



United Nations
Human Rights Appeal 2014



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Cover photo: Filipino typhoon survivor Mary Rose Pedro, 5, carries her Christmas goodies collected from residents and good samaritans in the typhoon-devastated city of Tacloban, Leyte Province, Philippines, 25 December 2013. The typhoon, the world's strongest on record, destroyed more than one million homes, key infrastructure and commercial establishments. © EPA/Dennis M. SABANGAN

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Navi Pillay © EThekwinini Living Legends/Val Adamson

Foreword

Our experience, gained over 20 years of working on human rights issues on the ground, is that all rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - are inextricably linked with development and good governance. This recognition has been extensively reflected in the post-2015 development agenda. The Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel Report has also firmly placed human rights at the centre of the United Nations' response to conflict situations. These welcome developments present us with a huge amount of work to ensure that human rights are indeed translated from promise to reality in the daily lives of all people, everywhere.

In 2014, the Office begins a new four-year programming cycle with the following six thematic strategies: human rights mechanisms; discrimination; impunity and the rule of law; development and the economic sphere; democracy; and early warning and violence. This publication is divided into chapters by theme where you will find examples of work we undertake to ensure positive human rights cycles; major human rights achievements; as well as our UN system-wide human rights work.

You will also find a breakdown of cost plans and financial information by subprogramme and geographic location. Our budget for 2014 is US\$240.6 million which includes US\$90.7 million from the regular budget and US\$149.9 million from extrabudgetary sources. In 2013, voluntary contributions reached US\$121.2 million, an increase of US\$10 million compared with 2012. Despite this increase, we are still challenged by a funding gap.

In the past four years, special procedures mandates have increased from 38 to 58 and the number of experts serving on treaty bodies has gone up from 139 to 172. While such growth is welcome, as it demonstrates the increasing international acknowledgment of our work, it has not been matched by additional resources.

To ensure the best possible use of existing resources, we began an office-wide Functional Review. Thorough consultations across the Office, including field offices, have enabled us to identify three overarching themes which need to be addressed: internal alignment, operational effectiveness and ability to respond to changing priorities. This review is critical in managing the rapid growth of our Office over the past eight years and the increasing number of requests for our assistance.

This Appeal spotlights four OHCHR staff members - Alicia, Safir, Sufyan and Silvia - who share their personal stories about what inspired them to work in the field of human rights, and what a typical day looks like for them.

From their stories, you will see that OHCHR staff is committed and has the necessary expertise to get the job done. Through this Appeal, I call on you to ensure that we have the necessary resources and an enabling environment to broaden our reach globally.

Navi Pillay
High Commissioner for Human Rights
February 2014



Human Rights Mechanisms

The United Nations human rights mechanisms (HRMs) translate universal human rights norms into practical measures and guidance to achieve social justice. This work impacts upon all stakeholders - from rights-holders and victims of human rights violations, to governments, institutions and the private sector as duty-bearers.

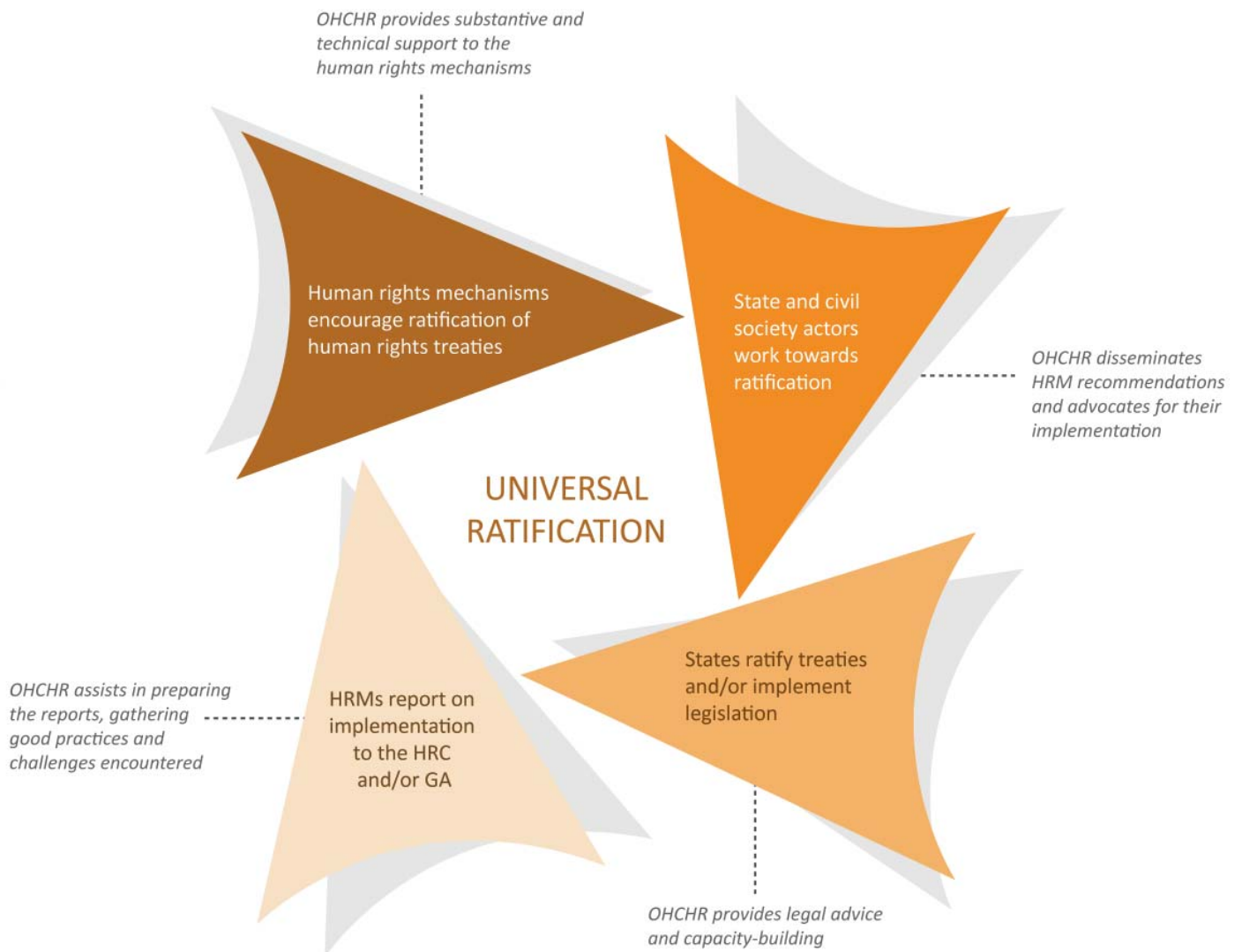
The core international treaties form the cornerstone of all human rights work. The treaty body system has grown incrementally over the past several years and currently stands at ten committees. Increased ratification of human rights treaties provides a firm ground for human rights protection at international and national levels and the entry into force of the individual complaints procedures of eight (out of nine possible) treaties has opened avenues for individuals to seek remedies and justice.

The Human Rights Council (HRC) is the main intergovernmental body dedicated to human rights. The Council addresses not only crises and other country situations, but also thematic issues and the mainstreaming of

human rights in the UN system. The successful completion of the first four-year cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in which all 193 Member States participated, firmly entrenched the notion of universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights. The Universal Periodic Review, now in its second cycle, is examining new developments and measures taken at the national level with a strong focus on the implementation of commitments made by States during the first cycle.

Another key aspect of human rights protection is the special procedures mechanism of the Human Rights Council. In 2012 alone, the 51 existing mandates (as of December 2013), 14 of which are country mandates, carried out 80 visits to 55 countries and territories and issued over 600 communications to States and other entities on alleged violations of human rights. Their thematic work covers a wide range of issues, contributing to the further expansion of international human rights standards, engaging in advocacy, and providing advice on legislative reform and technical cooperation.

Example of a positive cycle of engagement with the human rights mechanisms





The 23rd Session of the Human Rights Council, 27 May 2013. © Jean-Marc Ferré



Key achievements since 1993

New human rights standards have been built on the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the implementation of international human rights treaties has been significantly improved.

Each year, more than 7,500 people around the world bring human rights complaints to the attention of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights under the treaty bodies' complaint procedures. The cases brought to the attention of the respective committees have had national and in some cases international impact. They have improved and alleviated the human rights situation of individuals in countries worldwide and have contributed to avoiding the recurrence of similar violations in the future.

The Human Rights Council, set up in 2006, has responded to urgent human rights situations through special sessions; has taken measures to address accountability for the grave violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by establishing commissions of inquiry or dispatching fact-finding missions; and has adopted approximately 456 resolutions to address a wide range of human rights issues.

The Universal Periodic Review, established in the same year, has allowed countries to assess each other's human rights records, make recommendations and provide assistance for improvement.

Independent human rights experts and bodies monitor and investigate from a thematic or country-specific perspective. They cover all rights in all regions, producing hard-hitting public reports that increase accountability and help fight impunity.



In the works

Ongoing efforts to integrate the work of human rights mechanisms in the UN system

Continue to facilitate dialogue and engagement between the human rights mechanisms and UN entities, including formal and informal briefings to the UN Security Council and intergovernmental fora.

Continue supporting the treaty body strengthening process which aims to further strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the UN human rights mechanisms and promote comprehensive approaches to the implementation of their recommendations.

Support the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in integrating conclusions and recommendations emanating from the UN human rights mechanisms into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), One UN Programmes and UN agency country programmes and activities.



Vicky Ntetema from the NGO, Under The Same Sun, and Mwigulu Matonange thanking the Africa Branch for its work on behalf of persons with albinism. Mwigulu was attacked on his way home from school and his left arm was chopped off. He will be one of the beneficiaries of the grant approved by the UNVFVT. © OHCHR

My story: Discrimination against persons with albinism

My name is Alicia Londono and I work at OHCHR as a desk officer for Djibouti, Somalia and Tanzania.

I have been working in humanitarian action and human rights since the beginning of my professional career, in my home country, Colombia, as well as in various countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

I want to share a story of how advocacy work at headquarters can make a difference.

In February 2013, I received the following information from a civil society organization (CSO) about violence against persons with albinism in Tanzania.

“This is to inform you that we have lost another brother with albinism by the name of Lugolola Buzari who was brutally murdered around five am on 31 January 2013 in Kanunge Village, in Tabora Region. The attackers slashed his head, forehead, right arm and left shoulder, chopped off his left arm just above the elbow disappearing with it in the dark. Lugolola’s grandfather, Zenga Buyanga Meli, aged 95, was also killed as he tried to protect his grandson. He was mutilated with machetes.” Lugolola was only seven years old.

Subsequent messages told similar stories: victims, including babies, were attacked in their homes while sleeping, having their arms hacked off.

I looked for ways concrete action could be taken on behalf of persons with albinism, including by sharing the information with relevant international human rights mechanisms. On 5 March, the High Commissioner issued a press release condemning the attacks against persons with albinism in Tanzania. This increased the visibility on violations against this group, which had so far received little attention from the international community. A few months later, on 13 June 2013, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 23/13 on the attacks and discrimina-

tion against persons with albinism, the very first global decision on this issue.

At the following session of the HRC, OHCHR presented a preliminary report providing an overview of the most serious human rights violations faced by persons with albinism. On 27 September 2013, the Human Rights Council adopted another resolution on persons with albinism, mandating its Advisory Committee to prepare a study and report to the 28th session. On 4 October, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture positively considered the application of a civil society organization for a grant of US\$40,000 to provide medical (prosthetic work) and psychological support to the victims and families of the recent attacks against persons with albinism. On 5 November 2013, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights adopted its first resolution on the prevention of attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism.

It is always with deep sadness that I receive reports of the brutal violence and profound discrimination persons with albinism face in many countries. However, I believe that change is possible.

In some communities, erroneous beliefs and myths, heavily influenced by superstition, put the security and lives of persons with albinism at constant risk. The attacks against persons with albinism, with a view to using their body parts for ritual purposes, are committed in particularly horrifying circumstances, severely traumatizing survivors and families of the victims. These attacks are often related to a trade of organs and, in some cases, to trafficking in persons and the sale of children. In addition, persons with albinism face extensive discrimination and stigma throughout their lives.

Between 2000 and 2013, OHCHR has received information about more than 200 cases of ritual attacks against persons with albinism in 15 countries. Due to the secret nature of witchcraft-related rituals and the vulnerability and stigmatization of the target population, it is believed that many attacks remain undocumented and unreported.



