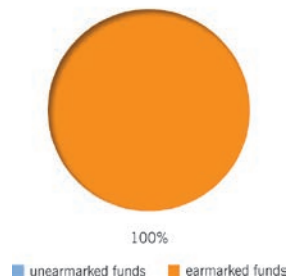
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,507,000 (CHF) + 1,164,666 (USD) + 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

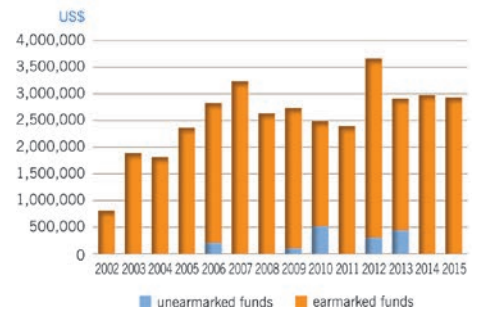
**Donor ranking:** 12/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 10/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Thailand

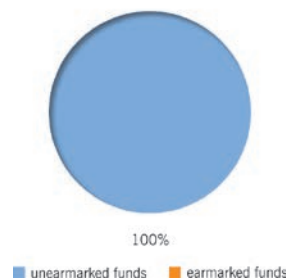
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 20,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 20,000

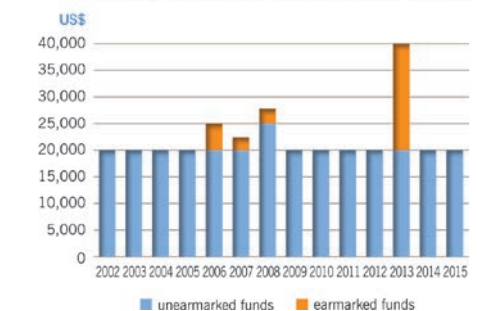
**Donor ranking:** 56/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 55/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Turkey

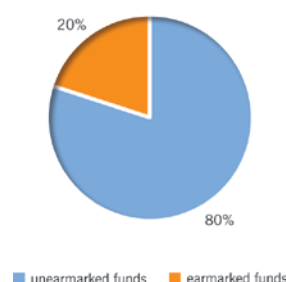
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 250,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 200,000

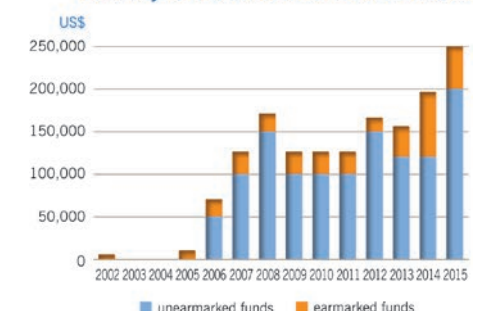
**Donor ranking:** 28/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 43/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## United Arab Emirates

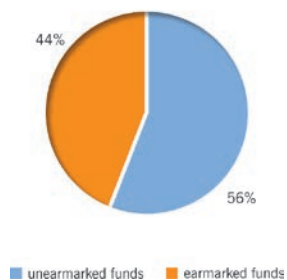
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 90,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 50,000

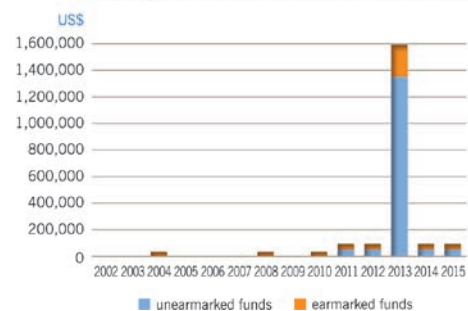
**Donor ranking:** 41/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 32/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## United Kingdom

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 7,267,203

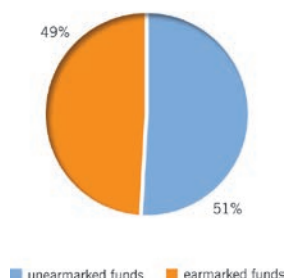
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 4,768,329 (GBP)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,698,225

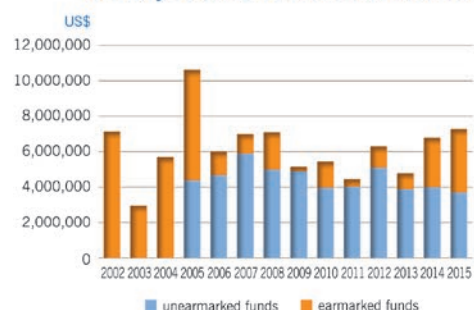
**Donor ranking:** 6/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 15/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## United States of America

