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Equality for Everyone

United Nations
Human Rights Appeal 2016





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OHCHR's work on the Sustainable Development Goals at a glance

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7
Norms and standard setting	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Legal frameworks and support	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Capacity-building and training	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Coordination	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Research and analysis	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Policy formulation	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Outreach, advocacy and communication	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indicators, data collection and disaggregation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Operations in the field	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Foreword

The human toll exacted by conflict today - in lives lost, people displaced and societies destroyed - is almost unfathomable. Hundreds of thousands have been killed in this decade alone and more than 60 million have been forcibly displaced from their homes and livelihoods - a greater number of people than at any other time since the Second World War. The toxic ripple effects erode regional and international peace and security, the global economy, the health and cohesion of our societies, and assault the dignity of those who flee death at further peril too of their lives or who remain to live now in destruction's rubble. In this 50th anniversary year of the International Bill of Human Rights, the costs of failing to invest in human rights are evident and staggering.

This bleak landscape is a clarion call for the cause of human rights. 2015 put into stark contrast the security costs of failing human rights, and yet threw into high profile the development potential of human rights succeeding. Security has as its DNA, a triple helix of peace, development and human rights. These dimensions are inextricably interlinked – we can have none of them without all of them.

Agenda 2030's sustainable development ambition envisages "a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination". Grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties and undertaking that no one be left behind, this universal commitment emphasises the responsibilities of all states to respect, protect and promote human rights.

Building respect for human rights can be a difficult, lengthy, even politically fraught process. But by bringing states, communities, and peoples together behind this universal commitment, we can address the root causes of the crises that so grip our world today - we can dismantle the breeding grounds for hate and intolerance, of injustice and corruption, of discrimination and marginalization. By taking action earlier - when warning signs blare, when signals siren the prospect of violence - and by integrating human rights into development - we can set a firm foundation for inclusive growth.

Here is where OHCHR can help. Through our field presences, we can help prevent abuses and contribute to defusing situations that could lead to conflict. Our monitoring and analysis feeds human rights sensitive deci-

sion-making and development programming. We provide capacity-building and legal advice to thousands, supporting the development and judicious enactment of laws and policies the world round. We help improve conditions for workers and find solutions in sensitive situations such as those between Indigenous populations and corporations in land settlement cases. We spotlight discriminatory practices and help elaborate the norms and benchmarks by which to evaluate human rights progress. Our work helps to release thousands from arbitrary detention. We investigate human rights violations in peace time and in humanitarian crises, setting the basis by which impunity is challenged. Through this Office, thousands of victims of torture and slavery receive medical and legal assistance. And our advocacy, outreach and capacity-building, means thousands in all regions of the world are empowered to claim their rights.

This Office is your asset - the product of investments over more than 20 years. A unique authoritative resource to governments, victims and survivors, human rights defenders and to the broader global community, our global reach, technical expertise and trusted partnerships are needed more than ever. And, we are ready - ready to step up - in partnership - to achieve even greater impact for human rights worldwide.

Investing in human rights now can prevent costly conflicts later. Addressing human rights violations today can prevent massive scale violations tomorrow. Together – if supported by our partners – we can get prevention right, strengthen early warning and tackle the root causes of violence. We can protect and expand civil society spaces, meet the growing threats of xenophobia and violent extremism; and protect the rights of people on the move.

These are our top priorities for this year – and each is crucial for delivering on the promise of Agenda 2030. In past years, we have limited our Appeal to projected income. However, this year, I am pleased to put forth a "needs-based budget" that sets out what is required in a single year to meet the requests for assistance that we receive from across the world – estimated at US\$217.3 million.

On behalf of all the people we work through, with and for, I extend sincere thanks to our donors without whose support we simply can not deliver for rights.

We look forward to working with all of you in the year ahead and hope to rely on your strongest support.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
High Commissioner for Human Rights





The High Commissioner meets with families of victims of enforced disappearance, Mexico, October 2015. © OHCHR

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OHCHR's Work in 2015 - Facts and Figures

Events that OHCHR either brought about directly or to which it made a meaningful contribution

Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Madagascar and Suriname abolished the death penalty

National human rights action plans were adopted in 13 countries

In Kenya, human rights indicators were adopted for use by the Government and, in Ukraine, over 500 indicators were included in the draft national human rights action plan

900 monitoring missions were undertaken in Colombia, 300 in Sudan, 853 in South Sudan, 1,248 in Mali and 400 in Yemen

OHCHR facilitated the rehabilitation of 47,000 victims of torture in 81 countries and 10,000 victims of slavery in 36 countries

3,192 human rights violations by State agents were documented against 6,892 civilian victims in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

OHCHR deployed more than 80 staff to respond to various field based crises and mandates such as commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and humanitarian response



OHCHR contributed to the release of 3,105 people, including 50 in Cambodia, more than 1,500 in Burundi and 22 in Ukraine

In Guinea, 90% of minors found in detention centres were released following OHCHR's intervention

In Uganda, OHCHR raised 113 human rights complaints with the law enforcement authorities - 95 of these were positively addressed by relevant law enforcement agencies

671 police officers were trained in Cambodia, 254 in Afghanistan, 1,010 in Mali and 959 in Somalia

3,405 visits to prisons and places of detention, of which 376 were in South Sudan, 1 in Moldova, 52 in Haiti, 10 in Mexico, 1 in Maldives, 2 in Nauru and 15 in the State of Palestine*

840 judges were trained in Myanmar, 366 in Bolivia, 200 in Rwanda and 800 in Tunisia

629 trials monitored around the world

In 4 court cases in Kyrgyzstan, lawyers trained by OHCHR used international human rights law to argue cases in lower courts

The Constitutional Court in Guatemala declared 4 government decrees unconstitutional. The decrees would have set a minimum wage for the light manufacturing industry in four municipalities at almost 50% less than the national rate

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

8,746 CSO representatives were trained by OHCHR around the world

NHRIs became operational in DRC, Guinea and Fiji

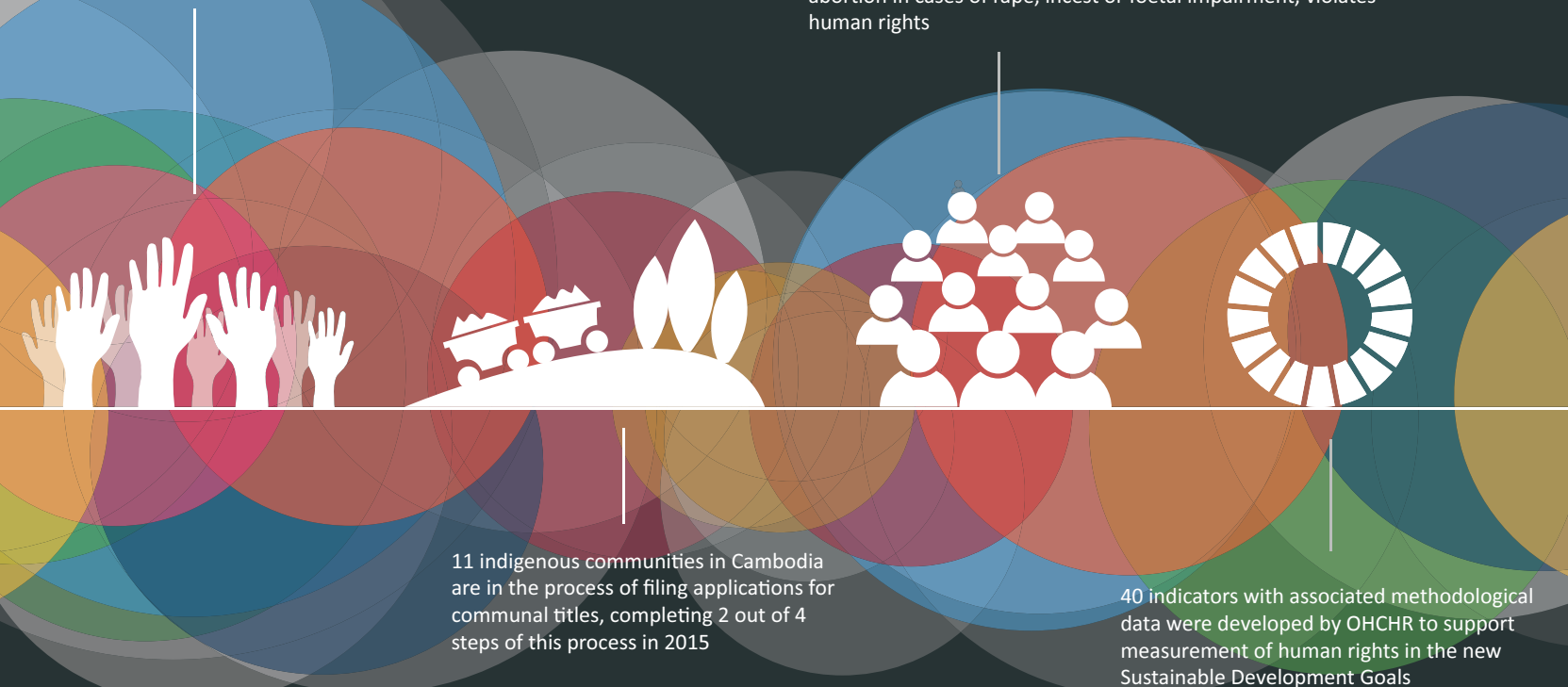
OHCHR disseminated over 10,000 copies of the publication "The Civil Society Space and the United Nations Human Rights System" and continued to support translation and printing of OHCHR materials into local languages, including Armenian, Azeri, Creole, Dari, Pashtu, Dhivehi, Macedonian, Moldovan, Portuguese, Romani, Romanian, Sinhala, Serbian, Tamil, and Tetun

6 additional countries issued standing invitations to the special procedures in 2015

Following intervention by the special procedures, Italy reduced detention of migrants and asylum seekers coming into Europe from 18 months to 3 months

Following advocacy by the special procedures, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted explicit references to internal displacement and IDPs

Subsequent to special procedures' intervention, the Belfast High Court ruled that legislation in Northern Ireland, excluding abortion in cases of rape, incest or foetal impairment, violates human rights



11 indigenous communities in Cambodia are in the process of filing applications for communal titles, completing 2 out of 4 steps of this process in 2015

Indigenous people and the Government in Panama engaged in dialogue on the construction of a hydroelectric dam following interventions by OHCHR and other UN colleagues

A company in Cameroon complied with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in relocating indigenous people to new lands, building houses for them, as well as health centres and schools with free medical care and education

9 companies in Colombia adopted human rights standards into their business operations

40 indicators with associated methodological data were developed by OHCHR to support measurement of human rights in the new Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015 alone, human rights were incorporated into 27 UNDAFs in places where OHCHR is present on the ground

Funding

In 2015, a total of US\$125.8 million was raised in extrabudgetary contributions, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent compared to the previous year (US\$123.7 million). While this was a welcome increase, part of this funding was earmarked for new and/or additional activities, such as those related to gender, Human Rights up Front and new field presences in Burundi, Honduras and Ukraine rather than for the ongoing programme of work of the Office as outlined in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.

The proportion of unearmarked funding decreased to 37 per cent (down from 47 per cent in 2014 and 54 per cent in 2013) of total income received. Earmarked contributions increased by US\$13.7 million (from US\$65 million in 2014 to US\$78.7 million in 2015). This increase in earmarking can be attributed to ongoing efforts to attract more local funding for field activities and contributions from non-traditional budget lines from which donors can only provide earmarked funds. Moreover, previously unearmarked contributions of some donors are now entirely earmarked which limits the Office's capacity to allocate resources to where they are most urgently required.

Since 2010, the Office has spent more than what it has received in voluntary contributions. This excess was covered from a reserve built up over previous years. Recognizing that this would not be sustainable, the Office went through a budget reduction exercise in 2014 aimed at limiting extrabudgetary planning for 2015 to a projected income of US\$120 million.

At the same time, some new, focused projects were highlighted as those that could only be undertaken if additional resources were received. As the required earmarked contributions were received, the projects were added to the revised planning totals for the year. Despite a record amount of voluntary contributions received in 2015 (US\$125.8 million), the Office still spent more (US\$128.2 million) than it received.

Regular budget

The Office continues to rely on extrabudgetary resources in order to adequately address many mandated activities. This was most recently recognized in the treaty body strengthening process which culminated in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 68/268. Under the resolution, the resources of the Office were greatly increased to ensure continued support for the treaty bodies. Nevertheless, the increases were offset by reductions in other parts of the Secretariat made possible by revised/restricted working methods of the treaty bodies.

Human rights is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. The Human Rights up Front programme clearly underscores the centrality of human rights to the work of the entire UN Secretariat. And yet, the regular budget only allocates to human rights a tiny percentage of the resources that are extended to the other two pillars. With approximately half of all regular budget resources directed to these three pillars, human rights receives less than 7 per cent of those resources. In overall terms, human rights receives just 3.5 per cent of the total UN regular budget.

Total requirements
for 2016:

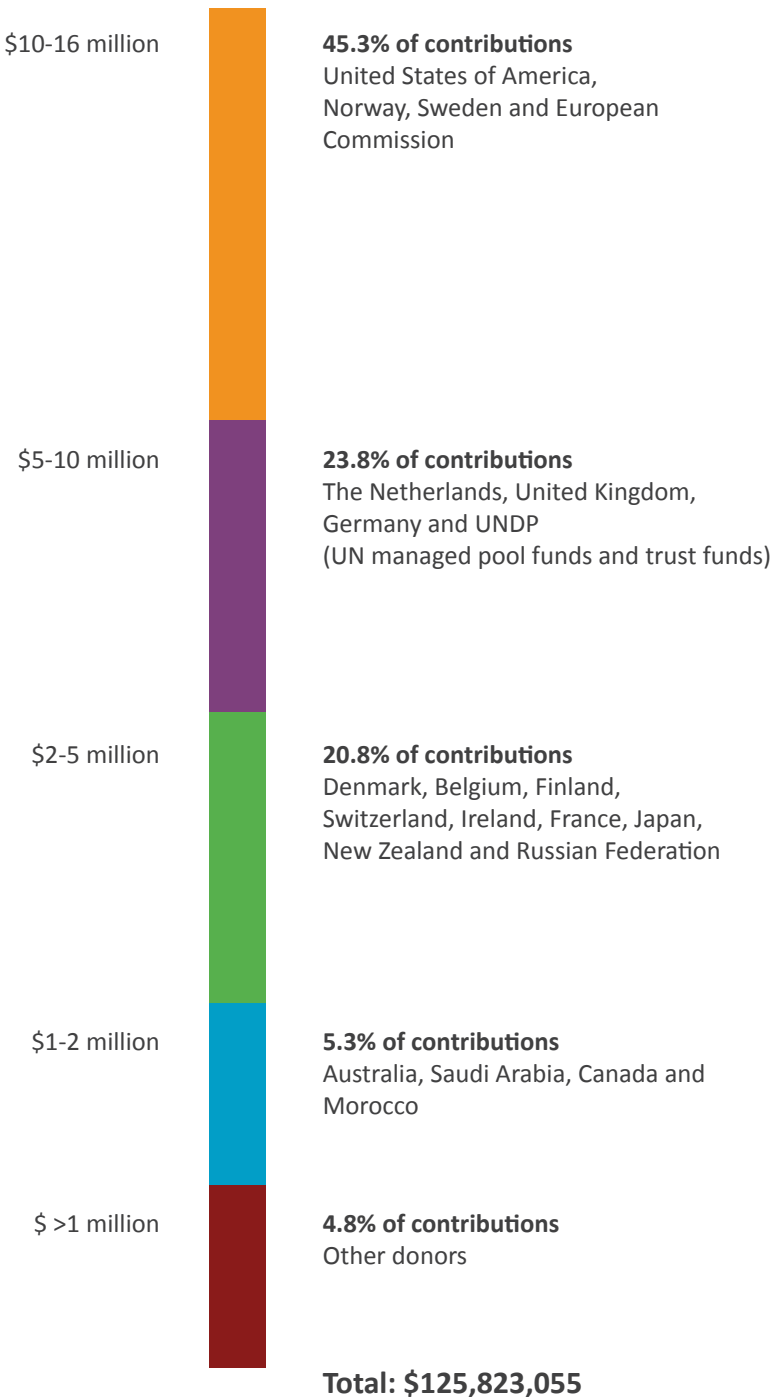
\$217.3 million

Total received so far
this year:

\$38.4* million

* As at 18 March 2016

Breakdown of contributions in 2015



Each funding bracket includes donors whose individual contribution fell within that bracket

Despite the fact that a letter was sent to the Secretary-General in July 2014 by a cross-regional group of 55 Member States (similar to a letter sent in 2013), requesting that the 2016-2017 budget outline strengthen regular budget funding for human rights activities, the final approved 2016-2017 regular budget is a step backwards from the “zero growth” seen in previous years and includes a number of reductions resulting from General Assembly budgetary decisions. Thus, while the official human rights mandates continue to grow in number and in scope, regular budget reductions have been applied to OHCHR across nearly all budget lines.

The initial budget appropriation for OHCHR in 2014-2015 was US\$167.1 million which grew to US\$207.1 million by the end of the biennium, taking into account the first year of treaty body strengthening implementation and the substantial non-recurring costs for commissions of inquiry. While those one-time allocations do not carry forward, and notwithstanding the reductions imposed by the General Assembly, the human rights section will still see a net increase in the starting point for the 2016-2017 biennium, reflecting the full implementation of the treaty body strengthening resolution and resources approved for new mandates adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2014 and 2015. The approved regular budget appropriation for OHCHR is thus US\$190.5 million for 2016-2017.

