



United Nations
Human Rights Appeal 2015



Photo Credit

All photographs used in this publication, except the photograph of the High Commissioner on page 4, are copyright of Oliviero Toscani and form part of his ongoing project entitled Razza Umana (The Human Race) – a series of intimate portraits that document both the idiosyncracies of human beings and our essential unity. Human rights begin with the recognition that we all have an equal right to live our lives in dignity.

The photographs and videos of the Razza Umana project have been the subject of many publications and traveling exhibitions. More photographs and information can be found at www.razzaumana.it. Anyone interested in the initiative is welcome to contact Oliviero Toscani Studio by writing to studio@toscani.com.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights extends its sincere thanks to him for the use of these photos.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH 1211 Geneva 10 - Switzerland
www.ohchr.org

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

4

Foreword

6

OHCHR at a glance

Map of field presences

10

Human rights
right now

14

Priorities for 2015

32

Budget
Management
Trust Funds

42

Cost plans
How to contribute

Foreword



The High Commissioner for Human Rights © OHCHR

The overwhelming majority of victims of human rights abuses around the world shares two characteristics: deprivation; and discrimination – whether it is based on race or ethnicity, gender, beliefs, disability, caste or class.

From massacres to hunger to sexual violence, torture and slavery, human rights violations are rooted in these hidden, and sometimes not so hidden, factors. And they are not spontaneously generated. Most violations of human rights result from policy choices, and inequalities, which limit freedom and participation, and create obstacles to the fair sharing of resources and opportunities.

This is where we can intervene, to make a real difference in the lives of millions of people on the ground.

Conflicts, atrocities, and human rights violations can be prevented. It may not seem so, amid the turbulence of world events. But in by far the majority of countries, disputes are de-escalated before they reach boiling point. Or, after conflicts have broken out, they are mediated, and brought under control. Enduring reconciliation is possible.

My Office has extensive experience in this work of prevention and reconciliation. The effort is long-term, incremental and detailed. It involves, firstly, early warning. Patterns of human rights violations, including sexual violence and discrimination against minorities, provide the first signs of an escalation of crises. If human rights interventions can be made at such time – as they should be – then the crisis may dissipate.

The human rights agenda is a statement of our universal values, but it is not an abstract set of ideals. It is a map of ways to achieve and maintain peace; resolve disputes; and fulfill the promise of effective humanitarian action and sustainable development.

Each of these objectives share at their core one goal: States must be willing to protect the human rights of their people, and people must be able to hold the State responsible. A stable country is one where the people trust the government and each other. Without the rule of law, due process, and respect for human rights, there can be no long-term security of any meaningful kind. By the same token, economic growth that generates sharp inequalities generates chronic frustration, and thus potential violence.

In addition to the vital work of monitoring, analysing and reporting on human rights challenges, our field offices – currently numbering 66 – spend a significant portion of their time on training – for government officials, for members of security and police forces, and for civil society groups. The essence of this work is translating human rights into practical measures that respond to the specific needs our monitoring has identified. How to question people without using torture. How to manage peaceful protests without violence. How to ensure that minorities can raise their voices and participate fully in the life of a nation. How to ensure that women – and other discriminated groups – can claim their rights from judicial systems that continue to be operated, in majority, by men.

We also work to strengthen the laws and institutions that should protect rights, including courts, parliaments, regional councils, schools and community groups. And we seek to empower human rights defenders and civil society activists of all kinds, so that they can confront prejudice and human rights abuses effectively, and with confidence.

This work is not just relevant – it is massively cost-effective. The most expensive human rights operation costs a tiny fraction of one percent of what a conflict costs – in lives, in economic devastation, displacement of people, in impact down through generations, and in its threat to regional and global security.

In 2015, because of the constantly increased demands on my Office, I have decided to make significant changes to our organization, based on an extensive functional review. These changes include some restructuring at headquarters and a stronger presence at the regional level, as well as at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. We will also reform internal governance bodies and streamline work processes, in order to maximize the impact of the work we do to promote and protect human rights everywhere.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
High Commissioner for Human Rights



We have **1,189 staff** representing 137 nationalities working in **53 countries**, New York and Geneva and we work with 819 human rights officers in 13 peace operations. We support the Universal Periodic Review in preparing **210 reports** and in reaching **42 decisions** per year. We support **10 treaty bodies** covering 9 core international human rights treaties. In 2014, **143 State Party reports** were reviewed and **59** new ratifications and accessions were registered. We support **53 special procedures mandates** which in 2014 submitted **135 reports** to the Human Rights Council and **36** to the General Assembly and conducted **80 country visits to 60 countries**. We have **980,000** followers on Facebook, **820,000** on Twitter and over **1 million** on Google +. Around 40% of our budget comes from the UN regular budget, the rest is financed through voluntary contributions. In 2014, we received **US\$123.7 million** from 74 donors. This was **US\$33 million** short of our cost plan.



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

WHAT WE ADDRESS



Development & the economic sphere



Discrimination



Human rights mechanisms



Widening democratic space



Violence and insecurity



Impunity and the rule of law

HOW WE ADDRESS IT



Provide advice & build capacity



Set human rights norms and standards



Speak out against abuse



Monitor human rights implementation



Integrate human rights into all UN activities

WHO WE WORK WITH



States



Civil society



Human rights mechanisms



Other UN entities



Media

WHO WE WORK FOR

Everyone everywhere



OHCHR around the world



-  Headquarters
-  Regional Offices/Centres
-  Country/Stand-alone offices
-  Human rights components of peace missions
-  Human rights advisers in United Nations Country Teams

- * Closed in 2014
- ** Human Rights Adviser deployed through the UNDG-Human Rights Working Group.
- *** Will close in 2015
- Country office planned for 2015

- Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo
- Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19



Countries covered from Regional Offices:

Africa

- East Africa - from Addis Ababa
- Southern Africa - from Pretoria
- Central Africa - from Yaoundé: Sub-regional centre on human rights and democracy
- West Africa - from Dakar

Americas

- Central America - from Panama City
- South America - from Santiago de Chile

Asia-Pacific

- South-East Asia - from Bangkok
- Pacific - from Suva

Europe and Central Asia

- Europe - from Brussels
- Central Asia - from Bishkek

Middle East and North Africa

- Middle East and North Africa - from Beirut

As at 31 December 2014

Human rights right now



The scale and complexities of global human rights violations make them impossible to tally, and costly beyond measure. Every day, through the media or first-hand, we witness conflicts and suffering. But we often fail to perceive that human rights violations, over an extended period, are at the root of much of the turmoil that the world suffers today.

Discrimination and deprivation generate conflicts, crises and even disease. In West Africa, the spread of Ebola was exacerbated by a lack of adequate health infrastructure, as well as distrust of and civil disengagement with authorities, and has so far left almost 9,000 people dead, undermining regional peace, security and development. In 2014, fighting erupted in Ukraine and continued to rage in countries such as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, State of Palestine*, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Millions of dollars are being spent on humanitarian assistance for victims of these crises – and they could have been prevented.

The human costs of violations are massive and appalling. More than 200,000 people are estimated to have died in the Syrian Arab Republic since the civil war broke out in March 2011. Half the people in the country have been forced to flee their homes. More than 5,000 migrants have died while crossing the Mediterranean to escape strife and unrest. Countless women, men and children are killed, wounded, orphaned, missing, arbitrarily detained, tortured, disappeared, displaced, malnourished, deprived of healthcare, robbed of labour rights and denied rightful opportunities and services. These squandered and deprived lives constitute the real cost of our failures to protect human rights.

Human rights are the building blocks that construct stable, resilient societies. Where people can live their lives in dignity and prosperity, there is less conflict. Where they can raise their voices to participate in decision-making, disputes can be resolved. Where all people participate in development, the result is a society that promotes fulfillment and prosperity for all. Human rights are the promise that humanity can move forward and accomplish ever greater things.

The UN Human Rights Office seeks to realize human rights for all. We work in many different ways, both directly in countries and by engaging with governments and civil society to promote people's rights.

We also cooperate with other parts of the UN to integrate human rights throughout the Organization's activities. The Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Action Plan brings

human rights protection more clearly to the centre of the UN's work. It ensures that human rights information and analyses are more rapidly available, forming the basis for coherent, system-wide strategies in response to the risk of serious human rights violations and atrocities. Key areas of this Plan include the establishment of a UN common information management system on violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. OHCHR leads the UN Secretariat's implementation of Human Rights Up Front.

In September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs popularized the powerful message that development is far more than free markets and economic growth. The SDGs will be finalized over the coming months. By anchoring human rights laws and standards into these goals, we bring them the potential to transform the very notion of development. OHCHR is engaged in this process, working to ensure that the SDGs include freedom from want – including the rights to health, education, decent work, food, water and sanitation – and equally, freedom from fear – guaranteeing access to justice, personal security and an equal voice and participation in public affairs.

Demands for human rights assistance continue to increase exponentially. And yet due to a lack of resources, OHCHR was obliged to reduce its programme of activities for 2015. Paradoxically, this came at a time when extrabudgetary contributions to the Office were at an all-time high. In 2014, we received US\$123.7 million in voluntary funding, the highest amount on record. But this amount does not reflect our needs – which for 2014 were initially costed at US\$150 million, and rose to US\$157 million during the year. Reserves built up in previous years allowed us to cover the funding gaps from 2010 to 2014, but for 2015, the budget had to be cut by US\$31 million, or 20 per cent, compared to 2014. The budget for ongoing programmes has thus been set at US\$125.5 million to match projected income of around US\$120 million. An additional US\$20.8 million is budgeted for new activities, provided that we receive adequate resources.

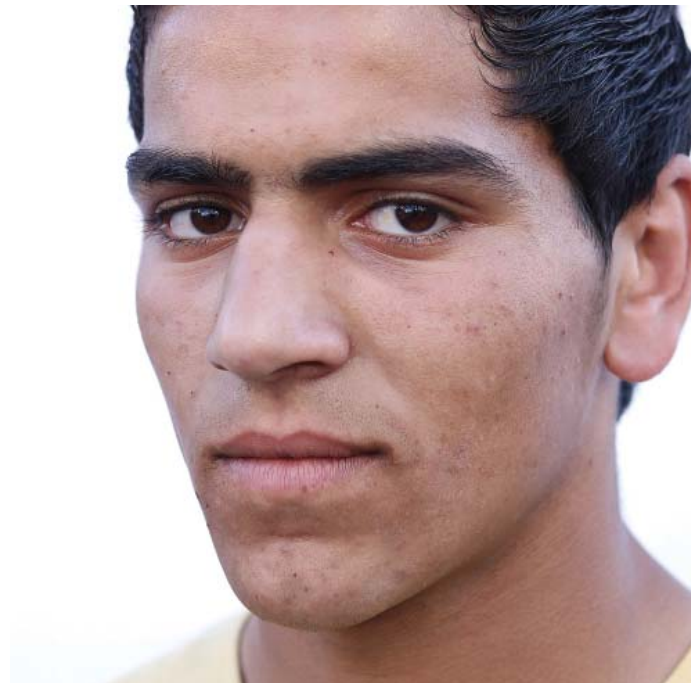
The world needs a UN Human Rights Office that is resilient, relevant and adequately resourced. OHCHR must have the capacity to detect and alert to human rights violations, and these alarm bells must be followed up swiftly with action. The Office must be able to undertake real prevention, including education on human rights at all levels, with better capacity to promote human rights both centrally and in the field. It should have the ability to analyse much more systematically effective human rights approaches, and to disseminate

that research. It needs a strong monitoring network with far greater capacity than it has at present. It needs more staff to perform all its functions. It needs more resources to fulfil the promise of human rights to the world.

New field presences

Two new country offices will become operational: In Burundi, in January 2015, to continue the work of the human rights component of the United Nations Office in Burundi, which closed in December 2014; and in Honduras, as of June 2015, replacing the Human Rights Adviser.

A field-based structure will be established in Seoul, Republic of Korea in April, to follow up on the work of the Commission of Inquiry on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as mandated by the Human Rights Council. In Ukraine, we will continue the human rights mission, with a focus on monitoring, technical cooperation and as co-lead of the Protection Cluster. We also expect more human rights adviser posts to be created under the UN Development Group Human Rights Working Group (previously Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism).