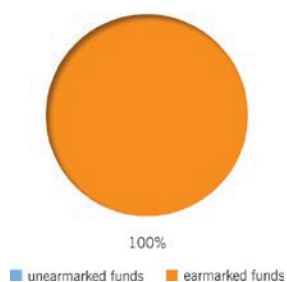
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 16,250,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

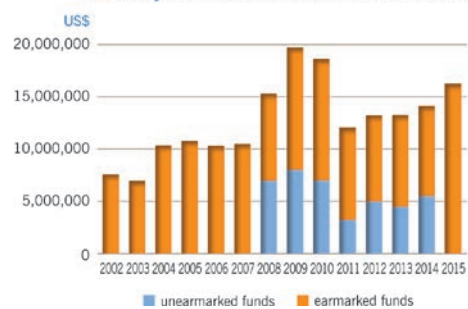
**Donor ranking:** 1/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** 21/62

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





# Intergovernmental Organizations



## European Commission

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 13,021,107

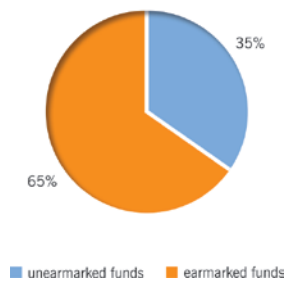
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 11,451,551 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,498,519

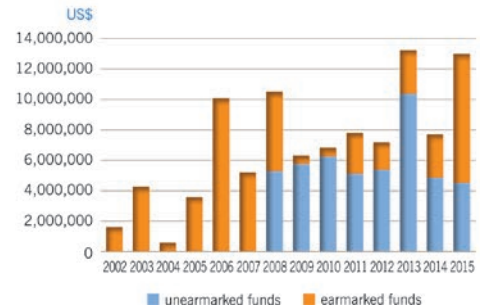
**Donor ranking:** 4/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## International Organization for Migration

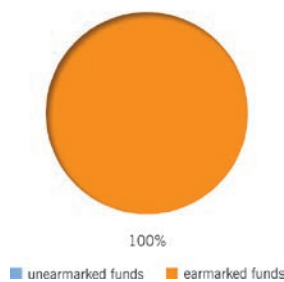
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 30,800

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

**Donor ranking:** 49/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 114,716

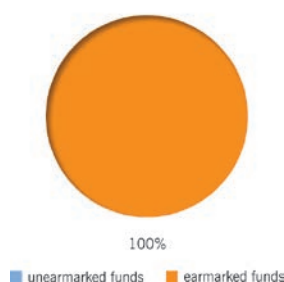
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 105,154 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

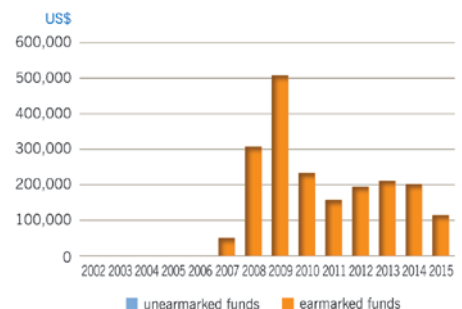
**Donor ranking:** 37/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## United Nations Development Programme

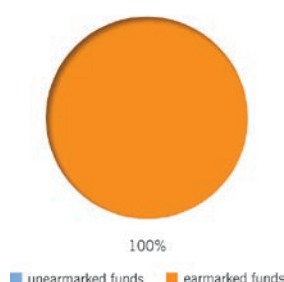
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 6,304,458

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

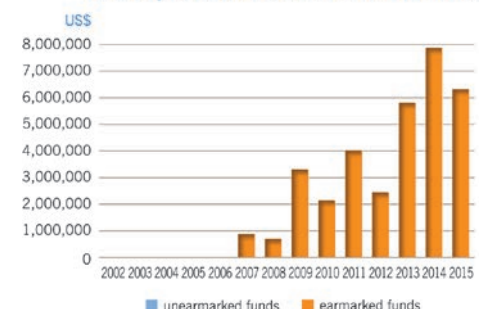
**Donor ranking:** 8/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015





## World Health Organization

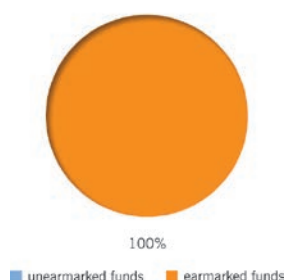
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 100,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