Funding overview 2015

76 donor agreements signed
12 multi-year agreements

\$5.6 million received from Multi-Partner Trust Funds

\$125.8 million in total contributions

63% earmarked
37% unearmarked

\$1 million received in humanitarian response funding

24
out of 29 States from the Western and Other Group

71 donors
62 Member States

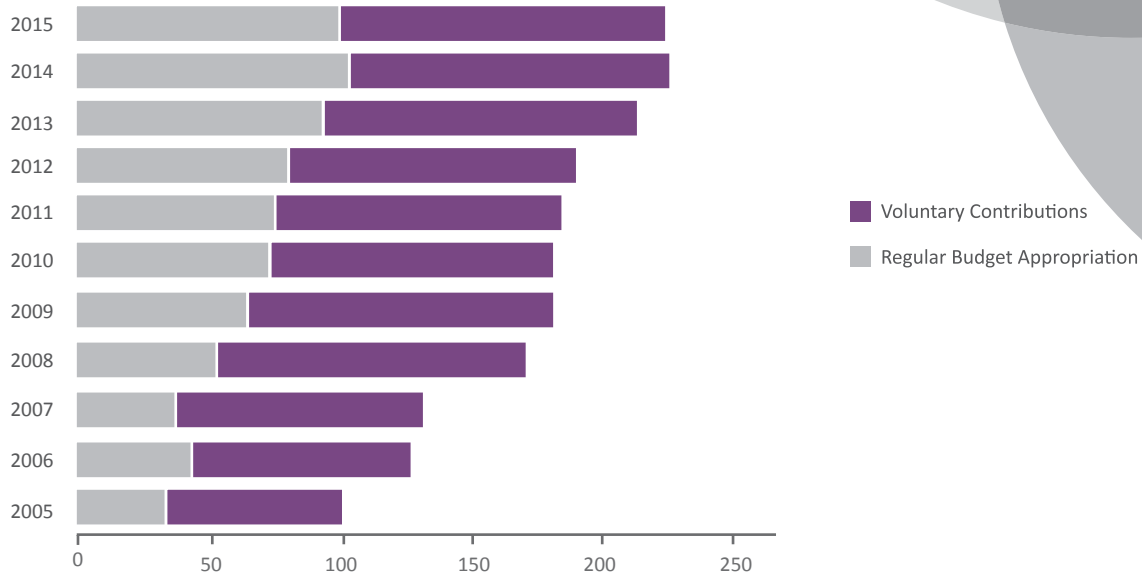
9
out of 23 States from the Eastern European Group

7
out of 33 States from the Latin American Group

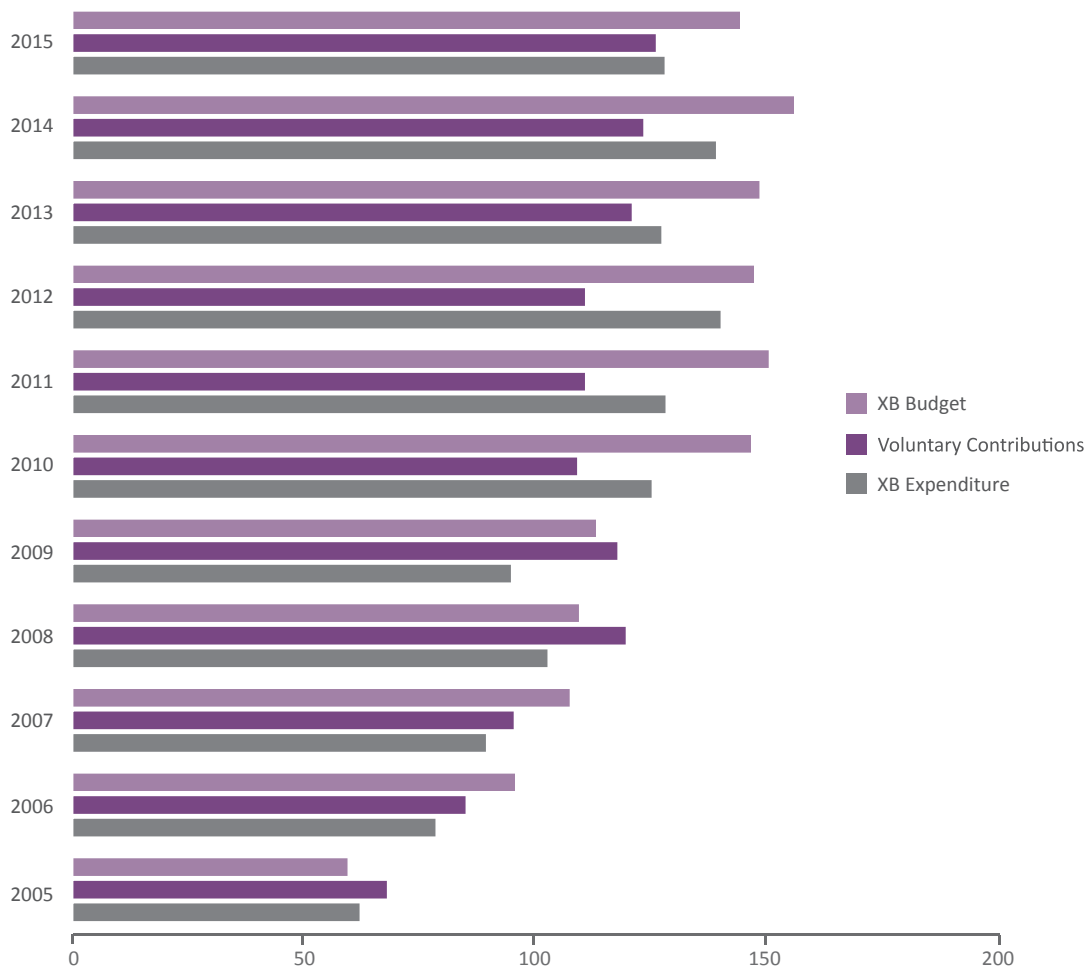
3
out of 54 States in the African Group

19
out of 54 States from the Asian Group

OHCHR Funding Overview 2005-2015

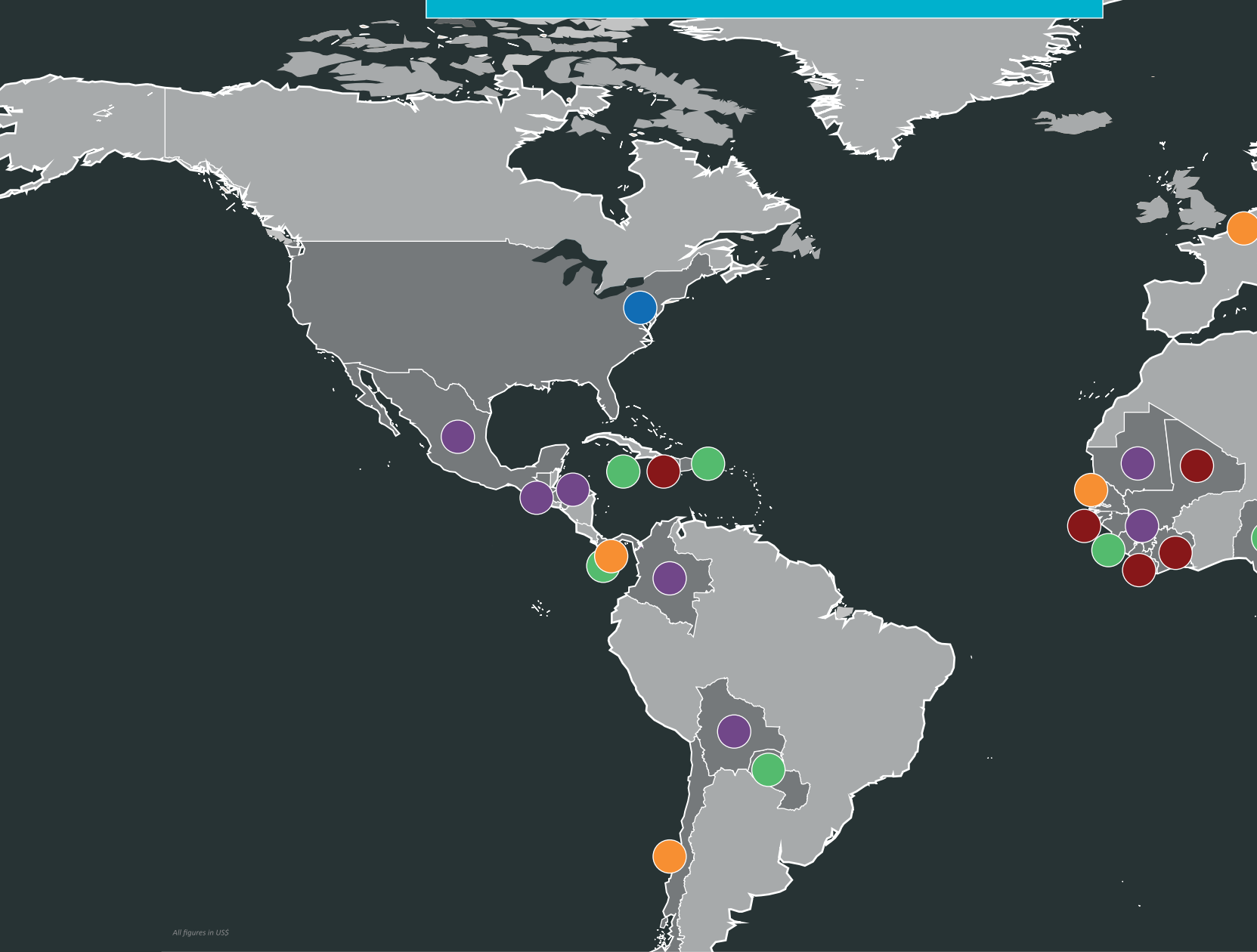


OHCHR XB Budget/Contributions/Expenditure 2015-2015



OHCHR around the world

Total needs



All figures in US\$



Headquarter Offices

Geneva, Switzerland \$113,618,900
New York Office, USA \$3,900,000



Regional Offices/Centres

Central America, Panama \$386,100
South America, Chile \$842,600
Europe, Brussels \$806,100
Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan \$1,160,900
West Africa, Senegal \$705,600
Southern Africa, South Africa \$1,276,400
East Africa, Ethiopia \$1,304,700
Central Africa, Cameroon, \$601,600
Middle East and North Africa, Lebanon \$1,912,300
South-West Asia & the Arab Region, Qatar \$423,800
South-East Asia, Thailand \$2,740,000
The Pacific, Fiji \$1,257,100

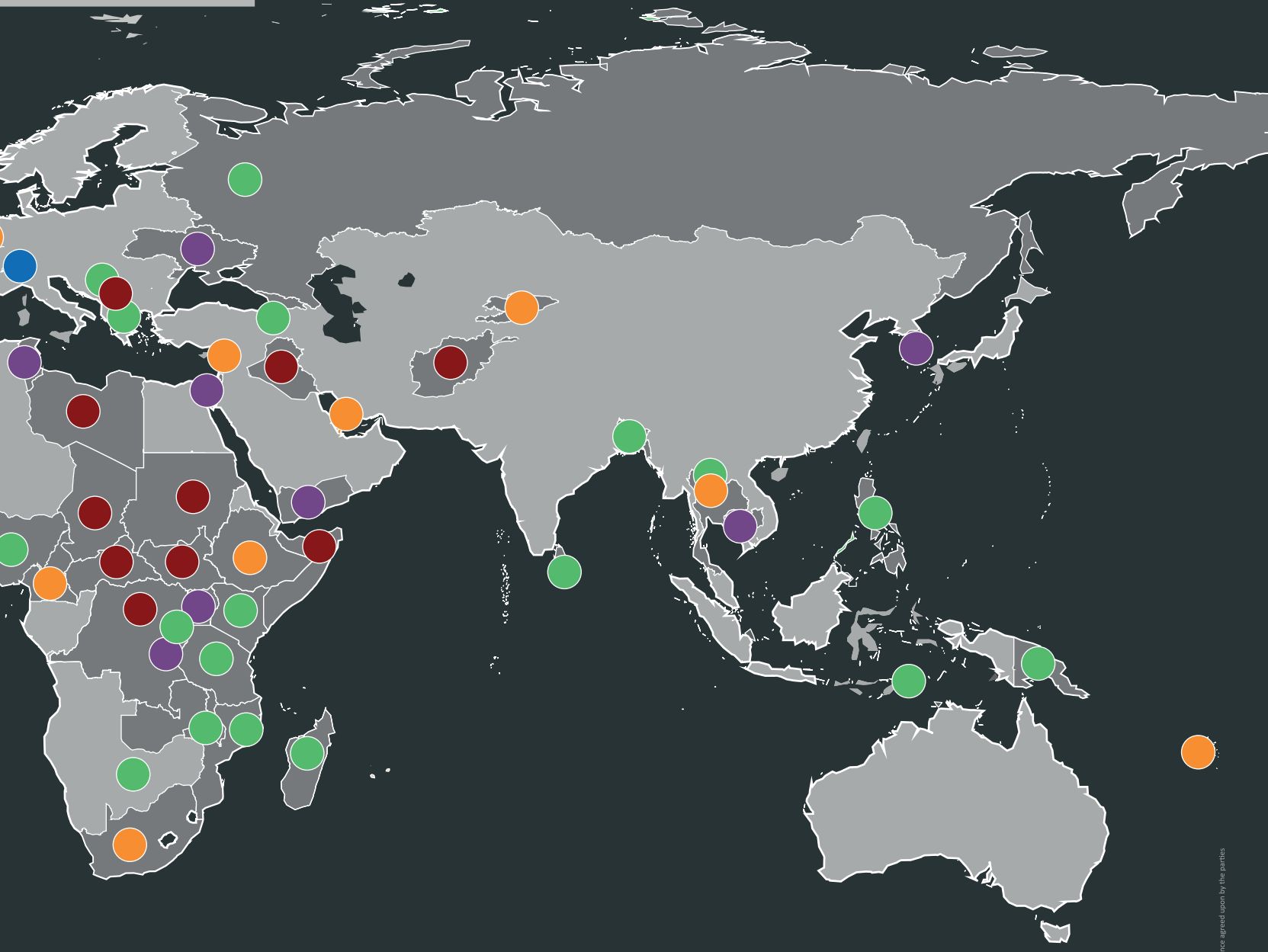


Country/Stand-alone Offices/Missions

Mexico \$2,429,800	Guinea \$3,892,300
Guatemala \$3,938,900	Burundi \$1,957,000
Honduras \$1,531,200	Tunisia \$3,017,100
Colombia \$11,522,400	Mauritania \$873,900
Bolivia \$1,830,000	State of Palestine ¹
Cambodia \$1,956,800	Yemen \$5,441,700
Republic of Korea \$499,400	Ukraine \$6,320,500
Uganda \$3,122,700	

¹ Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly

US\$217.3 million



Human Rights Advisers

Paraguay \$572,500	Timor-Leste* \$210,000
Latin America, Panama* \$169,500	Asia-Pacific, Bangkok* \$208,000
Dominican Republic* \$266,500	Kenya \$883,100
Jamaica* \$271,100	Madagascar \$523,300
Russian Federation \$1,341,200	Chad \$600,000
Southern Caucasus \$997,700	Rwanda \$420,100
Serbia \$477,800	Tanzania* \$256,100
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia \$77,500	Malawi* \$254,600
Sri Lanka \$335,600	Sierra Leone* \$263,600
Papua New Guinea \$667,300	Nigeria* \$312,000
Bangladesh* \$260,900	Mozambique* \$380,800
Philippines* \$277,300	Botswana* \$354,400
	Niger \$96,000

*HRAs deployed through the UNDG-Human Rights Working Group



Human Rights Components of Peace Missions

Haiti \$270,400	Côte d'Ivoire \$148,400
Democratic Republic of the Congo \$5,235,100	Liberia \$68,900
Central African Republic \$1,434,400	Somalia \$210,000
Mali \$711,900	Guinea-Bissau \$258,700
South Sudan \$584,400	Libya \$158,200
Sudan \$229,400	Iraq \$859,900
	Afghanistan \$363,900
	Kosovo ² \$86,700

² Reference to Kosovo shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

Africa

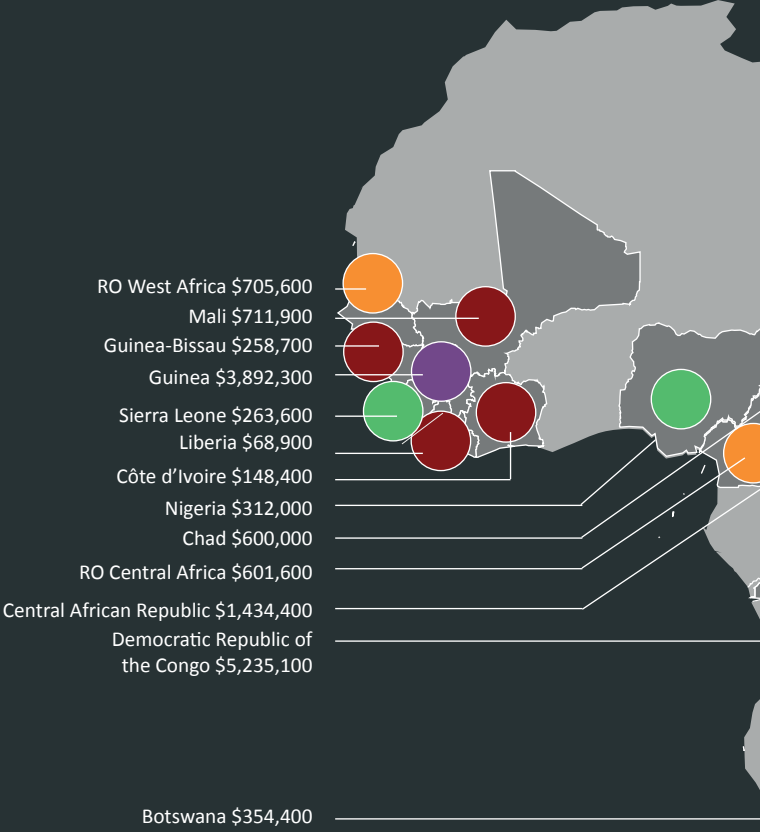
Democratic elections have increased across Africa; however, the outcome of elections has produced mixed results. Irregularities surrounding electoral processes have at times led to violence and the breakdown of rule of law. With many countries scheduled to organize elections in 2016, all effort should be made to create conducive environments to ensure peaceful, free and fair elections to prevent violence.