Discrimination

The United Nations has been working since its creation to eliminate all forms of discrimination. Non-discrimination and equality before and under the law constitute fundamental principles of international human rights law and are essential elements of human dignity.

The international human rights framework was built upon and operates in accordance with the fundamental premise of equal respect for all persons and freedom from discrimination on any ground. In far too many countries, however, people continue to be excluded, marginalized, distinguished and restricted in the exercise of their rights based on grounds of race, colour, national, ethnic or social origin, language, sex, religion, political or other opinion, descent, birth, age, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or migration status. The burden is even greater for those who experience multiple forms of discrimination.

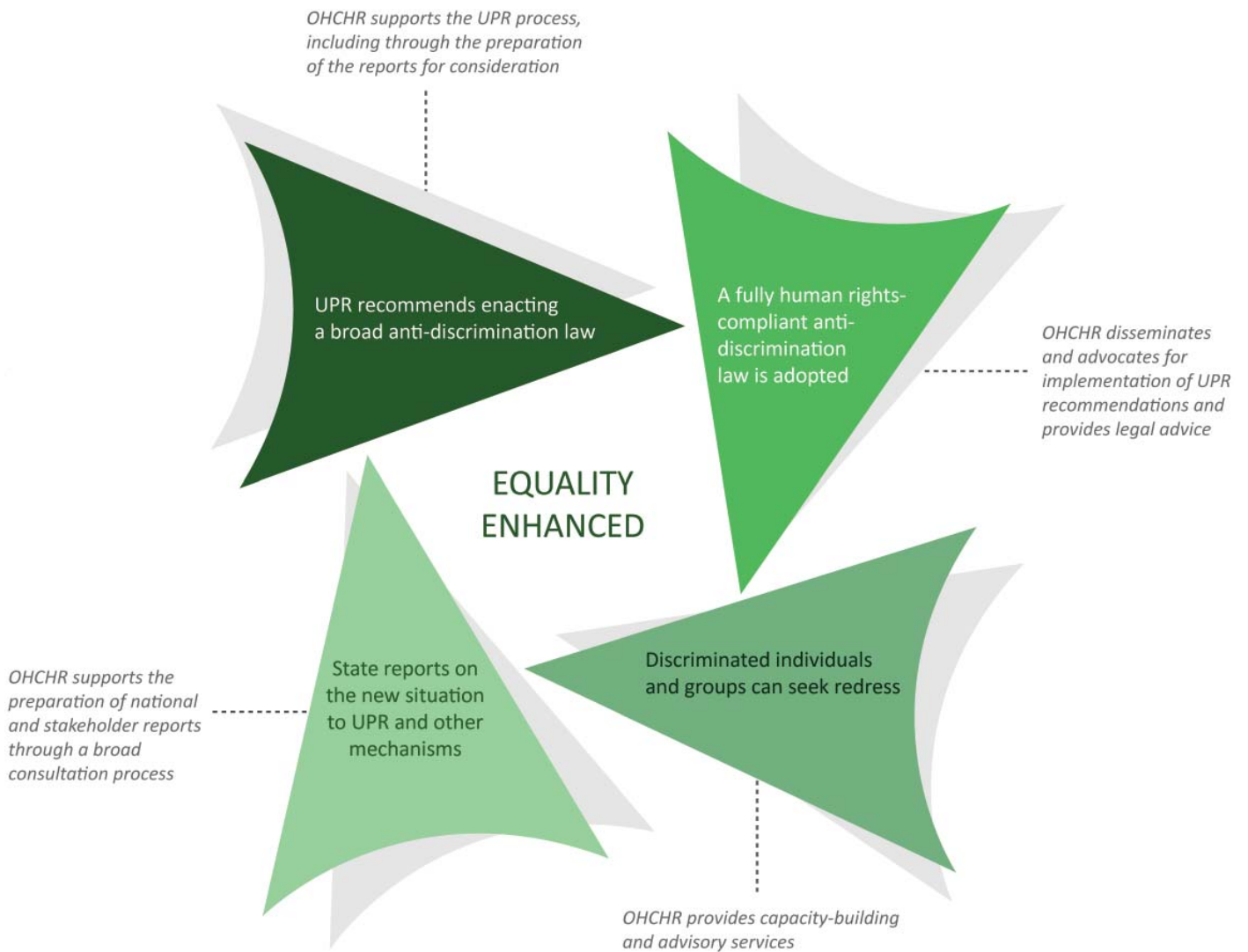
Discrimination is also one of the root causes of many conflicts and manifestations of vio-

lence, particularly violence against women and girls that continue unabated around the world. In times of economic crisis, inequalities can be further accentuated and vulnerable and marginalized groups face greater risks, exclusion and barriers in the exercise of their rights. Many of them are exposed to xenophobia that may be fuelled by austerity measures or tightening of immigration laws.

Despite efforts at the international and national levels, discriminated groups continue to face intolerance and violence. The existing international legal instruments and standards are not sufficiently incorporated into the domestic legal system and national policies and national protection frameworks or mechanisms are not strong enough to counter all forms of discrimination. National laws, institutions and practices can often perpetuate direct or indirect discrimination.

Given the extent, magnitude and ramifications of discrimination, anti-discrimination work will continue to be an office-wide priority.

Example of a positive cycle to combat discrimination





Initiative on inclusive elections implemented during the presidential elections in 2011 in Cameroon © Elections Cameroon



Key achievements since 1993

Non-discrimination and equality have been increasingly reaffirmed as fundamental principles of international human rights law and essential elements of human dignity.

The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, which took place in Durban, South Africa in 2001, provided an important new framework for governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other institutions in their efforts to combat discrimination.

Women's rights are now acknowledged as fundamental human rights. Discrimination and acts of violence against women are at the forefront of the human rights discourse.

There has been a paradigm shift in the recognition of the human rights of persons with disabilities, especially and crucially, their right to effective participation in all spheres of life on an equal basis with others. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force in 2008, requires States, the private sector and others to take on the responsibility of respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.

The right of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender and intersex individuals not to be discriminated against has been placed on the international agenda. In recent years, many States have strengthened human rights protection for LGBT persons. An array of new laws has been adopted – including laws banning discrimination, penalizing homophobic hate crimes, granting legal recognition of same-sex relationships and making it easier for transgender individuals to obtain official documents that reflect their preferred gender.

The challenges facing indigenous peoples and minorities are increasingly being identified and addressed by the international human rights mechanisms, especially with respect to their right to non-discrimination. Significant advances include the landmark adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; the establishment of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and the establishment of a Forum on Minority Issues, all in 2007.



In the works

Ongoing efforts to integrate discrimination-related work in the UN system

Coordinate the UN Network to support the implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Note on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and related Action Plan.

Strengthen the capacity of UNCTs on racial discrimination, the protection of minorities and indigenous peoples, including through increased access to information.

Support the participation of minorities and indigenous peoples in UN programmes through the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership and other collaborative mechanisms.

Engage with key international and regional processes on migration, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development, to advocate for a focus on the human rights of migrants.



Workshop on gender equality in the Maldives. Safir Syed can be seen in the front row, first from the right. © OHCHR

My story: The rights of women in the Muslim world

My name is Safir Syed. I work as a UN Human Rights Adviser in the Maldives.

As a law student, I had high hopes for a career in competition law. One afternoon, I was browsing together with a friend in a bookshop. In the current affairs section, she picked out a book with an Arab woman on the cover and remarked about the hypocrisy of women's rights in the Muslim world. I became defensive and began describing the privileged status of women in Islam, a historical account repeated to me ever since I was a child. She would have none of it and dared me to convince her otherwise.

And so began my senior thesis; the exploration of women's rights in the Muslim world, the promises of international human rights law, Islamic jurisprudence and the discovery of the lived realities of Muslim women. I discovered the irony that just and divine laws could be such a source of frustration and despair to so many women when arbitrarily applied by men. The experience helped me appreciate the complexity underlying the enjoyment of human rights: the interplay between law and power dynamics; and the importance of empathy and understanding of social realities when developing strategies to empower people.

Basically, human rights are about helping people reclaim control over their own lives. There was something inherently meaningful in having that as a career for me. I am inspired by people who care; who push themselves into uncomfortable places or sit-

uations; who relentlessly and tirelessly push against a door to which they are uninvited; and who refuse to give in or give up despite others' inertia.

As a Human Rights Adviser, a typical day for me consists of meetings with United Nations colleagues, government officials and civil society actors. It involves advising people on what international human rights principles and standards may apply to a given social issue, and what strategies and resources are available to solve it. I share reports and information about activities, encouraging or facilitating people to participate in decision-making processes, such as consultations between NGOs and parliamentarians on draft laws. It may also involve speaking out publicly or privately with government officials when human rights have been infringed, such as the treatment of migrants or refugees, threats against human rights defenders and journalists, or even about a problematic law.

A small but rewarding achievement for me has been to support national colleagues in UNFPA and UN Women in their efforts to promote gender equality in the Maldives. Supported by international standards and best practices from within the Muslim world, I was able to facilitate networking among a regionally-based Muslim women's NGO with local civil society actors to create a safe democratic space for Maldivian women and men to discuss gender equality within an Islamic framework.

Impunity and the rule of law

United Nations Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the rule of law, as well as the interlinked and mutually-reinforcing nature of human rights and the rule of law, through a High-Level Declaration adopted in the General Assembly on 24 September 2012.

Recent events around the globe, however, are stark reminders that the lack of rule of law in many countries continues to lead to brutal conflict, oppressive rule and violations of human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural.

Combating impunity is an important step in the restoration or preservation of the rule of law. The legal and judicial sectors are essential for this work because conflict drivers are often related to chronic impunity and a lack of accountability.

In the September 2012 Declaration, Member States committed themselves to ensuring accountability for international crimes and other gross violations of human rights and supporting the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms. Transitional justice processes address the consequences of conflict or repressive rule and help

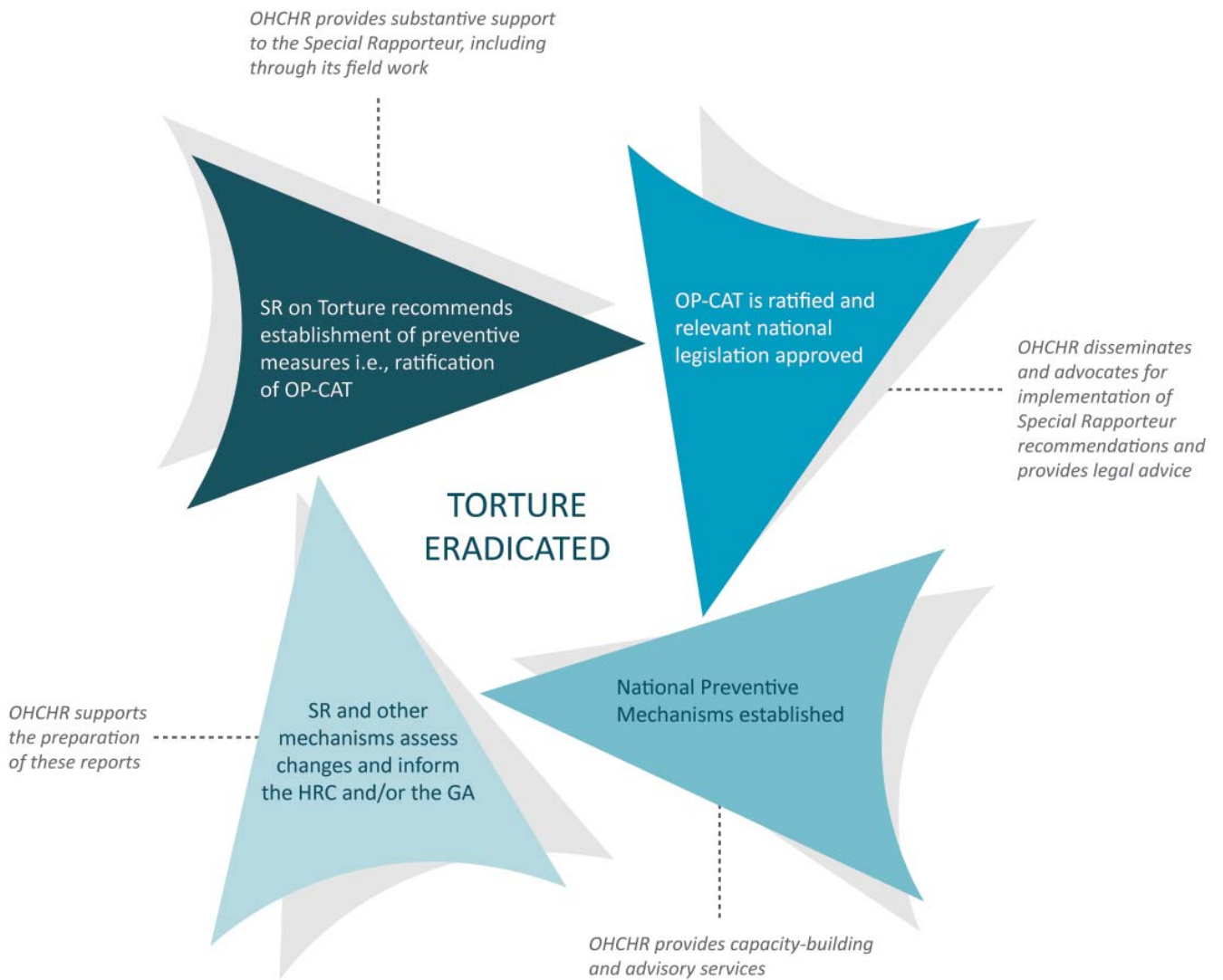
ensure accountability for past human rights violations, redress for victims and broader institutional reform.