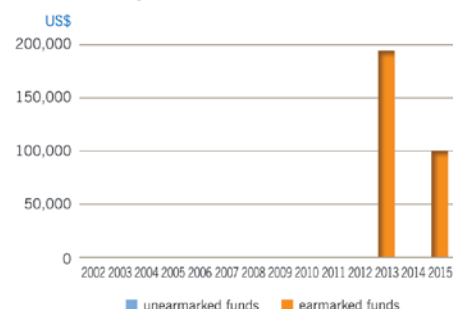
**Donor ranking:** 39/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Other Donors



## American Jewish World Service

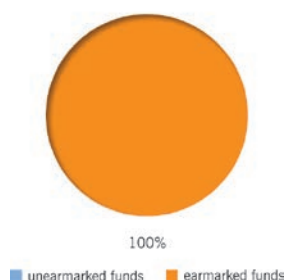
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 100,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

**Donor ranking:** 39/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Education Above All

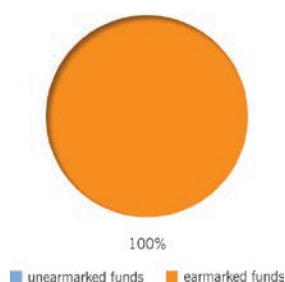
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 220,282

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

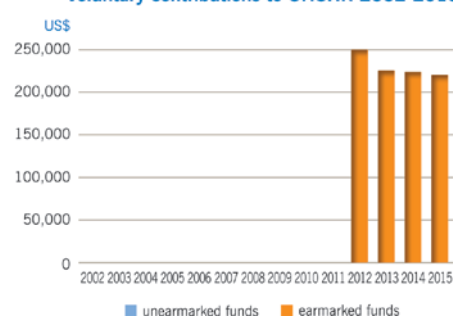
**Donor ranking:** 29/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



## Ford Foundation

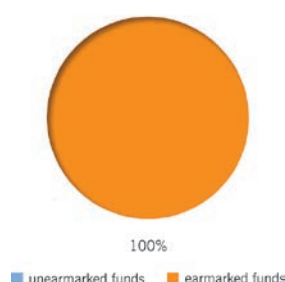
**Total voluntary contribution in 2015, in USD:** 82,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