In some countries, attempts were made to curtail the rights of citizens to free expression and peaceful assembly, in particular during the pre-election and election periods in 2015. In some parts of the continent, terrorism and criminality, with a transnational and regional impact, remain a growing concern. In addition, the number of attacks on civilians remains alarming and widespread in countries experiencing conflict.

At the same time, economic, social and human rights factors have contributed to increased migration and a devastatingly high number of migrants and asylum-seekers have lost their lives while trying to reach Western countries.

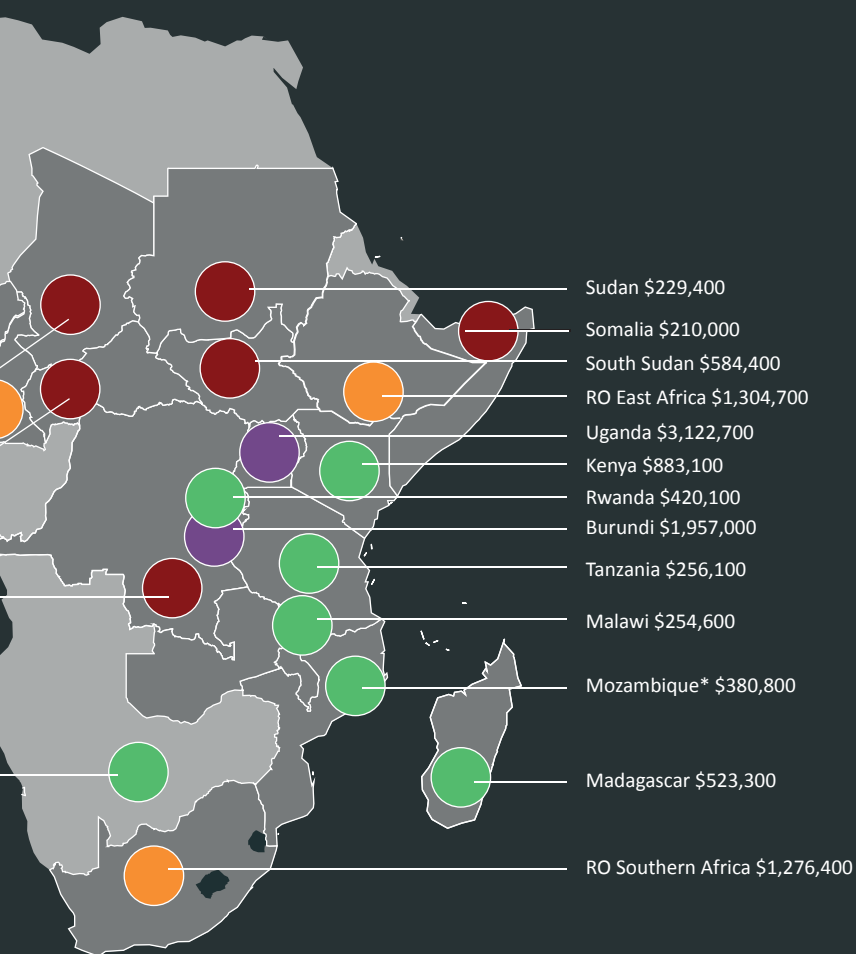
Notwithstanding the initiatives of the African Union (AU) to promote accountability, including through the establishment of the African Extraordinary Chambers within the Senegalese judicial system to trial Hissène Habré, as well as the AU's ongoing efforts to adopt a policy framework on transitional justice in Africa, impunity for human rights violations remains a major challenge. The decision of the Assembly of the African Union to declare 2016 as the African Year of Human Rights, with a particular focus on the rights of women, will hopefully encourage Member States to renew their commitment to implement international and regional human rights obligations and support the human rights institutions they have established in this regard.

OHCHR's focus in the region in 2016 will include providing support to the African Union Human Rights organs, the Regional Economic Communities and Member States in order to increase compliance with their international human rights obligations. The Office will also continue its work on widening the democratic space to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights during several upcoming national elections scheduled in Sub-Saharan Africa. Activities



OHCHR in Africa:

26 field presences
Total XB needs: \$26.1 million



will focus on awareness-raising, monitoring and reporting on the observance of public liberties in the context of elections.

In addition, most field presences will continue to work towards promoting justice and respect for the rule of law with an emphasis on fighting impunity through the extension of support to the establishment of accountability mechanisms, the work of commissions of inquiry and the setting up of transitional justice mechanisms.

With the adoption of the Agenda 2030, the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into regional and national development plans will be critical. OHCHR will work to ensure that countries' capacity to implement the agenda is human rights-based and that human rights standards are increasingly integrated into the Common Country Assessment/ United Nations Development Assistance Framework/Consolidated Appeal Processes and the work of UN agencies.

Early warning systems and the protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity will remain a priority area of work in Africa. OHCHR will strengthen cooperation with the African Union and Regional Economic Commissions to mainstream human rights into the AU's peace support operations and provide support to the implementation of the AU's Human Rights Strategy for Africa through advocacy and advice.

At the request of the Government of Chad, OHCHR is looking into the possibility of transforming the post of Human Rights Adviser in Chad into a country office in order to reinforce its technical support to the Government, the United Nations system and civil society organizations. This support will focus on the: reform of the national legal framework; submission of periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies; implementation of the recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review; reform of the National Human Rights Commission; integration of human rights and gender into programmes and policies; monitoring of the human rights situation in Chad; and publication of related reports.

*A Human Rights Adviser was deployed to Mozambique in February 2016 at the request of the UNCT.



Priorities for field presences in Africa in 2016

Listed by field presence and thematic priority

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Burundi						Strengthen its capacity to undertake human rights monitoring, documentation and reporting; undertake capacity-building programmes for domestic State and non-State actors; advocate for remedial human rights measures and the end of impunity
						Ensure that human rights remain at the core of UN system-wide engagement
Guinea						Fight discrimination against women
						Provide assistance to the Government in combating impunity in the area of transitional justice through national consultations; provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights in drafting a Human Rights Action Plan; monitor the general human rights situation, particularly the political situation in light of local elections scheduled for early 2016
Uganda						Provide assistance in preventing conflict in mining areas
						Increase the knowledge and engagement of State actors with HRMs
Regional Office for East Africa						Strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers to monitor the implementation of international standards for non-discrimination, including the CRPD
						Support law enforcement agencies to apply international standards on public freedoms during their operations; build the capacity of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions to respect and promote victims' rights and ensure equitable access to justice in line with international human rights standards; and increase the capacity of State actors to integrate and apply human rights standards and principles in development plans, policies and programme implementation
						Increase the awareness of magistrates and judges, as well as practitioners and lawyers, on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights
						Increase the knowledge and engagement of CSOs and UN entities with HRMs; develop CSO capacity to participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights; and enhance the ability of human rights defenders to monitor and report on human rights violations and advocate for and claim/litigate in relation to relevant issues
						Build the capacity of Governments, NHRIs and CSOs to submit reports to Regional and UN HR Mechanisms and the UPR as well as to follow up on the implementation of the related recommendations
						Provide advisory services to the AU on Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Mechanisms; strengthen the capacity of national human rights protection systems and strengthen the capacity of NHRIs
Subregional Office in Central Africa						Mainstream human rights into UNECA's programmes; raise awareness for the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
						Provide technical support and trainings to enable the African Union Commission to develop legislation and policies to combat violence and insecurity that are firmly grounded on human rights standards
						Support the engagement of countries with HRMs
Regional Office for South Africa						Strengthen cooperation with UN agencies, subregional and international organizations to maximize the activities focused on human rights and democracy
						Provide HRBA training to UNCTs
						Provide technical assistance to States, NHRIs, UNCTs and civil society to increase treaty body reporting; provide support to countries that will be involved in the UPR process in 2016
						Provide technical assistance to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of legal frameworks, adequate monitoring and accountability mechanisms and access to effective remedies in the areas of discrimination and economic, social and cultural rights
Regional Office for West Africa						Establish/strengthen NHRIs and other national protection systems to protect freedom of expression, freedom of association and human rights defenders
						Provide technical assistance to the UNCT in integrating a HRBA to development, particularly in the roll-out of the SDGs, and humanitarian programming, focusing on the rights to food, security of tenure and access to land and water
						Provide technical cooperation on the implementation of recommendations issued by the UPR and the treaty bodies
					Promote and protect human rights in general; provide advice on the establishment of national human rights action plans; provide technical assistance and foster accountability mechanisms	

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Kenya	Work with the UNCT on the issue of hate speech so that intervention strategies can be factored in during the roll out of the Human Rights up Front strategy					
	Provide technical and financial support to counter-terrorism efforts from a human rights perspective and monitor the legislation, policies and institutions meant to counter terrorism; monitor the process of Kenya's withdrawal from the Rome Statute; monitor the progress of the petition for a referendum on the Constitution; prior to the elections in 2017, build the capacity of the institutions that work on elections and support the development of voter education materials by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, particularly for marginalized and special interest groups					
Madagascar	Monitor trends and share updates on the link between corruption and human rights with the UNCT and civil society organizations; monitor implementation of the Public Benefits and Organizations Act					
	Provide technical support for the effective operationalization of the NHRI; monitor the political and social situations which remain fragile and could worsen the human rights situation, including due to cases of mob justice and summary and arbitrary executions					
Rwanda	Strengthen the human rights capacities of CSOs on human rights and business, the Government, parliamentarians, the judiciary, the Ombudsman Office, the private sector and UN staff					
	Support the implementation of HRM recommendations					
Nigeria*	Conduct training for judges and support the strengthening of the judicial system					
	Integrate a HRBA into UN programmes in Rwanda					
	Strengthen collaboration between the national authorities and UN human rights mechanisms					
Tanzania*	Build the capacity of national security and law enforcement agencies; strengthen the capacity of national bodies to implement human rights					
	Assist the UNCT in monitoring and reporting on the human rights and humanitarian situation in the north-east and in integrating protection and human rights in humanitarian interventions					
	Support and strengthen accountability mechanisms of the security agencies to respond to allegations of human rights abuses and violations in the counter-terrorism operations					
Malawi*	Promote the implementation of recommendations issued by the HRMs; support civil society interaction with the HRMs					
	Support the review of the National Human Rights Action Plan, including the development of human rights indicators; assist the NHRI in its work with persons with albinism, children and prison monitoring; work to abolish the death penalty					
	Provide UN staff with training on a HRBA for the UNDAF II; work on business and human rights					
Sierra Leone*	Follow up on recommendations issued by the HRM on implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020; follow up on the recommendations outlined in the 2014 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food					
	Promote the abolition of the death penalty					
	Provide HRBA training for UN staff and support the incorporation of human rights in Malawi's next UNDAF; assist with the elaboration of an action plan on business and human rights					
Sierra Leone*	Build the capacity of civil society to document human rights cases and follow up on recommendations issued by HRMs					
	Build the capacity of the National Council for People with Disabilities to better respond to the urgent needs of persons with disability for support, in accordance with their rights, and provide information on how to fully enjoy those rights; and support the national implementation of the existing legal and institutional framework on disabilities					
	Work with relevant actors to identify key changes that are needed in current business practices to ensure full compliance with human rights in the area of land access; and help integrate a HRBA into UN programming and policies					
	Support the establishment of mechanisms to monitor women's awareness of their rights with respect to SGBV and the gender sensitivity of law enforcement agencies; and help set up an effective witness and victim protection framework to facilitate prosecution of perpetrators and enhance protection for victims					

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Chad						Support the development of a national action plan to follow up on UPR recommendations; support the drafting of reports to the treaty bodies
						Support the establishment of an independent NHRI
						Support the integration of human rights and gender into the UNDAF
Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)						Build the capacity of the NHRI staff and provide technical cooperation; fight against impunity and advocate for the administration of justice and independence of the justice system
						Support NGOs running legal clinics to improve access to justice for victims of sexual violence; work to protect civilians
Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)						Advocate for the implementation of UPR and treaty bodies' recommendations
						Monitor and report on the human rights situation, particularly in the context of the local and legislative elections scheduled for 2016. Provide advice to NHRIs and organizations on the effective protection of human rights; fight against impunity and monitor and report on investigations and court cases related to past election-related crimes; monitor the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms and provide technical advice
						Advocate for the enactment of a decree to implement the law on the protection of human rights defenders
						Consolidate human rights training programmes within the armed forces and security forces
Liberia (UNMIL)						Support the Government in implementing HRM recommendations
						Support the Government in implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan
						Support civil society in addressing specific issues such as business and human rights and human rights violations resulting from Ebola
						Monitor and report on SGBV cases and improve coordination between relevant actors; support the Government in implementing the recommendations included in the report on human rights violations that result from harmful practices, notably the adoption of a bill to fully criminalize female genital mutilation; provide technical assistance to the security forces, particularly during the UNMIL drawdown in June 2016
Central African Republic (MINUSCA)						Advocate for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and the Independent Expert
						Monitor and publicly report on human rights and international humanitarian law violations; assist authorities in the fight against impunity, including through a mapping exercise of serious human rights violations committed in CAR since 1 January 2003; support the establishment of a mechanism for truth, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition
						Contribute to the protection of civilians through early warning systems and develop a programme for the protection of victims and witnesses who are in immediate danger; provide trainings and capacity-building programmes to build the capacity of authorities and security forces to prevent and respond to violations
Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)						Strengthen the capacity of State institutions to tackle impunity through trainings for judicial officials, administrators, parliamentarians, the police and armed forces; monitor prisons and detention cells and observe trials
						Strengthen the capacity of civil society, including traditional leaders, human rights defenders, health care personnel, teachers and students
Mali (MINUSMA)						Provide advice and support to the Malian authorities and victims' associations in prosecuting perpetrators of serious violations and establishing a protection system for victims, witnesses and judicial personnel
						Strengthen the capacities of key civil society actors, including women and youth organizations and journalists, as well as national human rights institutions, traditional and local leaders, in implementing transitional justice processes and activities
						Provide support to the authorities in implementing the provisions of the peace agreement relating to justice, reconciliation and humanitarian issues, including the effective transitional justice mechanisms such as the truth, justice and reconciliation commission and the International Commission of Inquiry; nationally monitor and investigate violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including sexual violence and violations against children, and report publicly and to the Security Council; strengthen implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Somalia (UNSOM)						
South Sudan (UNMISS)						
Sudan (UNAMID)						

Legal aid to victims in DRC

For the past 10 years, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has supported victims of sexual violence through legal clinics. These organizations offer crucial legal counselling and other forms of assistance to survivors and their families.

Victoire* is one of the hundreds of victims of sexual and gender-based violence being assisted by 15 legal clinics. The clinics, located in conflict-affected areas and non-conflict zones, are run by NGOs and supported by the UNJHRO. One of these clinics advised Victoire to seek reparations through the justice system.

“I was referred by the legal clinic to Kyeshero Hospital for medical care; I was pregnant. I was medically assisted, free of charge, until I gave birth to my baby. The legal clinic also referred me to another local NGO where I was granted funding for an income-generating activity. I sell milk now and I can take care of myself and my baby. Meanwhile, the lawyers at [the NGO] followed up on my case and succeeded in obtaining a prison sentence for my rapist and a payment of 800,000 Congolese Francs for damages. But I still have not been compensated.”

In 2015, the legal clinics heard the ordeals of more than 2,500 people from all over DRC and gave them legal information. They have provided direct legal assistance to nearly 750 victims of sexual violence, resulting in more than 230 convictions of perpetrators. Seven mobile courts are in place to try sexual violence cases and the legal clinics provide protection measures to support the victims when they testify in court. In addition, in light of the absence of other services, the UNJHRO donates funds for medical evidence kits which are crucial to the cases of victims. Finally, the Office provides training to medical doctors in forensic expertise on sexual violence.

Fighting impunity for sexual violence requires that victims have access to justice; one of the strategic goals for the UNJHRO. By supporting civil society organizations and judicial institutions, the Office is working to facilitate the rehabilitation of survivors, primarily women and girls, in their communities and secure State recognition of their status as victims.

** Not her real name*

A staff member collects testimonies from ex-combatants in DRC. © MONUSCO/Abel Kavanagh





Displaced Malian women retrained as textile dyers © MINUSMA

A new beginning in Mali

A project in Mali has provided new professions and opportunities to 106 women who were displaced from the north as a result of the hostilities. Zeinab Walet Amadou and four of her friends were re-trained as textile dyers. Zeinab, a mother of five, was previously a housekeeper in her hometown of Bourem in the Gao region. In 2014, she fled the insecurity of the region and sought a safer place to live in Bamako. Through her textile dyeing work, she manages to make ends meet and now dreams of one day opening her own tailor shop.

This initiative was launched by the NGO Association Femmes Battues. Following the 2012 conflict, the organization was overwhelmed by requests for humanitarian assistance and decided to offer training to women so that they could undertake income-generating activities and gain a sense of independence. The Human Rights Section of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) financed the project.

“Human rights are not [just about] monitoring and writing reports,” says Arnaud Royer, Deputy Director of the Human Rights Division at MINUSMA. “It is also [about providing] solutions...We calculated that with this small project, which directly touches around 100 people, around 500 will benefit indirectly.”