Priorities for 2015*



Human rights integrated in all development work - *We work with States and the international community to ensure that development policies are based on human rights.*

In the lead-up to the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in September 2015, we will continue working to ensure that this Agenda is fully aligned with human rights standards.

In Sierra Leone, we will provide Ebola and post-Ebola human rights support to the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, the UN Country Team and the National Emergency Operation Centre. Once the current outbreak is contained and controlled, it will be critical to ensure that human rights lessons inform future interventions, and that the health systems in the affected countries are rebuilt taking these lessons into account.

In Kenya, we will help to develop a legal and policy framework on business and human rights. In Central America, we will work with the business sector to raise awareness on the human rights impact of business activities, and to ensure respect for indigenous peoples' rights, especially in relation to development projects located in indigenous territories. In Mexico, we will continue to promote and defend economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the right to health, through incorporation of international human rights standards into national legislation and judicial activities; monitoring and documentation; and the drafting, implementation and evaluation of public policies and mechanisms for accountability.

In Serbia, we are working to protect the minority Roma population, in particular their rights to adequate housing, work, health and education.

OHCHR will finalize a global indicators framework on the human rights of all migrants. In partnership with the World Bank, we will also organize an expert workshop on this topic and carry out a number of pilot national consultations to verify this framework at the country level.

Examples of results in 2014

A new national housing policy was adopted in Cambodia. The Policy focuses primarily on families with low and medium incomes and contains important mechanisms for increasing tenure security for informal settlements and improving access to adequate housing for poor and vulnerable groups. OHCHR-Cambodia, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and civil society actors had advocated for this policy for a number of years. The Office in Cambodia provided extensive comments during the consultation process.

The Parliament of Kyrgyzstan declassified city master plans. According to the amended law, master plans of cities and other localities are now open to the public and available on official websites of local municipalities. OHCHR has been advocating for increased transparency, effective and inclusive public participation and full respect of human rights in urban planning.

In Cameroon, OHCHR brought together Government actors, civil society organizations, journalists and one of the biggest agro industry companies involved in natural rubber cultivation to resolve a displacement issue. An indigenous peoples community of Bissiang had been evicted from their ancestral land and relocated to a resettlement camp with no decent social facilities and no respect for their basic economic, social and cultural rights. OHCHR's Regional Office for Central Africa organized a field visit to Bissiang with the above-mentioned actors. This visit raised awareness of the problems indigenous communities face in the rubber plantations and proposed solutions for their resettlement. The agro industry company responded by constructing resettlement homes and water points for the displaced.

In Paraguay, the Government has integrated human rights into its policymaking and implementation of poverty eradication programmes. OHCHR provided technical support and training for the State implementing agency, the Secretariat for Social Action, laying the foundations for sustainable culture and institutional practices based on human rights.



National legislation complies with human rights

In Libya, we will contribute expertise to the drafting of Libya's Constitution, including by engaging civil society in the process. In Yemen, OHCHR will continue to provide expertise on how to integrate human rights in the new Constitution through direct technical assistance and facilitate the participation of civil society in the drafting process. In Tunisia, we will continue to address deprivation of liberty, torture and ill-treatment by supporting the set-up of a national preventive mechanism and justice reform efforts. In Liberia, we are involved in a number of national processes to improve human rights compliance, including through amending the constitution, conducting legal and policy reforms within the justice sector, and harmonizing the formal legal system with traditional practices.

The Office will organize 35 different events aimed at the abolition of the death penalty. Starting with a High-level Panel during the 28th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2015, activities will continue throughout the year in all parts of the world by way of regional seminars, the launch of publications, panel discussions, etc. At each regional seminar, an Anti-Death Penalty Prize will be awarded for a written submission by a journalist or human rights defender from the region.

In Mauritania, we will support the Government, civil society and the National Human Rights Commission in relation to the implementation of the road map on slavery through monitoring, capacity-building and technical assistance. In the Pacific, we will look at human rights violations resulting from asylum-seeker policies, including off-shore processing in Papua New Guinea and Nauru. By clarifying international law and fully utilizing international mechanisms, we aim to re-shape policies in the region to be compliant with international law.

National justice systems comply with human rights

We will conduct capacity-development activities in Egypt in the justice and security sectors and Uganda for law enforcement agencies on respect for public freedoms and the right to integrity. In Rwanda, we will train judges on the application of international human rights law in domestic courts.

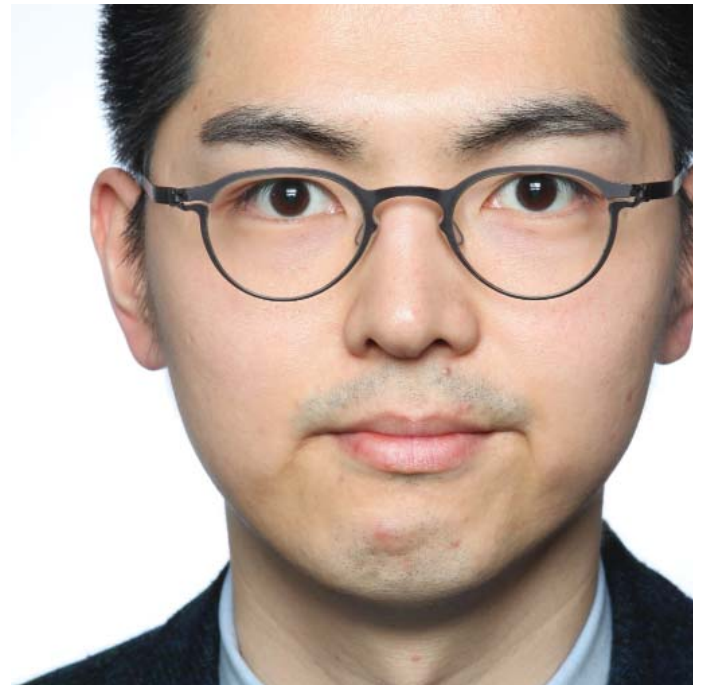
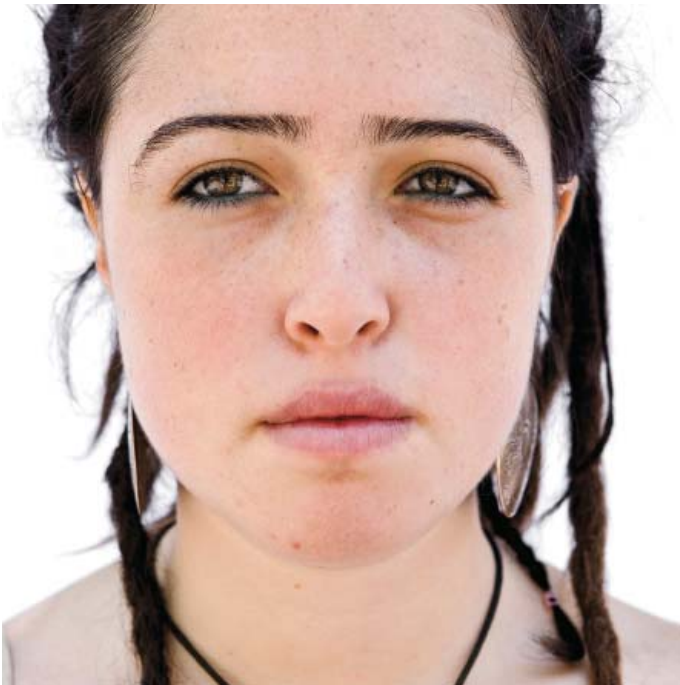
In Guatemala, we will continue to support 12 indigenous peoples' organizations in their efforts to litigate cases ranging from violations of land rights, to prior consultation over economic development projects, discrimination in health services, and the right to indigenous media, in domestic courts. We will also expand our cooperation with the Attorney General's Office, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Public Defence Institute, to strengthen their understanding of the international standards related to indigenous peoples' rights.

We will provide technical assistance to the Bolivian judicial system and monitor its compliance with human rights standards to improve access to justice, judicial independence, institutional transparency and pre-trial detentions. In Paraguay, we will provide training to the justice and penitentiary systems and conduct monitoring of the penitentiaries. Similarly, in Cambodia, we are working for increased compliance of the criminal justice system, including courts, police and prisons, with international human rights law, especially regarding ill-treatment and arbitrary detention.

Transitional justice mechanisms comply with human rights -
We work with States to ensure that national laws, policies and institutions conform with international human rights norms and standards.

In Guinea, we are working on transitional justice and national reconciliation. In Madagascar, we will support post-crisis reconstruction and a genuine reconciliation process to ensure sustainable peace based on a robust human rights protection system. OHCHR will provide support to a reconciliation process that will emphasize the right to truth, the right to justice, the right to reparation and the guarantee of non-recurrence. In Yemen, we will support the establishment and capacity-building of the Commission of Inquiry and the Commission on Truth and Reconciliation.

In Colombia, we will continue to support two innovative reparations mechanisms, the Victims' Unit and the Land Restitution Unit, which provide individual and collective reparations to victims of the armed conflict. Through monitoring activities, the Office will identify challenges and report this information to relevant authorities, together with recommendations to strengthen their response.



Examples of results in 2014

A new pre-trial detention form adopted in Cambodia requires judges to provide specific justification for why somebody needs to be detained. This was previously not the case. OHCHR assisted the Ministry of Justice in introducing the new practice. Upon advice from the Office, senior judges in the country, including Cambodian judges of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), were involved in the drafting of the new form. As a result, the new form for use by the national courts is modelled on decisions made at the ECCC and will help reduce arbitrary detention and increase transparency and accountability in the judicial process.

The Parliament in Madagascar adopted two landmark laws on the abolition of the death penalty and an independent national human rights commission (compliant with the Paris Principles). OHCHR mobilized and coordinated national and international efforts to this end, undertook advocacy and conducted trainings for the human rights working groups in the Parliament, the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations.

In Guatemala, the Office's strategic litigation programme to improve access to justice for indigenous people made important gains towards the recognition of individual and collective rights. In January 2014, the territories of four Maya-Q'eqchi' communities of Sierra Las Minas, Department of Izabal, were recognized, for the first time in the country, as "communal lands" to be managed by the communities, in accordance with international human rights standards. In October, the Constitutional Court confirmed a judgement from a lower court recognizing the collective property rights of the indigenous community of Chuarrancho, which had been claiming its land for years.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), two senior officers of the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) were convicted by a military court for crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder and rape. These convictions mark the culmination of many years' efforts by the UN Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO), the UN Country Team and other national and international partners to assist the Congolese authorities in bringing these perpetrators to justice. The UN Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) of MONUSCO provided extensive support for the investigations and mobile court hearings and monitored the trial. In addition, the UNJHRO worked closely with the authorities to provide security to the victims and witnesses due to the high profile of the suspects. This might serve as a precedent for the use of similar protective measures in other cases.

The Office released a report on the human rights implications of digital surveillance practices and the importance of the promotion and protection of human rights online. The report highlighted the relevance of international human rights law for the promotion and protection of the right to privacy, including in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance, the interception of digital communications and the collection of personal data. The report, and the leadership on this issue by the High Commissioner, generated the interest of Member States, media, civil society and the private sector and directly informed the resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age adopted by the General Assembly in December 2014 (69/166), which included a number of commitments by States and proposed measures for follow-up.

Widening democratic space

Freedom of opinion and expression - *We work with States to establish laws and policies that guarantee everyone the right to voice their opinion in a peaceful way and that protect them from incitement to violence.*

In Uganda, we will assist in developing a legal and regulatory framework which guarantees public freedoms. In Haiti, we are supporting democratic processes by assisting the Government and civil society to establish national mechanisms to protect human rights. Through our work in Cambodia, we aim to increase compliance of legislation with international human rights standards, particularly in relation to the freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association.

Protection of civil society actors - *We work with States and the international community to ensure protection for those who speak out against injustice.*

In Central Asia, we will continue to develop the capacity of human rights defenders to raise their voices to defend people's rights. In Kenya, we will work on developing a public participation policy. In Colombia, we will continue to work with the Government to support stronger protection for human rights defenders and journalists. Specifically, we will analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the current systems for protection, and give technical advice on how to adapt them more effectively in rural areas, for the needs of indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations.