Sustained efforts are required to ensure protection of human rights through fair and effective administration of justice systems, based on international norms and standards.

These systems must be made accessible to all, including women and girls. Every effort must also be made to ensure effective human rights-compliant law enforcement and criminal justice responses to terrorism. Furthermore, legal protection must assist in addressing root causes of violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

As the independent, authoritative and expert voice on human rights protection within the UN system, OHCHR promotes accountability and the rule of law at the global, regional and national levels with a focus on human rights in the administration of justice; transitional justice; torture, death penalty and deprivation of liberty; counter-terrorism and human rights; and legal and judicial protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

Example of a positive cycle to combat impunity and strengthen the rule of law





Magdalena Navarrete shows the portrait of her missing son, Sergio Reyes, in one of the rooms of Londres 38, close to La Moneda Palace, in Santiago, Chile, on 25 July 2013. Sergio Reyes was detained in Londres 38 and is still missing. Londres 38 was one of the main centres of torture during the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet (1973-1990). © EPA/FELIPE TRUEBA



Key achievements since 1993

There is global consensus that serious violations of human rights must not go unpunished. Victims have the right to claim justice, including within processes to restore the rule of law following conflicts.

The International Criminal Court (ICC), established in 2002, brings perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity to justice. On 7 August 2012, ICC issued its first landmark decision on reparations for victims, in the case against Thomas Lubanga, the first person ever convicted by the ICC. The decision recognized that the right to reparations is a well-established and basic human right that is enshrined in universal and regional human rights treaties and in other international instruments.

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) have become more independent and authoritative and have a powerful influence on governance. Over a third of all countries have established one or more such institutions.

Victims of trafficking are recognized as being entitled to the full range of human rights and are no longer perceived to be criminals. In 2002, OHCHR developed a set of principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking to provide practical, right-based policy guidance on the issue. A Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children was first appointed in 2004.

There is now an international framework that recognizes the challenges facing migrants and their families which guarantees their rights and those of undocumented migrants.

The United Nations Fund for Victims of Torture has assisted hundreds of thousands of victims of torture to rebuild their lives. Likewise, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, with its unique victim-oriented approach, has provided humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been violated through more than 500 projects. A United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment was first appointed in 1985. The first Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, its causes and consequences was appointed in 2008.



In the works

Ongoing efforts to integrate work on impunity and the rule of law in the UN system

Ensure integration of human rights in the work of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group (RoLCRG) and the Global Focal Point for justice, police and corrections (GFP), for example, in the terms of reference for and recommendations of assessment missions and in the design of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for programmes in countries addressed by the GFP.

Support the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by Member States. In this regard, promote enhanced integration by the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and its entities of human rights throughout CTITF and member entity activities.

Enhance cooperation with UN entities that work on the subject of counter-terrorism, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with a view to deepening their human rights engagement and promoting human rights policy coherence and compliance.



Training for police officers at the UNAMI compound in Erbil. Sufyan Issa Hussein can be seen in the back row, third from the left. © OHCHR

My story: Being present on the ground

My name is Sufyan Issa Hussein. I work as a Human Rights Officer in the Human Rights Office (HRO) of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), in the Erbil Regional Office.

I first got involved in the fight for human rights when, as a student living in the small town of Erbil in 1986, I experienced discrimination because my mother was Arab and my father was a Kurd. Being born into a family category just above the untouchables, we had a lower social status.

Since graduating in law, I have worked with many organizations in Iraq, Pakistan and Sudan to make a difference for those who are marginalized and excluded. My goal is to work side-by-side with activists to change the world for the better.

In my current role, I implement the “moving-closer-to-the-ground” strategy, which involves setting up regional offices with an integrated work strategy. From my various past roles working with grassroots communities and with social movements, I have observed that when you are close to where abuse is taking place, you can not only respond faster, but because you are familiar with the socio-political context and all the actors that can be mobilised, you are also able to take relevant action. You can coordinate your actions with other partners, thereby avoiding duplication and rather complement and support what others are doing.

My work involves improving human rights conditions in prisons and detention centres through conducting weekly monitoring visits in the Kurdistan region. I also conduct trial monitoring activities and receive and follow up on allegations of violations inside prisons and detention facilities. I am in daily contact with the Kurdistan Regional Government about these cases. To help strengthen the relations between the HRO and our partners from law enforcement, I organize capacity-building trainings for them on basic human rights principles.

The improvement which proved most challenging to date in the Erbil Office was to convince the Kurdish intelligence office to agree to let the HRO undertake training for intelligence officers at the Asayish Academy. For two years (2012-2013) the Human Rights Office thus succeeded in changing the minds of 250 officers each year – something which I consider an achievement.

I believe challenges exist to be overcome and that has been my guiding philosophy. My dream is for OHCHR to be a vibrant and responsive organization, a global movement focused on people and made up of people who commit their time, money, intellect and passion to create a world of justice and dignity for every man, woman and child. As human beings, the only reason we exist is to change the world for the better and that is why we work here.

Development and the economic sphere

Recent events, like the Arab Spring and the global financial crisis that began in 2007, have demonstrated that economic growth is not sustainable without adequate measures to promote inclusive and participatory development.

These events have also made the interdependence of human rights, development and peace and security - the three fundamental pillars of the UN - unmistakably evident. A lack of accountability and the rule of law in the economic sphere, rising inequality, corruption, mismanagement of public resources, austerity measures and conditionalities continue to trigger civil unrest in various parts of the world and threaten development, long-term growth and the realization of human rights. Serious human rights violations have resulted in many cases as a consequence of the crises, including targeted violence against protesters, migrants and minorities.

The financial crisis along with increasing competition over natural resources have, in many places, translated into a lack of access to employment, education, health, social security, food, housing, water and other basic necessities. It has also resulted in unprecedented flows of migrants and refugees. Discrimination and extremism have thrived, and women, children, indigenous peoples,

migrants and disadvantaged groups and individuals have disproportionately suffered.

These developments point to a misalignment between the scope and impact of economic forces and actors, on the one hand, and the capacity of States to fully meet their human rights obligations, on the other. In turn, this raises concerns related to the political will and ability of States to protect against human rights abuses by economic actors. Changing patterns in international foreign investment and the increasing role of new economic powers, also present new challenges, for instance with regard to corporate compliance, accountability and the responsibility to respect human rights.

In the face of these challenges, the post-2015 development agenda presents a key opportunity for OHCHR to strongly advocate for the inclusion of human rights principles of transparency, accountability, participation, non-discrimination and human rights policy coherence across the trade, investment, economic, regulatory and development spheres. Furthermore, it is not sufficient for States to act alone to protect human rights and promote development. In an increasingly globalized world, improved international cooperation is essential to mobilize resources and facilitate compliance with human rights obligations and responsibilities by all relevant actors.

Example of a positive cycle to integrate human rights in development and the economic sphere





Relatives of the missing garment workers from the Rana Plaza building collapse attend a protest rally in front of the National Press Club in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 13 September 2013. Garment workers from several organizations organized the rally to press for their demands, including a minimum salary hike, safer working conditions and maternity leave. © EPA/ABIR ABDULLAH



Key achievements since 1993

Economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and the right to development are recognized as universal, indivisible and mutually reinforcing rights of all human beings, without distinction.

A growing consensus is emerging that business enterprises have human rights responsibilities. Over the past decade, the United Nations human rights machinery has explored the scope of businesses' human rights responsibilities. In 2011, the Human Rights Council endorsed the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for implementing the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, providing – for the first time – a global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity.

The body of international human rights law continues to evolve and expand, to address emerging human rights issues such as the rights of older persons, the right to the truth, a clean environment, water and sanitation and food. The right to the truth is recognized in several international and regional instruments and the recognition of the links between human rights and the environment has greatly increased. The first Independent Expert on human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment was appointed in 2012. There is also a Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, first appointed in 1995. The first Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation was appointed in 2008. The first Special Rapporteur on the right to food was appointed in 2000.



In the works

Ongoing efforts to integrate human rights in development work of the UN system

Continuing engagement with different intergovernmental and inter-agency processes, inter alia, the UN Technical Support Team, the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to ensure the effective inclusion of human rights in the post-2015 development agenda.

Strengthen human rights integration in policies and development activities of the UN system through leadership of the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM). Support the integration of human rights in Common Country Assessments (CCA), the UNDAF, Consolidated Appeal Processes (CAPs), including through the compilation and mapping of country-level activities, good practices and engagement with international human rights mechanisms, particularly on housing, water, sanitation and land.

Lead efforts to implement the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel (IRP) Report on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka in the Resident Coordinator (RC) and UNCT system.



A Roma child playing with dirty water on the outskirts of Belgrade. The community often lives on the margins of society in semi-permanent structures. © OHCHR/Christine Wambaa

My story: Witnessing the lack of economic, social and cultural rights

My name is Silvia Gagliardi. I currently work as Associate Human Rights Officer for OHCHR's Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa.

My interest in human rights dates back to my university education. During my Master's studies, I decided to research the human rights implications of post-9/11 U.S. foreign policy in China with a focus on religious minorities; and Kosovo's decentralization as a path to democratization and its impact on minorities' rights. Following my studies, I worked in a number of ethnically divided environments such as Sri Lanka, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM). Through my field work, I witnessed human rights violations, hate crimes and the detrimental impact of certain Governments' policies on minority communities. This first-hand testimony was the main factor motivating me to work in the field of human rights and gender equality.

While working in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I observed first-hand an entire community being deprived of its right to water and adequate housing. Thanks to my team's lobbying efforts with relevant authorities, we managed to install a water system at an alternative accommodation site in one

remote village in BiH. In FYRM, following months of field research and data collection, my team and I put together a project proposal and successfully raised funds for a project to facilitate the Roma community's access to adequate housing.

The appalling living conditions of these groups and their resilience vis-a-vis daunting adversities motivated me to strive to improve their situation and lobby with local authorities to address their legitimate grievances and needs. Since then, I always remember their struggle when I am confronted with new challenges.

Today, I work in a Regional Office situated far from the countries that we are tasked to work on. Although we cannot be physically present in the field, I ensure regular and close contacts with civil society organizations, national institutions and human rights defenders via skype, phone and email. At the start of my day, I check media coverage for my focus countries to follow-up on any emerging issues. I then deal with implementation of project activities and researching/drafting of analytical notes, in close cooperation with the relevant desk officers at OHCHR headquarters in Geneva.

Democracy

Transparent and participative societies, based on dialogue, pluralism and tolerance can exist only where State authorities and non-State actors respect the exercise of rights, including freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association and participation in public life.

In States in transition, where democratic space is nascent or limited, the protection of these freedoms is a test of political will and capacity for change. The exercise of these freedoms is instrumental to foster dialogue, rule of law and democracy through participation and to build a safe and enabling environment where an independent and robust civil society can help build and maintain an effective human rights protection system.