Americas

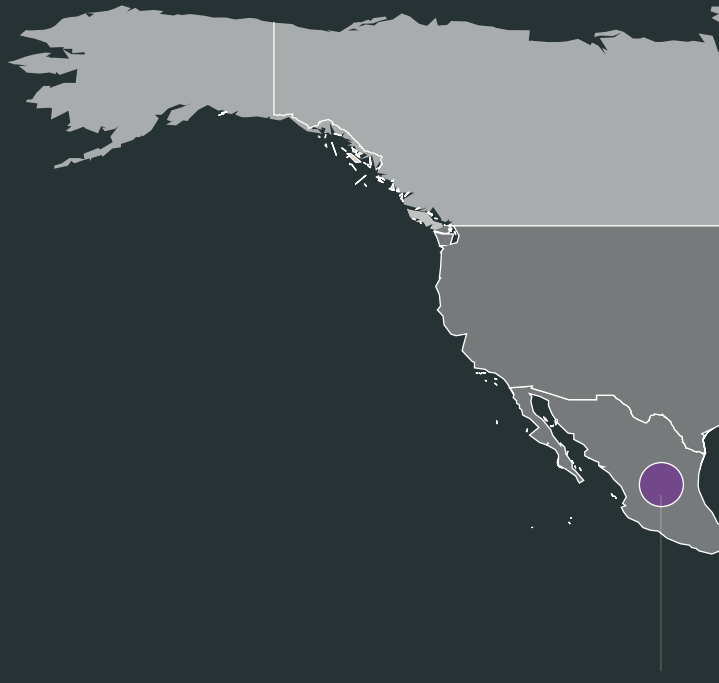
The Americas Region has strong legal frameworks and institutions that were established to protect human rights and act as safeguards to prevent the return of dictatorships and a widespread violation of rights. At the same time, democratic space is shrinking in several countries. An increasing number of protests against these democratic deficits have triggered higher levels of intolerance towards those who are demanding more participation, transparency and better services.

The rise of more empowered social movements has posed new challenges to governments. People are demanding better education, health care and increased participation in public matters and are protesting against poverty, insecurity, police abuses and corruption. Police brutality has been frequently reported in the context of street protests, resulting in serious injuries of protestors and revealing the insufficient training of security forces. Concerns have been raised over continued reports of judicial crackdowns and intimidation against critics in some countries, as well as attacks on freedom of expression, manifested in both assaults and reprisals against human rights defenders and journalists.

Latin America and the Caribbean have made important progress towards the reduction of extreme poverty, hunger, malnutrition and infant mortality rates. While the boom in the extractive industries and the production of other raw materials has meant a large influx of capital in the region, it has also created new grounds for social and economic conflicts, particularly with indigenous peoples whose ancestral lands sit over the majority of mineral reserves. This comes at a time when the collective rights of indigenous peoples, such as the right to self-determination and the right to their own development models, have been internationally recognized.

Other important concerns include cruel and inhuman treatment; domestic violence; discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; and the low number of ratifications of international human rights treaties, mainly in the Caribbean Region and the United States. Capital punishment in the USA and the detention facility in Guantanamo Bay also remain of concern. In addition, with one of the highest immigration flows in the world, North America faces the challenge of fully incorporating a human rights-based approach into laws and policies applied to immigrants and asylum-seekers.

Despite reported progress, Latin America is the most unequal economic region in the world and remains fragile in the face of the global economy and unforeseen economic shocks. South American economies are barely growing, raising concerns about the region's capacity to reduce poverty and capitalize on its social gains. This vulnerability is reflected in the fact that while poverty levels have declined over time, the percentage of the population that remains close to the poverty line has remained largely unchanged. The considerable inequality, coupled with visible corruption, is exacerbating social tensions.

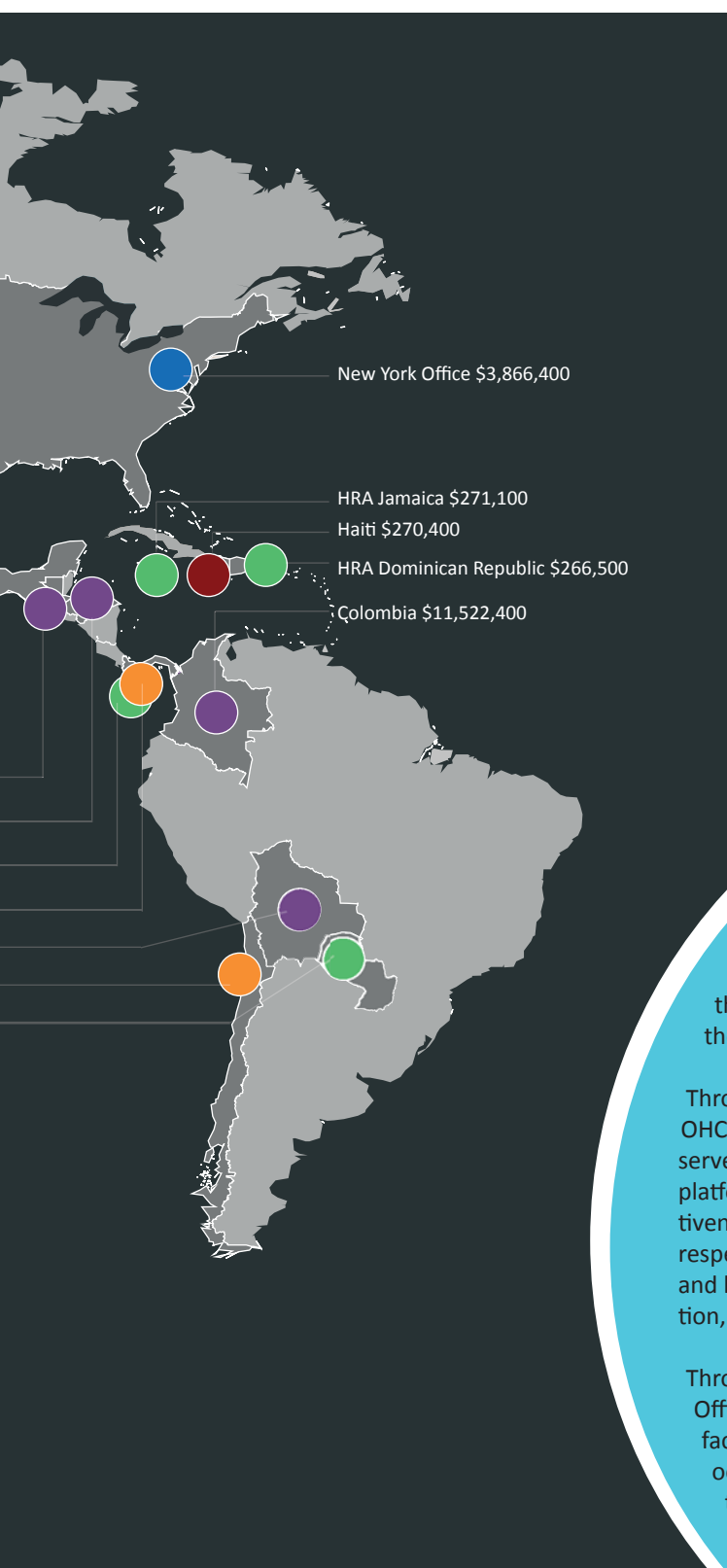


Mexico	\$2,429,800
Guatemala	\$3,938,900
Honduras	\$1,531,200
HRA for Latin America, Panama	\$169,500
RO for Central America, Panama	\$386,100
Bolivia	\$1,830,000
RO for South America, Chile	\$842,600
HRA in Paraguay	\$ 572,500

OHCHR in the Americas:

12 field presences
Total XB needs: \$23.9 million

New York Office
Total XB needs: \$3.9 million



Throughout 2016, combatting impunity and strengthening the rule of law will remain priorities for OHCHR in the Americas, with a particular focus on transitional justice, freedom of expression and situations of violence, conflict and insecurity. The Office will continue its work on protection mechanisms for journalists and human rights defenders, the fight against discrimination and improving citizen security.

OHCHR will also strengthen its support for the office-wide approach to the thematic clustering of the recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms and provide technical assistance to governments, United Nations Country Teams and other national partners in reviewing, prioritizing and implementing these recommendations. The main objective will be to better align development and human rights efforts at the country level through the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes and through changes in law and practices that are consistent with legal human rights obligations and political commitments that are undertaken in the context of the Universal Periodic Review.

Close cooperation will continue with regional and subregional organizations, such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Common Market of the South and the Central American Integration System.

Social dialogue for peacebuilding in Colombia

Social movements and authorities in Colombia have established negotiating platforms at national, regional and local levels to channel social demands. Social dialogue with diverse sectors, including indigenous, Afro-Colombian and rural communities affected by the armed conflict, complements the on-going peace negotiations between the Government and the FARC-EP.

Through its presence in local communities through 12 field offices in Colombia, OHCHR plays a pivotal role in this process. At the request of the parties, OHCHR serves as guarantor in the National Agrarian Negotiating Platform, the five regional platforms and numerous local processes. The Office helps to improve the effectiveness and legitimacy of social dialogue, including through greater definition and respect for negotiation ground rules. OHCHR provides technical advice to help reach and honour agreements, including tools to better define the issues under negotiation, systematize agreements and monitor their implementation.

Through continuous dialogue with communities and authorities at all levels, the Office also helps to prevent the escalation of social conflict. During 2015, OHCHR facilitated the resumption of suspended national negotiations on at least two occasions. The Office also helped prevent violence in at least three social protests in the Cauca department by facilitating the hand-over of army officers retained by communities, the release of community members arbitrarily detained by authorities and the entry of medical teams. During 2016, OHCHR plans to continue facilitating social dialogue, as a pivotal contribution to peacebuilding in a post-conflict Colombia.

Priorities for field presences in the Americas in 2016

Listed by field presence and thematic priority

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Colombia						Strengthen protection strategies for vulnerable and discriminated against groups in the pre- and post-agreement settings
						Reinforce democracy and the rule of law from the ground up; support territorial and national transitional justice processes; promote the fight against impunity for past grave international human rights and humanitarian law violations
						Implement coordination protocols with the UN Special Political Mission and promote a rights-based approach in the UN development response in the post-agreement phase
						Increase rights-based support to the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) process, justice reform, Security Sector Reform, citizen security and other key peacebuilding initiatives; facilitate social dialogue as a means to reduce future social conflict
Mexico						Strengthen Mexico's engagement with UN HRMs and support the implementation of the National Human Rights Programme
						Provide technical assistance on laws on same- sex marriages and/or sexual and reproductive rights; strengthen the right to reproductive health of women through the implementation of the Technical Guide on Mother Mortality
						Share international human rights standards with judicial authorities; support implementation of the Constitutional Reform on Human Rights; support the adoption of the structural, process and outcome indicators on human rights; provide legal analysis and advice to integrate human rights standards in the General Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes relating to Missing Persons and the General Law to Prevent, Investigate and Punish Crimes of Torture; support the implementation of the National Human Rights Programme and the elaboration and/or implementation of the State Human Rights Programme
						Provide substantive advice on cases and technical assistance to strengthen the mechanism for the protection of journalists and human rights defenders
Guatemala						Monitor and report on emblematic cases to obtain a positive response by the authorities
						Provide technical assistance to Congress on amendments to the Law on the Judicial Career, the Organic Law of the Attorney General's Office, the Law on the Judiciary, the Amparo Law, the Impeachment Law and the Law on Nominating Commissions; promote judicial independence by monitoring the selection process for the Constitutional Court's magistrates to ensure that the selected candidates meet the requirements of suitability, competence and integrity and that objective, transparent and public criteria are applied in this process
						With the International Commission against Impunity on the compliance of private security companies with Decree 52-2010, which regulates them and its accordance with human rights standards, finalize a joint study with the Kennedy Human Rights Center on human rights violations within the context of the exploitation of natural resources and its impact on the rights of indigenous peoples; monitor the impact on human rights caused by monocultures, such as palm oil crops
						Analyze tendencies to criminalize human rights defenders; provide technical assistance for the adoption of a comprehensive public policy to protect human rights defenders in consultation with civil society and to establish a mechanism to protect journalists
Bolivia						Provide technical assistance for the implementation of the national system of monitoring, follow-up, and statistics on human rights recommendations – SIPLUS
						Promote the implementation of gender policies, interculturality and legal pluralism in judicial institutions; provide technical assistance to strengthen public policies to resolve the exclusion of and discrimination against indigenous peoples and specific population groups
						Monitor emblematic cases to determine if the State is complying with due process and its human rights obligations; help to strengthen various State institutions through the application of a HRBA and the use of human rights indicators; help to strengthen the administration of justice, the criminal justice system and consolidate human rights training for justice actors and law students
Honduras						Facilitate the implementation of recommendations issued by HRMs and improve compliance with human rights obligations
						Monitor and report on the human rights situation; provide advisory services and technical assistance to all stakeholders on human rights issues
						Work with the justice and security sectors to address the urgent situation of insecurity and impunity
Dominican Republic *						Provide advice and support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and civil society organizations for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and to the National Human Right Institution on measures to strengthen its role; monitor the deportation of irregular migrants; provide advice and support on measures to facilitate the documentation of people of Haitian descent
						Reinforce the capacity of CSOs to monitor and document human rights violations

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Regional Office for Central America						
Regional Office for South America						
Paraguay						
Jamaica*						
Panama*						
Haiti (MINUSTAH)						

* Human Rights Advisers funded by the UNDG Human Rights Working Group

Commemorating the El Mozote massacre in El Salvador

“El Mozote” was one of the worst massacres committed during El Salvador’s civil war. Between the 10th and 13th of December 1981, over 1,000 children, women and men were slaughtered by the armed forces. In 2015, 34 years later, the victims’ associations and survivors continue to demand justice, reparations and immediate steps to end the impunity that was granted under the General Amnesty Law, which paved the way for the Peace Agreement in 1992.

On 12 December 2015, survivors and families of the victims gathered to commemorate the event. This year, the commemoration emphasized the role played by those who dared to step forward, at great risk, to provide their personal testimonies in order to facilitate the documentation of the massacre. These testimonies, along with documentation produced through an exhumation conducted by the Argentinian forensic team, were fundamental to a ruling handed down by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2012, which, inter alia, declared the State responsible for the human rights violations perpetrated by the armed forces in 1981 in El Mozote and its surrounding areas.

The Court also recommended that the State should conduct a thorough, impartial and effective investigation of the facts to determine those responsible for the human rights violations, and their cover up, and to ensure their prosecution.

OHCHR’s Regional Office for Central America has advocated for El Salvador to revise its General Amnesty Law as it impedes the investigations, contravenes the country’s human rights obligations and goes against the recommendations issued by the United Nations human rights mechanisms. The Office has also supported the victims’ organizations and the NRHI in their calls for justice and has commissioned a photo exhibition to present and preserve images which contribute to the historical memory of the massacre.



OHCHR and the Ombudsman of El Salvador walk together



... with the families of the victims and survivors of the massacre to pay homage to the hundreds of children and women killed in December 1981. © OHCHR/Tilicia Delgado

Guatemala

Four indigenous families obtained a favourable ruling on a judicial complaint related to the violation of a number of rights of the child. The five children involved in the case were suffering from acute and chronic malnutrition. In an unprecedented decision handed down in 2013, the Children's Court in Zacapa held that the State of Guatemala was responsible, by omission, for the violation of the rights to food, life, health, education, adequate housing and work, as it had failed to undertake programmes, policies, actions and effective measures to prevent health problems related to chronic and acute malnutrition resulting from a lack of adequate food.

Several civil society organizations assisted the indigenous families in this process and OHCHR in Guatemala provided technical assistance to the judiciary in relation to the international human rights standards on the rights to food. The court ordered that 13 State institutions take steps to comply with 20 measures in order to put an end to and prevent further violations of the rights of the child. One of these measures was the development and implementation by the Secretariat of Food and Nutrition on Security (SESAN) of a protocol for the realization of the right to food.

More specifically, an administrative inter-institutional procedure is to be established to address situations in which a child's right to food has been violated. OHCHR assisted SESAN to elaborate this protocol, which is still pending for approval by the Vice- Presidential Cabinet on Food and Nutrition Security in order to implement it.

Asia and the Pacific

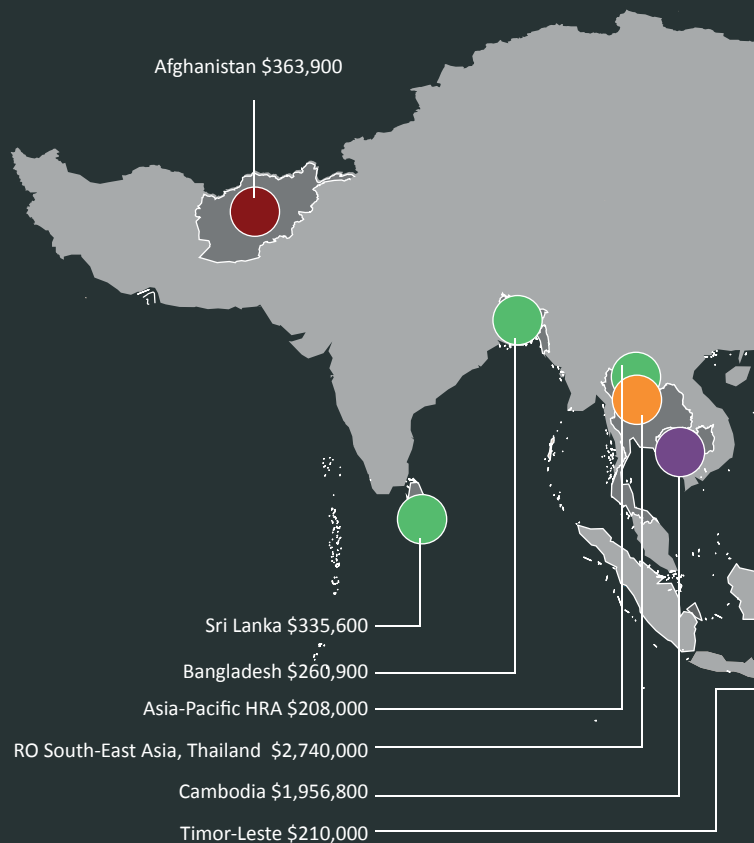
This diverse and dynamic region presents a number of opportunities to advance human rights as countries such as Myanmar and Sri Lanka undergo transitions towards peace and democracy. Nevertheless, protracted national or localized conflicts remain in countries such as Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand resulting in mass movements of people, increased trafficking in persons and threats to existing human rights protections.

The question of impunity remains a primary issue of concern, particularly for serious human rights abuses such as disappearances, summary executions and torture. Attacks on human rights defenders and journalists, and action taken against other peaceful critics highlight the continued risks to democratic space throughout the region.