National human rights institutions - *We work with States to establish independent, national institutions that promote and monitor human rights implementation in countries.*

In Madagascar, a law creating a national human rights institution (NHRI) was promulgated in August 2014. OHCHR will support this institution to become operational, so that its members are designated via an inclusive and transparent process. We will advocate for appropriate budget allocations that will allow the NHRI to fulfil its mandate effectively and efficiently; and we will develop the capacity of the NHRI members to undertake their function. From our Regional Office in the Middle East, we will provide technical support to existing NHRIs, and advocacy and advice on legislation for the creation of other such institutions in the region.

Examples of results in 2014

Two universities in Kenya introduced human rights courses in their undergraduate curriculum. At the University of Nairobi, OHCHR organized workshops where lecturers developed the course curriculum. The draft course description was approved by the Faculty and is now pending University Senate approval. At the Egerton University, the Office organized a training of trainers to develop lecturers' knowledge of human rights and teaching skills in human rights pedagogy. The human rights course was introduced as a common course for all undergraduate students in the 2014 academic year for around 200 students.

Timor-Leste's national human rights institution launched a Human Rights Training Manual for the National Police. Drafted in consultation with the Police Training Centre and with extensive support from the Human Rights Adviser's Unit and UNDP/OHCHR, the manual aims to ensure that new recruits and serving police officers are aware of their role in protecting human rights when using force, during arrest and detention as well as of the rights of specific groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

In the Middle East, a regional civil society coalition against the incitement to hatred was established, following advocacy by OHCHR and a workshop organized jointly with UNESCO. The coalition includes members from 15 countries in the region and will explore how hate speech can be countered, how existing frameworks for professional media ethics can be strengthened, and how to further develop the Rabat Plan of Action into a practical tool to help identify and qualify instances of incitement.



Discrimination

Anti-discrimination laws - *We work with States to ensure national laws and policies protect everyone from discrimination.*

In Myanmar, we will review legislation that impact on the rights of different categories of citizens and its compliance with international standards and explore relevant linkages with racial, religious and other forms of discrimination.

Through our Regional Offices in South and Central America, we seek to ensure that legislation, public policies and practices in the region comply with international human rights norms on anti-discrimination and equality. This empowers people – especially women, LGBTI, indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, older persons, persons with disabilities – to claim their rights.

In Zambia, we will organize a national conference on anti-discrimination, with a view to establishing a national action plan.

From our Regional Office for Europe, we will work for a strengthened European Union non-discrimination framework, and implementation of the EU's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In Moldova, we will continue to work for greater implementation of the law banning discrimination. Support will be given to Moldova's new equality body; to efforts to ensure persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others; and to measures to combat hate crimes, acts of bias, and gender-based violence.

Examples of results in 2014

Tunisia withdrew its reservations to CEDAW following an intensive advocacy campaign supported by the Tunisia Country Office.

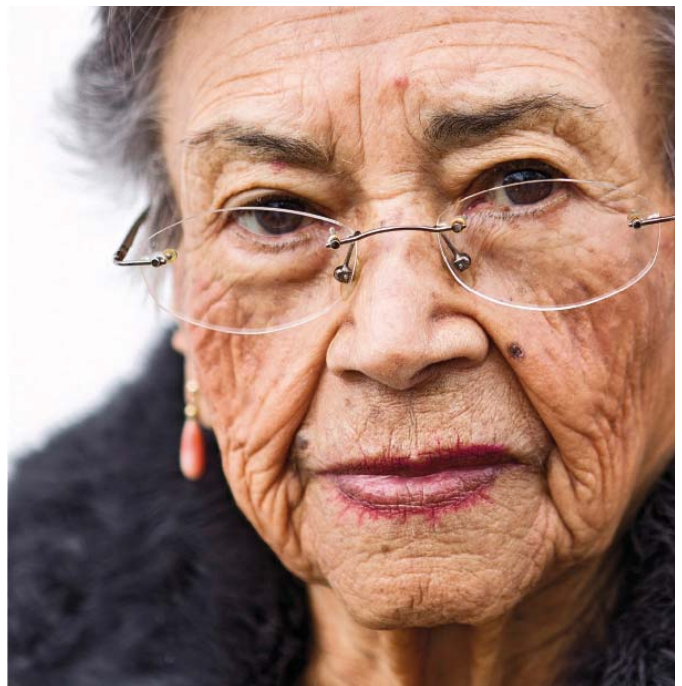
On 20 November 2014, an overwhelming majority of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People (ARP) in Tunisia signed an historic National Charter for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) that was formulated by a coalition of NGOs. The Charter represents a pact between PWDs, political parties and candidates for the Legislative and Presidential Elections to protect their rights and to ensure the enjoyment of and respect for fundamental freedoms in the next phase of the elections. This Charter was established as a result of extensive engagement by OHCHR with civil society, political parties and persons with disabilities through round tables and workshops throughout the country. A parliamentary commission in charge of disability issues that coordinates its activities with organizations dealing with PWDs will be established within the ARP.

In 2014, two draft laws were proposed in Kyrgyzstan which compromised the principle of non-discrimination. The first aimed at criminalizing the dissemination of information on non-traditional sexual relations (the so-called Anti-LGBT Law). The second would have granted broad powers to State authorities to interfere in the internal affairs of NGOs and suspend their activities or liquidate their assets arbitrarily (the so-called Foreign Agents Law). The OHCHR Regional Office in Central Asia, through advocacy and the provision of expert advice to State authorities, helped convince Parliament that these laws would not conform to international human rights standards and should not be adopted.

The first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples was held in New York in September 2014 - a landmark in the advancement of indigenous peoples' rights. OHCHR advocated for robust participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference and called for a strong outcome document rooted in human rights, making concrete proposals for improved action at both national and international levels.

To assist Member States on migration issues, OHCHR launched the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, drafted in consultation with experts in this field. The Guidelines are designed to provide practical assistance to States and other stakeholders to integrate human rights norms and standards into border governance measures. A number of Member States and civil society partners have welcomed the Principles and Guidelines.





Human Rights Mechanisms

Ratification of human rights treaties - *We advocate for States to ratify international human rights treaties and bring national laws, policies, practices and institutions in line with these agreements.*

Member States engage with the human rights mechanisms - *We help States to submit reports to mechanisms and implement their recommendations.*

Our Regional Office in the Pacific works to ensure that all Pacific countries engage with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR); and that they submit reports to treaty bodies and facilitate visits by the Human Rights Council's special procedures. Similarly, our Regional Office for East Africa will support the Governments of Ethiopia and Djibouti in setting up mechanisms for the implementation of and follow up to UPR recommendations, and preparing reports to other UN human rights mechanisms. We will also continue to support follow-up plans and the implementation of UPR recommendations in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

OHCHR will provide technical assistance to the State of Palestine to implement an ambitious programme to implement, monitor and report to the human rights treaties, submitting all eight initial reports within the 1-2 year time frame set out in the treaties.

Civil society actors engage with the human rights mechanisms - *We work with civil society to facilitate its participation in and use of the mechanisms.*

In Timor-Leste, we will develop the capacity of civil society actors to monitor and report on human rights issues to the UN human rights mechanisms. We are also in the process of developing the capacity of NGOs in the South Caucasus to increase their engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms.

In Lebanon and Kuwait, our ongoing projects with civil society organizations and human rights defenders seek to develop their capacity to interact with international human rights mechanisms, and to monitor follow up on their recommendations.

Examples of results in 2014

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia elaborated a plan to implement human rights mechanisms' recommendations. A wider group of grassroots and national level organizations and networks, as well as the Ombudsman, increased their use of human rights mechanisms for advocacy and work with national authorities, notably on civil and political rights and women's access to sexual reproductive health. The media also repeatedly raised recommendations by special procedures in their advocacy related to various Government actions and Court decisions affecting the human rights of journalists, including freedom of expression and of the media. OHCHR contributed through trainings, technical guidance and support for government partners and stakeholders to work jointly on these issues.

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was hailed as a milestone in the international response to the human rights situation in the country. The Human Rights Council mandated OHCHR to follow up on the recommendations in the Report and a new field-based structure will be established in the Republic of Korea to this effect in March 2015. In December 2014, the Security Council initiated the first formal discussion of the human rights situation in DPRK, which will now remain on the Security Council agenda.

In May and July, the State of Palestine became a party to seven core international human rights treaties without reservations, becoming the first in the region to do so. OHCHR helped to prepare the ground for these accessions through regular contact with the relevant ministries and a workshop on the human rights treaties in late 2013.

With the support of OHCHR, Paraguay developed a web-based inter-institutional system (SIMORE) which monitors actions by State institutions to implement recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. To date, 400 files have been uploaded in the system by various ministries, documenting policies, challenges and indicators related to prioritized recommendations. The system will also facilitate reporting to the mechanisms. The collective and participative process through which SIMORE was created is considered to be a good practice which has been shared with other countries, UN partners and OHCHR field presences. SIMORE is also a key tool used by the UN Country Team in the design of joint programmes and projects.



Treaty body strengthening

The treaty body strengthening process concluded in 2014 (GA Res. 68/268). The outcome document proposes a series of measures which include granting the treaty bodies more meeting time and human and financial resources from the regular budget. The resolution puts forward a capacity-building package, also to be funded from the regular budget, to assist States Parties to fulfill the human rights obligations they have voluntarily contracted.

It further proposes measures to modernize the treaty body system, make it more accessible, and foster internal harmonization among the 10 treaty bodies. The outcome of this intergovernmental process constitutes a model of rationalization and cost-effectiveness, since it identifies savings and reinvests them in both improvements and capacity-building.

The new capacity-building programme is a pioneer undertaking for OHCHR. A team of 10 people in 10 of our regional offices and six people based in Geneva will provide increased assistance to States on treaty body reporting. OHCHR will organize two regional train-the-trainers events every year, establish a roster of trainers, and provide training at the national level. National-level assistance will include support to requesting State Parties on:

- The establishment/effective functioning of standing national reporting and coordination mechanisms (we will launch and widely disseminate a study on good practices in this regard in 2015)
- Preparation of common core documents
- Treaty-specific reporting. The team will identify and share good reporting practices, and develop a solid training methodology for each treaty accompanied by tools that can be used by our staff, UN colleagues, States and non-State actors across all regions.

Special procedures highlights

The following are examples of results by the special procedures with the assistance of OHCHR.

Following his visit to Canada in October 2013, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous issues urged the Government to extend the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for as long as it needed to complete its work. In January 2014, the Government extended the mandate for one year.

Following the issuing of Opinions of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) which qualified the detention of a number of individuals as arbitrary, the Working Group received information during 2014 that 260 such individuals had been released.

Five special procedures mandate-holders (WGAD, religious freedom or belief, human rights defenders, torture and summary executions) sent joint appeals to the United Kingdom, urging the Government to stop the deportation to Pakistan of an asylum-seeker and human rights activist and campaigner for a Hazara and Shia minority. Although he had exhausted all existing recourse in the UK, and was about to be deported, a second urgent appeal convinced the Government to cancel the deportation and release him.

The Special Rapporteur on torture's (SRT) advocacy work on solitary confinement contributed, inter alia, to the New York City Board of Corrections in the USA adopting new rules governing the use of solitary confinement at Rikers Island (New York) in January 2015. Under the new rules, solitary confinement should not exceed 30 consecutive days; should not total more than 60 days in a six month period; and should not be used for those aged 21 and under.

In March 2014, the Special Rapporteur on torture (SRT) issued a publication with essays from more than 30 international experts reflecting on and elaborating interpretations of the SRT's Torture in Health Care Settings thematic report (A/HRC/22/53). This report has led to widespread debate and discussion on issues of palliative care, forced psychiatric treatment, gender assignment surgery for intersex people and more. As a result, a debate has begun about the need for new standards from the Human Rights Committee, the Committee Against Torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee on Prevention of Torture of the Council on Europe and the SRT.

Violence and insecurity

Human rights integrated in emergency response - *We work with countries and the international community to ensure crisis responses to protect human rights.*

We will respond to deteriorating human rights situations, including through the deployment of surge capacity human rights teams within the context of humanitarian crises, whether in conflict or disaster situations, as part of or leading Protection Clusters. We will continue to develop and operationalize policies for human rights integration in UN and broader humanitarian crisis responses, most notably through implementation of the Human Rights up Front (HRuF) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Centrality of Protection initiatives. Together with other UN departments, we will develop various HRuF mechanisms, ensuring consistent understanding within OHCHR and the UN system, assessing effectiveness, developing training for senior officials, developing standards for the management of human rights information, and advising on implementation.