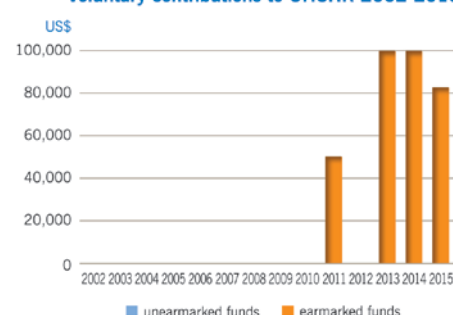
**Donor ranking:** 42/71

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2015



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2015



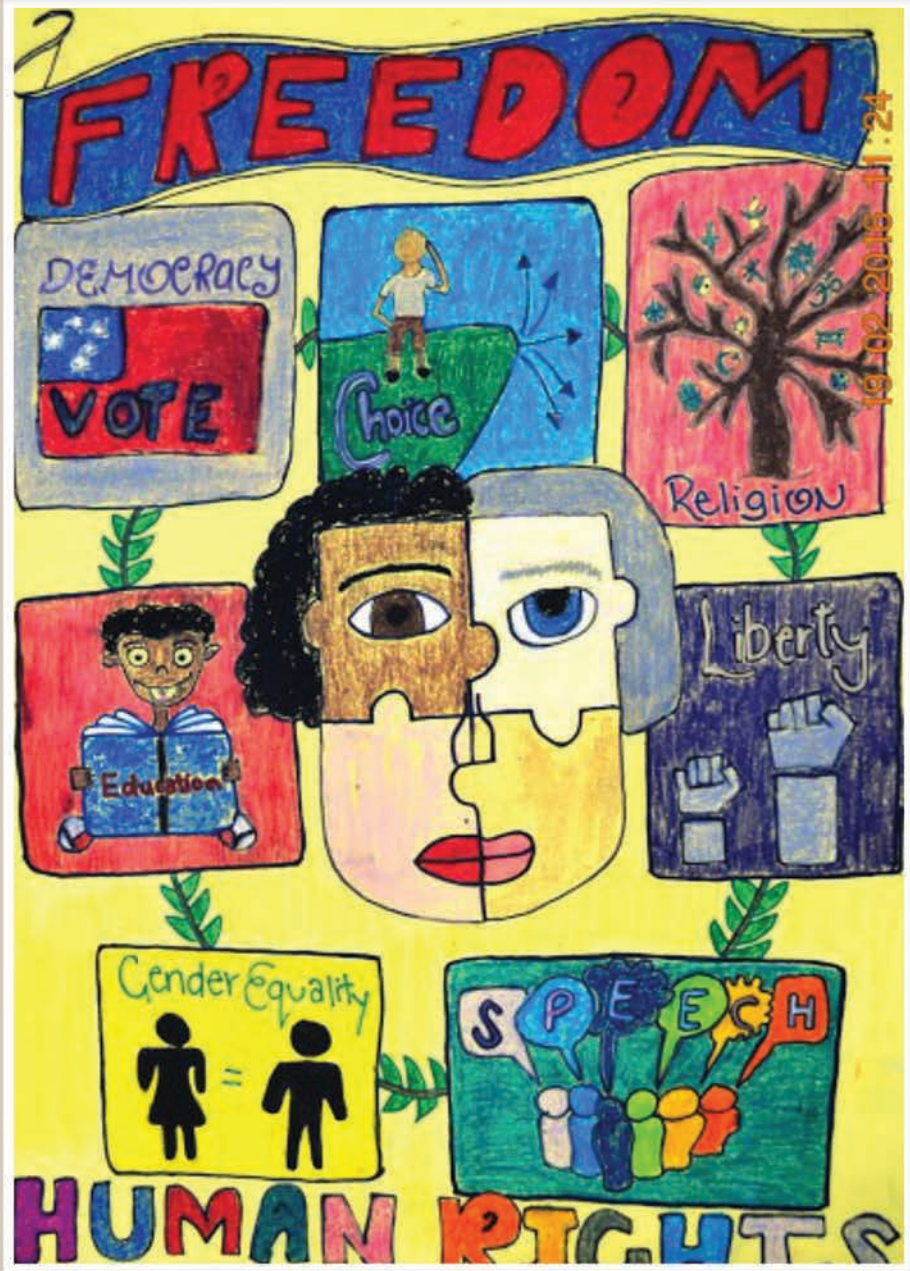


Some of the posters submitted by children from 5 to 18 years old for a competition organized in the framework of the year-long campaign by OHCHR to mark the 50th anniversary of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The winners, Alexandria (from Samoa) and Eiza (from Pakistan) were selected at local UN competitions organized in seven countries: Armenia, Burundi, Fiji, Madagascar, Pakistan, Samoa and Tunisia.