Human rights issues related to land and natural resources continue to be prominent with civil society organizations actively raising their concerns. Although this has contributed to an increased awareness among governments and international companies, there is also an evident pattern of violence against land rights activists and community members which includes harassment, persecution and killings. All too often, ethnic, religious, caste and indigenous minorities are particularly vulnerable.

Religious intolerance is another growing concern in the region, reflecting global trends. One disturbing manifestation of this has been the proliferation of hate speech which has contributed to increased incidents of violence and to discrimination against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community. Levels of violence against women remain unacceptably high, notwithstanding laws and policies for their protection. The protection of migrants, asylum seekers and trafficked persons also remain a priority.

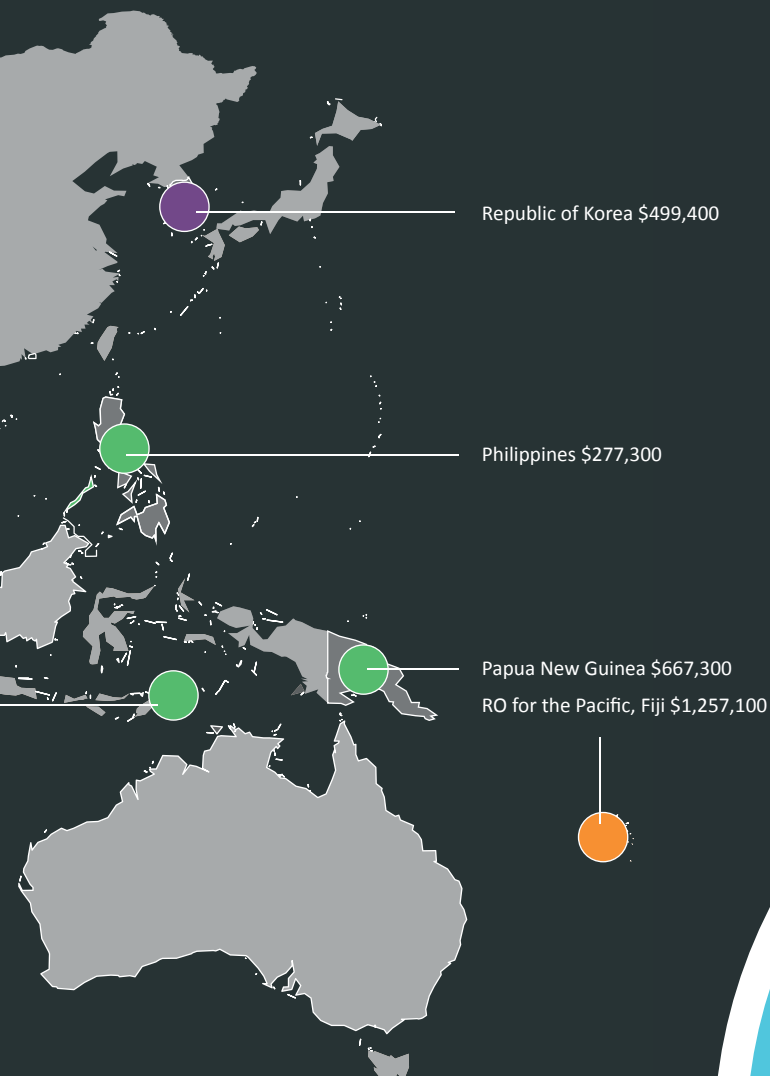
In the Pacific region, the level of ratification of the international human rights treaties is very low. The Universal Periodic Review process has created more opportunities to address a range of human rights issues in Pacific island countries. Although engagement with the international human rights



OHCHR in Asia Pacific:

11 field presences

Total XB needs: \$8.8 million



mechanisms is growing, it remains limited compared to other regions of the world. The region is also particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis, requiring a dedicated focus on the integration of human rights in humanitarian response work.

In the Asia-Pacific region, OHCHR works closely with national human rights institutions and regional organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. In addition, OHCHR works with Member States to build their human rights capacities, expertise and skills in certain areas, including engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. The Office supports the Human Rights Council special procedures mandates for Cambodia, DPRK, Iran and Myanmar. The region has an extensive civil society network, operating at the local, national and regional levels, which remains a key partner for the Office.

During 2015, with the election of a new President and national unity Government, Sri Lanka began an historic process of human rights and constitutional reform. This process is aimed at restoring democratic processes and rule of law institutions; ending human rights violations; and ensuring accountability and reconciliation for abuses committed during the past. OHCHR and various special procedures have played a central role in fulfilling various mandates from the Human Rights Council to support accountability and reconciliation in Sri Lanka. This culminated in an OHCHR investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL) and a landmark resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council, co-sponsored by Sri Lanka, in September 2015 that provides a comprehensive framework for a transitional justice process. OHCHR has redeployed Human Rights Advisers to Sri Lanka to support the UN Country Team, Government and other partners in the development of transitional justice mechanisms and other reconciliation processes.

Our new field-based structure in Seoul, Republic of Korea, provides a new platform for engagement on human rights issues in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). It is continuing the documentation work of the Commission of Inquiry to hold the DPRK authorities accountable for their discriminatory policies and grave violations of human rights, some of which may amount to crimes against humanity. This office offers a platform through which civil society organizations from the region and around the world can connect and develop effective advocacy strategies for the protection of human rights in the DPRK. OHCHR in Seoul also runs key social media platforms engaging with civil society and the interested public worldwide, both in English and in Korean.

Priorities for field presences in Asia-Pacific in 2016

Listed by field presence and thematic priority

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Cambodia	Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary; support the reform of places of detention; assist in the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism					
	Promote and protect economic and social rights, particularly land rights, the rights of marginalized groups and the duties and responsibilities of businesses					
	Defend the democratic space for civil society and democratically elected officials; monitor freedoms of expression, assembly and association; help ensure draft laws comply with human rights standards; contribute to civic education					
Republic of Korea Field-based structure	Promote in-depth understanding of the human rights situation in the DPRK - including accountability for grave violations; support accountability processes with a view to ensuring the availability of redress for victims and promoting long-term transitional justice					
	Promote a rights-based approach to issues such as economic, social and cultural rights in the DPRK, or the separation of Korean families					
	Empower stakeholders (governments, civil society, UNCTs and NHRIs) to address human rights violations committed by the Government; create awareness of the human rights situation in DPRK at the global level; help to develop a North Korean 'civil society,' supported and sustained through a network of refugees living outside the DPRK, to eventually reach out to those living inside the country					
Regional Office for South-East Asia	Strengthen cooperation with the HRMs					
	Advocate for the abolition of the death penalty and for the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism					
	Increase awareness about human rights concerns related to land and natural resources					
	Empower human rights defenders					
	Respond to human rights issues arising in the context of natural disasters, violence and conflict					
	Myanmar: Follow up on recommendations issued by the HRMs and advocate for the ratification of human rights treaties					
	Advocate and support technical cooperation on discrimination issues affecting minorities and women					
	Undertake human rights training with Government institutions					
	Support and collaborate with UNCT/RCO on human rights analysis, mainstreaming and advocacy					
	Support HRDs through targeted training; undertake technical cooperation with the NHRC					
Regional Office for the Pacific	Advocate for the ratification of human rights treaties; support governments and CSOs to increase their engagement with the HRMs; support UPR implementation					
	Provide technical assistance to countries which have expressed an interest in establishing NHRIs; support the Office of the Ombudsman/NHRI of Samoa and the Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission; increase work on law enforcement and human rights; undertake advocacy work on the situation of asylum-seekers in offshore processing centres					
Papua New Guinea	Strengthen engagement with HRMs					
	Work closely with the police, correctional services and the judiciary; provide technical support for the establishment of a NHRI					
	Strengthen the capacity of human rights defenders, State officers, NHRIs and the media					
Sri Lanka	Strengthen engagement with HRMs and follow up on their recommendations					
	Provide technical assistance to establish transitional justice mechanisms; cooperate with the National Human Rights Commission					
	Consolidate engagement with human rights defenders, civil society and victim groups; provide support to UNCT/RCO on human rights mainstreaming and advocacy					

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Asia-Pacific Regional HRA*		Undertake research and analysis and develop policy and programming guidance for UNCTs on the impact of extremism on discrimination against women and girls in the region				
		Strengthen human rights guidance, coherence, quality support and assurance for UN development policy implementation and programming at the regional and country levels; provide capacity-development, advice, advocacy and knowledge sharing on good practices relating to the application of a HRBA to development, working with the HRMs and the implementation of the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Action Plan; mainstream human rights in the implementation of the SDGs				
Timor-Leste*		Undertake research and analysis and the development of policy and programming guidance for UNCTs on enabling space for civil society participation in development; undertake capacity-development of other human rights and development partners, such as national human rights institutions, civil society, the private sector and human rights defenders				
		Support the engagement of the Government, civil society, the NHRI and the UNCT with the HRMs				
		Strengthen the monitoring and reporting capacity of persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender and intersex persons				
		Assist the NHRI to draft and implement a human rights training manual for the military forces. Continue to support the NHRI to provide human rights training to the national police				
		Advise the UNCT on integrating human rights in individual agency and joint programming				
Philippines*		Support the establishment of a civil society network				
		Support engagement with the HRMs and build the capacity of actors in this regard				
		Support the work of the NHRI				
		Support the work of the UNCT/HCT in human rights mainstreaming and advocacy				
Bangladesh*		Support the protection work of the Humanitarian Country Team on displacement in the context of armed conflict and disasters				
		Support the Government in engaging with the HRMs				
		Provide technical assistance to the NHRI on thematic issues				
		Support the UNCT in implementing the Human Rights up Front Plan of Action and a HRBA to development				
Afghanistan (UNAMA)		Provide technical assistance to civil society				
		Prevent torture in detention and arbitrary detention				
		Protect civilians in situations of armed conflict; monitor and report on grave child rights violations in situations of armed conflict; eliminate violence against women and promote gender equality; advocate for human rights aspects of peace and reconciliation.				

* Human Rights Advisers funded by the UNDG Human Rights Working Group

Women in prison in Cambodia

The situation of women prisoners and detainees has been a central concern for the OHCHR Office in Cambodia since 2008 when it first launched a Prison Reform Support Programme. Of particular concern was the rapid increase in the female prison population. Between 2008 and 2012, the number of women in prison increased by 98 per cent, in contrast to a 38 per cent increase in the male prison population.

In 2011, OHCHR assisted in the drafting of Cambodia's Prison Law to ensure the inclusion of specific references to the particular needs of women. More recently, the Office has been promoting awareness about the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Female Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

In the course of a partnership between OHCHR and two local NGOs focused on issues related to pregnant women and women with children in prison, information surfaced that the prison administration's general tracking of the prison population did not include the tracking of children accompanying their mothers in prison. Consequently, the Office and its partners compiled and analysed statistics and information on women in prison and particularly on women with children in prison. They worked with the prison authorities and the mothers to identify the children who were too old to remain in prison and facilitated support to help their families take care of the children upon their 'release.' Statistics and case studies were used for advocacy and the training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers and to highlight the particularly high numbers of pregnant prisoners and women with children in some provinces. Support was also provided for strategic litigation in several cases which resulted in a number of women being released.

Since the launch of the initiative, the growth of the female prison population has stabilized. Coupled with calls for early release reforms, the efforts of OHCHR and its partners have contributed to the release of 16 women and their children in 2015, the issuance of a number of pardons based on the principle of the best interests of the child and an overall better understanding of gender issues in prison.



OHCHR Cambodia monitor a forced eviction in Kvar village in Phnom Penh, 22 January 2015. © Sanbath Kim



“This was a very good collaboration and whenever we had problems with accessing prisons we could always call OHCHR. The Office also helped us publicize our statistics on women in prison and as a result we were able to carry out our advocacy more effectively. Although the grant period is over, the good cooperation continues.”

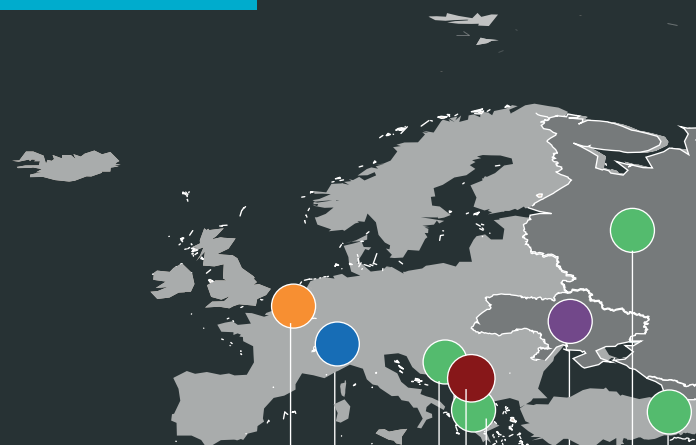
*Anne Scharrenbroich,
Prison Project Consultant for Licadho*

Europe and Central Asia

Human rights challenges in Europe and Central Asia include a wide range of issues, such as the rule of law and the administration of justice; independence of the judiciary and combating impunity; freedom of the media; torture and ill-treatment; inadequate detention conditions; multiple forms of discrimination; human rights in the context of the migration crisis; xenophobia and hate speech; human rights of vulnerable groups, including the Roma, older persons and persons with disabilities; gender inequality and violence against women and children; human trafficking; violations of the right to privacy; the right to health; the enjoyment of human rights in the context of the financial crisis and austerity measures; and the shrinking of democratic space for human rights defenders, the media and NGOs.

In Central Asia, other key concerns pertaining to human rights have been identified, including the adoption of regressive legislation; introducing additional administrative limitations on civil society organizations (particularly related to access to foreign funding); the restriction of fundamental freedoms based on actual or perceived security threats; concerns associated with minority rights and corruption. The lack of separation of powers within all countries of the region result in practices whereby the executive branches exercise considerable influence over the judiciary and national legislatures, rendering the realization of genuine rule of law nearly impossible.

All of these issues were a focus for OHCHR in 2015 and will continue to be of primary importance in the coming year. In 2016, OHCHR's focus in the region will remain on concrete follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies, special procedures and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Through OHCHR's field presences across Europe and Central Asia, OHCHR will implement the office-wide approach of thematically clustering the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and provide technical assistance to governments, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and other national partners in the review, prioritization and implementation of these recommendations.



RO for Europe, Brussels \$806,100
HQ, Geneva, Switzerland \$113,618,900
HRA, Serbia \$477,800
Kosovo*, UNMIK \$86,700
HRA, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia \$77,500
Human Rights Mission in Ukraine \$6,320,500
HRA, Russian Federation \$1,341,200
HRA, Southern Caucasus, Georgia \$997,700

From a cross-regional perspective, OHCHR will strengthen its cooperation with regional organizations in 2016, including the European Union, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the Council of Europe. It will also work closely with other UN agencies and UNCTs in the context of the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Action Plan and the Common Country Assessments/United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.

* Reference to Kosovo shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.



RO for Central Asia, Bishkek \$1,160,900

OHCHR in Europe:

8 field presences

Total XB needs: \$11.7 million

HQ in Geneva

Total XB needs: \$113.6 million

In March 2014, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) was deployed to monitor, document and report on the human rights situation on the ground. The human rights violations documented by HRMMU include: killings and summary executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture, violations of freedom of movement, housing, land, property rights and non-discriminatory access to public services (particularly quality healthcare).

The armed conflict in the east of the country has had a devastating impact on the overall human rights situation in Ukraine. HRMMU has called on the parties to the conflict to investigate and hold accountable the perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law. In areas under the control of the armed groups, an absence of the rule of law prevails, adding to the insecurity of approximately 3 million people. Residents on both sides of the contact line face severe hardship in their daily lives, including in accessing public services.

The deployment of HRMMU supports the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Action Plan and provides a human rights analysis which can positively shape humanitarian responses when protection needs are being addressed. In addition, the physical presence of human rights monitors in conflict areas may help deter human rights violations and serve as a protection mechanism.

The human rights situation in Moldova is being deeply affected by the overall deteriorating socio-economic situation in the country. Moreover, Moldova is experiencing the spillover effects of the regional crisis in Ukraine (and particularly in its breakaway region of Transnistria) combined with devastating corruption across all State levels. This has highlighted a number of serious human rights concerns such as a shrinking democratic space; budget cuts related to social, economic and cultural rights; and the marginalization of some regions populated by ethno-linguistic minorities.