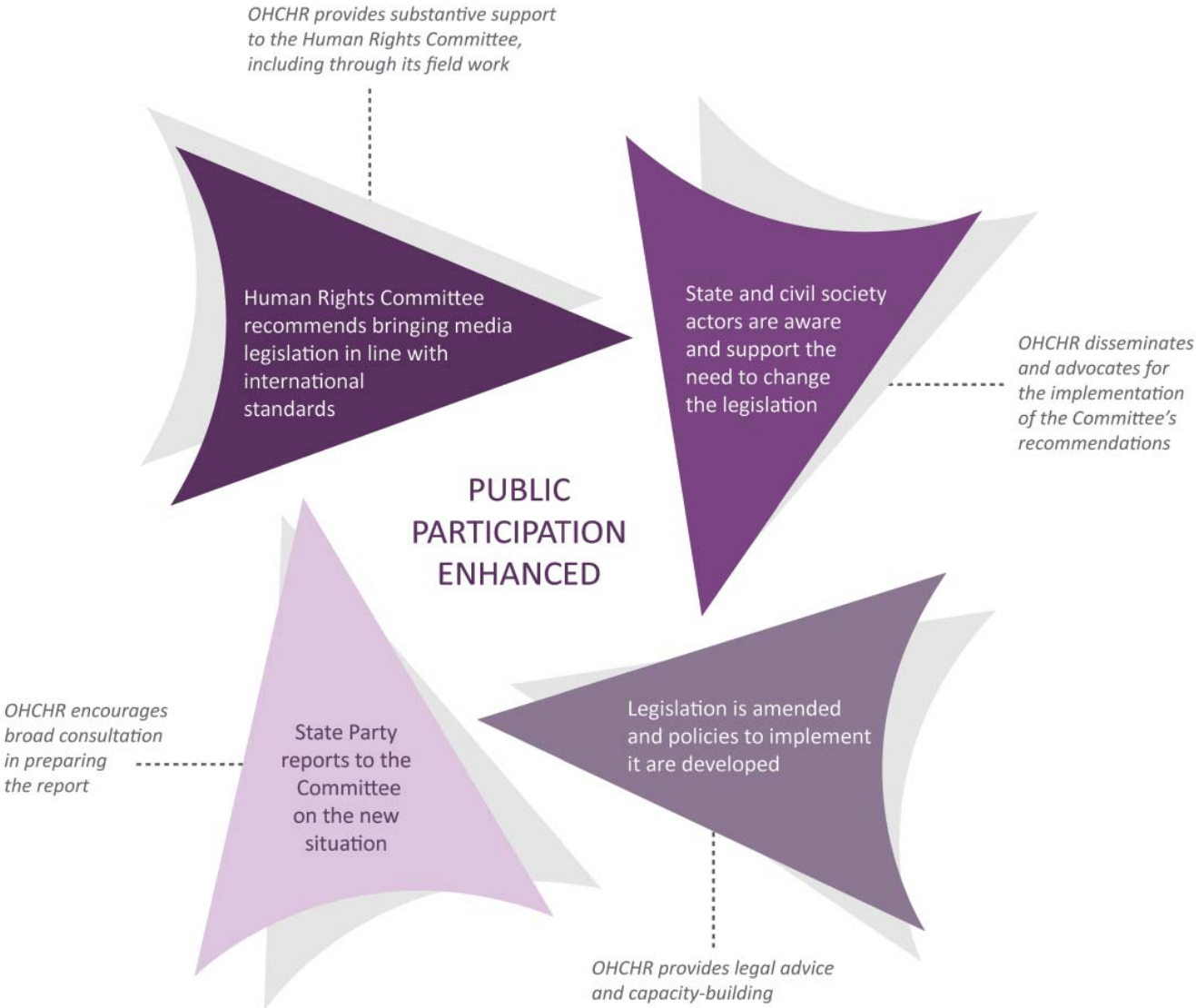
Human rights education is a key element to nurture democratic space and contribute to

the enabling environment through preventive strategies.

Trends to restrict public liberties and curtail the role of civil society actors have been identified in all regions, particularly in the context of electoral processes or in reaction to protests related to austerity measures, the lack of social justice and corruption. Also, in a number of countries, governments continue to use security policies, including counter-terrorism strategies, as a pretext to restrict public freedoms and the role of civil society actors.

Participation and dialogue enhance social cohesion and national ownership, allowing space for peaceful and innovative societies.

Example of a positive cycle to widen the democratic space





A Cambodian villager holds up her hands showing seven fingers, as a sign of the Cambodia National Rescue Party's number, during a ceremony to mark the 65th anniversary of the International Human Rights Day in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 10 December 2013. Human Rights Day is celebrated annually across the world on 10 December. © EPA/MAK REMISSA



Key achievements since 1993

States and the United Nations recognize the pivotal role of civil society in the advancement of human rights. Civil society has been at the forefront of human rights promotion and protection, pinpointing problems and proposing innovative solutions, pushing for new standards, contributing to public policies, giving voice to the powerless, building worldwide awareness about rights and freedoms and helping to build sustainable change on the ground. The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights recognized the important role of non-governmental organizations. Civil society actors played a pivotal role in the establishment of the position of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In recent years, more protection mechanisms have been put in place to protect civil society actors who are at risk because of their human rights activities. A Declaration on human rights defenders was adopted in 1998 and the mandate on the situation of human rights defenders was established in 2000.

There is heightened awareness and a growing demand by people worldwide for greater transparency and accountability from governments and for the right to participate fully in public life. Millions of people have gone into the streets over the past few years, in countries all across the world. They have been demanding their rights to participate fully in the important decisions and policies affecting their daily lives, at the international, national and local levels.

Every citizen shall have the right and opportunity to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Every person shall have the right to vote and be elected and to have access to public services, as well as to free expression, assembly and association. These are among the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which 167 States are Party. And they have been restated in many similar ways in other laws and documents.

There are now guidelines for States which support freedom of expression while defining where speech constitutes a direct incitement to hatred or violence. In 2013, the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence was launched.



In the works

Ongoing efforts to integrate work on widening democratic space in the UN system

Awareness-raising about the risks and challenges faced by civil society among UN system agencies and programmes and available mechanisms (i.e., Secretary-General's Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Resident Coordinators and UNCTs, United Nations human rights mechanisms), including through the dissemination of existing and new information materials on the topic, such as reprisals. Mobilize key actors, including the President of the Human Rights Council and diplomatic missions to follow-up swiftly on cases of reprisals.

Advising on and advocating for interventions by the international community and the UN system to support and protect civil society actors at risk, including whistle-blowers disclosing information on human rights violations.

Strengthening of the Office's convening role to facilitate dialogue between State actors, civil society, the international community and the UN system.



Members and supporters of 'Stop Watching Us', a coalition of more than 100 public advocacy groups, protest against National Security Agency surveillance outside Union Station in Washington DC, USA, 26 October 2013. © EPA/JIM LO SCALZO

The right to privacy in the digital age

In its resolution on the promotion and protection of human rights on the internet, in July 2012, the Human Rights Council affirmed “that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular freedom of expression.” It was hailed as the first-ever UN resolution to affirm that human rights in the digital realm must be protected and promoted to the same extent and with the same commitment as human rights in the physical world.

Mass monitoring of private online and mobile communications sparked an international debate. Since then, dramatic revelations related to the scope of State surveillance regimes in some jurisdictions, including mass surveillance of private communications via online and mobile platforms, have provoked an international debate about the right to privacy versus national security.

At the 24th Human Rights Council meeting in Geneva, the Governments of Austria, Germany, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland followed up on the initial discussion and organized an event to specifically focus on the protection of the right to privacy in the digital age.

Acknowledging that “dramatic technological developments... have increased the capacity of States and commercial actors for surveillance, decryption and mass data collection, which may severely intrude on people’s right to privacy,” the sponsoring States focused the event on the “critical question [of] how to strike an appropriate balance between legitimate national security concerns and individual liberties.”

In her opening remarks, High Commissioner Navi Pillay said that while “modern commu-

nications technology provides a powerful tool for democracy... it has also contributed to a blurring of lines between the public and private sphere.”

“Concerns have been raised recently,” she said, “over the broad scope of security surveillance regimes and the potential for intrusions which have been facilitated by modern technologies.”

Pillay stressed that both “effective national legal frameworks” and “effective enforcement” are critical to ensuring protection against unlawful or arbitrary intrusions on the right to privacy. “Governments are entitled to gather and protect certain sensitive information,” the High Commissioner said, but they must “ensure full compliance with international human rights law. Serious concerns are raised over the potential for national security overreach, without adequate safeguards to protect against abuse.”

Frank La Rue, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, called for a special thematic session of the Human Rights Council on the right to privacy saying it was time for all States to express their views and perspectives on the issue.

A group of 260 civil society organizations from all regions launched a set of principles at the event, the “International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance.” In a statement, the civil society groups said the principles represent an evaluative framework that constitutes “a set of standards that interpret States’ human rights obligations in light of new technologies and surveillance capabilities.”

Violence and insecurity

Whether resulting from armed conflict, criminal activity, civil unrest or ingrained discrimination, situations of conflict, violence and insecurity are invariably preceded by clearly identifiable patterns of human rights abuse, which, if effectively addressed early on, can often be halted. Natural disasters often exacerbate pre-existing human rights concerns, which can also lead to further violence and insecurity, thereby aggravating the impact of natural disasters.

OHCHR works in four types of situations of violence and insecurity: international or internal armed conflicts; humanitarian crises; sexual and gender-based violence; and social, economic and criminal violence, such as violence resulting from the activities of criminal organizations, including human trafficking.

In situations of international or internal armed conflict, as defined by applicable international humanitarian law and standards, entire populations or particular sectors of the population are often victims of serious human rights violations, such as extrajudicial killings, torture and ill-treatment, disappearances, sexual violence and arbitrary detention. International human rights law, whether established by treaty or custom, is applicable at all times in these contexts.

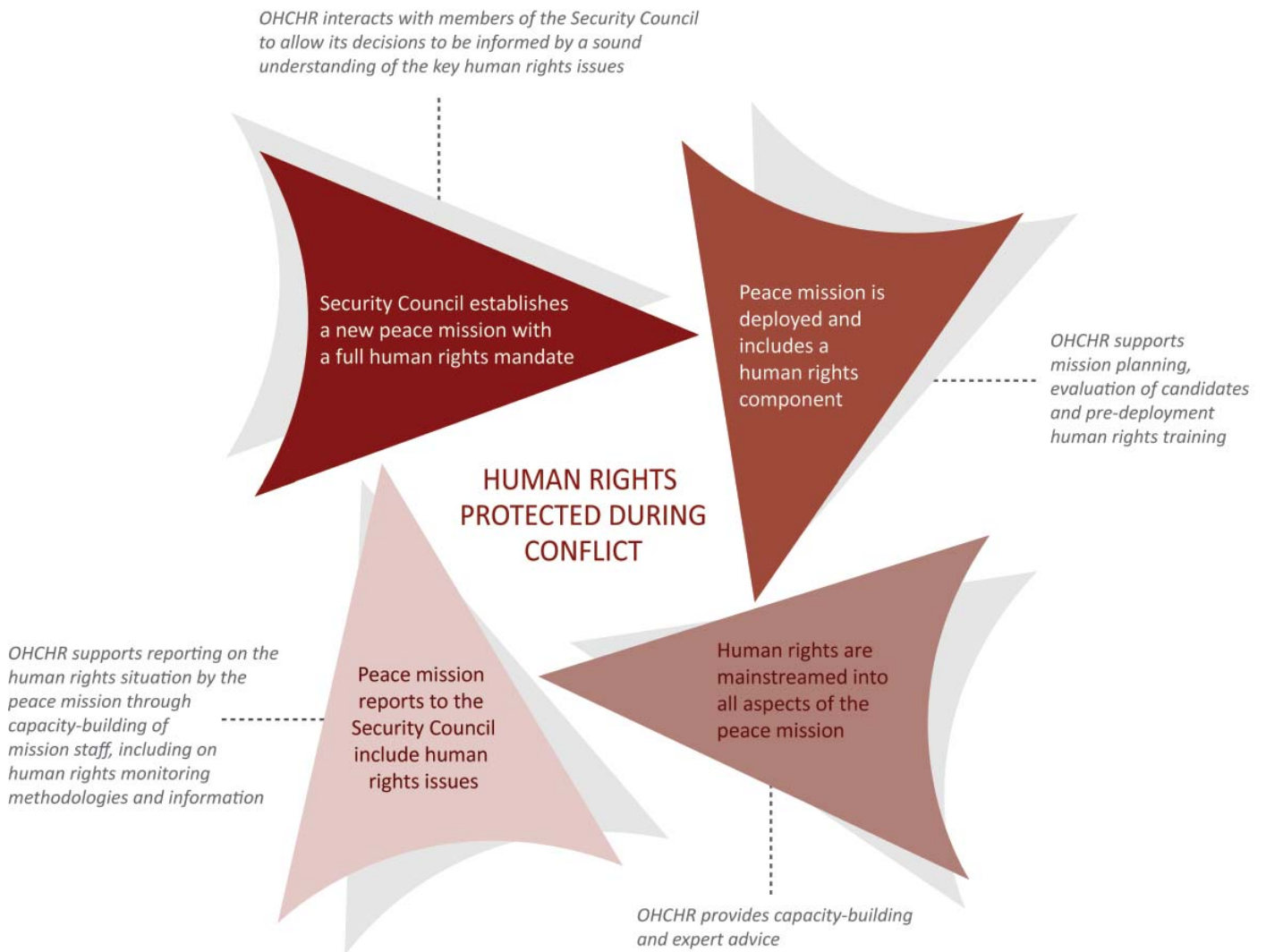
In situations of humanitarian crises, man-made and natural disasters, entire popula-

tions, as well as specific groups, are particularly vulnerable to abuses and violations to their rights. Humanitarian responses to these crises must contemplate a human rights-based approach and ensure the focus of humanitarian action is on all people affected by humanitarian crises, and not only on one sector, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is an egregious human rights violation and has become increasingly visible and acknowledged as such by the international community. While SGBV affects women, men, girls and boys, in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as in other situations of concern such as political strife, women and girls continue to be at particular risk at the hands of both State and non-State actors.