# Annexes



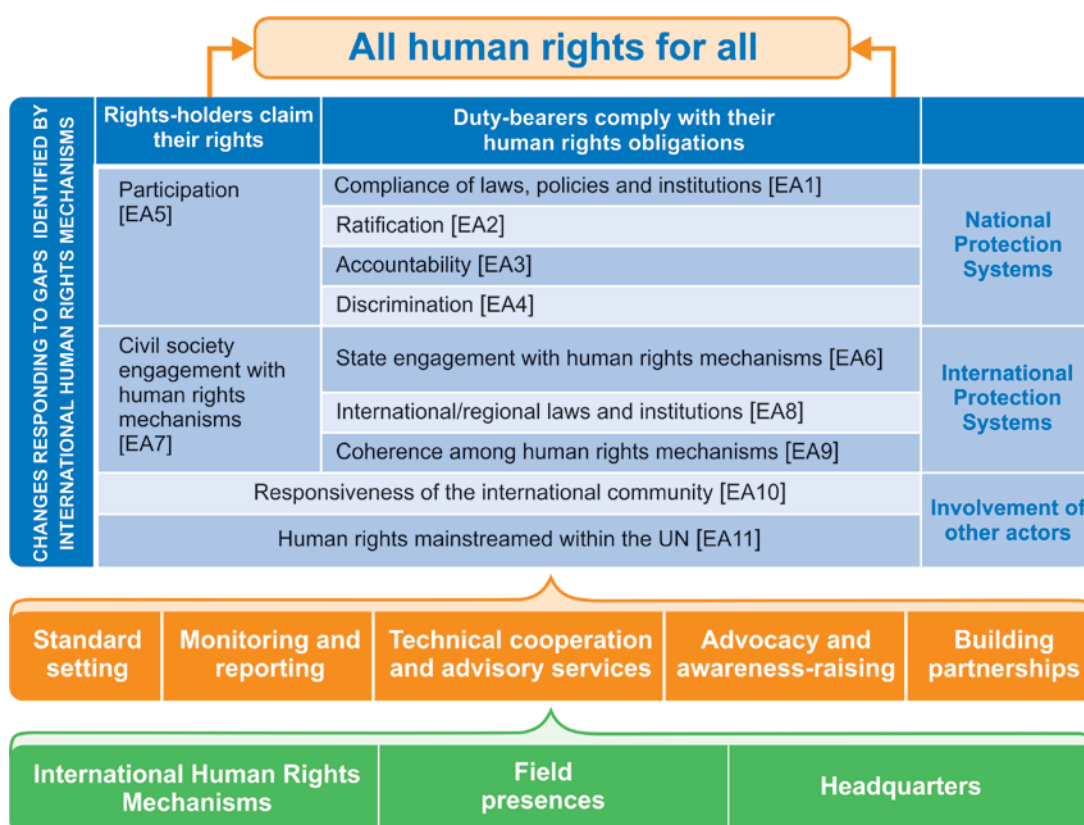


# Annex I: OHCHR's theory of change and results' framework

## 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 ensure they are achieved, which includes strategic interventions and the means through which those interventions are undertaken. For more information on OHCHR's theory of change, please refer to the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.



## 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
<p><b>[EA5]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ National human rights institutions and civil society create and support participatory mechanisms to enhance equality and counter discrimination</li> <li>▶ Increased and effective use of national protection systems by individuals and groups faced with discrimination</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA2]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA4]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards</li> <li>▶ Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and NHRIs working on equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards</li> <li>▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA7]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA6]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA8]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA10]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased integration of human rights in international and regional processes relevant to migration</li> <li>▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations</li> </ul>	
<p><b>[EA11]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Notes and Guidelines on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership</li> </ul>	

## Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p><b>[EA5]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights</li> <li>▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Increased number of States that have abolished the death penalty and/or, pending abolition, increasingly comply with relevant international human rights obligations</li> <li>▶ Counter-terrorism legal frameworks, policies, strategies and institutions increasingly aligned with international human rights norms and standards</li> <li>▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors</li> <li>▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</li> </ul> <p><b>[EA2]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations</li> </ul> <p><b>[EA3]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ National mechanisms provide for effective implementation of business and human rights standards by States and the private sector, including remedies for human rights abuses</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA7]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA6]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</li> </ul> <p><b>[EA8]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA10]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations</li> </ul>	
<p><b>[EA11]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Enhanced coherence and effectiveness of the UN in supporting the rule of law and human rights-compliant counter-terrorism policies</li> </ul>	



## Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p><b>[EA5]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate for and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals</li> <li>▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA2]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA3]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ National mechanisms provide for effective implementation of business and human rights standards by States and the private sector, including remedies for human rights abuses</li> <li>▶ Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA4]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA7]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA6]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA8]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA10]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Human rights are integrated in the formulation of and follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	
<p><b>[EA11]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Human rights standards and principles are integrated into UN development frameworks and the work of UN agencies, particularly on housing, water, sanitation and land</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	

Widening the democratic space	
RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p><b>[EA5]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased participation of rights-holders, including women and discriminated groups, in public life at the national and local levels</li> <li>▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Effective human rights education programmes, particularly for youth, established or strengthened</li> <li>▶ National human rights institutions established and effectively functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards and recommendations</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA3]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Effective protection mechanisms and measures for civil society actors, including at-risk human rights defenders and media actors established and strengthened</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA4]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA7]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA6]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA8]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA10]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased interventions of the international community to promote and protect civil society actors, including against reprisals</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	

## 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
<p><b>[EA5]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased number and variety of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and other violence reduction processes</li> <li>▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA1]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA3]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity</li> <li>▶ Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA4]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA7]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>[EA6]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<p><b>[EA8]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</li> </ul>
<p><b>[EA10]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>	
<p><b>[EA11]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ 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,</li> </ul>	