Priorities for field presences in Europe and Central Asia in 2016

Listed by field presence and thematic priority

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Regional Office for Central Asia						Assist national authorities in Kyrgyzstan in piloting special measures to increase the participation of ethnic minorities in State structures, support universities in introducing a diversity management course and raise awareness of and build capacity related to minority rights
						Promote the understanding and capacity of rights-holders and duty-bearers regarding international human rights standards throughout the subregion as well as the use of national and international human rights mechanisms, including in relation to the right to a fair trial; analyze the human rights situation in southern Kyrgyzstan; support judicial reforms and training centres to use human rights curricula and develop training materials; support the development of a national human rights action plan; advocate for the prevention of regressive legislation and work with national parliaments to secure greater compliance of national laws with international standards; provide advice to national human rights institutions and assist the authorities in Turkmenistan to establish such an institution
						Support the national mechanisms to report and follow-up on recommendations issued by the HRMs
Regional Office for Europe						Fight discrimination against the Roma and Travellers
						Strengthen the application of a HRBA to development, migration, trade, human rights in counter-terrorism and business and human rights and mainstream human rights in UNCTs; advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities, rights of migrants, rights of vulnerable children and trafficking in persons, with an emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights
Human Rights Mission in Ukraine						Strengthen the effectiveness of the HRMs
						Provide technical support and capacity-building for the implementation of a national human rights strategy and corresponding action plan – based on the recommendations issued by the HRMs
						Monitor and provide early warning in relation to human rights violations; advocate the positive results of monitoring and issue regular public reports with recommendations on follow-up action; in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 68/262, work on the human rights situation in Crimea
Southern Caucasus						Work with governments and parliaments to improve the legal framework for the protection of minorities, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups
						Work closely with the Government of Georgia to ensure that recommendations of the HRMs are incorporated and prioritized in the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan; build the capacity of legal professionals in Georgia on international human rights law; strengthen human rights curricula at universities in the region
						Strengthen the role of civil society in Georgia in monitoring the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the recommendations of the HRMs; work with the National Human Rights Institution in Azerbaijan to raise civil society awareness of the HRMs and their recommendations
Russian Federation						Support Government efforts to implement recommendations issued by the HRMs
						Cooperate with the Federal and Regional Human Rights Commissioners on countering discrimination, particularly on the grounds of race, sex, religion and against others who are marginalized
						Mainstream human rights in the work of UN agencies in the country
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						Engage with the Consortium of Russian Universities to support the Human Rights Master Programme (HRMP) in cooperation with the European Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation (E.MA, European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation, Venice). The HRMP incorporates nine universities in five cities (Moscow, Kazan, Perm, Voronezh and Yekaterinburg)
						Support the UNCT, State and civil society actors to apply an integrated approach to the implementation of recommendations issued by the HRMs
						Advocate with relevant authorities for the alignment of the national legislative and institutional framework with international human rights standards on non-discrimination
						Assist the UNCT to support the Ombudsman Office to achieve 'A' status and address the situation of refugees and migrants
						Develop joint projects with the UNCT for the implementation of the national UNDAF 2016-2020 (Partnership for Sustainable Development) that contribute to the effective implementation of the recommendations issued by the HRMs

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
Serbia	Strengthen Serbia's capacity to implement recommendations issued by the HRMs, including through the creation of a coordination mechanism					
	Tackle discrimination and strengthen the rights of groups that are vulnerable to exclusion; support legal and policy reform in equality-related areas					
	Strengthen the human rights focus of the UNCT.					
Kosovo* (UNMIK)	Maintain dialogue and engagement between the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the UN human rights mechanisms					
	Work for the promotion and protection of human rights through active engagement with the Kosovo institutions, in particular the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ombudsperson Institution; promote human rights compliance of relevant legislation and policies with due attention to non-discrimination, gender equality and transitional justice.					

** Reference to Kosovo shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.*

The right to housing in Serbia

For the first time, a Serbian court applied the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 2015, stopping the forced eviction of Roma families living in slum conditions in Belgrade.

During the ethnic cleansing in 1999, Mr. Seljatin Burgazi fled his native Kosovo* to live in Belgrade. Since then, he has lived in the Grmec informal settlement, together with around 60 Roma families. It was here that he met and married Behare, with whom he subsequently built a house and had five children.

During this time, no representative of the local government ever paid a visit to the families or warned them about illegal building, much less offered them any type of assistance. In June 2015, however, the Belgrade building inspection authorities delivered a decision of demolition to the inhabitants of Grmec, indicating that they had one day to remove their homes, at their own expense, since they had been built without a license.

On learning that he would have to demolish the home he had built with his wife, where his children had been born and grown up, with only one day of notice, Mr. Burgazi suffered a heart attack and ended up in hospital. "I just could not tear down my house. I built it with my own hands. I did not have a place to go. Where should my children go now? Should we sleep in the street? I was desperate," he said.

Discussions with the authorities failed to produce a satisfactory outcome. The NGO Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights worked with OHCHR and initiated a procedure at the European Court of Human Rights to request a temporary injunction against the Republic of Serbia, arguing that the threatened eviction could result in a severe violation of the human rights of the inhabitants.

On 18 August 2015, a Belgrade court ordered a stop to the eviction and the forced eviction was halted until an adequate housing solution could be found for the persons living in the settlement.

Mr. Burgazi stated, "I never knew that there is such a right that acts on our behalf, simply because we are people. I did not know I had any rights at all. It is all different now. Now I know that, when the day comes for us to leave our homes, we shall not end up in the street, but enjoy the right to proper housing worthy of human dignity."

** Reference to Kosovo shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.*





Seljatin Burgazi and his family narrowly escaped forced eviction from their home in Serbia. © Duco Telleghen

Ukraine

In the summer of 2015, three armed men dressed in civilian clothing, from the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic, kidnapped a young woman with a disability from her home in Donetsk City, an area controlled by armed groups. The woman was accused of being a pro-government supporter and was kept incommunicado for over a month. She was three months pregnant and claims to have been subjected to beatings. She also claims to have been forced to give a press conference, issue false statements to the media and testify against pro-government activists.

OHCHR's Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) intervened and advocated with the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic. As a result, the woman was released in July 2015 and HRMMU facilitated her evacuation to Government-controlled territory.

Georgia

Around 800 staff members from public schools and education centres were dismissed between 2006 and 2012 for their political views or other allegedly illegal activities. For the last two years, OHCHR in Georgia has provided methodological support and advice to the Commission appointed to investigate these dismissals. The Commission was staffed by a representative of the Public Defender's Office of Georgia (Human Rights Ombudsman) and representatives from seven prominent human rights NGOs.

Of the 800 cases, 30 dismissals have been determined to be due to the political beliefs of the staff members. The relevant individuals have been offered employment at government schools and resource centres and are now able to take up to their profession once more. Another 70 cases related to alleged violations of the law have been transferred to the Office of the Prosecutor for follow-up.

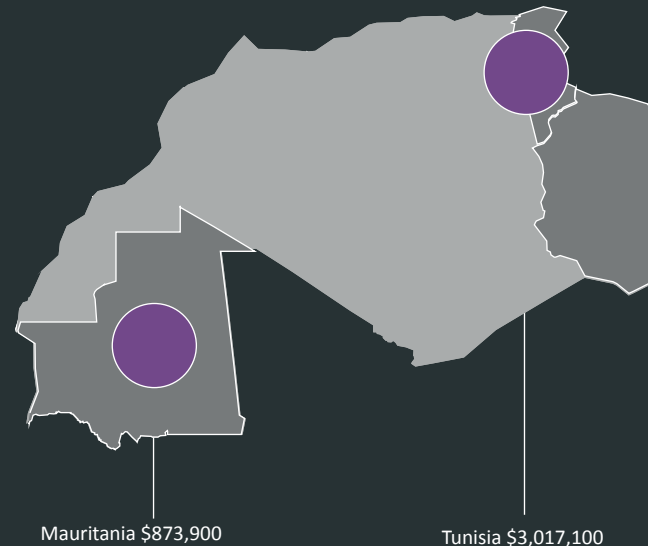
Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is facing tremendous human rights challenges. The desire for social justice, dignity and respect for human rights that drove protesters into the streets during the 2011 Arab Spring, has yet to be realized and important obstacles to these fundamental aspirations remain. Several countries are plagued by conflict and violence, which is underpinned by a prolonged occupation in one case, generating casualties, displacement and an array of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Other countries are experiencing internal political, social and security disturbances and instabilities.

While numerous civilian populations are bearing the brunt of armed conflicts in the MENA region, there are growing sectarian, ethnic and geographic divisions which are triggering or exacerbating these conflicts or are being exploited by various actors or contenders for power.

The rise of violent extremism poses a threat to the region and beyond. In responding to terrorist attacks and threats, governments champion security solutions through the adoption of counter-terrorism measures that often fall short of international standards. Such increased violence, instability and the erosion of State control brings about additional risks to those who may be more vulnerable during conflicts, including women, minorities, refugees and migrants. Many countries are characterized by an absence of good governance, accountability, high unemployment, impunity, poverty, endemic corruption and of a pattern of restricting civil society space and freedoms of expression and association.

In this complex and challenging context, OHCHR strives to strengthen its engagement with individual Member States and regional organizations, including the League of Arab States and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. By means of a consolidated presence in the field, OHCHR seeks to promote greater human rights compliance through: concrete follow-up to recommendations emanating from international human rights mechanisms; monitoring, documentation and reporting on alleged violations; and the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building support to governmental and non-governmental entities.

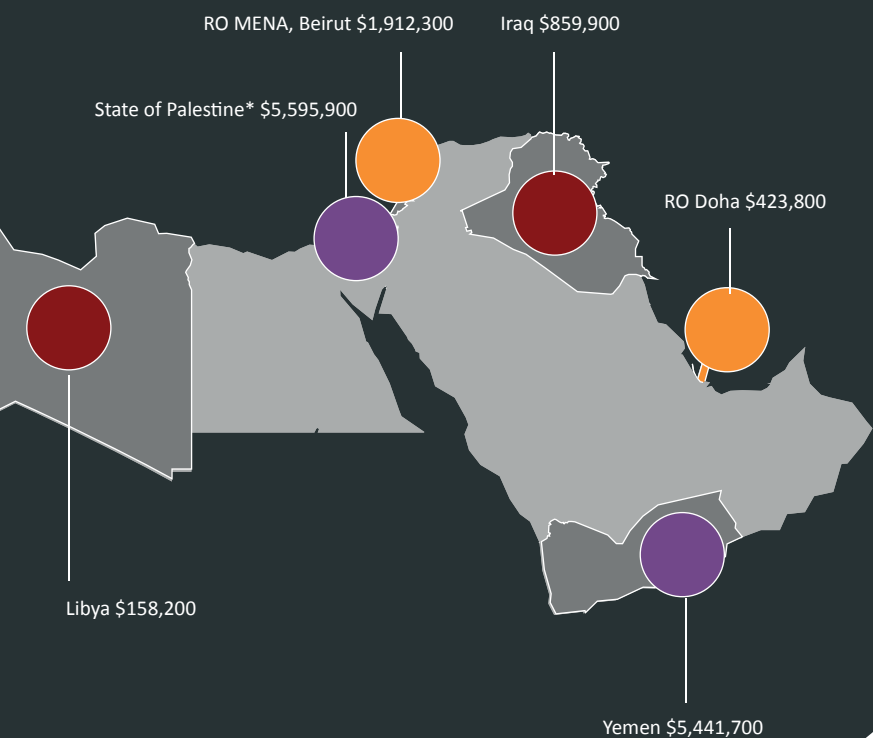


OHCHR in MENA:

8 field presences

Total XB needs: \$22.9 million

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



In 2015, the situation in Syria was described as the world's largest humanitarian and human rights crisis. As at October 2015, it was estimated that the conflict had cost the lives of more than 250,000 individuals. The crisis comprises more than 13 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 4 million refugees who are living outside of Syria and 6.5 million persons who are internally displaced.

Despite a lack of access to the country in 2015, OHCHR further developed its engagement on Syria. The Office continued to support the Independent International Commission of Inquiry as the main international fact-finding body on the human rights situation in Syria. In addition, OHCHR strengthened its Beirut-based monitoring team which conducts analysis, early warning and provides input to official UN reports on Syria. The team also provides capacity-development activities for Syrian civil society. In 2015, OHCHR deployed three human rights advisers to the humanitarian leadership of the UN on Syria. The advisers seek to ensure integration of human rights into the humanitarian response and provide legal advice on international human rights and humanitarian law. At the political level, OHCHR works closely through its Geneva-based team with the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria and in support of the High Commissioner.

In 2016, OHCHR will further develop its engagement on Syria by adapting this operational set-up according to changes on the ground and developments in the political process. The Office will continue to seek access to Syria.

Priorities for field presences in Middle East and North Africa in 2016

Listed by field presence and thematic priority

	Human Rights Mechanisms	Discrimination	Impunity and the Rule of Law	Development and the Economic Sphere	Widening Democratic Space	Violence and Insecurity
State of Palestine*	Provide capacity-building for the Government of the State of Palestine, in particular in reporting under and implementing ratified international human rights treaties; monitor, document and publicly report on human rights violations by all duty bearers, including ill-treatment in detention, arbitrary detention, use of force, punitive demolitions, settlement-linked violations, limits on freedom of expression, SGBV and impunity					
Mauritania	Support the mainstreaming of HRM recommendations in public policies for equal access to economic and social rights					
	Monitor and report on discrimination in access to economic and social rights					
Tunisia	Provide capacity-building and training to support the recently created national preventive mechanism on torture and special courts to combat slavery; provide technical support to review and amend key draft legislation; monitor and report on alleged slavery and torture cases					
	Provide technical assistance and advice to the UNCT and Humanitarian Country Team					
	Support the Government in mainstreaming human rights in counter-terrorism measures; provide technical assistance to support legal reforms in the area of criminal justice and capacity-building in the area of the rule of law; strengthen and expand the scope of human rights monitoring and reporting; establish/strengthen independent institutions; promote the transitional justice process and accountability for past human rights violations					
Yemen	Support civil society in monitoring economic, social and cultural rights, women's rights and issues related to marginalized groups					
	Monitor and document widespread human rights violations and abuses; provide advice on integrating human rights in the new Constitution; provide technical support to review and amend the national legislative framework in line with international human rights standards; support the establishment and capacity-building of the NHRI, the Commission of Inquiry and the Commission on Truth and Reconciliation					
Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa	Provide capacity-building for civil society on human rights monitoring and documentation, advocate for the establishment of truth, national reconciliation and accountability and for the Transitional Justice Law					
	Work on protecting refugees, displaced persons, women, non-citizens, children and persons with disabilities; promote incremental reforms of institutions engaged in law enforcement					
	Promote economic, social and cultural rights					
Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha)	Launch programmes to widen the democratic space and protect HRDs					
	Build the capacity of teachers and educators to teach human rights in schools; enhance the capacity of NHRIs to fulfil their role; strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of minorities and migrant workers; and train police officers and prison authorities to integrate international human rights standards into their work and operations					
Iraq (UNAMI)	Help civil society activists to develop their skills to advocate for their rights and the rights of others and enhance the capacity of selected journalists to apply a HRBA to media coverage					
	Support engagement with the HRMs					
Libya (UNSMIL)	Monitor and report on the human rights situation; consult with Iraqi stakeholders to identify human rights gaps and possible solutions; advocate on human rights issues and their solutions with a range of stakeholders; provide capacity-building on human rights for State institutions					
	Provide technical assistance and advice to the SRSG and the UNCT to ensure that human rights are fundamental in all policies, programmes and activities of the United Nations in Iraq					
	Launch public outreach, awareness-raising and empowerment activities for civil society					
Libya (UNSMIL)	Work to protect civilians					
	Monitor, report and intervene on violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law, particularly in relation to the conduct of hostilities, abductions and the treatment of detainees, with a particular focus on groups in vulnerable situations such as internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and minorities; facilitate institution-building, with a focus on the justice system and law reform including the constitution of Libya; support transitional justice processes, including through promoting dialogue between communities and supporting the return of members of the displaced Tawergha community to their homes					
	Provide support and capacity-building to human rights defenders, including with regard to their involvement in institution-building.					

Persons with disabilities in Tunisia

Since its establishment in 2012, OHCHR in Tunisia has worked actively for the rights of persons with disabilities. A significant breakthrough was achieved in January 2015 when the National Assembly ratified the National Charter for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This document reflects all of the recommendations and demands made by persons with disabilities for the full realization of their human rights.

In May 2015, the Ministerial Council adopted a draft law to amend the 2005 Law on the promotion and protection of disability rights. The draft amendments aim to improve the employment opportunities of people with disabilities.

Ms. Temna Tebib, a woman with a disability who took part in the national UN Programme on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRD), summed up the significance of the developments in this way: "I would like to express my appreciation for the great contribution made by the UNPRD for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in Tunisia. The work of the OHCHR Advocacy Group inspired me and encouraged me to experience with confidence and great determination the political life in my country with the purpose of defending and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. I stood for the legislative elections in October 2014 and I was thereby the first women with a disability to run for elections in Tunisia."

Libya

A milestone was reached following the establishment of a joint committee between the municipal councils of Misrata and Tawergha to discuss reconciliation between the communities and the modalities of the return of over 40,000 Taweghans who were displaced in August 2011 by armed groups in Misrata.

The initiative was launched by the respective municipal councils and the Human Rights Division of the UN Support Mission in Libya played a key role in organizing and facilitating a number of meetings between the two sides as well as joint committee meetings in Geneva and Tunis. Topics discussed included reparations, accountability and conditions for safe returns and the establishment of livelihoods. By December 2015, the two sides had agreed on a road map which highlighted the need for accountability, reparations for victims of abuses, and returns that are undertaken in safety and dignity. The roadmap is seen as a path towards the normalisation of relations between the two communities over the long term.



Human Rights Day celebration event in Dakar, Senegal, December 2015. © Guillaume Bassinet/Lens On Life

Research and Right to Development Division

The Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) conducts thematic research and contributes to policy development, encourages the mainstreaming of human rights across the work of the United Nations, develops tools and learning packages and provides expertise on human rights themes to many stakeholders, including human rights mechanisms. The Division leads efforts to advance the right to development and contributes to country-level implementation through advisory services, legal and policy reviews and capacity development to stakeholders. It also provides thematic support to OHCHR's field presences through analysis of key issues that is incorporated into their advocacy and engagement with national counterparts. Field presences are instrumental in translating the globally developed normative and programmatic guidance into concrete action and changes at the local level. Lessons drawn from this are subsequently relayed back to the global level.

Demands on OHCHR to respond to both existing and emerging human rights challenges multiply as the scale and complexity of human rights violations and abuses grow. In order to strengthen support to the field, the Office is envisaging a scenario in which thematic advisers would be placed in strategic regional locations. The themes covered by the advisers would depend on the region but would include gender and discrimination and possibly migration and rule of law issues.

Programmatic areas of work requiring greater focus for the near future relate to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; migration and combatting discrimination and xenophobia, and; preventing and countering violent extremism.

Following advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR and its partners, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda regarding financing for development now includes numerous references to human rights.

The revised text contains many new human rights elements, including explicit references to the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, environmental, social and governance reporting and the need for environmental and social safeguards in the context of activities undertaken by businesses and development banks. Under the Addis Action Agenda, States agree to promote financial inclusion and reduce inequalities, seek to eradicate extreme poverty, ensure gender equality and provide social protection and essential public services for all, with a focus on those living farthest below the poverty line.

Moreover, the Action Agenda includes, for the first time, a section on technology and its facilitation. It also establishes a new follow-up mechanism and calls for the collection of open, transparent and disaggregated data to facilitate informed and participatory follow-up and review processes.