Social, economic and criminal violence, including trafficking, also threaten fundamental rights, such as the rights to life and security. These situations are triggered by a wide variety of social, economic and political factors and human rights violations are often the result of ineffective responses by the State to serious threats to the life, integrity and security of the person and communities posed by criminal groups or other individual interests. They may also be due to responses by the State that prioritize repressive measures that actually lead to further human rights violations.

Example of a positive cycle to ensure early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity





A peacekeeper of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in Bamako. © UN Photo/Marco Dormino



Key achievements since 1993

Human rights have become central to the global conversation regarding peace, security and development.

The integration of human rights in peacekeeping has significantly enhanced United Nations peace missions' preparedness to prevent and respond to human rights violations. United Nations Security Council resolutions, for example, have increasingly given strong human rights mandates to peacekeeping operations.

The ability of United Nations peace operations to protect local populations from large scale incidents of grave human rights violations has increasingly become the yardstick by which missions' performance and success are scrutinized.



In the works

Ongoing efforts to integrate human rights in early warning of responses to violence and insecurity in the UN system

Increase human rights protection in the responsiveness of the international community to potential, emerging or existing crisis situations. Effectively integrate human rights in the mandates, policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions.

Contribute effectively to the implementation of the Secretary-General's Five-Year Action Plan in relation to prevention and the prioritization of early warning and early action on preventing violent conflict by integrating information from across the international system and strengthening the UN's role in protecting people in crises.

Engaging with and providing human rights support and advice to RCs/ Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs), UNCTs and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs); developing and implementing a country-level protection strategy and streamlined coordination mechanisms, in accordance with the Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel Report on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka.

Integrate human rights standards and principles, including the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces, into the UN's security policies and programmes.

Actively engage with the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force (IASSRTF), the GFP and RoLCRG to mainstream human rights into their activities and programmes.



A group of women take shelter from the rain under the roof of a newly built police station during its inauguration by Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Flavia Pansieri, in Mambassa, Ituri, DRC, on 24 August 2013. © MONUSCO/Sylvain Liechti

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Access to justice and reparations for victims of sexual violence

Sarah is one of the survivors of an attack by armed groups in Shabunda, a remote territory in the South Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), who says the trauma caused her to drop out of school and stop working. Sarah, like many victims of sexual violence, was abandoned by her husband after the attack.

Sexual violence against women in the context of the armed conflict has plagued the DRC since the 1990s.

According to a UN report, between December 2011 and November 2012, 764 people were victims of sexual violence: 242 were reported in the Orientale Province, 278 in North Kivu and 244 in South Kivu.

The atrocities are of an unimaginable brutality, UN reports indicate. The former lives of victims have been largely destroyed due to the trauma and stigma they often face in families and communities. Deprived of social support networks, these women often struggle for their mere physical survival and that of their children.

When asked about the remedies and reparations they would need, survivors of sexual violence in the DRC called for access to medical care and education for themselves and their children, among others, in order to restore their dignity and give them a sense of justice.

In response, the UN Joint Human Rights Office set up a project to encourage comprehensive reparation programmes by

the Government. It provided five grants to local NGOs, to provide survivors with psychosocial therapy, medical insurance, the payment of school fees and training and supplies for small businesses. In addition, it supported the construction of transit houses, which provide lodging, food and advisory services for the victims who are awaiting trials in Bukavu and Shabunda.

Five years after the attack, 26-year old Sarah now sells clothing in Bukavu and is able to provide for herself and her family. "When I received my economic reintegration kit, my life changed," says Sarah who is restarting her studies at the university. "I feel alive and I am no longer depressed, curled up in my bed! I have life projects that I never had before."

After receiving assistance from the project, the life of Mary, another survivor of sexual violence, also changed. She said that after the attack she was struggling to feed her children. Now after receiving training and a new sewing machine she earns a living by sewing clothes. "I feel well off, comfortable and in control of my life," says Mary, who recently opened a sewing workshop.

All survivors interviewed, including Sarah and Mary, stressed that being part of the project has helped them regain control over their lives and rebuild their self-esteem.

Names have been changed to protect the victims.

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

* 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

*** Human Rights Adviser deployed through the UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism.

In 2014, Human Rights Adviser deployment through the UNDG-HRM is agreed for UNCTs in Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia, and for UNDG regional teams in Bangkok and Panama



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
- 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 2013

Funding and budget

After a thorough review of the Office's financial situation, the extrabudgetary plan for 2014 has been fixed at US\$149.9 million for new and ongoing programmes. Voluntary contributions for 2013 reached US\$121.2 million, an increase of US\$10 million compared with 2011 and 2012. The annual cost plan will be revised at the 2014 mid-year review in July to take into account funding received and projected for the year.

OHCHR accepts contributions from Member States, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, companies, foundations and private individuals. Approximately 60 per cent of OHCHR's work is funded through voluntary contributions from donors. The remaining 40 per cent is provided by the United Nations regular budget.

Human rights is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. Yet human rights still only receives a tiny percentage of the resources provided to the other two pillars. Overall, just 3% of the total UN regular budget is allocated to human rights. For the 2014-2015 biennium, US\$173.5 million was allocated to OHCHR, compared with US\$174.2 million for the 2012-2013 biennium. This amount is not enough to implement human rights mandates established by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. Mandated work should ideally be financed entirely by the regular budget, however as this is not the case, the Office uses a substantial portion of extrabudgetary funds to supplement these activities.

During the 2012-2013 biennium, OHCHR support for the human rights treaty bodies

had to rely on voluntary contributions for 34% of its funding. The situation was worse with regard to the Human Rights Council special procedures mechanisms, for which merely 60% of their support was covered by the regular budget. Even the secretariat supporting the Human Rights Council had to draw on extrabudgetary resources to pay for 15% of its requirements.

The Office must have the commensurate resources to implement new resolutions and should not be expected to keep implementing more mandates with the same or shrinking resources.

Following the 2005 World Summit, the Office saw an increase in voluntary extrabudgetary contributions. This increase was not immediately matched by capacity within OHCHR to utilize the rapidly growing level of income. A surplus of resources thus accumulated just as the financial crisis began to develop and voluntary contributions declined (despite a continued increase in requests for engagement from OHCHR).

At that time, OHCHR decided that activities should continue at essentially the same level during what was foreseen as a "dip" in income, using the surplus to carry the Office through approximately five years of reduced extrabudgetary income. This plan was implemented for 2010 and 2011 – when other developments in the world brought even more demands on the Office to assist Member States.

Through an internal reassessment of the financial situation and the ever-increasing demands on the Office, it became clear that the growth in cost plans would have to be

Regular and extrabudgetary requirements combined for 2014

<i>In US dollars</i>	Regular budget¹	Extrabudgetary requirements	Total (planning figures)
Operating Resources			
Headquarters			
Executive Direction and Management	9,081,700	15,245,954	24,327,654
Polycymaking Organs	9,163,900	-	9,163,900
Programme of Work			
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	12,423,800	13,695,308	26,119,108
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies	10,049,600	5,231,744	15,281,344
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	13,666,800	12,515,213	26,182,013
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures ²	19,759,400	11,271,352	31,030,752
Total Programme of Work	55,899,600	42,713,617	98,613,217
Support to the Programmes	5,729,700	8,860,967	14,590,667
Subtotal Headquarters	79,874,900	66,820,538	146,695,438
Field Presences			
Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities ³	1,881,800	-	1,881,800
Africa	2,021,700	21,997,807	24,019,507
Asia and the Pacific	2,238,200	5,777,881	8,016,081
Americas	1,716,900	23,950,105	25,667,005
Europe and Central Asia	1,864,500	6,034,301	7,898,801
Middle East and North Africa	1,125,600	15,553,482	16,679,082
Subtotal Field Presences	10,848,700	73,313,576	84,162,276
Total HQ + Field Presences	90,723,600	140,134,114	230,857,714
Humanitarian Trust Funds			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	8,241,835	8,241,835
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	438,894	438,894
Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	514,530	514,530
Total Trust Funds	-	9,195,259	9,195,259
Other requirements not reported above		521,660	521,660
GRAND TOTAL	90,723,600	149,851,033	240,574,633

1 - Programme budget allotment excluding excluding Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus (US\$648,500 in 2014).

2 - Includes Human Rights Council activities and the Trust Funds for the Universal Periodic Review.

3 - Regular programme of technical cooperation.

United Nations regular budget

The UN regular budget is funded from assessed dues paid by all Member States in accordance with a scale adopted by the General Assembly. The amount of each Member State's contribution is determined by a number of factors, including their respective share of the world economy. Every two years, the Secretary-General submits a proposed biennial budget for the entire Organization to the General Assembly for its review and approval.

The decision regarding the allocation of resources within the proposed programme budget rests with the UN Controller who acts on the advice of the Programme Planning and Budget Division. The proposed budget is then subject to the approval of Member States in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, based on recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). For the 2014-2015 biennium, the General Assembly requested a US\$100 million reduction in the overall Secretariat budget, that was distributed across all of the programmes, including human rights.

contained, and the gap between contributions and expenditures would have to be systematically reduced. The extrabudgetary cost plans for 2013 were thus trimmed by 12% from the adjusted 2012 level, to US\$135 million, while at the same time investing in enhanced external outreach, performance management and fundraising.

This investment has shown some positive results, with income for 2013 reaching US\$121.2 million after three years at approximately US\$110 million. Efforts to solicit an increase in funding will continue, both under the regular budget and from voluntary contributions, to enable the Office to meet the demands of the international community for support.

While using the same parameters as in 2013, with a target of US\$135 million as a starting point also for this year, a number of factors have led to a higher planning figure. The Office successfully fundraised for several new activities, including for operations in

the Central African Republic and expanded work in Central Asia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Myanmar, with earmarked funds from a variety of donors. Similarly, thematic work undertaken at headquarters also received funding for specific activities under the Office's strategic priorities, including widening democratic space, increasing the visibility of the treaty body system through webcasting, and the Office's change process. Some of this work has already begun, though most of these activities are planned for 2014. This has provided the Office with a stronger base for the year, allowing for a higher planning target.

This increase in cost plan notwithstanding, the Office continues to make concerted efforts at reducing costs wherever possible. It is expected that the Functional Review will identify a number of efficiency measures by the end of 2014 which can be implemented next year. Meanwhile, the Office has begun cost-saving measures for 2014, such as a



Deputy High Commissioner, Flavia Pansieri, at a press conference in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 23 August 2013, with, from left to right: MONUSCO Force Commander Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, Special Representative of the Secretary-General Martin Kobler and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Rule of Law Abdallah Wafy. © MONUSCO/Sylvain Liechti

general 5% cut in travel across the Office, following the lead of the General Assembly in its approval of the 2014-2015 regular budget; the relocation of several positions from headquarters to the field, including for website language assistants and financial monitoring system development; the redeployment of staff position(s) to expand work on knowledge management systems, rather than establishing more posts; and the reduction of extrabudgetary General Temporary Assistance (GTA) funds that would provide for temporary staff support.