Human rights are protected in conflict – *We work with the international community to ensure that the responses to conflict and disaster zones takes human rights obligations and principles into account and to establish frameworks to prevent and respond to all forms of international human rights and humanitarian violations.*

We will work to improve human rights protection in the context of armed conflict and related violence and insecurity in a number of countries, with a focus on the protection of civilians, conflict-related detention, and safeguarding of public freedoms and democratic space. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, we will continue to manage protection of civilians' frameworks and related processes. In Libya, we are monitoring the human rights situation, specifically abuses in the context of armed conflicts and violence.

Organized crime and criminal violence

The Office will continue to advocate for and support the implementation of comprehensive approaches to prevent criminal violence in Latin America (with a particular focus on access to rights and livelihood opportunities), encompassing the protection of groups at risk, the enactment of legislative

frameworks that are compliant with human rights standards, and accountability.

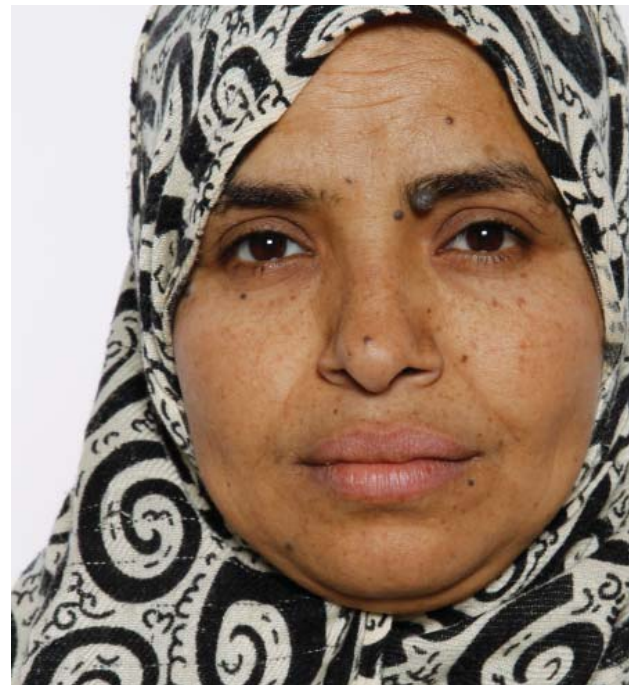
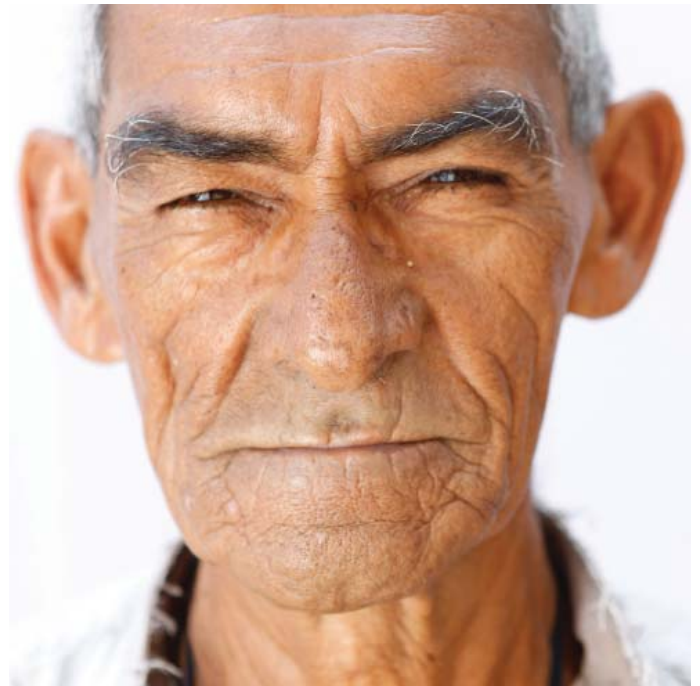
Combating trafficking and gender-based violence - *We work with countries to ensure laws, institutions and policies are in place to prevent trafficking and gender-based violence and protect victims.*

In Afghanistan, we will continue to document, publicly report on and advocate against violence against women and harmful practices, including through monitoring of the implementation of the Elimination of Violence against Women Law (EVAW) by the Government. In Latin America, we will provide assistance to judicial operators to implement the Latin American Model Protocol on Gender-Motivated Killings and integrate the Model into the Organization of American States diploma course on justice, gender and violence. A first of its kind, the Protocol was, at the time of writing, being translated into English so that it can be used in other parts of the world.

In Guatemala, we will conduct an analytical study on the sentences handed down by criminal tribunals on femicide and other types of violence against women and ordinary tribunals. Based on this study, we will undertake an evaluation of the curricula on gender provided by the School of Judicial Studies on specialized jurisdiction with a view to mainstreaming a gender perspective in all jurisdictional bodies.

Rehabilitation to victims of torture (UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture)

We will continue to respond to emergency situations where rights-holders are particularly vulnerable to acts of torture. We will maintain and reinforce our emergency support to the Torture Fund grantees in Lebanon and Jordan, for victims of the Syrian conflict, in Iraq, Ukraine, Republic of Mali and the Central African Republic. In addition, we will start a community of knowledge at the cross-regional level between the torture rehabilitation actors on the ground, including doctors, psychologists, social workers and lawyers, to share knowledge, understand and deal with new trends and reinforce the quality of interventions in favour of victims.



Examples of results in 2014

The Office's rapid and surge deployments in the context of humanitarian action increased this year, with missions dispatched to the Philippines, following Typhoon Haiyan; the Central African Republic; Gaza, following the July upsurge of conflict; Ukraine, in support of OHCHR monitoring and its role as co-chair of the protection sector; Mauritania, in support of OHCHR's lead role of the protection sector; and Lebanon in support of OHCHR's protection engagement relevant to the crisis in Syria. OHCHR also took on Protection Cluster leadership in Liberia in the context of the Ebola crisis, as well as co-leadership with UNHCR in Ukraine.

OHCHR played a key role in the mediation of conflict in Colombia resulting in enhanced trust and positive changes in the relationship between social movements and the Government. One example at the national level is the process between the National Government and the Agrarian Summit through the Agrarian Negotiating Platform in which the Office participates as facilitator. This is a great accomplishment given the difficulty for the three actors (peasants, afro-Colombians and indigenous communities) to agree on dialogue mechanisms with the Government at the single negotiation table. This space has allowed for the discussion of subjects of great political importance related to the sustainability of the peace process.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) issued standard operating procedures (SOPs), which compel MINUSTAH uniformed personnel to report on human rights violations and share information with the human rights team. This SOP is the first of its kind in a UN peace mission and was a joint initiative between OHCHR, the UN Police Division and the UN Office of Military Affairs.

The Kosovo* Assembly amended the Law on the Status and the Rights of the Martyrs to recognize survivors of conflict-related sexual violence as a special category of civilian victims of war. The time frame used for the Law is the period of hostilities, while conflict related sexual violence as defined by the UN covers any sexual violence which is linked to the conflict, including after hostilities. Still, this constitutes a major achievement for victims' rights in Kosovo. The Office played a key role in advocating for the adoption of this Law, in close collab-

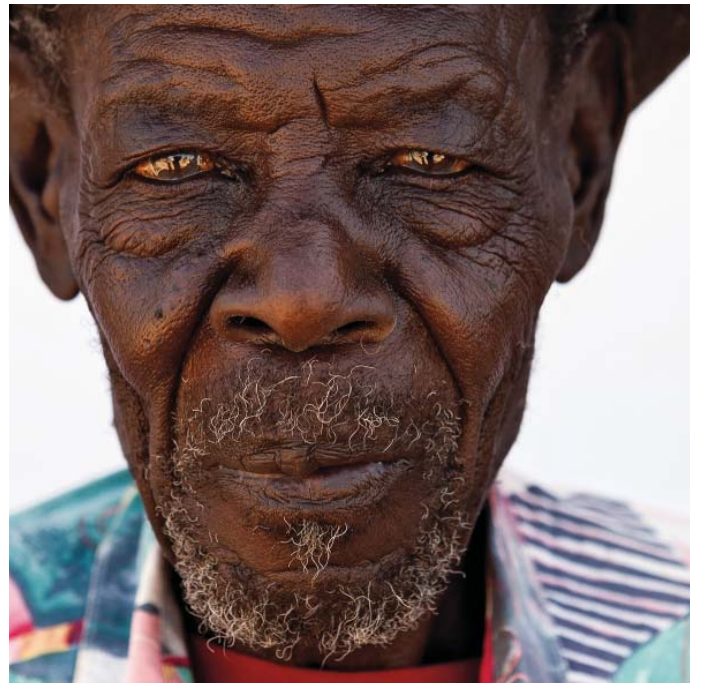
oration with local authorities, civil society, and international partners. This result was a continuation of a study the Office released on this specific issue in 2013, where it recommended that such a law be adopted.

During the political turmoil in Thailand, OHCHR maintained regular communication with senior leaders of the demonstrators, police and politicians. The Office was granted access to monitor all sides of the political crisis. Through its advocacy, daily chronologies of events, briefing notes on human rights violations and the compilation of key statistics, OHCHR contributed to preventing an escalation of violence before, during and after the May 2014 coup.

The Office published a study on wrongful gender stereotyping by the judiciary in cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The study highlights how stereotypes compromise judges' impartiality, influence their understanding of criminal offences and their perception of whether violence has occurred, affect their views of witnesses' credibility or legal capacity and ultimately impede victims' access to protection. On the basis of this study, Guatemala and Moldova requested that OHCHR review judgments and prosecutors' guidance, respectively, related to SGBV cases.

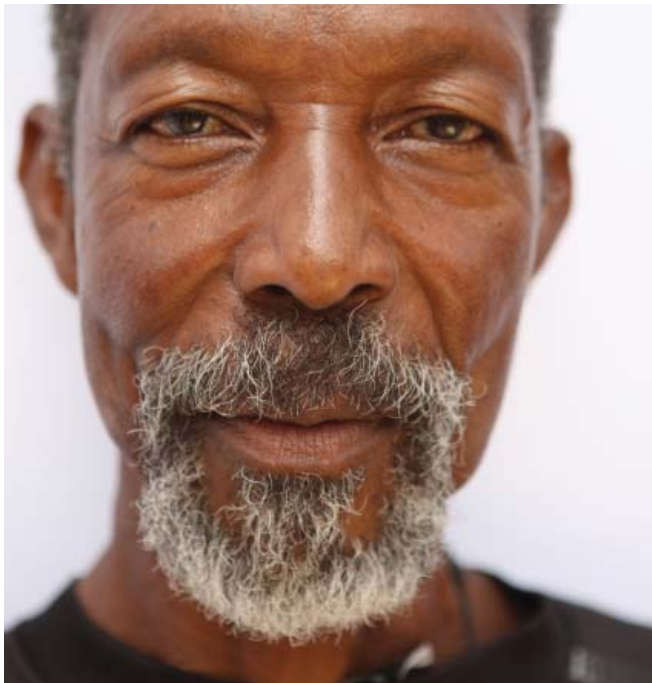
In Latin America, OHCHR and UN Women launched the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of femicide. The Model Protocol was developed to build the capacity of the judiciary to take into account possible gender motives for lethal violence in all phases of investigations, including by showing how gender stereotypes can influence gender dynamics and discrimination.

Human rights were integrated into the UN's humanitarian response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. OHCHR contributed to standard-setting and advocacy on a range of issues concerning housing, land and property rights. The Office co-led two Protection Cluster hubs in Roxas and Borongan with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. OHCHR also collaborated with the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines on a joint project to rebuild the judicial process in the affected regions and to ensure better preparedness on issues concerning access to justice for future natural disasters.





Budget and Management



Budget

The total budget for ongoing programmes in 2015 is US\$226.9 million, of which US\$101.3 million comes from the UN regular budget. The Office is seeking the remaining US\$125.5 million from extrabudgetary resources. This budget was set based on funding trends and projections. However, in reality, the Office's needs are much higher. Previous years' budgets approached the US\$160 million mark, which corresponded to the minimum assistance OHCHR should provide based on requests. Due to a lack of resources, our extrabudgetary plans this year are below what is considered to be our minimum requirements.