The discussions on "leaving no one behind" and the disaggregation of data for measuring progress in relation to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda have brought to the fore the need for the application of a human rights-based approach to data and statistics. Building on the success of its work on human rights indicators, OHCHR has helped to build bridges between human rights, statistics and development stakeholders.

Since its launch in 2014, the OHCHR Latin American Model of Protocol for the investigation of femicide has been progressively integrated in the policies and capacity-building efforts in the region. In 2015, the Protocol was endorsed by the Attorney-General's Offices in Panama, Costa Rica and La Pampa province in Argentina. It was included in the OAS on-line Diploma Course on Justice, Gender and Violence, already completed by 52 judicial actors from eight different countries. The General Assembly in its resolution 70/176 from December 2015 recommended States to use the Protocol.

Priorities for the Research and Right to Development Division in 2016

Methodology and policy work

Support to OHCHR operational deployment – Focus on ensuring high quality and timely policy and methodological guidance to support OHCHR regional and country presences, human rights components of peace missions and ad hoc deployments in core areas such as monitoring, reporting and investigation, including casualty recording

Innovation and technology – Explore the use of information management systems and further refine the human rights databases to support analysis, profiling and reporting

Use of human rights indicators – Work with national stakeholders to support data disaggregation, participation of concerned populations and protection of human rights in data collection and dissemination efforts. Advance the development of global human rights indicators

Early warning and economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) – Build on work begun in 2015 to sharpen OHCHR's analysis and create early warning tools in relation to ESCRs. Further research, including expert group consultations, is required to develop this work

Knowledge management – Identify and disseminate good practices and lessons learned in a systematic sharing of experiences across all areas of work throughout the Office

Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDGs and accountability – Develop methodologies and a common UN approach to analysis, monitoring and evaluation of progress in meeting the 2030 Agenda's imperative 'to leave no one behind,' ensuring that the 2030 Agenda is, in effect, a conflict prevention agenda

SDGs and human rights mainstreaming in the UN – Develop a strategy to support the UN's leadership and capacities on human rights at the country level, including within the context of the Human Rights up Front Initiative

Multilateral development banks – Engage with international financial institutions to ensure that safeguard policies for investment lending are rigorous from a social and environmental sustainability standpoint

Climate change – Ensure inclusive development and secure the rights of persons, peoples and groups most vulnerable to climate change

Right to development (RTD) – Set up a global community on RTD to support the SDGs. This initiative will address the gaps (identified in the annual Secretary-General/High Commissioner reports) in knowledge dissemination and promote broad civil society and public support for the RTD

Economic, social and cultural rights – Continue to analyse ESCR predictors of conflicts and political unrest and unpack indicators of such triggers

Human rights and business – Continue to develop and expand the OHCHR Accountability and Remedy Project

Migration, discrimination and xenophobia

Migrants' rights – Produce further guidance and capacity-building tools on the non-refoulement principle under human rights law; and strengthen the capacity to respond to migration-related needs and gaps at the field level; work with UNHCR to harvest the evidence and develop campaigns that those on the frontlines of confronting xenophobia need to make their case effectively, and; identify and formulate practical responses to human rights issues arising in migration, particularly for individuals who fall outside the mandate of UNHCR

Racism and xenophobia – Support the development of national action plans to combat racism and xenophobia and online platforms; develop information and knowledge tools; organize events for media professionals and various trainings; and address racism in sport

Women's rights – Build the capacity of peace missions to address conflict-related sexual violence and children in armed conflict (as per A/70/95 – S/2015/446); support the development of normative guidance and policy and programmatic tools and provide technical cooperation and advice on a range of issues, including maternal mortality, judicial stereotyping and harmful practices

Child rights – In the context of early warning and conflict, OHCHR will explore how focusing on child rights, with a life cycle approach, may avoid the child joining criminal activities due to lack of other possibilities. The Office will also expand on work related to the right of the child to health

Rights of persons with disabilities – Develop guidelines to ensure that implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Rights of indigenous peoples and of persons belonging to minorities – Advocate for minority rights at the national level; develop the UN's capacity to advance these rights; and engage with a range of stakeholders to promote these rights

Rights of lesbian, gay, bi, trans and intersex people - Advocate measures to protect the human rights of LGBT and intersex persons; develop guidance materials to support action at the country level; assist UN human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in addressing violations against LGBT and intersex persons; support integration of LGBT and intersex related concerns in work carried out by OHCHR field presences and other UN agencies; conduct public information activities designed to promote respect for the rights of LGBT and intersex people (UN Free & Equal campaign)

Rule of law and democracy

Preventing and countering violent extremism - Engage with and advise Member States, public advocacy and in the context of the UN system to ensure that human rights are at the centre of any response or programming; analyse to what extent xenophobia and disrespect for minority rights have linkages (or not) with violent extremism, and; pilot country-level programmes in this area

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability for gross human rights violations – Enhance the analytical capacity to frame accountability debates; and ensure that the expertise gained in different contexts around the world is centralized, analysed and shared

Human rights and the internet – Undertake research and consultations with a view to developing guidance and tools and the dissemination of findings

Human rights in electoral contexts – Enhance the provision of support to field presences, mainstreaming of human rights in UN electoral assistance and the production of tools

Safety of journalists – Develop an advocacy strategy, guidelines and tools; support field presences in strengthening the safety of journalists; and widely promote the human rights perspective of this issue

Weapons and human rights – Convene an expert meeting to assist in the drafting of a study to be submitted to the Human Rights Council in June 2016; develop a guide to measure and implement the human rights criteria of the Arms Trade Treaty; and prepare a study on the human rights impact of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.



From 1 January to 4 December 2015, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances registered 207 new urgent actions under article 30 of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. In three cases, the process resulted in the location of the disappeared persons who were found alive and being held in secret detention. Victims and their families have expressed the importance of receiving the support of the urgent action procedure. The mothers of two disappeared persons wrote: “The letter of the Committee was received two weeks ago. A few days later, [the State party authorities] came to visit us to inform us about the investigation and invited us to take part. It is the first time after so many months that we have the impression that things are moving again.”

Human Rights Treaties Division

The work of the Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) includes providing support to the work of the treaty bodies, such as facilitating the review of State Parties' compliance with the various international human rights treaties; facilitating the handling of received individual communications; organizing country missions; and offering assistance in other work, for instance, in undertaking inquiries, preparing general comments and general recommendations and holding thematic discussions.

In 2016, OHCHR will continue to work with States, treaty bodies and the UN system to implement General Assembly resolution 68/268 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system.

The Office will also endeavour to further harmonize the working methods among the various treaty bodies as called for by resolution 68/268, principally through the Annual Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies. The 2016 Meeting will focus on the common core document, the issue of reprisals, implementation of the Addis Guidelines and the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/268. The first assessment of the implementation will be detailed in a report by the Secretary-General that will be submitted to the seventy-first session of the General Assembly (September 2016).

The additional meeting time that has been granted to the treaty bodies in accordance with resolution 68/268 has exponentially increased the Division's work. This has simultaneously highlighted the need for increased and sustained resources.

Concerns have already been raised regarding specific resource challenges that are likely to be faced in 2016 due to the existing annual increase in the number of registered individual communications to treaty bodies (from 170 in 2013 to 250 in 2015) and an anticipated increase in the use of inquiry procedures. Similarly, the urgent action procedure under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which entered into force in December 2010, will likely see a substantial increase in registered requests for urgent

actions in 2016. The number of requests increased from 50 in 2014 to over 200 in 2015. In addition, the recently adopted communications procedures under the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child have both begun to be used by victims alleging violations. The fact that victims have greater access to the treaty bodies is a welcome development, however, the subsequent increase in workload for the Division must be matched with adequate resources in order to avoid delays which would constitute a denial of justice and potentially exacerbate the suffering of victims.

Capacity-building

The resources provided under the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme (TBCB - which stems from GA resolution 68/268) enabled 10 staff members to be deployed to OHCHR's regional offices in 2015. The benefits of these added resources are already evident and demonstrate the powerful difference that can be made by OHCHR when sufficient resources are provided closer to the ground. Before the Programme's establishment, OHCHR had committed to an increased engagement of 24 Member States with the treaty bodies. Since the Programme's inception in 2015, OHCHR has reached out to 40 States Parties in relation to reporting to the treaty bodies and it will continue to ensure the availability of the Programme to other countries upon request. At the subregional level, train-the-trainers events were held in 2015 for officials from the Pacific, North America and the English-speaking Caribbean. In 2016, a number of training-of-trainers workshops for State officials will be held in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and North Africa and in other regions.

All of these activities are supported by a core team which will launch the Practical Guide and Study on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up: Governmental structures for effective engagement with international human rights mechanisms in 2016. At the same time, the team at headquarters will develop training tools on treaty body reporting which will be focused on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the context of their 50th anniversary.



OHCHR staff going on a monitoring mission in Guatemala. © OHCHR

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division

OHCHR's Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) oversees and supports activities carried out at the country and regional levels. In 2016, the Division will provide support to the day-to-day operational management of OHCHR's 64 field presences as well as to other members of the UN family.

OHCHR's activities at the country level are based on an ongoing dialogue with national counterparts and a focus on the promotion and protection of human rights. To this end, OHCHR works to strengthen national protection systems and assist with the implementation of effective remedies to overcome obstacles to the realization of human rights. In particular, OHCHR works closely with national initiatives to establish or strengthen justice and accountability mechanisms, including through effective monitoring and investigation to ensure the availability of redress for victims of human rights violations. Responding to deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations is an increasingly core feature of the Division.

In the current environment of conflicts, tensions and uncertainties across all regions of the world, there is an increasing expectation for OHCHR to respond. In human rights and humanitarian emergencies, or situations at risk and of concern, FOTCD is expected to provide support through the rapid deployment of monitoring missions or additional surge capacity to lend human rights assistance to UN operations on the ground. Due to a lack of resources, however, the Office can only provide limited support.

The Emergency Response Section (ERS) in Geneva plans and supports rapid and effective responses to ongoing or emerging crisis situations, including in the context of mandated activities, such as commissions of inquiry (COIs) or fact-finding missions (FFMs), complex emergencies or natural disasters. The Emergency Response Section also leads in the implementation of new initiatives under the Human Rights up Front Action Plan, aimed at developing a means to utilise all available human rights information in the UN system for joint analysis and early warning – a common information

management system – and to rapidly deploy teams combining political and human rights expertise to emerging crises, in coordination with other UN partners.

To improve OHCHR's rapid response capability, the Division plans to create a stand-by capacity that will be responsible for initiating all mandated activities (COIs, FFMs). It will also launch an external Emergency Response Roster to be managed through a small field rosters' unit.

In 2016, new priorities have been set in extending support in the area of humanitarian action, including by participating in the drafting of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Protection Policy and preparing, participating in and following up on the World Humanitarian Summit. In addition, the Section will remain involved in its ongoing activities in the areas of preparedness, planning and start-up, early warning and information support.

The Peace Missions Support Section (PMSS) in our New York Office is now fully operational. This Section serves as OHCHR's dedicated, in-house capacity on the integration of human rights in UN peace operations. PMSS facilitates the political, strategic and operational integration of human rights in the UN peace and security agenda; provides strategic advice on human rights in peace operations; carries out strategic planning for new, transitioning and downsizing human rights components; and provides operational support to human rights components of peace operations to deliver on peace operation mandates.

The Office's capacities to strengthen national institutions, regional mechanisms and civil society around the world have been consolidated to offer more coordinated strategic policy guidance, identification of lessons learned and the sharing of best practices. Throughout 2016, OHCHR expects to enhance its cooperation with all of these national and regional partners in all geographic regions. The Office will work to widen and deepen civic participation and collaborate with partners to protect the spaces in which a free, independent and dynamic civil society can flourish.

Human Rights Investigations

Recent trends demonstrate that the Human Rights Council will continue to use human rights inquiries as a tool to address critical situations, including by directly mandating the High Commissioner on an increasing basis. Further, the global human rights situation is expected to provide impetus for a growth in inquiries initiated by the High Commissioner, including inquiries into particular incidents or trends of concern.

It is against this backdrop that the High Commissioner launched a review of OHCHR's internal arrangements related to commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and other forms of rapid response field engagement. The High Commissioner is determined to ensure that OHCHR consistently delivers the highest quality support for all forms of human rights-related inquiries, with a view to maintaining OHCHR's global leadership in this critical and developing area.

The outcome of the review was a detailed proposal for a dedicated Rapid Response Service, which will be comprised of core and stand-by capacity personnel, with additional roster recruitments that will be immediately available. The Response Service will function as OHCHR's lead entity on human rights inquiries throughout the life span of the inquiry (design, preparation and set up, implementation and hand over for follow-up) and will be responsible for ensuring that they are carried out consistently and produce the highest quality results.

Human Rights Up Front

The main purpose of the Human Rights up Front Action Plan is to strengthen the UN system's ability to effectively prevent and respond to serious human rights violations and complex crises. The Plan provides a framework for a more timely and predictable UN-wide response to situations involving risks of or ongoing violations, which is being realized through the establishment of new mechanisms, methodologies, tools, training and staffing methods, applied in headquarters and field operations responses.

While the Human Rights up Front Action Plan is a collective endeavour across the UN, OHCHR has lead implementation responsibility in key areas and is expected to deliver a number of outputs in the immediate and short-term. OHCHR will also continue working with other parts of the UN system towards the long-term institutionalization of the new approaches defined in the Plan.

"Light Teams"

OHCHR and the UN Department for Political Affairs have led the development of a new mechanism to quickly place capacity on the ground in response to emerging or actual crisis situations, known as "light team" deployments. The primary focus of the light teams is to ensure that the necessary political and human rights expertise is engaged to provide the required UN response and identify and mitigate risks of serious human rights violations. This initiative provides the Office with increased flexibility to rapidly deploy personnel in situations where the UN lacks the relevant capacity to do so, and the use of light team is likely to be expanded in line with the Secretary-General's report on the future of UN peace operations. In 2015, the first light teams were deployed to Burkina Faso, Lesotho and Nigeria.



HRMMU staff talk to residents



of Kujbyshevskiy district of Donetsk city (controlled by armed groups) in March 2015. © OHCHR



Human Rights Council Mechanisms Division

Human Rights Council Branch

The work of the Human Rights Council (HRC) is steadily increasing each year. Since its first session in 2006, its meeting time has increased by 50 per cent. During its session in September 2015, four of the days of meetings lasted from 09.00 to 21.00; all without a break. In the March 2016 session, the schedule included at least six days of 12-hour meetings; a trend that is anticipated to continue throughout the year.

At the same time, the number of participants and side events has grown considerably. The number of NGO participants increased from 400 in 2006 to 760 in 2014 and the number of side events organized by Member States and NGOs has more than quintupled from 87 in 2006 to 480 in 2015. As a result, the HRC secretariat is no longer able to extend adequate support to NGOs, such as responding to questions and other inquiries. In addition, the demands on the HRC secretariat to respond to the queries of media representatives have exponentially increased in parallel to the additional work generated by the Council. The number of news articles has doubled from approximately 8,300 articles in 2006 to nearly 17,000 in 2014. The Council has also become more reliant on the Secretariat to share information with Member States, civil society, the media and the public. Moreover, there are increasing demands on the secretariat to help enhance the capacity of delegates, particularly from Small Island Developing States/Least Developed Countries to participate in the work of the Council, including through regular briefings on rules, modalities and procedures.

Although the workload of the Council secretariat has evidently increased over the past nine years, the staffing capacity provided by the UN regular budget has decreased. Consequently, the Office has supplemented the gaps in funding with extrabudgetary resources to provide a variety of services, most of which are now taken for granted by Member States and civil society participants.

As has been stressed in recent years, without additional resources, the secretariat will have to re-assess the support and services it can provide, including: the ability to manage lists of speakers and provide information desk functions; the extension of adequate support to civil society participants; and the availability of media relations, public information and other outreach efforts. The HRC secretariat will also have to reduce its capacity to accredit participants during all regular sessions.

As the Council continuously expands its practices, procedures and the methods and modalities of its work, the HRC secretariat must further develop its long-term legal and analytical capacity with a view to providing the Council's President, Bureau and delegations with consistent advice that is based on institutional memory.

In addition to its ongoing support for the Human Rights Council, the Branch will focus on the following activities in 2016:

- Contributing to an enhanced accessibility to the Council's work by mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas of the Council's work and monitoring improvements to access.
- Aligning the database of communications with the new technology (as is already being done for similar complaints procedures under the special procedures and treaty bodies) in order to improve their efficiency and ensure that the procedures remain impartial, objective, efficient, victim-centred and are conducted in a timely manner.
- Addressing the long-standing issue of the limited number of highly qualified applicants to posts for special procedures mandate-holders by increasing outreach efforts to identify potential candidates, including from regions that are currently underrepresented within the special procedures.
- Organizing a High-level panel discussion at the Council's June session to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the HRC. The former and incumbent Presidents of the HRC, as well as other eminent persons, will be invited to share their views on the achievements of the HRC and the challenges ahead. Representatives of the 17 Member States that are not represented in Geneva will also be invited to participate.
- The Advisory Committee recently requested that the secretariat undertake background research on specialized themes in order to provide a compilation and analysis of the received responses to the questionnaires on mandated studies (including in UN languages other than English and French). It also requested that the secretariat undertake consultations with various stakeholders. At present, the HRC secretariat does not have the capacity to fulfil these requests.

Special Procedures Branch

In 2015, the Human Rights Council established two new thematic special procedures mandates: one on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism and one on the right to privacy. This brought the number of special procedures mandates to 55. Forty-one of the mandates are thematic and 14 are dedicated to country situations. In 2015, the special procedures carried out a total of 76 country visits to 53 Member States and territories. During the year, 6 standing invitations were extended to them.

They issued 532 communications to 123 Member States and 13 non-state actors, 442 of which were jointly sent by two or more mandate-holders. These communications covered at least 846 individuals, 152 of whom were women. In 2015, special procedures submitted 134 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 53 on country visits and 38 that were submitted to the General Assembly. They also issued over 450 news releases, media advisories and public statements.