## 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: Revised targets

Global Expected Accomplishment	Global Indicators		Targets 2017	Revised targets 2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014/15 reported progress and achievement <sup>(2)</sup>
EA 1: Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions, including the judiciary and national human rights institutions, with international human rights standards	1.1	# of countries of engagement <sup>(3)</sup> where <b>national human rights institutions</b> have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles).	55	51	54%
	1.2	# of countries of engagement where the level of <b>compliance of legislation/policy</b> with international human rights standards in selected human rights areas has significantly improved.	58	54	51%
	1.3	# of countries of engagement where the level of <b>compliance of selected State institutions and programmes</b> with international human rights standards has significantly improved.	26	29	53%
	1.4	# of countries of engagement where <b>human rights trainings</b> have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas.	30	27	72%
	1.5	# of countries of engagement where the <b>use of international human rights law</b> in court proceedings and decisions has increased to a significant extent.	25	18	41%
EA 2: Increased ratification of international and regional human rights treaties and review of reservations of international human rights treaties	2.1	Total # international <b>human rights treaties ratified</b> . Baseline: 2,041 outstanding ratifications to reach universality.	200	200	106 ratifications more
	2.2	Total # of <b>reservations</b> withdrawn from international human rights treaties.	20	20	6 withdrawals
EA 3: Establishment and/or functioning of protection systems and accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress the full range of human rights violations	3.1	# of countries of engagement where <b>oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms</b> have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards.	44	40	53%
	3.2	# of countries of engagement where <b>transitional justice mechanisms</b> which conform to international human rights standards have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards.	25	22	52%
	3.3	# of countries of engagement where <b>systems/procedures</b> put in place by OHCHR at the national level have contributed to protection from human rights violations.	5	5	100%
	3.4	# of countries of engagement where the # of <b>human rights violations' cases</b> raised by OHCHR positively addressed by the Government has significantly increased.	11	13	73%
EA 4: Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights standards to combat discrimination, particularly against women	4.1	# of countries of engagement where the level of <b>compliance</b> with international human rights standards of <b>legislation and policies</b> to combat <b>discrimination</b> has significantly improved.	48	40	47%
	4.2	# of countries of engagement where selected <b>State institutions and programmes combatting discrimination</b> have significantly improved their compliance with international human rights standards.	22	16	46%
EA 5: Increased use of existing national protection systems and participation in public processes by rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups	5.1	# of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the <b>level of meaningful participation</b> in selected public processes.	45	38	65%
	5.2	# of countries of engagement where the <b>level of use of national protection systems</b> has increased significantly.	21	15	39%
EA 6: Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies	6.1	# of countries of engagement where <b>mechanisms for integrated reporting</b> and/or implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures or Human Rights Council recommendations are in place or increasingly functioning.	58	57	61%
	6.2	Percentage of countries that submit <b>treaty bodies reports on time</b> . Baseline: 33 per cent	40%	40%	22 out of 220 reports were submitted on time (10%)
	6.3	# of countries of engagement with an improvement in the proportion of <b>reports submitted</b> to the treaty bodies/UPR that substantially or fully <b>conform to reporting guidelines</b> .	24	23	53%
	6.4	# of countries which have issued a <b>standing invitation</b> to special procedures mandate-holders. Baseline: 108	123	123	114 Member States, 1 non-Member Observer

Global Expected Accomplishment	Global Indicators		Targets 2017	Revised targets 2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014/15 reported progress and achievement <sup>(2)</sup>
	6.5	# of countries for which requests for <b>visits of thematic special procedures</b> have resulted in at least one visit.	62	62	156 country visits to 82 States and territories.
	6.6	Rate of responses from governments to special procedures <b>communications</b> . Baseline: 40 per cent	50%	50%	42%
EA 7: Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and other stakeholders making use of UN human rights mechanisms	7.1	# of countries of engagement with a significant number of <b>substantive submissions</b> or submitting actors to UN human rights mechanisms.	63	58	76%
	7.2	Total # of <b>substantive submissions</b> from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals to UN human rights mechanisms.	13,000	13,000	6,140 submissions (estimate)
EA 8: Progressive development and strengthening of international and regional human rights institutions, laws and standards	8.1	# of <b>regional human rights institutions</b> strengthened or established in compliance with international human rights standards.	2	2	50%
	8.2	# of thematic areas where <b>international and/or regional human rights law</b> or standards have been strengthened/developed.	12	12	*
EA 9: Enhanced coherence of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies	9.1	Percentage of treaty bodies and special procedures <b>recommendations taken up</b> by the Human Rights Council in the context of the UPR.	50%	50%	*
	9.2	# of countries which submitted or updated <b>common core documents</b> .	56	56	35
	9.3	Degree of progress made in improving the level of <b>harmonization of treaty bodies' work</b> .	Medium	Medium	*
	9.4	Degree of <b>coordination among the specials procedures</b> .	High	High	*
EA 10: International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues	10.1	Percentage of critical <b>human rights issues/situations</b> raised by OHCHR which have been <b>taken up in international fora</b> in a timely manner.	60%	60%	*
	10.2	# of countries of engagement where the <b>international community has engaged</b> in an objective way on specific issues raised by OHCHR.	21	18	60%
	10.3	# of <b>international and regional fora which have included human rights issues</b> and/or have established standing mechanisms/procedures to address human rights situations on an ongoing basis.	10	10	*
EA 11: A human rights-based approach (including gender equality) and the right to development increasingly integrated in UN policies and programmes	11.1	# of countries of engagement with <b>UN peace missions</b> which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	13	15	67%
	11.2	# of countries of engagement with <b>humanitarian operations</b> which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	21	19	53%
	11.3	# of countries of engagement where the <b>UN guidelines incorporating rights-based approach</b> have been applied to a significant extent by a number of programmes of UN entities.	42	31	77%
	11.4	# of countries of engagement where the <b>UN common country programmes</b> (e.g. United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks) have satisfactorily integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms.	43	47	72%
	11.5	# of the <b>UN policies and programmes at the global level</b> which integrate a human rights-based approach to a significant extent.	10	10	*