To respond to emerging situations and requests for assistance, the Office has established an additional budget for new activities at US\$20.8 million. This work will be carried out only provided sufficient resources are received. It includes work to implement the Human Rights Up Front initiative, human rights protection and monitoring in Ukraine; the opening of a new country office in Burundi following the closure of the UN Office in Burundi; a new office in Honduras; human rights support in Syria and additional assistance to implement recommendations from the human rights mechanisms in the Middle East. Of the total amount, US\$6.6 million has already been received and the Office is thus seeking an additional US\$14.2 million.

In 2014, the Office received US\$123.7 million in voluntary contributions, which is the highest amount received in a single year. But this is still too low to cover a funding gap which has persisted for five years. This challenging situation is exacerbated by the fact that the UN regular budget does not provide sufficient resources to fully cover our mandated activities.

From 2010 to 2014, demands for assistance have been such that OHCHR has spent more than it received in voluntary contributions. This was possible thanks to reserves built up during 2005-2009 when the Office was in a period of growth and received more funds than it could absorb. After five consecutive years of drawing on the reserves to cover funding gaps, these reserves are now approaching the minimum required operating level.

OHCHR must therefore redouble its efforts to increase revenues from voluntary contributions while continuing to press for an increase of the regular budget to fully cover all of the existing mandated activities that are still subsidized from extrabudgetary resources. In the interim, the Office has reduced its 2015 extrabudgetary cost plans to a level more commensurate with the anticipated level of income – a reduction of 20 per cent from the 2014 total.

Funding

In 2014, a total of US\$123.7 million was raised in extrabudgetary contributions, representing an increase of 2 per cent compared to the previous year (US\$121.2 million). While a significant improvement, some of these are contributions for new and/or additional activities such as gender, Human Rights up Front, human rights indicators, as well as new field presences in Burundi, Honduras and Ukraine rather than the ongoing work, as well as one-time, non-recurring contributions.

The proportion of unearmarked funding in 2014 decreased to 47% (down from 54% in 2013 and 53% in 2012) of total income received. The earmarked contributions have increased by almost US\$10 million (from US\$55.7 million to US\$65 million). The Office has received more earmarked contributions as a result of efforts to attract more local funding for field activities; appeals for specific, new activities as mentioned above; and funding received from national budget lines other than those specific for human rights (such as humanitarian, transitional and development budget lines) and which require particular earmarking.

Contributions from Member States increased to US\$106.6 million in 2014, compared to US\$101.3 million in 2013. These contributions represented 86.2% of the income received. In 2014, 66 Member States made contributions to OHCHR, compared to 71 in 2013 (68 in 2012). In total, 74 institutional donors were registered, compared to 78 in 2013 (74 in 2012).

Attracting support from Member States which have not contributed in the past, while maintaining that of existing donors, is crucial for the Office. Over the last three years, only 49 Member States provided a contribution every year, while 37 others contributed once or twice in the same three-year period.

In 2014, most countries from the Western Group (26 of 30) contributed to the Office, accounting for the majority of the funds received. Nearly half of the countries from the Eastern European Group made contributions (11 out of 23), while only a third of the Asian countries (18 out of 53) contributed. Only 8 of the 33 States in the Latin American Group (24%) made a contribution last year, and in the African Group, only 3 of the 54 members contributed.

Total funds received through Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs), including the UN Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism and the Peacebuilding Fund): US\$7.9 million in 2014 (compared to US\$5.8 million in 2013 and US\$2.4 million in 2012).

OHCHR continued to participate in Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals processes, coordinated by OCHA. The funding generated through these processes has slightly increased in 2014 but remains low (US\$783,497 for 2014 and US\$185,433 for 2013).



Regular budget

Although the doubling of regular budget (RB) resources, decided on in 2005, was intended to improve the balance between RB and extrabudgetary (XB) funding for the Office, voluntary contributions continued to grow at a similar pace through 2009, leaving the funding ratio virtually unchanged (approximately 35% RB/65% XB). At the same time, the increases in regular budget funding have not always been commensurate with the number of new mandates being established (nor to fully cover all the activities associated with implementation of many older mandates that had never been entirely reviewed, despite increases in their scope since their establishment). The Office has therefore continued to rely on extrabudgetary resources in order to address many mandated activities adequately. This was most recently recognized in the treaty body strengthening process, culminating in General Assembly resolution 68/268. As a result, the resources of the Office to support those bodies were greatly increased (albeit offset by reductions in other parts of the Secretariat made possible by revised and streamlined working methods of the treaty bodies).

Human rights is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. The Human Rights Up Front programme clearly underscores the centrality of human rights to the work of the entire UN Secretariat. And yet the regular budget still only provides human rights a tiny percentage of the resources provided to the other two pillars. With approximately half of all regular budget resources directed to these three pillars, human rights receives less than 7% of those resources. In overall terms, human rights receives slightly more than 3 per cent of the total UN regular budget.

A cross-regional group of 55 Member States sent a letter to the Secretary-General in July 2014 (following a similar letter in 2013), requesting that the 2016-2017 budget outline strengthen, prioritize and re-allot regular budget funding for human rights activities, specifically for mandated activities by intergovernmental bodies, for technical assistance and for work in the field. Although the initial response to this letter was positive, there was no adjustment to the allocation under the Secretary-General's budget outline to increase allotments for human rights work (which would have required a reduction in other parts of the Secretariat budget).

The proposed 2016-2017 regular budget will be not simply a continuation of "zero growth" as in previous years, but will apply reductions resulting from General Assembly decisions in respect of the overall budget outline. Thus, while the official human rights mandates continue to grow in number and in scope, and Member States have formally requested consideration of an increase in the budget share

for human rights, US\$1,707,000 of the regular budget reductions will be taken from OHCHR.

Notwithstanding these cuts, the human rights section will still see a net increase for the biennium, reflecting the implementation of the treaty body strengthening resolution and the new mandates adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2014. The revised budget target for OHCHR is thus US\$198,457,600 for 2016-2017 (compared to US\$173,482,800 initially approved for 2014-2015 – though that has risen to more than \$207 million at present, taking into account the first year of treaty body strengthening implementation and the substantial non-recurring costs for the current commissions of inquiry).

Based on the current biennium regular budget allocations, OHCHR support for the Human Rights Council special procedures receives merely 57% of the required resources from the regular budget. The secretariat supporting the Human Rights Council will also require extrabudgetary resources to cover more than 27% of its requirements in this biennium (and this does not include the resources required to provide webcasting of the Human Rights Council sessions, which receives no funding from the regular budget).

A similar split between regular budget and voluntary funding can be seen for the other substantive divisions of OHCHR. The Research and Right to Development Division and the headquarters-based Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division will receive roughly half of their funding from the regular budget. OHCHR activities in the field continue to receive less than 14% of their funding from the regular budget. Even the Human Rights Treaties Division, which received a large increase in regular budget resources in 2015 thanks to the successful treaty body strengthening process, will still require more than \$1.3 million in extrabudgetary resources to support their work.

During the recent review of the revised estimates of financial implications arising from the Human Rights Council mandates established during 2014, the ACABQ questioned some apparent discrepancies in the distribution of resources among the mandates. This was noted in the discussions of the Fifth Committee, and a proposal was made to include in the resolution a request for an analysis of regular budget funding to OHCHR for implementation of its mandates, to determine the extent to which those mandates remain inadequately funded. Unfortunately this proposal was not included in the resolution, though the need for such a clear and justified analysis is obvious. Therefore, though not subject to a legislative request, OHCHR will commence with an initial analysis of the resources that would be required to adequately implement all mandated activities in order to contribute to this ongoing discussion.



Management

OHCHR continues to move toward becoming a fully results-based organization. OHCHR's Performance Monitoring System (PMS), a web-based programming tool, is key in this process which has increased office-wide coordination; decreased transaction costs and increased reliability of information. The system is used by all OHCHR entities, HQ, NY and field-based, for all planning and monitoring-related tasks (including financial aspects). Various types of reports and project proposals can be generated through the system and internal decision-making increasingly relies on the information it contains. In 2014, for the first time, all mid-year review and end of year reports were prepared using the PMS.

Prioritization and planning

Mid-way through 2014, with approved extrabudgetary cost plans at US\$157 million, dwindling reserves and no apparent prospects at increased income, it became evident that the Office's extrabudgetary planning for 2015 would have to be limited to the projected income of US\$120 million. With the extrabudgetary cost plan for ongoing programmes set at US\$125.5 for 2015, the Office reduced its budget by US\$31.5 million or 20% compared to the previous year. Reductions were introduced through a three-phase prioritization process. A standard percentage cut across the board was not applied because it would have been ineffective and impossible given that regular budget resources and earmarked funds are not fungible.

The first phase of the prioritization exercise reviewed the expected thematic and management results as set out in the 2014-2017 OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). It was a participatory process which re-prioritized expected results based on existing data, surveys and interviews. The PMS proved to be extremely helpful in providing information on which results had been prioritized in the 2014 annual workplans and on initial performance based on the 2014 mid-year review. In the second phase, resources were allocated in accordance with the outcome of the re-prioritization exercise, taking into account available regular budget allocations and tightly earmarked voluntary contributions. Through this process, budget envelopes were defined for each planning entity within OHCHR. Finally, all planning entities prepared their annual work and cost plans on the basis of the re-prioritization exercise and their respective budget envelopes.

In deciding on the envelopes, retaining OHCHR's most essential resource, its staff, was a key priority. In total, 69 posts were cut and 40 staff occupying those posts were reallocated. Thanks to the positive outcome of the treaty body strengthening process and other new regular budget-funded posts, the Office managed to retain all staff holding permanent, continuing or fixed-term appointments.

As an overall result, OHCHR will continue to work on all OMP results in 2015, although with different levels of intensity. The global targets identified in the OMP will be revised in the middle of the programming cycle, that is, at the end of 2015. Areas of work not identified as a priority will not receive additional resources in 2015 and work will be undertaken to the extent it can be covered by regular budget or earmarked allocations. We are no longer in a position to subsidize mandated activities that should be funded by regular budget activities.

Throughout the prioritization process, the Office has been conscious of the need to reduce its programme of work in accordance with the budget reductions in order not to increase the already unreasonable workload. One example of this is the new modality for the UPR in-session documentation which is now provided using exclusively regular budget resources. Other examples of activities that will be discontinued include the translation of the existing website pages into six UN languages and the publication of the Directory of Special Procedures. A number of events may need to be cancelled depending on the availability of funds.

Field presences in Niger, Moldova, Ecuador and Kosovo will be closed and replaced by national human rights advisers in the UN Country Teams. The office in Togo and some sub-offices in Uganda will be closed. These are all countries where good progress has been achieved and where others are well placed to carry out human rights work. New offices are opening in Ukraine, Burundi and Honduras, provided additional funding is made available.

To minimize the impact on the Office's programme, OHCHR actively sought to implement efficiency measures in all areas, including through the merging of functions and better coordination between Divisions, as a result of some early findings of the Functional Review:

- Programme manager support at branch level was eliminated and relevant functions were centralized within each division
- Structures have been mainstreamed for substantive synergies and increased efficiencies: the NHRI and Civil Society sections have been merged into one entity; and the Meetings and Documents and Publications Units have also been combined
- Travel was reduced by 20% and replaced by videoconferences and webinars
- Administration costs were examined with steps underway to make reduction to, for instance, IT and security services.