Earmarking

More than half of voluntary contributions were provided free of earmarking in 2013 (54%). The Office strongly encourages unearmarked funding as this provides greater flexibility when planning activities and responding to evolving needs and situations. A high level of unearmarked funding also underlines OHCHR's independence and ensures that programmes are developed and implemented in line with priorities

established by the High Commissioner, in accordance with her mandate. While unearmarked funding is preferred, it is recognized that a certain amount of earmarking is unavoidable. Member States, for instance, often follow specific budget lines, such as development or humanitarian assistance, and funding must be allocated accordingly. Similarly, private sector entities may have specific areas of interest in which they would like to cooperate with the Office.

Earmarking may be restricted to a particular activity or programme or more loosely directed, for example, to OHCHR's work in the field. Earmarked funding is, however, directed towards activities or programmes which form part of the Office's planning, i.e., that are included in the OHCHR Management Plan.

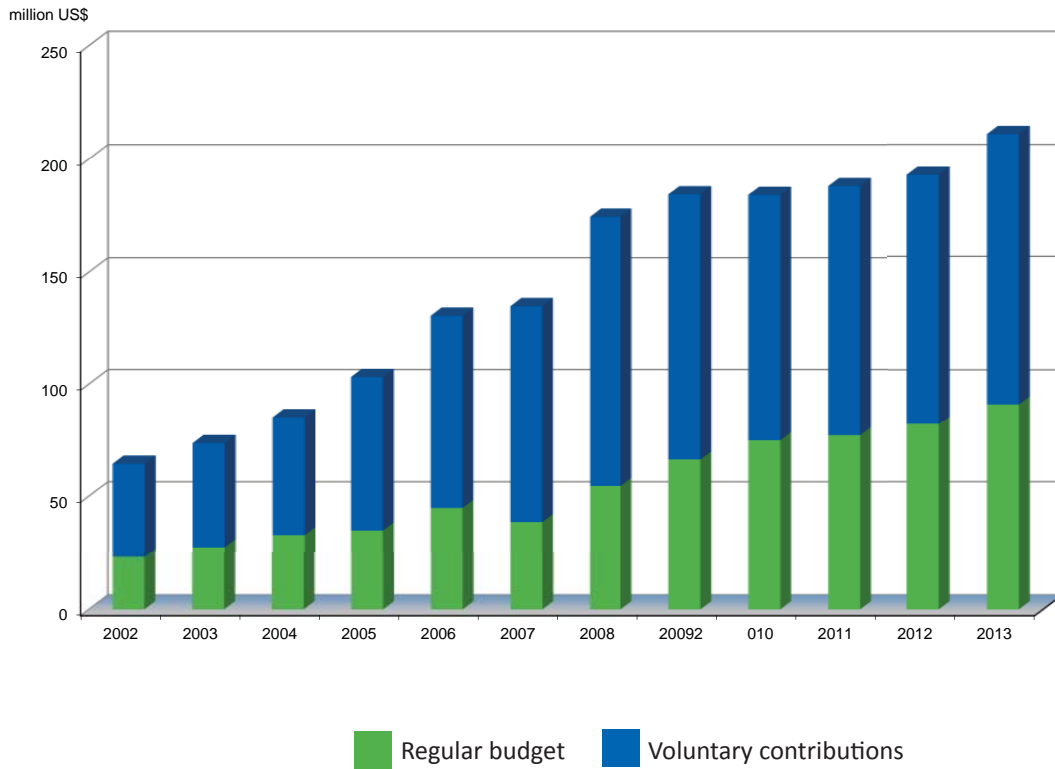
Voluntary contributions in 2013

1. Sweden*	18,421,751	41. Slovenia	68,966
2. United States of America	13,260,122	42. Italy	67,843
3. European Commission*	13,216,992	43. Hungary	63,857
4. Norway*	12,708,150	44. South Africa	51,483
5. Netherlands	10,331,405	45. China	50,000
6. Germany	6,839,229	46. Estonia	49,544
7. UNDP**	5,798,454	47. Thailand	40,000
8. Denmark	5,455,648	48. Monaco	32,972
9. United Kingdom	4,779,840	49. Uruguay	30,000
10. Finland*	3,178,958	50. Greece	27,137
11. France	2,943,438	51. Chile	25,000
12. Switzerland*	2,911,174	- Israel	25,000
13. Ireland	2,618,581	53. Czech republic	19,555
14. New Zealand	2,535,497	54. Latvia	13,587
15. Australia	2,236,025	55. Cyprus	13,561
16. Canada*	2,014,099	56. Andorra	12,984
17. Russian Federation	2,000,000	57. San Marino	12,771
18. United Arab Emirates	1,589,982	58. Slovakia	10,941
19. Morocco	1,002,000	59. Costa Rica	10,257
20. Saudi Arabia*	1,000,000	60. Kuwait	10,000
21. Belgium*	936,521	- Singapore	10,000
22. Spain	896,552	62. Kazakhstan	9,975
23. Korea, Rep. of	522,124	63. Bulgaria	8,000
24. Austria	436,517	64. Peru	6,820
25. Algeria	300,000	65. Egypt	5,000
26. Mexico	258,267	- Guyana	5,000
27. Bahrain	250,000	- Sri Lanka	5,000
28. Education Above All*	225,244	68. Pakistan	4,446
29. OIF*	211,666	69. Iceland	3,800
30. WHO	194,000	70. Holy See	3,500
31. CERF	185,433	71. Montenegro	3,000
32. Luxembourg	167,742	72. Armenia	2,500
33. Poland	161,468	73. Mozambique	2,151
34. Turkey	156,000	74. Guatemala	1,952
35. Argentina	150,000	75. Cuba	1,930
36. India	149,946	76. Cambodia	1,580
37. Liechtenstein	143,330	77. Afghanistan	1,000
38. Portugal	100,000	- Nicaragua	1,000
39. Ford Foundation	99,500		
40. Romania	88,315		
Individual donors / Miscellaneous			31,458
		Total	121,217,538

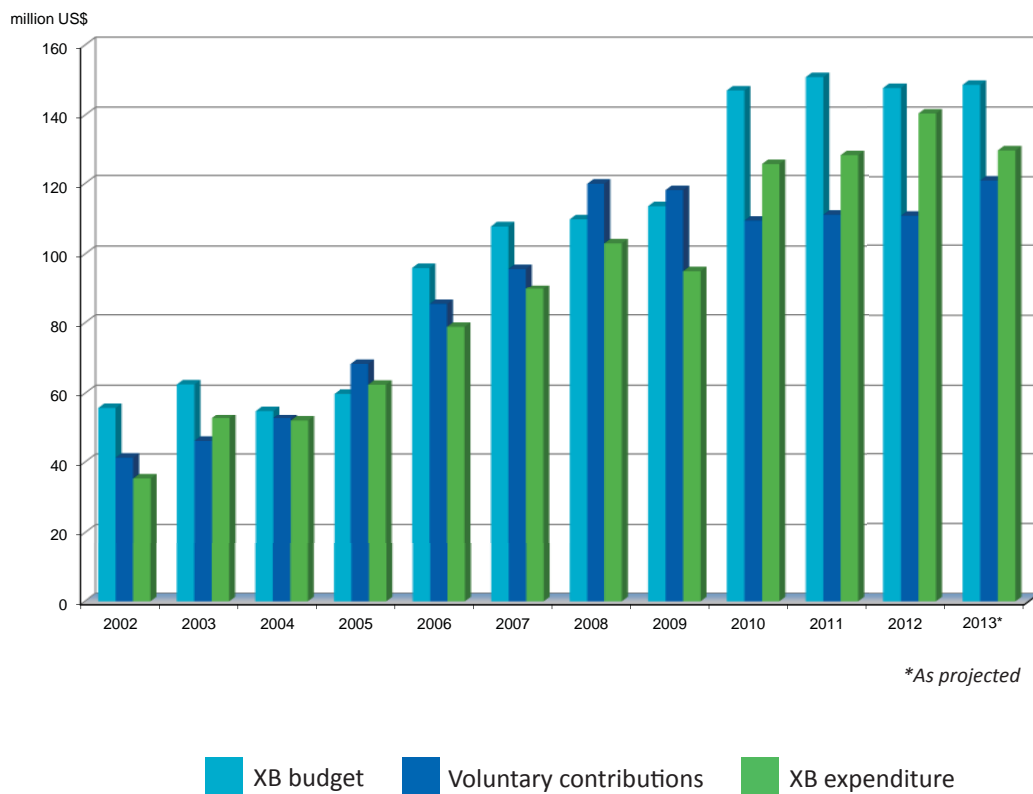
Please note that the figures presented in this table are provisional only and some may be subject to minor adjustment once records are finalized in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

* Includes 2013 portion of multi-year pledges. ** UN-managed pooled and trust funds funding.

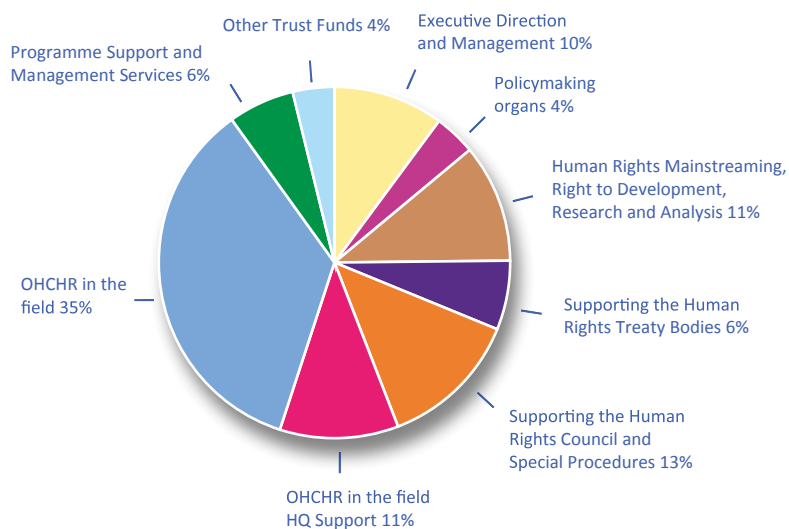
Funding overview 2002-2013



OHCHR XB Budget/Contributions/Expenditure 2002-2013*



Combined regular and extrabudgetary requirements by main activity in 2014



Key figures

US\$ 149.9 million - budget for 2014

US\$ 121.2 million - voluntary contributions in 2013

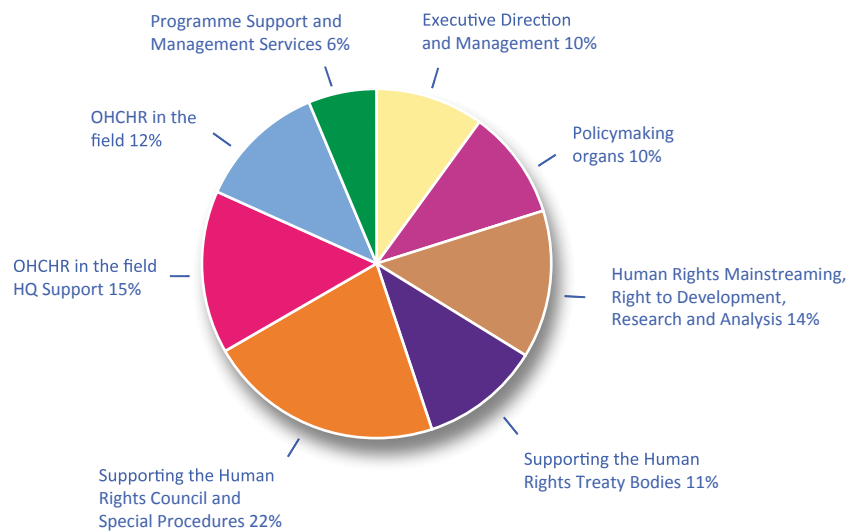
In 1997, 190 staff members in 9 field presences

In 2013, 1085 staff members in 59 countries

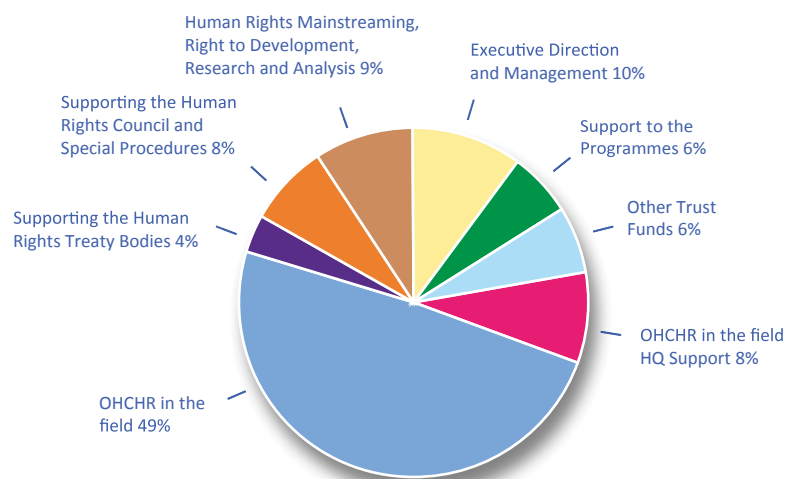
38 to 58 - growth in special procedures mandates over the last 4 years