(1) Targets were revised in the context of the mid-term review of the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017 conducted in 2015. These numbers only apply for the current cycle and should not be understood as the baseline for upcoming programming cycles.

(2) Full or partial achievement of or good progress made in achieving reported results.

(3) "Countries of engagement" refers to those countries in which the Office plans to undertake a set of activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.

\* Indicator will be assessed at the end of the programming cycle.

## Annex III: Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>CAT</b>	- Committee against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<b>EA</b>	Expected Accomplishment
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>CCD</b>	Common Core Document	<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>CED</b>	Committee on Enforced Disappearances	<b>GMO</b>	Global Management Output
<b>CEDAW</b>	- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<b>GPC</b>	Global Protection Cluster
<b>CERD</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	<b>HRA</b>	Human Rights Adviser
<b>CESCR</b>	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>HRBA</b>	Human Rights-Based Approach
<b>CMW</b>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Council
<b>COI</b>	Commission of Inquiry	<b>HR Committee</b>	Human Rights Committee
<b>CRC</b>	- Committee on the Rights of the Child - Convention on the Rights of the Child	<b>HRDDP</b>	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
<b>CRPD</b>	- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<b>HRMMU</b>	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>HRUF</b>	Human Rights Up Front
<b>DDPA</b>	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>DFS</b>	Department of Field Support	<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>DPA</b>	Department of Political Affairs	<b>ICC-NHRI</b>	International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions
<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	<b>ICPPED</b>	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
		<b>ICCPR</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
		<b>ICCPR-OP1</b>	First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
		<b>ICCPR-OP2</b>	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
		<b>ICERD</b>	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

<b>ICESCR</b>	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>OP-CAT</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>ICRMW</b>	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<b>OP-CEDAW</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross	<b>OP-CRC-AC</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person	<b>OP-CRC-SC</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>OP-CRC-IC</b>	Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>OP-ICESCR</b>	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries	<b>RBM</b>	Results-Based Management
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>MINUSCA</b>	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>MINUSMA</b>	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>MINUSTAH</b>	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>MONUSCO</b>	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>SPT</b>	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>NHRI</b>	National Human Rights Institution	<b>UNAMID</b>	African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<b>NPM</b>	National Preventive Mechanism	<b>UNAMI</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>OIOS</b>	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services		
<b>OMP</b>	OHCHR Management Plan		