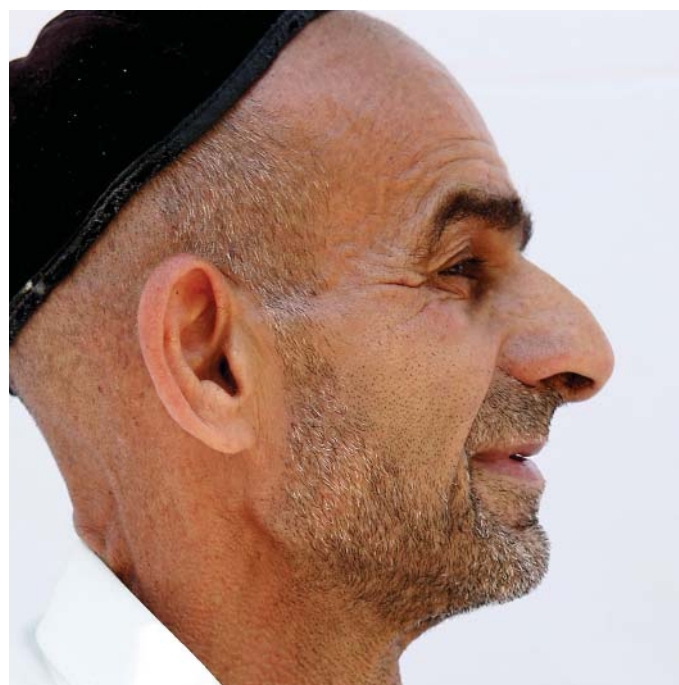
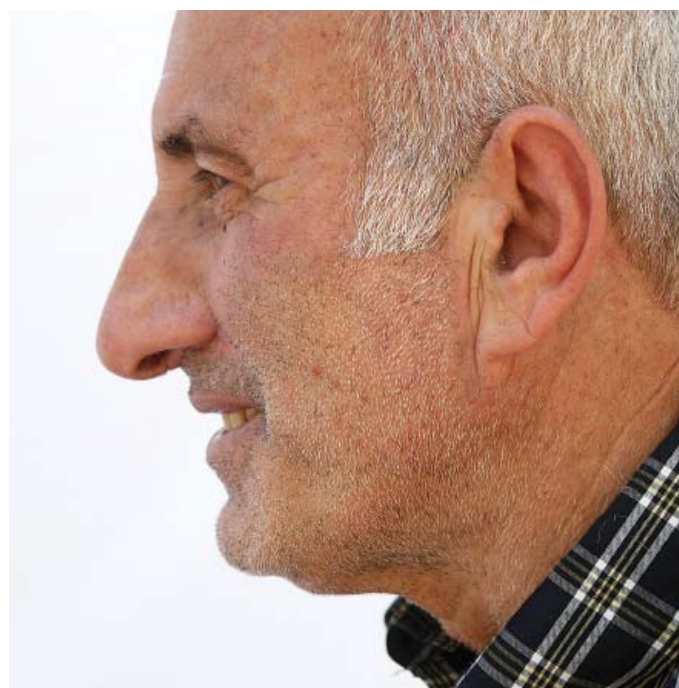


Functional review

The previous High Commissioner initiated the Functional Review in August 2013, with the objective of improving organizational effectiveness and efficiency. Through 2014, staff members from across the Office collaborated with a small team of external consultants to conduct functional and workload analysis exercises and process mapping initiatives. These efforts focused on OHCHR's alignment, internal workflow processes, external positioning, recruitment processes and resource mobilization.

In July 2014, OHCHR's Senior Management Team held a retreat to review initial proposals that had emerged through the Functional Review. Key decisions taken at the retreat included the intention to create regional hubs; strengthen OHCHR's effectiveness in New York; develop a field deployment modelling tool; centralize recruitment; and streamline internal workflow processes.

In February 2015, based on the outcomes of the Functional Review, the High Commissioner decided to launch a significant organizational change process. The changes foreseen build on the July 2014 Senior Management Retreat decisions. They include some restructuring at headquarters and strengthening OHCHR's presence at the regional level and at United Nations Headquarters in New York. They also include reforming internal governance bodies and streamlining work processes. The drive to implement this change process reflects the High Commissioner's commitment to responding effectively and efficiently to the constantly increasing demands on OHCHR.



Trust Funds

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities are channelled and managed through nine United Nations trust funds. In addition, the Office works with two small funds which are not trust funds as per the UN Financial Regulations and Rules (the OP-CAT Special Fund and the Contingency Fund) and two multi-donor trust funds. While OHCHR encourages funding to be unearmarked whenever possible, contributions to these Funds must be specifically earmarked to be attributed.

Funds administered by OHCHR

The **UN Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights** was set up in 1993 to supplement regular budget resources. It is the largest fund administered by OHCHR and is used to manage approximately 75 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds (especially unearmarked funds).

The **UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the field of Human Rights** was established in 1987 to support national efforts at building human rights protection frameworks, including strong legal frameworks, effective national human rights institutions, independent judiciaries and vibrant civil society organizations.

OHCHR also administers and manages the **UN Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia** that was established in 1992. The objective of the Fund is to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme in Cambodia to promote the understanding of and respect for human rights.

The Universal Periodic Review Funds

The **UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR** mechanism was established in 2008 to facilitate the participation of official representatives from developing and least developed countries in the UPR and trainings for the preparation of national reports.

The **UN Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR**, also established in 2008, provides financial and technical support, in partnership with multilateral funding mechanisms, to help countries implement recommendations issued by the UPR during the review process, in consultation with the country concerned.

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

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

The Humanitarian Trust Funds

OHCHR acts as the Secretariat for three grant-making trust funds that were each established by a General Assembly resolution. These funds provide financial assistance to civil society organizations and individuals working in specific fields of human rights.

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

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

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

Other Funds

OHCHR Contingency Fund

A Contingency Fund of US\$1 million was established by the Office to enable it to respond to human rights emergencies in a timely and adequate manner. The revolving Fund is maintained through voluntary contributions for rapid response activities and is used to facilitate, implement or carry out activities within the priorities, overall strategies and policies of the Office, in particular in the context of the establishment of a rapid response capacity. The Fund has greatly increased the capacity of OHCHR headquarters to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations that require a rapid response. As at 31 December 2014, the Fund had a balance of US\$673,873.

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

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

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's decision 24/118 of 27 September 2013. It aims to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders, and to give priority to the participation of local or national-level non-governmental organizations active in relevant fields, with particular attention being paid to participants from Least Developed Countries, in the annual meetings of the three forums. The Special Fund became operational soon after the receipt of the first contributions in 2014.

Multi-Donor Trust Funds

(not administered by OHCHR)

The UNDG Human Rights Working Group and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund

This Fund, set up in 2011, provides support to the work of UN agencies and UN Country Teams in mainstreaming human rights and strengthening coherent and coordinated responses to national needs. Over the last decade, there has been significant progress in mainstreaming human rights into the work of the UN system. An increasing number of UN agencies are not only integrating human rights into their internal policies, but are also actively advocating for human rights through their mandated work. The Trust Fund is used to support the placement of human rights advisers in UN Country Teams.

Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Indigenous Peoples

This Fund was established to advance the goals of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP). The UNIPP promotes the rights of indigenous peoples and supports governments, indigenous peoples and organizations in establishing effective dialogue processes, mechanisms and partnerships aimed at guaranteeing indigenous peoples' rights. The Partnership includes ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and OHCHR. The UNIPP Fund, administered by UNDP, was established in May 2010.

Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Disability

This Fund was established to achieve the objectives of the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). The partnership aims to develop the capacities of national stakeholders, particularly governments and organizations of persons with disabilities, for the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The MDTF brings together six UN entities: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, WHO and OHCHR. The Disability Fund, also administered by UNDP, was officially launched in December 2011.



Cost plans



Regular budget and extrabudgetary requirements for ongoing activities in 2015

<i>In US dollars</i>	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary requirements	Total <i>(planning figures)</i>
Operating Resources			
Headquarters			
Executive Direction and Management	9,150,100	13,707,025	22,857,125
Polymaking Organs	9,742,500	-	9,742,500
Programme of Work			
Subprogramme 1:			
Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	14,092,000	10,044,002	24,136,002
Subprogramme 2:			
Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies	16,248,600	2,619,071	18,867,671
Subprogramme 3:			
Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation ¹	12,501,700	10,247,371	22,749,071
Subprogramme 4:			
Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	20,996,500	7,700,467	28,696,967
HRC and UPR webcasting	-	236,647	236,647
Total Programme of Work	63,838,800	30,847,558	94,686,358
Support to the Programmes	5,503,100	8,498,959	14,002,059
Subtotal Headquarters	88,234,500	53,053,542	141,288,042
Field Presences			
Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities ²	1,751,500	-	1,751,500
Africa	2,730,300	16,579,188	19,309,488
Asia and the Pacific	3,508,300	5,622,607	9,130,907
Americas	1,933,600	18,704,654	20,638,254
Europe and Central Asia	2,004,600	5,429,276	7,433,876
Middle East and North Africa	1,159,000	13,416,213	14,575,213
Subtotal Field Presences	13,087,300	59,751,938	72,839,238
Total HQ + Field Presences	101,321,800	112,805,480	214,127,280
Other Trust Funds			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	8,777,839	8,777,839
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	468,270	468,270
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	821,409	821,409
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	1,407,144	1,407,144
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	949,307	949,307
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	307,685	307,685
Total Other Trust Funds	-	12,731,654	12,731,654
GRAND TOTAL	101,321,800	125,537,134	226,858,934

Note: Regular budget excluding Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus (US\$652,200 in 2015).

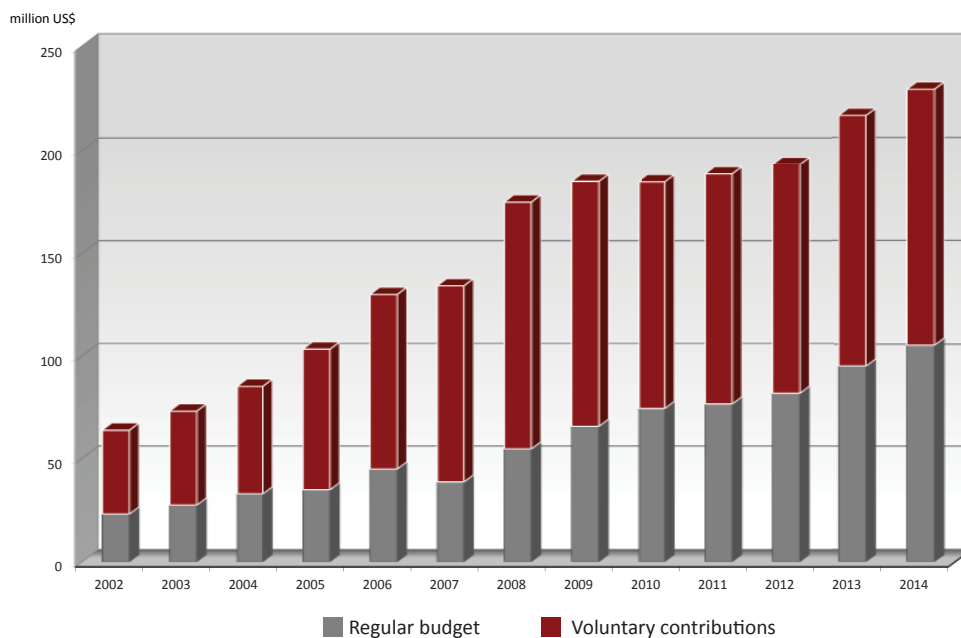
1 - In addition, US\$2,256,600 will be made available for commissions of inquiry requirements during 2015.

2 - Regular programme of technical cooperation.