139 to 172 - growth in the number of experts on treaty bodies over the last 4 years

Regular budget (allotments) by main activity in 2014



Extrabudgetary requirements by main activity in 2014



Extrabudgetary requirements for 2014

(planning figures)

In US\$

Headquarters

Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	
Executive Office of the High Commissioner	822,287
New York Office	1,618,993
Project for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	303,710
Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity	476,268
Meetings and Documents Unit	891,841
Safety and Security Section	1,997,051
External Outreach Service	542,725
Civil Society Section	554,073
Communications Sections	3,893,593
Donor and External Relations Section	2,548,115
Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,597,298
Subtotal EDM	15,245,954

Programme of Work

Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	
Coordination and Management	1,157,992
Anti-discrimination	1,589,595
Indigenous Populations and Minorities	1,307,219
Women's Human Rights and Gender	2,213,568
Women's and Children's Health and Rights	264,050
Rule of Law and Democracy	1,817,042
MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	676,534
Economic and Social Issues	719,839
Business and Human Rights	93,086
Right to Development	47,234
Methodology, Education and Training	2,649,242
Indicators	340,066
Migration	300,781
Disabilities	309,750
UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	209,310
Subtotal subprogramme 1	13,695,308
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	
Human Rights Treaties	4,233,152
Treaty Bodies Webcasting arrangements	546,357
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	452,235
Subtotal subprogramme 2	5,231,744
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Operations	
Coordination and Management	1,189,680
Africa	3,182,901
Americas, Europe and Central Asia ⁵	2,312,312
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa	3,058,990
National Institutions	1,404,402
Rapid Response and Peace Missions	1,366,928
Subtotal subprogramme 3	12,515,213

⁵ - Including the budgets for the HRAs in Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	
Coordination and Management	326,684
Human Rights Council Branch	1,128,660
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	272,435
Special Procedures Branch	7,834,041
Universal Periodic Review Branch	449,646
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	869,764
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	390,122
Subtotal subprogramme 4	11,271,352
Total Programme of Work	42,713,617
Support to the Programmes	
Programme Support and Mangement Services (PSMS)	6,340,768
Information Technologies Section	2,520,199
Subtotal PSMS	8,860,967
Subtotal Headquarters	66,820,538

Field Presences

Africa	
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	486,779
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	1,095,813
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	1,180,556
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Project on Disability	158,392
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	312,996
Guinea - Country Office	2,694,399
Guinea - Joint Project on Transitional Justice and Reconciliation	69,156
Guinea - Joint Project for the Monitoring of the Electoral Process	187,250
Togo - Country Office	1,593,875
Togo - Project to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	10,358
Uganda - Country Office	4,159,663
Burundi - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	658,390
Central African Republic - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	40,652
Central African Republic - Joint project on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Capacity	906,933
Central African Republic - EU project on the Human Rights Situation	196,515
Côte d'Ivoire - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	167,771
DRC - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	687,791
DRC - Profiling Project	1,832,605
DRC - Joint Protection Teams Project	559,096
Mali - Gender Violence project	117,000
Guinea-Bissau - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	70,659
Liberia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	69,563
Somalia - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	452,358
South Sudan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	468,894
Sudan, Darfur - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	196,632
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	403,213
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	848,779
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	397,204
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	311,322
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	428,654
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	452,029
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	291,600
Zambia - Human Rights Adviser	234,390
Tanzania - Human Rights Adviser	256,520
Subtotal Africa	21,997,807

Field presences continued

In US\$

Americas	
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	195,101
South America, Chile - Regional Office	580,501
Bolivia - Country Office	1,738,744
Bolivia - Joint Project on Indigenous Support	159,379
Colombia - Country Office	10,556,498
Colombia - Support of emerging issues	634,372
Guatemala - Country Office	3,697,027
Guatemala - Joint "Maya" programme for Indigenous Peoples	968,233
Mexico - Country Office	2,549,790
Haiti - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	528,062
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	562,148
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	221,826
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	756,272
Jamaica - Human Rights Adviser	270,550
Dominican Republic - Human Rights Adviser	268,946
Panama - Regional Human Rights Adviser	262,656
Subtotal Americas	23,950,105
Asia and the Pacific	
South-East Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	995,936
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	885,203
Myanmar - Human Rights Institution-Building	90,101
Cambodia - Country Office	1,123,094
Afghanistan - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	310,389
Maldives - Human Rights Adviser	253,841
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	574,539
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	489,254
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	516,699
Bangladesh - Human Rights Adviser	264,406
Thailand - Regional Human Rights Adviser	274,419
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	5,777,881
Europe and Central Asia	
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	511,623
Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan	599,576
Central Asia, Tajikistan	493,744
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	542,278
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office	902,142
Republic of Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	548,246
Moldova - Project to promote the rights of persons with disabilities	23,104
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	1,320,407
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	853,852
Ukraine - Human Rights Adviser	239,329
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	6,034,301

Field presences continued

In US\$

Middle East and North Africa	
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	1,480,812
North Africa - Regional Office	1,638,358
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	1,394,180
Mauritania - Country Office	1,291,359
State of Palestine - Country Office ⁶	3,826,990
State of Palestine - Protection Cluster ⁶	203,909
Tunisia - Country Office	2,172,861
Tunisia - Project on Disability	112,416
Yemen - Country Office	2,163,351
Syria - Human Rights Support	931,421
Iraq - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	146,900
Libya - Human Rights Component in Peace Mission	190,925
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	15,553,482
Subtotal Field Presences	73,313,576
Total HQ + Field Presences	140,134,114
Humanitarian Trust Funds	
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,241,835
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	438,894
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	514,530
Total Trust Funds	9,195,259
Other requirements not reported above	
Human Rights Case Database Project	261,337
HRC and UPR Webcasting	260,323
Total Other requirements not reported above	521,660
GRAND TOTAL EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	149,851,033

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

Global Requirements by Budget Component	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary requirements
Personnel and related costs	70,009,500	84,329,127
Consultants	726,000	6,002,258
Travel	14,594,500	9,929,309
Contractual services	870,300	4,422,397
General operating expenses	1,524,100	6,400,489
Supplies and materials	563,300	2,023,154
Seminars, grants and contributions	2,435,900	19,966,223
Subtotal	90,723,600	133,072,957
Programme support costs	-	16,778,076
GRAND TOTAL	90,723,600	149,851,033

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		7,793,000	39,417,341
Consultants		20,800	3,803,684
Travel		186,100	4,034,734
Contractual services		103,500	2,360,297
General operating expenses		713,300	6,054,220
Supplies and materials		123,800	1,915,873
Seminars, grants and contributions		1,908,200	7,701,976
Subtotal		10,848,700	65,288,125
Programme support costs		-	8,025,451
GRAND TOTAL FIELD		10,848,700	73,313,576
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation			
Personnel and related costs		541,900	-
Consultants		20,800	-
Travel		54,700	-
Contractual services		23,500	-
General operating expenses		23,900	-
Supplies and materials		-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		1,217,000	-
Subtotal		1,881,800	-
Programme support costs		-	-
GRAND TOTAL		1,881,800	-
Requirements for Africa			
Personnel and related costs		1,658,100	13,126,951
Consultants		-	229,349
Travel		34,600	644,083
Contractual services		15,000	350,982
General operating expenses		146,100	1,788,049
Supplies and materials		34,600	732,599
Seminars, grants and contributions		133,300	2,721,615
Subtotal		2,021,700	19,593,628
Programme support costs		-	2,404,179
GRAND TOTAL AFRICA		2,021,700	21,997,807

	<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Requirements for Americas			
Personnel and related costs		1,397,900	12,906,598
Consultants		-	2,544,695
Travel		29,700	1,123,396
Contractual services		3,500	827,492
General operating expenses		205,300	1,742,064
Supplies and materials		15,200	480,177
Seminars, grants and contributions		65,300	1,698,195
Subtotal		1,716,900	21,322,617
Programme support costs		-	2,627,488
GRAND TOTAL AMERICAS		1,716,900	23,950,105
Requirements for Asia and the Pacific			
Personnel and related costs		1,936,200	3,026,047
Consultants		-	252,464
Travel		32,000	464,176
Contractual services		5,400	296,853
General operating expenses		178,200	346,400
Supplies and materials		42,600	126,210
Seminars, grants and contributions		43,800	650,906
Subtotal		2,238,200	5,163,056
Programme support costs		-	614,825
GRAND TOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		2,238,200	5,777,881
Requirements for Europe and Central Asia			
Personnel and related costs		1,573,900	2,515,724
Consultants		-	261,598
Travel		20,600	308,675
Contractual services		9,800	206,405
General operating expenses		153,800	794,467
Supplies and materials		17,400	130,515
Seminars, grants and contributions		89,000	1,170,957
Subtotal		1,864,500	5,388,341
Programme support costs		-	645,960
GRAND TOTAL EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA		1,864,500	6,034,301
Requirements for Middle East and North Africa			
Personnel and related costs		685,000	7,842,021
Consultants		-	515,578
Travel		14,500	1,494,404
Contractual services		46,300	678,565
General operating expenses		6,000	1,383,240
Supplies and materials		14,000	446,372
Seminars, grants and contributions		359,800	1,460,303
Subtotal		1,125,600	13,820,483
Programme support costs		-	1,732,999
GRAND TOTAL MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		1,125,600	15,553,482

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		62,216,500	44,608,915
Consultants		705,200	2,153,589
Travel		14,408,400	5,274,763
Contractual services		766,800	1,932,820
General operating expenses		810,800	335,269
Supplies and materials		439,500	107,281
Seminars, grants and contributions		527,700	4,773,152
Subtotal		79,874,900	59,185,789
Programme support costs		-	7,634,749
GRAND TOTAL HEADQUARTERS		79,874,900	66,820,538
Requirements for Policymaking Organs			
Personnel and related costs		1,260,300	-
Consultants		-	-
Travel		7,780,700	-
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		105,100	-
Supplies and materials		17,800	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	-
Subtotal		9,163,900	-
Programme support costs		-	-
GRAND TOTAL		9,163,900	-
Executive Direction and Management			
Personnel and related costs		8,508,100	10,924,681
Consultants		63,500	569,080
Travel		337,200	869,801
Contractual services		69,000	533,468
General operating expenses		85,900	273,874
Supplies and materials		18,000	19,446
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	316,717
Subtotal		9,081,700	13,507,067
Programme support costs		-	1,738,887
GRAND TOTAL EDM		9,081,700	15,245,954

<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis		
Personnel and related costs	10,213,700	8,771,470
Consultants	208,200	507,912
Travel	1,476,700	1,585,058
Contractual services	305,900	646,209
General operating expenses	17,000	3,051
Supplies and materials	56,000	678
Seminars, grants and contributions	146,300	615,748
Subtotal	12,423,800	12,130,126
Programme support costs	-	1,565,182
GRAND TOTAL RRDD	12,423,800	13,695,308
Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies		
Personnel and related costs	9,933,700	2,840,357
Consultants	23,300	50,092
Travel	92,600	91,827
Contractual services	-	424,413
General operating expenses	-	9,464
Supplies and materials	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	1,240,822
Subtotal	10,049,600	4,656,975
Programme support costs	-	574,769
GRAND TOTAL HRTD	10,049,600	5,231,744
Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation		
Personnel and related costs	12,356,600	8,559,104
Consultants	28,200	135,426
Travel	1,148,800	1,308,532
Contractual services	-	61,246
General operating expenses	133,200	16,046
Supplies and materials	-	15,820
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	979,236
Subtotal	13,666,800	11,075,410
Programme support costs	-	1,439,803
GRAND TOTAL FOTCD	13,666,800	12,515,213
Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
Personnel and related costs	15,447,200	7,294,459
Consultants	382,000	873,270
Travel	3,532,900	1,374,189
Contractual services	-	124,046
General operating expenses	266,100	31,478
Supplies and materials	-	12,577
Seminars, grants and contributions	131,200	264,629
Subtotal	19,759,400	9,974,648
Programme support costs	-	1,296,704
GRAND TOTAL HRCSPD	19,759,400	11,271,352

Including trust funds for the Universal Periodic Review and Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work.