**UNDG** United Nations Development Group

**UNDG-HRWG** United Nations Development Group  
Human Rights Working Group

**UNDP** United Nations Development  
Programme

**UNEG** United Nations Evaluation Group

**UNEP** United Nations Environment  
Programme

**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization

**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund

**UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner  
for Refugees

**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund

**UNIOGBIS** United Nations Peacebuilding Support  
Office in Guinea-Bissau

**UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training  
and Research

**UNJHRO** United Nations Joint Human Rights  
Office

**UNMIL** United Nations Mission in Liberia

**UNMISS** United Nations Mission in South  
Sudan

**UNOCI** United Nations Operation in Côte  
d'Ivoire

**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and  
Crime

**UNOG** United Nations Office at Geneva

**UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project  
Services

**UNSMIL** United Nations Support Mission in  
Libya

**UNSOM** United Nations Assistance Mission in  
Somalia

**UNSOS** United Nations Support Office in  
Somalia

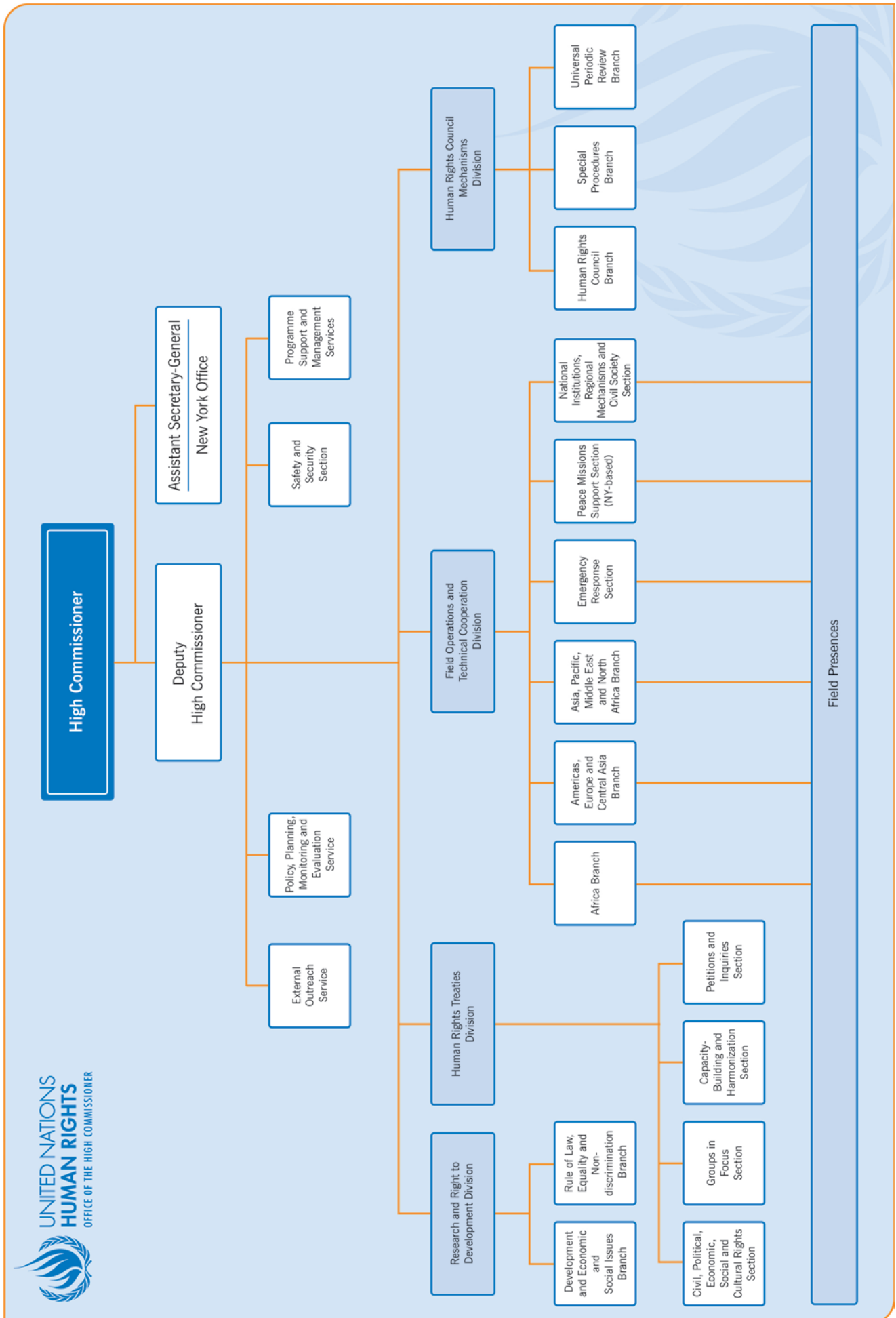
**UNV** United Nations Volunteers

**UPR** Universal Periodic Review

**WFP** United Nations World Food  
Programme

**WHO** World Health Organization

# Annex IV: OHCHR organization chart



## **Credits**

Prepared by the Donor and External Relations Section, in consultation with the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Design and production by: ITC ILO

Printed by: ITC ILO

Photo cover page: Migrants walking through the fields in Slovenia, October 2015. © UNHCR/Mark Henley

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UNITED NATIONS  
**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
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