Voluntary contributions in 2014

1. Norway	15,343,191	40. Ford Foundation	99,500
2. Sweden	15,274,483	41. Poland	93,425
3. United States of America	14,132,626	42. United Arab Emirates	90,000
4. Netherlands	10,608,948	43. Estonia	88,186
5. Germany	9,586,460	44. Czech Republic	73,632
6. UNDP <i>(UN managed pooled and trust fund funding)</i>	7,867,241	45. Italy	61,224
7. European Commission	7,670,133	46. Uruguay	60,000
8. United Kingdom	6,783,678	47. Peru	30,221
9. Denmark	5,705,651	48. Monaco	27,586
10. Finland	3,100,676	49. Greece	25,031
11. France	3,026,135	50. Lithuania	24,783
12. Switzerland	2,978,102	- Spain	24,783
13. Ireland	2,930,178	52. Indonesia	20,000
14. New Zealand	2,458,980	- Thailand	20,000
15. Australia	2,312,391	54. Chile	15,000
16. Canada	2,014,099	- Egypt	15,000
17. Russian Federation	2,000,000	- Oman	15,000
18. Belgium	1,638,208	57. Andorra	13,755
19. Morocco	1,000,000	58. Latvia	12,516
- Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	59. Cyprus	12,487
21. China	800,000	60. Algeria	10,000
22. OHCA (CERF, ERF)	783,497	- Azerbaijan	10,000
23. Korea, Rep. of	522,400	- Qatar	10,000
24. Japan	481,135	- Singapore	10,000
25. Kuwait	310,000	64. Mongolia	9,970
26. Bahrain	250,000	65. Costa Rica	8,822
27. Mexico	246,355	66. Bulgaria	8,000
28. Education Above All	224,000	67. Armenia	7,500
29. Portugal	206,227	68. Holy See	6,517
30. OIF	201,968	69. Nicaragua	5,000
31. Turkey	196,000	70. Sri Lanka	5,000
32. Luxembourg	167,090	71. Pakistan	4,465
33. Kazakhstan	159,975	72. Lebanon	3,897
34. Argentina	150,000	73. Albania	3,000
35. India	150,000	74. Paraguay	1,219
36. ILO	146,375	Individual donors / Miscellaneous	8,116
37. Liechtenstein	134,715		
38. Austria	125,165		
39. National Human Rights Committee of Qatar	120,000		
		Total	123,739,715

Funding overview 2002-2014



OHCHR XB Budget/Contributions/Expenditure 2002-2014*

*As projected



Extrabudgetary resource requirements for ongoing activities in 2015

In US\$

Headquarters	
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	
Executive Office of the High Commissioner	661,131
New York Office	1,386,724
Peace Mission Unit	126,057
Project for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	303,710
Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	783,962
Meetings and Documents Unit	1,560,972
Safety and Security Section	1,529,717
External Outreach Service	681,165
Communications Sections	3,375,898
Donor and External Relations Section	2,282,042
Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,015,647
Subtotal EDM	13,707,025
Programme of Work	
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	
Coordination and Management	780,319
Anti-discrimination	803,088
Indigenous Populations and Minorities	1,159,288
Women's Human Rights and Gender	1,666,191
Women's and Children's Health and Rights	129,743
Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	300,000
Rule of Law and Democracy	1,593,028
MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	243,351
Economic and Social Issues	423,964
Business and Human Rights	84,863
Right to Development	39,098
Methodology, Education and Training	1,445,971
Indicators	441,934
Migration	421,021
Disabilities	302,833
UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	209,310
Subtotal subprogramme 1	10,044,002
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	
Human Rights Treaties	1,407,936
Treaty Bodies Webcasting arrangements	743,766
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	467,369
Subtotal subprogramme 2	2,619,071

Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Operations	
Coordination and Management	761,787
Africa	2,350,331
Americas, Europe and Central Asia ⁴	1,992,868
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa	2,636,747
National Institutions	1,259,025
Emergency Response Section	1,246,613
Subtotal subprogramme 3	10,247,371
Subprogramme 4 - Support to the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	
Coordination and Management	681,786
Human Rights Council Branch	377,493
HRC and UPR Webcasting	236,647
Special Procedures Branch	6,336,044
Universal Periodic Review Branch	305,144
Subtotal subprogramme 4	7,937,114
Total Programme of Work (subprogrammes 1 - 4)	30,847,558
Support to the Programmes	
Programme Support and Mangement Services (PSMS)	6,080,535
Information Technologies Section	2,418,424
Subtotal support to the programmes	8,498,959
Subtotal Headquarters	53,053,542

4 - Including the budgets for the Human Rights Adviser in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.



Field Presences	
Africa	
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	263,534
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	762,347
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	884,990
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Project on Disability	149,982
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	212,491
Guinea - Country Office	2,115,141
Guinea - Joint Project on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation	179,225
Guinea - Joint Project for Conflicts Prevention	181,900
Togo - Country Office	529,447
Uganda - Country Office	3,805,080
Burundi - Human Rights Promotion and Protection (PBSO)	277,803
Central African Republic - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	109,818
Central African Republic - Joint Project on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Capacity	170,500
Central African Republic - EU Project on the Human Rights Situation	888,370
Côte d'Ivoire - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	186,925
DRC - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	356,626
DRC - Profiling Project	1,466,973
DRC - Prevention of Sexual Violence Project	74,457
Mali - Gender Violence Project	214,090
Guinea-Bissau - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	70,659
Liberia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	68,874
Somalia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	70,514
South Sudan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	96,050
Sudan, Darfur - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	176,337
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	428,087
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	586,115
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	344,777
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	210,781
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	227,649
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	74,644
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	453,095
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	259,619
Sierra Leone - Activities with the Human Rights Commission	282,972
Zambia - Human Rights Adviser	189,155
Tanzania - Human Rights Adviser	210,161
Subtotal Africa	16,579,188
Asia and the Pacific	
South-East Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	752,000
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	649,993
Myanmar - Human Rights Promotion and Protection	442,012
Cambodia - Country Office	1,114,335
Afghanistan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	264,985
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	1,032,376
Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	249,999
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	176,824
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	404,278
Bangladesh - Human Rights Adviser	264,384
Thailand - Regional Human Rights Adviser	274,421
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	5,622,607

Extrabudgetary resource requirements for ongoing activities in 2015 - continued

In US\$

Americas	
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	215,941
South America, Chile - Regional Office	416,341
Bolivia - Country Office	1,686,632
Bolivia - Joint UNPRPD Project on Disabilities	28,398
Colombia - Country Office	7,819,470
Colombia - Support of Emerging Issues	625,158
Guatemala - Country Office	2,695,833
Guatemala - Joint "Maya" Programme for Indigenous Peoples	1,265,366
Mexico - Country Office	2,429,786
Haiti - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	89,327
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	21,460
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	221,826
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	572,499
Jamaica - Human Rights Adviser	210,575
Dominican Republic - Human Rights Adviser	209,747
Panama - Regional Human Rights Adviser	196,295
Subtotal Americas	18,704,654
Europe and Central Asia	
Azerbaijan	193,747
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	210,041
Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan	1,295,815
Central Asia, Tajikistan	118,238
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	346,101
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office	209,931
Republic of Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	190,390
Republic of Moldova - Combatting Discrimination and Towards Unity in Action Projects	373,380
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	1,132,259
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	504,404
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	712,751
Ukraine - Monitoring, Protection and Redress in Conflict Areas (CERF)	142,219
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	5,429,276
Middle East and North Africa	
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	1,343,606
North Africa - Regional Office	582,953
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	673,773
Mauritania - Country Office	1,068,041
State of Palestine - Country Office ⁵	3,276,461
State of Palestine - Protection Cluster ⁵	616,334
Tunisia - Country Office	2,315,917
Tunisia - Project on Disability	51,852
Yemen - Country Office	1,992,146
Yemen - Joint Projects for Human Rights Promotion and Protection	904,207
Syria - Human Rights Support	275,748
Iraq - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	146,900
Libya - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	168,275
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	13,416,213
Subtotal Field Presences	59,751,938
Total HQ + Field Presences	112,805,480

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

Extrabudgetary resource requirements for ongoing activities in 2015 - continued

In US\$

Other Trust Funds	
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,777,839
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	468,270
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	821,409
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	1,407,144
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	949,307
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	307,685
Total Other Trust Funds	12,731,654
Grand total extrabudgetary requirements for ongoing activities in 2015	125,537,134

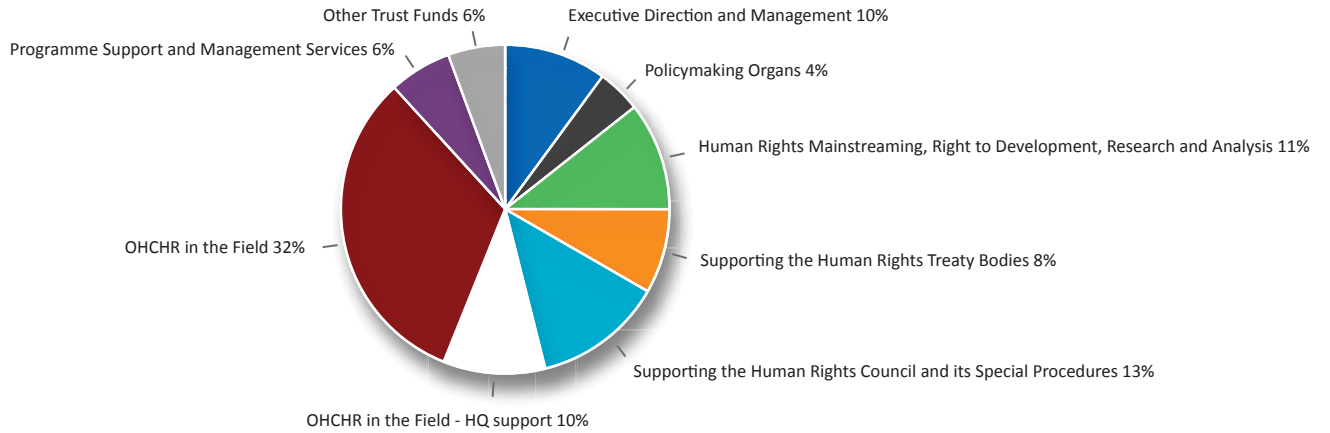
Extrabudgetary resource requirements for additional activities in 2015

In US\$

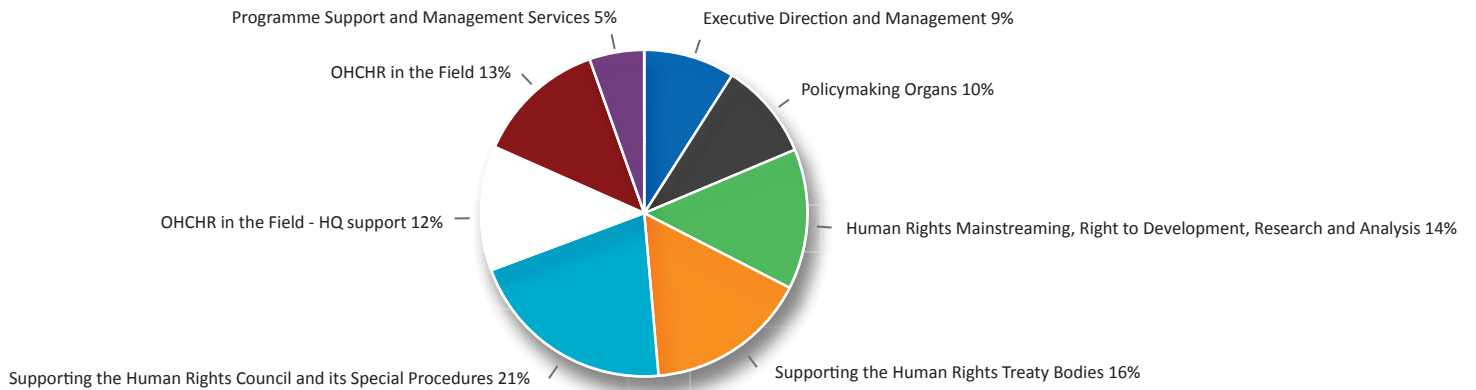
Additional activities in 2015	Estimated budget for 2015	Funding already received	Additional funding required for 2015
Human Rights up Front	4,447,342	361,061	4,086,281
Burundi - Country Office	2,059,493	1,389,351	670,142
Ukraine - Human Rights Mission	3,955,980	1,259,214	2,696,766
Ukraine - Protection Cluster	4,336,382	296,760	4,039,622
Honduras - Country Office	1,704,000	1,015,996	688,004
Syria - Human Rights Support	3,494,600	2,267,528	1,227,072
ROME Beirut - Assistance to Lebanon in the implementation of IHRM and UPR recommendations	787,474	-	787,474
Total extrabudgetary requirements for additional activities in 2015	20,785,271	6,589,910	14,195,361

	In US\$	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Global Requirements by Budget Component			
Personnel and related costs		76,956,900	71,185,557
Consultants		1,205,100	5,503,440
Travel		16,239,400	6,690,562
Contractual services		923,200	2,669,657
General operating expenses		1,588,000	4,288,294
Supplies and materials		574,900	1,899,851
Seminars, grants and contributions		3,744,300	19,416,309
Subtotal		101,321,800	111,653,670
Programme support costs		-	13,883,464
GRAND TOTAL		101,321,800	125,537,134