	<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Support to the Programmes			
Personnel and related costs		4,496,900	6,218,844
Consultants		-	17,809
Travel		39,500	45,356
Contractual services		391,900	143,438
General operating expenses		203,500	1,356
Supplies and materials		347,700	58,760
Seminars, grants and contributions		250,200	1,356,000
Subtotal		5,729,700	7,841,563
Programme support costs		-	1,019,404
GRAND TOTAL PSMS		5,729,700	8,860,967
Trust Fund for Participation in the UPR			
Personnel and related costs		-	11,984
Consultants		-	-
Travel		-	321,256
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		-	-
Supplies and materials		-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	12,000
Subtotal		-	345,240
Programme support costs		-	44,882
GRAND TOTAL		-	390,122
Trust Fund for Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the UPR			
Personnel and related costs		-	134,049
Consultants		-	317,443
Travel		-	76,884
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		-	-
Supplies and materials		-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	241,327
Subtotal		-	769,703
Programme support costs		-	100,061
GRAND TOTAL		-	869,764
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the HRC			
Personnel and related costs		-	-
Consultants		-	-
Travel		-	231,091
Contractual services		-	-
General operating expenses		-	-
Supplies and materials		-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions		-	10,002
Subtotal		-	241,093
Programme support costs		-	31,342
GRAND TOTAL		-	272,435

<i>In US\$</i>	Regular budget allocation	Extrabudgetary requirements
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture		
Personnel and related costs	-	-
Consultants	-	-
Travel	-	161,500
Contractual services	-	40,000
General operating expenses	-	4,000
Supplies and materials	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	7,088,159
Subtotal	-	7,293,659
Programme support costs	-	948,176
GRAND TOTAL	-	8,241,835
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples		
Personnel and related costs	-	-
Consultants	-	-
Travel	-	384,402
Contractual services	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	4,000
Subtotal	-	388,402
Programme support costs	-	50,492
GRAND TOTAL	-	438,894
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery		
Personnel and related costs	-	-
Consultants	-	-
Travel	-	49,400
Contractual services	-	-
General operating expenses	-	7,000
Supplies and materials	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	398,936
Subtotal	-	455,336
Programme support costs	-	59,194
GRAND TOTAL	-	514,530
Other requirements - HRC/UPR Webcasting and Human Rights Case Database project		
Personnel and related costs	-	302,871
Consultants	-	44,985
Travel	-	24,510
Contractual services	-	89,280
General operating expenses	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	-
Subtotal	-	461,646
Programme support costs	-	60,014
GRAND TOTAL	-	521,660

Trust Funds

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities are channelled and managed through nine trust funds. This chapter describes each of these funds as well as 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 which OHCHR works with. 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 70 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** 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

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 also 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.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

This Fund, 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.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

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

UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

This Fund, 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, including chattel slavery, debt bondage, serfdom, forced labour, trafficking in persons, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, forced marriage, sale of wives, widow inheritance and other forms of exploitation.

Other Funds

OHCHR Contingency Fund

A Contingency Fund of US\$1 million was established to enable OHCHR 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 31.12.2013, the Fund had a balance of US\$704,405.

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

The objective of the Fund is to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the Subcommittee on the 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.

Multi-Donor Trust Funds

(not administered by OHCHR)

Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) 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 (CRPD). The MDTF brings together six UN agencies, namely OHCHR, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and WHO. The Fund, which is administered by UNDP, was officially launched on 8 December 2011.

The MDTF on disability allows for the effective implementation of joint and individual programmes at the country level. The thematic priorities for the Fund include promoting ratification, reforming and/or developing legislation, policy, strategies and plans of action; improving the delivery of programmes and services (mainstreamed and specialized); raising awareness and enhancing dialogue and coordination between States, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, social partners and United Nations Country Teams; and improving data and research on disability.

The undg Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund

This Fund, set up in 2011, provides support to the work of UN agencies and UNCTs in mainstreaming human rights and strengthening coherent and coordinated responses to national needs. In particular, this Fund is used to support the placement of human rights advisers in UNCTs.

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.

Assisting Syrian victims of torture

As the Syrian crisis unfolded towards the end of 2011, the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) - Jordan started receiving highly traumatized Syrians seeking assistance and care at their premises in Amman. Between 2011 and August 2012, Syrian refugees comprised 10 per cent of CVT's caseload. To deal with this increasing emergency, CVT-Jordan appealed to the UNVFVT and at the beginning of 2013, the Fund awarded CVT-Jordan a grant of US\$150,000 to assist Syrian victims.

The Center for Victims of Torture is an international nonprofit organization dedicated to healing survivors of torture and violent conflict. It has been a grantee of the Fund since 2008, providing health care, psychological and social counselling to Iraqi refugees who are victims of torture.

In the course of the year, CVT provided treatment to 350 Syrian victims of torture, including women and children, and by November 2013, had initiated a one-year assistance programme to extend support to an additional 300 victims. With the funds from the grant, the organization also opened a new rehabilitation centre in Zarqa (north of Amman), closer to Syrian refugee communities' settlements.

A poignant testimony was delivered by the Director of CVT-Jordan during a meeting in Geneva in October 2013, noting that war and torture-related trauma often affect more than one member in a family, bringing the entire family into a dysfunctional state: "A Syrian family came to CVT in July 2013 to seek support for their young son who was not interacting anymore. While he was in class, his school had been bombed. Upon fleeing from the school, he saw a dog eating his best friend's body. He had not said a word since. CVT started family counselling sessions. A few months later he started



Survivors who receive care from CVT Jordan show meaningful reductions in depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, somatic and behavioral symptoms and an increase in the number of supportive relationships. © The photo is courtesy of the Center for Victims of Torture (photo by Agnes Montanari).

playing and laughing again. Relieved at this progress, his father requested a private session with CVT. He explained that while his son's school was bombed, he was himself detained and tortured. He had not been able to talk about it due to the guilt of not having been able to protect his son. He has since received treatment himself."

For 2014, the UN Fund for Victims of Torture has secured US\$100,000 for the continuous support of this pivotal project. With this amount, CVT plans to provide counselling to 300 Syrian victims of torture with a view to restoring their dignity and confidence. However, the needs remain extraordinary. With a waiting list of some 600 victims, CVT-Jordan has stopped actively reaching out to victims since resources are not sufficient to respond to the plight of all victims. The Fund is hence seeking additional resources to be able to meet CVT's needs.

How to contribute - information for donors

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

Member States

In 2013, 71 out of 193 UN Member States provided a voluntary contribution to OHCHR. The donations ranged from US\$1,000 to US\$18 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.

It is the expressed hope of the High Commissioner to count as many Member States as possible among our donors to demonstrate the true breadth and support of the international community for the UN's human rights work. The High Commissioner therefore emphasizes that contributions of a symbolic nature are also important and are received with gratitude.

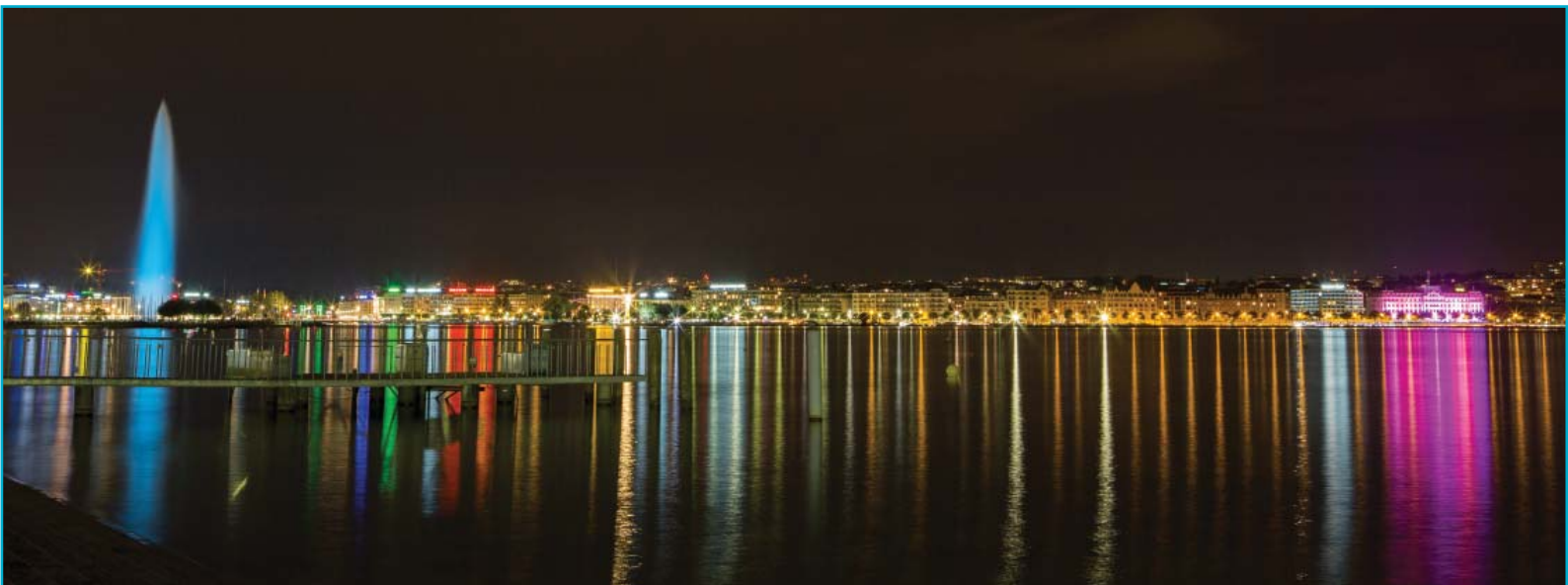
Corporate donors

OHCHR has been engaging with the corporate sector on partnerships since early 2012, following an internal policy decision which paved the way for this type of cooperation. 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. Below are some examples of cooperation we have in mind (by no means limited):

- IT solutions that can help us in our human rights investigations;
- Awareness campaigns on specific human rights issues;
- Joint projects with industries on specific human rights issues, such as the right to water and sanitation, the right to housing, the rights of the child, cultural rights, climate change, discrimination, the right to food, education, etc.; and
- Legal assistance for capacity-building activities to empower rights-holders.

Foundations

Foundations have been a source of valuable, albeit somewhat irregular, support to the Office. This support has included funding of up to US\$4 million to combat racism, promote women's rights and the right to education. OHCHR highly values its relationship with Foundations which provide complementary funding to human rights organizations in the field.



OHCHR headquarters lit up in pink as part of the 20th anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the High Commissioner's mandate. © OHCHR

Individuals

An online donation facility was introduced on the OHCHR website in 2013 to better enable 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
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- US\$200 can help a victim of torture obtain psychosocial and medical care.
- US\$500 can support the work of human rights monitors during elections in a developing democracy.
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Abbreviations

- AU - African Union
- CAP - Consolidated Appeal Process
- CAT - Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- CCA - Common Country Assessments
- CED - Committee on Enforced Disappearances
- CEDAW - Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- CERD - Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- CESCR - Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- COI - Commission of Inquiry
- COI - Convention on the Rights of the Child
- CRPD - Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- CSO - Civil Society Organization
- DDPA - Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- DPKO - Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- ESCR - Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- GFP - Global Focal Point
- HCT - Humanitarian Country Team
- HRA - Human Rights Adviser
- HRBA - Human Rights-Based Approach
- HRC - Human Rights Council
- HR Committee - Human Rights Committee
- ICCPED - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- ICCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- ICERD - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- ICESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- ICRMW - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

- IDP - Internally Displaced Persons
- LDCs - Least Developed Countries
- LGBT - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
- MDGs - Millennium Development Goals
- NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
- NHRI - National Human Rights Institution
- NPM - National Preventive Mechanism
- OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OP-CAT - Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- OP-CRC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- OP-ICCPR - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- OP-ICESCR - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- RC/HC - Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
- RoLCRG - Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group
- SGBV - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
- SIDS - Small Island Developing States
- SPT - Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
- SR - Special Rapporteur
- UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- UNAMI - United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
- UNCT - United Nations Country Team
- UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
- UNDG - United Nations Development Group
- UNDG-HRM - UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism
- UNOG - United Nations Office at Geneva
- UNVFVT - United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
- UPR - Universal Periodic Review

Credits

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

Printed by ITC ILO in Turin, Italy, February 2014

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United Nations Human Rights Appeal 2014
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