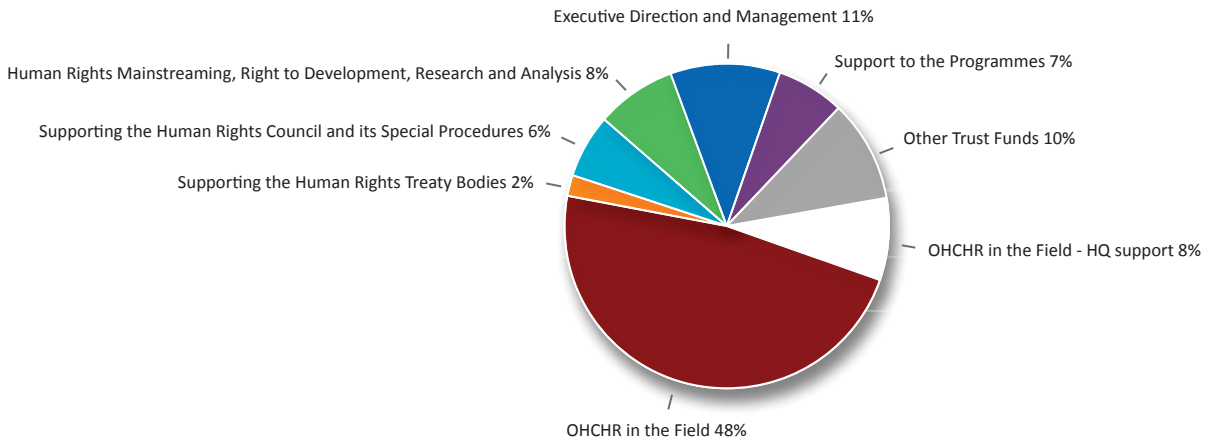
Regular budget and extrabudgetary requirements for ongoing activities in 2015



Regular budget (allotments) by main activity in 2015



Extrabudgetary resources requirements for ongoing activities in 2015



Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for the field

- by budget component

	<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Total Requirements for Field Presences			
Personnel and related costs		9,963,500	32,816,678
Consultants		47,200	3,689,730
Travel		478,700	2,416,096
Contractual services		96,800	1,527,898
General operating expenses		674,400	3,944,076
Supplies and materials		135,000	1,339,499
Seminars, grants and contributions		1,691,700	7,635,092
Subtotal		13,087,300	53,369,069
Programme support costs		-	6,382,869
GRAND TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES		13,087,300	59,751,938
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation			
Personnel and related costs		498,200	-
Consultants		19,300	-
Travel		53,100	-
Contractual services		22,500	-
General operating expenses		23,800	-
Supplies and materials		-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		1,134,600	-
Subtotal		1,751,500	-
Programme support costs		-	-
GRAND TOTAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION		1,751,500	-
Requirements for Africa			
Personnel and related costs		2,301,600	9,609,488
Consultants		-	308,731
Travel		119,300	457,384
Contractual services		14,000	347,660
General operating expenses		137,500	1,023,340
Supplies and materials		37,300	335,777
Seminars, grants and contributions		120,600	2,750,079
Subtotal		2,730,300	14,832,459
Programme support costs		-	1,746,729
GRAND TOTAL AFRICA		2,730,300	16,579,188

	In US\$	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Requirements for Americas			
Personnel and related costs		1,600,100	10,357,302
Consultants		-	2,188,030
Travel		78,100	821,095
Contractual services		3,200	205,132
General operating expenses		175,700	1,274,668
Supplies and materials		18,700	562,403
Seminars, grants and contributions		64,100	1,238,961
Subtotal		1,933,600	16,647,591
Programme support costs		-	2,057,063
GRAND TOTAL AMERICAS		1,933,600	18,704,654
Requirements for Asia and the Pacific			
Personnel and related costs		3,044,100	2,942,048
Consultants		27,900	458,723
Travel		157,900	371,732
Contractual services		4,800	322,186
General operating expenses		186,600	221,990
Supplies and materials		45,900	76,880
Seminars, grants and contributions		41,100	630,277
Subtotal		3,508,300	5,023,836
Programme support costs		-	598,771
GRAND TOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		3,508,300	5,622,607
Requirements for Europe and Central Asia			
Personnel and related costs		1,705,600	2,514,160
Consultants		-	254,667
Travel		41,400	172,765
Contractual services		8,800	176,251
General operating expenses		145,100	504,333
Supplies and materials		19,100	70,242
Seminars, grants and contributions		84,600	1,207,821
Subtotal		2,004,600	4,900,239
Programme support costs		-	529,037
GRAND TOTAL EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA		2,004,600	5,429,276
Requirements for Middle East and North Africa			
Personnel and related costs		813,900	7,393,680
Consultants		-	479,579
Travel		35,200	593,120
Contractual services		43,500	476,669
General operating expenses		5,700	919,745
Supplies and materials		14,000	294,197
Seminars, grants and contributions		246,700	1,807,954
Subtotal		1,159,000	11,964,944
Programme support costs		-	1,451,269
GRAND TOTAL MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		1,159,000	13,416,213

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for headquarters

- by budget component

	<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Total Requirements for Headquarters			
Personnel and related costs		66,993,400	38,045,261
Consultants		1,157,900	1,375,469
Travel		15,850,700	2,508,263
Contractual services		826,400	1,039,059
General operating expenses		913,600	306,718
Supplies and materials		439,900	552,352
Seminars, grants and contributions		2,052,6600	3,190,529
Subtotal		88,234,500	47,017,651
Programme support costs		-	6,035,891
GRAND TOTAL HEADQUARTERS		88,234,500	53,053,542
Requirements for Policymaking Organs			
Personnel and related costs		538,800	-
Consultants		-	-
Travel		9,086,600	-
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		100,400	-
Supplies and materials		16,700	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	-
Subtotal		9,742,500	-
Programme support costs		-	-
GRAND TOTAL POLICYMAKING ORGANS		9,742,500	-
Executive Direction and Management			
Personnel and related costs		8,607,200	10,382,068
Consultants		59,000	349,841
Travel		321,200	567,903
Contractual services		63,900	387,750
General operating expenses		81,200	271,160
Supplies and materials		17,600	18,460
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	168,000
Subtotal		9,150,100	12,145,182
Programme support costs		-	1,561,843
GRAND TOTAL EDM		9,150,100	13,707,025

<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis		
Personnel and related costs	11,652,200	6,330,258
Consultants	456,100	417,690
Travel	1,382,600	755,246
Contractual services	310,800	289,900
General operating expenses	15,800	6,600
Supplies and materials	52,600	43,700
Seminars, grants and contributions	221,900	1,060,737
Subtotal	14,092,000	8,904,131
Programme support costs	-	1,139,871
GRAND TOTAL RRDD	14,092,000	10,044,002
Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies		
Personnel and related costs	14,542,400	1,471,355
Consultants	49,500	-
Travel	103,600	13,500
Contractual services	76,100	31,392
General operating expenses	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	471,592
Seminars, grants and contributions	1,477,000	366,831
Subtotal	16,248,600	2,354,670
Programme support costs	-	264,401
GRAND TOTAL HRTD	16,248,600	2,619,071
Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation		
Personnel and related costs	11,379,200	7,763,730
Consultants	53,400	29,645
Travel	837,400	800,194
Contractual services	-	56,140
General operating expenses	231,700	9,200
Supplies and materials	-	18,600
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	390,961
Subtotal	12,501,700	9,068,470
Programme support costs	-	1,178,901
GRAND TOTAL FOTCD	12,501,700	10,247,371
Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
Personnel and related costs	15,970,700	5,892,653
Consultants	539,900	482,343
Travel	4,080,800	318,420
Contractual services	-	98,599
General operating expenses	288,800	18,558
Supplies and materials	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	116,300	4,000
Subtotal	20,996,500	6,814,573
Programme support costs	-	885,894
GRAND TOTAL HRCMD	20,996,500	7,700,467

	<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Support to the Programmes			
Personnel and related costs		4,302,900	6,064,103
Consultants		-	95,950
Travel		38,500	53,000
Contractual services		375,600	106,950
General operating expenses		195,700	1,200
Supplies and materials		353,000	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		237,400	1,200,000
Subtotal		5,503,100	7,521,203
Programme support costs		-	977,765
GRAND TOTAL PSMS		5,503,100	8,498,959
Trust Fund for Participation in the UPR			
Personnel and related costs		-	52,844
Consultants		-	-
Travel		-	749,601
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		-	15,500
Supplies and materials		-	1,000
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	21,150
Subtotal		-	840,095
Programme support costs		-	109,212
GRAND TOTAL		-	949,307
Trust Fund for Technical Assistance in the Implementation of UPR			
Personnel and related costs		-	199,346
Consultants		-	438,241
Travel		-	146,746
Contractual services		-	22,700
General operating expenses		-	12,000
Supplies and materials		-	7,000
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	419,227
Subtotal		-	1,245,260
Programme support costs		-	161,884
GRAND TOTAL		-	1,407,144
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the HRC			
Personnel and related costs		-	-
Consultants		-	-
Travel		-	172,287
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		-	5,000
Supplies and materials		-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	95,000
Subtotal		-	272,287
Programme support costs		-	35,398
GRAND TOTAL		-	307,685

	<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture			
Personnel and related costs	-	-	71,428
Consultants	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	227,171
Contractual services	-	-	50,000
General operating expenses	-	-	4,000
Supplies and materials	-	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	-	7,415,400
Subtotal	-	-	7,767,999
Programme support costs	-	-	1,009,840
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	8,777,839
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples			
Personnel and related costs	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	398,398
Contractual services	-	-	10,000
General operating expenses	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	-	6,000
Subtotal	-	-	414,398
Programme support costs	-	-	53,872
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	468,270
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery			
Personnel and related costs	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	72,000
Contractual services	-	-	20,000
General operating expenses	-	-	1,000
Supplies and materials	-	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	-	633,911
Subtotal	-	-	726,911
Programme support costs	-	-	94,498
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	821,409
Other requirements			
Personnel and related costs	-	-	141,094
Consultants	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	68,328
General operating expenses	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	209,422
Programme support costs	-	-	27,225
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	236,647



How to contribute



OHCHR accepts contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations, non-governmental organizations and individuals.

Member States

In 2014, 66 out of 193 UN Member States provided a voluntary contribution to OHCHR. The donations ranged from US\$1,000 to US\$15 million. Some countries provide the entire contribution free of earmarking while others earmark part or all of the contribution to specific themes and areas of work.

The earmarking depends on each country's priorities and internal budget structure. Some may operate with a fairly broad human rights budget while others make use of specific budget lines related to geographic regions and thematic issues.

We highly encourage Member States to explore the various modalities for funding which exist within their national structures and discuss available options with the Office. While the most common budget lines used for OHCHR are those corresponding to human rights or more general international affairs, there is also wide scope for OHCHR to accept money from other types of budget lines, such as development and humanitarian lines.

Corporate donors

OHCHR has been engaging with the corporate sector on partnerships since early 2012. The Office bases this engagement on the notion of shared values. We welcome ideas and suggestions from corporations that can serve as the basis for further discussion and the development of mutually beneficial partnerships.

Foundations

OHCHR highly values its relationship with foundations which provide funding both to the Office as well as to human rights organizations in the field. The Office welcomes opportunities for closer cooperation with foundations in the future.

Individuals

The OHCHR website includes an online donation facility which enables individuals to donate money to human rights. The following are examples of work that can be undertaken by OHCHR with the corresponding amounts:

- US\$30 can assist a victim of sexual violence to bring her case before a UN panel or a national court.
- US\$50 can help a human rights activist in need of protection and assistance.
- US\$100 can help indigenous leaders exercise their right to prior consultation on a project affecting their community.
- US\$200 can help a victim of torture obtain psychosocial and medical care.

If you or the organization you represent would like to make a contribution in a different way, please contact OHCHR's Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva or go to our website at www.ohchr.org to make a donation using a credit card.

Tel: +41 22 917 96 44

Fax: +41 22 917 90 08

Email: DexRel@ohchr.org

Palais des Nations

CH 1211 Geneva 10 - Switzerland

www.ohchr.org



Produced by the Donor and External Relations Section,
the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Printed by ITC ILO in Turin, Italy, March 2015.
Infographic on page 7 by JESS3.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.



United Nations Human Rights Appeal 2015
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10 - Switzerland