The workload for the special procedures mechanisms has continued to increase, without a comparable matching of resources from the UN regular budget. At least 45% of staff support that is provided to the mandate-holders is funded through extra-budgetary resources. Yet, based on a recently conducted workload analysis and the programme budget implication (PBI) formulation guidelines, there is a significant gap between the normative requirements and the actual human resources that have been allocated from the regular budget. This has resulted in ongoing challenges to the effective delivery of the mandated work that is required of the experts.

The Office is also lacking the sufficient and dedicated resources that are key to providing support to the special procedures system as a whole, including following up on and consolidating the achievements and partnerships established to date.

The special procedures receive a large amount of information regarding alleged human rights violations from all over the world and issue communications in response. While the volume of information received has increased over the last five years, the number of communications that were issued during the same period remained unchanged or decreased.

OHCHR has taken some initial steps to strengthen the capacity of the system, including the development of a new database for the special procedures. While the existing communications database is being revamped, the new database provides information on past and planned country visits, country reports and end of mission statements, as they become available. Nevertheless, in order to make the database a fully functional tool for early warning purposes, much more work is required.

Follow-up on the findings and recommendations from country visits and thematic reports of the mandate-holders has proven to be crucial in providing advance warning on situations and timely assistance to States on good practices. Beyond budgetary constraints, however, ensuring meaningful results in addressing protection gaps requires cooperation between mandate-holders, Member States and other stakeholders.

In 2016, the Special Procedures Branch (SPB) will continue to develop initiatives and tools to facilitate increased coordination between the existing 55 special procedures mandates. This will include undertaking joint activities, the production of policy papers to ensure consistency in the methods of work; developing databases and IT tools; facilitating the production of information emanating from the respective mandates and facilitating access to the information by all stakeholders.

SPB also supports the work of the Coordination Committee (CC) of Special Procedures which has upgraded the level of its activities to ensure greater visibility of the system, coherence in applying their methods of work, development of guidance tools and consistency in interaction with stakeholders, including the UN System. As such, the CC now meets in person three times per year and produces a report to the HRC. However these activities are not supported by regular or extrabudgetary resources.

Finally, while SPB continues to ensure that adequate support is available to all mandates, much more work is required including by following up on their respective findings and recommendations with OHCHR field presences, United Nations Country Teams, Member States and civil society organizations. Similarly, it plans to continue working with regional human rights mechanisms, sharing experiences and undertaking joint activities to respond to specific protection challenges.

Universal Periodic Review Branch

Each year, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Branch continues to produce the required 84 substantive background documents, 42 UPR Working Group reports, 42 reports adopted by Member States during deliberations of item 6 issues while also reviewing and supporting Member States to finalize the 42 national reports and addenda. All of this is carried out in accordance with established deadlines and despite the rapidly growing number of recommendations being issued. There is now an average of 190 recommendations per country with more value placed on better managing the long listing of recommendations, including strengthened clustering in line with Human Rights Council resolution 16/21.

This substantive workload is coupled with additional requests from Member States that OHCHR provide briefings and trainings, technical cooperation and supplementary documentation, disseminate good practices and facilitate the sharing of practices between Member States. United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) are similarly receiving a significant increase in requests for support and guidance as OHCHR more actively seeks to fulfil its role as a clearing house, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 16/21. Giving effect to this role includes ensuring that the UNCTs are well aware of all relevant recommendations and fully engaged in supporting the Member States to implement those recommendations; identifying and widely disseminating good practices; and providing guidance to the UNCTs as needed. None of this can be effectively accomplished without appropriate resources. The management requirements of the UPR Trust Funds have also increased with more Member States wishing to avail themselves of the various opportunities provided by the Trust Funds.

Despite the fact that the workload of the UPR secretariat has demonstrably increased, including since the time of the review has been extended for an additional 3.5 hours to give an opportunity to all speakers who wish to take the floor, available resources have decreased due to limited funds from both the UN regular budget and extrabudgetary sources. As a result, the Office is no longer able to finalize the UPR Working Group reports within the two-week sessions or to respond positively to the multiple requests from Member States for technical support.

After more than two years of work and multiple global consultations with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention attended the Human Rights Council on 14 September 2015 and presented the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on Remedies and Procedures on the Right of Anyone Deprived of His or Her Liberty by Arrest or Detention to Bring Proceedings Before Court*. This new protection tool, developed at the request of the Council, covers virtually all potential situations of detention in the world today and recognizes the right of detained persons or those acting on their behalf to challenge the legality and arbitrariness of their detention before a judicial authority.

In Afghanistan, the Ministry of Justice's Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU) is being supported by the UPR Trust Fund on Implementation of Recommendations to coordinate follow-up to the recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review and in particular, to update the National Action Plan on implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.

Support was provided for the drafting and incorporation of effective indicators and timelines into the Action Plan through the training of human rights specialists in the HRSU. In addition, efforts were undertaken to finalize effective monitoring indicators in order to facilitate analysis and reporting on achievements on implementation. Training also addressed some of the challenges being faced in the collection of data.

As a result, the HRSU is finalizing revised indicators in the Action Plan, in accordance with accepted global human rights indicators, and consultations are being carried out with relevant line ministries for their finalization.



Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović, visits South Sudan to assess the human rights situation in the country. He is seen here touring the Protection of Civilians Camp site near Bentui, February 2015. © UN Photo/JC McIlwaine

New York Office

The principal objective of OHCHR in New York remains the integration of a human rights perspective into discussions and decisions undertaken at United Nations Headquarters by engaging with other UN agencies and departments, Member States, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the media. A concerted effort has been made to increase OHCHR's input into inter-governmental discussions in New York, including in the General Assembly and its various committees and in the Security Council. OHCHR in New York works closely with other UN departments and agencies to inform and assist in the development of UN Secretariat and system-wide policies. It also provides direct support to the Secretary-General and his office on human rights-related matters.

The New York Office will continue to lead OHCHR's global engagement on human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity issues, including through the coordination of the UN Free & Equal campaign. The Office also engages with UN partners on implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and leads OHCHR's involvement with the peacebuilding architecture and co-leads, with OHCHR in Geneva, on death penalty issues.

The recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General's High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) and the Advisory Group of Experts for the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture clearly demonstrate that the historical role and response of the United Nations in relation to global peace and security issues, as well

as peacebuilding, is undergoing significant and transformational changes. These changes will in turn affect OHCHR's role and methods of work, both directly and indirectly. OHCHR cannot afford to ignore these reforms and must ensure it is appropriately tooled to deal with the changes and able to manage its subsequent new responsibilities and expectations.

The Secretary-General's report on the future of peace operations puts forward the Organization's vision to respond to a deteriorating global peace and security landscape. It recognizes the centrality of human rights in the UN peace and security agenda: from human rights violations as conflict drivers and human rights information feeding into early warning and prevention analysis to atrocities triggering peace mission deployments and acting as the benchmark for their drawdown. This recognition creates both opportunities and expectations for OHCHR to deliver on the Secretary-General's commitment in these areas.

The report contains a number of concrete recommendations to reinforce the integration of human rights in the peace and security agenda, including strengthening UN core capacities for prevention and mediation, undertaking enhanced analysis and planning, fully implementing the Human Rights up Front Initiative and recognizing the need to build partnership frameworks with regional organizations that are based on human rights integration and standards. To address the most pressing needs, a small embryonic capacity is needed to enable the New York Office to respond to immediate expectations.

Trust Funds

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

Funds administered by OHCHR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OHCHR Contingency Fund

A Contingency Fund of US\$1 million was established by the Office to enable it to respond to human rights emergencies in a timely and adequate manner. The revolving Fund is maintained through voluntary contributions for rapid response

activities and is used to facilitate, implement or carry out activities within the priorities, overall strategies and policies of the Office, in particular in the context of the establishment of a rapid response capacity. The Fund has greatly increased the capacity of OHCHR headquarters to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations that require a rapid response.

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

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

The **Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights** was created by Human Rights Council's decision 24/118 of 27 September 2013. It aims to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders, and to give priority to the participation of local or national-level non-governmental organizations active in relevant fields, with particular attention being paid to participants from Least Developed Countries, in the annual meetings of the three forums. The Special Fund became operational soon after the receipt of the first contributions in 2014.

Multi-Donor Trust Funds

(not administered by OHCHR)

The UNGD Human Rights Working Group and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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

Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Indigenous Peoples

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

Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Disability

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

Financial Requirements

Total financial requirements amount to \$217.3 million in extrabudgetary resources. These are funds the Office needs in addition to its regular budget allocation of \$101 million if it is to respond to requests for assistance it has received for 2016.

In the past, OHCHR has merely produced cost plans based on projected income. This year, a new approach attempts to show the Office's true requirements. Nevertheless, the needs-based budget presented herein is still limited to what could realistically be implemented within a single year. For this reason, and due to the lengthy recruitment process OHCHR must adhere to, the increase in requirements for field presences remains modest. To exponentially increase the reach of field presences requires a steady build-up of human resources and budgets over time.

Regular budget allocation for 2016

Once again, the regular budget allocations have not only been subject to zero growth, but also incurred reductions at the decision of the General Assembly. The regional restructuring elements of the Change Initiative that were proposed within the 2016-2017 budget submission, and which will be presented in more detail to the 71st session of the General Assembly, were budget-neutral.

Financial requirements for extrabudgetary resources

The Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD)

Financial requirements for RRDD total \$17 million – an increase of \$7 million compared with the initial 2015 costplan. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a great opportunity – and an obligation – for OHCHR to help ensure human rights form an integral part of the most ambitious development agenda to date. The more the SDGs are firmly rooted through a human rights-based approach, the more likely they are to have real and lasting impact. RRDD also coordinates the Office's work on migration which with the current migration response crisis requires a more dedicated human rights focus – not least to counter the xenophobic backlash the influx of migrants is generating in many areas of the world and which could potentially lead to more conflict. The Human Rights up Front plan of action and the protection of civil society space are other important areas that require ongoing focus and capacity.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD)

Financial requirements for HRTD amount to \$6.8 million – an increase of \$4.2 million compared with the initial 2015 costplan. With the allocation of more regular budgets resources through the Treaty Body strengthening process (General Assembly resolution 68/268), extrabudgetary funds that the Division relied on in the past were subsequently re-allocated to other areas of OHCHR. However, the work involved in servicing the treaty bodies continues to increase. In order for the treaty bodies to undertake the work they consider essential to fulfil their mandate more capacity is needed. There is also a significant need to improve outreach and communication activities so that the important

work achieved by the treaty bodies becomes part of the collective consciousness and does not merely remain among technical experts. The above-indicated increase will also ensure a stronger management capacity for the humanitarian funds in order to deliver greater verified impact as a result of their grant-making activities and in response to continually growing demands for assistance.

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD)

Financial requirements for FOTCD, which incorporates all OHCHR field presences around the world, have been set at \$18.3 million – an increase of \$8.1 million compared with the initial 2015 costplan. This increase will serve to fund the establishment of a new unit which will enhance the Office's investigation capacity (see page 54 for more information); enhanced resources for work on civil society space; and a renewed focus on early warning. A substantial part of this enhanced capacity is expected to eventually be moved to the field, pending the General Assembly's decision on the Change Initiative and the establishment of the regional hubs.

Human Rights Council Mechanisms Division (HRCMD)

Financial requirements for HRCMD were established at \$15.5 million – an increase of \$7.6 million compared with the initial 2015 costplan. This increase reflects in particular the ongoing need for the special procedures mechanism to be adequately funded – given the chronic under-funding from the regular budget – as well as to respond to the ever-growing work involved in servicing the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review process.

Programme Support, Management and Outreach

The allocation of resources for programme support and management services for all of OHCHR has not increased since the changes introduced following the World Summit in 2005. As the size of the Office and its activities have more than doubled in the intervening years, the allocation of resources to support this growth have in fact been reduced in recent years through successive regular budgets. And while the introduction of the new Umoja system is anticipated to eventually result in some efficiencies, the implementation to date has shown the opposite to be true. Thus, an increase in the extrabudgetary allocation for programme support is proposed, to fill identified gaps in support to expanding field offices and activities (including investigations), financial arrangements particularly in relation to grants management, support to staff members and additional data collection, analysis and reporting requirements.

Similarly, the growth in substantive work has not been matched by a commensurate increase in resources for outreach and communication services to support, promote and report on the Office's achievements. By investing in our capacity to communicate, we will be in a better position to create awareness about and engage the outside world in our work, and in this way attract more resources.

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2016 - Overview

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary requirements	Total <i>(planning figures)</i>
Operating Resources			
Programme of Work			
Subprogramme 1:			
Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	12,565,800*	17,047,400	29,613,200
Subprogramme 2:			
Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies	15,057,200	6,771,000	21,828,200
Subprogramme 3:			
Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation ¹	18,883,600*	18,332,300	37,215,900
Subprogramme 4:			
Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	23,017,500	15,498,000	38,515,500
Headquarters			
Executive Direction and Management and New York Office	8,010,600	20,813,800	28,824,400
Policy-making Organs	8,379,000	-	8,379,000
Other			
Headquarter effectiveness	-	4,728,400	4,728,400
HRC and UPR webcasting	-	819,000	819,000
Right Up Front Initiative Action Plan	-	7,622,000	7,622,000
Support to the Programmes	4,855,300	9,808,600	14,663,900
Subtotal Headquarters	90,769,000	101,440,500	192,209,500
Field Presences			
Africa	2,453,800	26,085,500	28,539,300
Asia and the Pacific	3,133,000	8,776,300	11,909,300
Americas	1,944,700	23,861,400	25,806,100
Europe and Central Asia	1,881,400	11,689,500	13,570,900
Middle East and North Africa	1,103,200	22,932,400	24,035,600
Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional Level	-	6,416,000	6,416,000
Subtotal Field Presences	10,516,100	99,761,100	110,277,200
Total HQ + Field Presences	101,285,100	201,201,600	302,486,700
Other Trust Funds			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	11,414,500	11,414,500
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	592,000	592,000
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	1,265,500	1,265,500
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	678,000	678,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	1,033,400	1,033,400
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	450,000	450,000
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	645,000	645,000
Total Other Trust Funds	-	16,078,400	16,078,400
GRAND TOTAL	101,285,100	217,280,000	318,565,100

¹ - Regular programme of technical cooperation.

* - Include Peace-keeping support account amounts for a total of US\$1,783,600

Migrants at the Hungarian/Serbian border, November 2015. © OHCHR



A woman who just voted in the Burkina Faso general elections, November 2015. © OHCHR/MARO



OHCHR staff at a workshop for human rights defenders in southern Thailand. © OHCHR



Change Initiative

The High Commissioner's Change Initiative seeks to maximize OHCHR's resources and capacities and align its programmatic delivery to respond more effectively to the growing demands and expectations of Member States, UN partners and rights-holders. Following an extensive functional review process, the High Commissioner's vision is to consolidate thematic expertise at headquarters in Geneva; more effectively support human rights mechanisms; strengthen engagement in New York; and expand regional presences to deliver global field engagement, especially in the area of capacity-building.

In the course of 2016, the High Commissioner will continue to seek the advice and support of Member States to make OHCHR more efficient and effective.

Through the Change Initiative, the High Commissioner has identified the following priority areas for 2016. At headquarters, support for the human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review will be provided by one integrated Division. Similarly, thematic research in support of special procedure mandate-holders and the right to development will be integrated into one Division. OHCHR's New York Office will be strengthened, with a view to increasing attention paid to human rights on the development and peace and security agendas. In addition, the High Commissioner is seeking to establish a dedicated and well-resourced Rapid Response Service to support human rights inquiries, including those mandated by the Human Rights Council and other intergovernmental bodies.

The establishment of more viable regional field presences remains a high priority. The regional hubs are a response to long-standing requests from Member States that OHCHR increase its focus on the field and maintain a more balanced global presence, thereby enabling

OHCHR to be more integrated in the work of the United Nations Country Teams; get closer to the people it serves; and be more accessible to Member States. The High Commissioner intends to establish eight regional hubs in locations that will enable the provision of more effective and efficient support to Member States and regional organizations. Strengthening regional presences would build on General Assembly resolution 68/268, which encouraged the deployment of more staff at the regional level, closer work with other parts of the UN system and strengthened cooperation with regional organizations. Furthermore, the ECOSOC Dialogue on the Sustainable Development Goals has recently called for a more significant role for regional organizations. The regional hubs will ensure that OHCHR is positioned to deliver the required human rights mainstreaming expertise.

The regional hubs would be established by primarily shifting existing resources from headquarters. In line with the Fifth Committee's request in resolution A/C.5/70/L.18, the Secretary-General will submit, for the General Assembly's 71st session, a revised proposal concerning the regional restructuring. The proposal will further clarify the roles, functions, workloads, structures, resource needs and financial implications of OHCHR's regional hubs.

In order to better equip OHCHR to deliver programmatic, administrative and outreach functions, both at the regional level and in support of other field presences in the region, the High Commissioner intends to place professional administrative officers; public communications specialists; programme management officers; resource mobilization officers; and security officers in the regional hubs.

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2016 - Headquarters

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary requirements	Total <i>(planning figures)</i>
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)			
Coordination and Management	395,900	993,400	1,389,300
Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch	5,077,000	8,156,400	13,233,400
Development, Economic and Social Issues Branch	5,511,900	7,897,600	13,409,500
Human Rights Council Mandates	1,212,700	-	1,212,700
Subtotal subprogramme 1	12,565,800*	17,047,400	29,613,200
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies (HRTD)			
Coordination and Management	379,600	-	379,600
Human Rights Treaties Branch	14,677,600	6,027,200	20,704,800
Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements	-	743,800	743,800
Subtotal subprogramme 2	15,057,200	6,771,000	21,828,200
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Operations (FOTCD)			
Coordination and Management**	3,010,900	5,612,400	8,623,300
Africa Branch	2,045,300	1,828,500	3,873,800
Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch	2,302,100	2,312,400	4,614,500
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa	2,855,400	3,598,000	6,453,400
Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities ²	1,648,900	-	1,648,900
Human Rights Council Mandates	5,605,700	-	5,605,700
Investigation Capacity	-	4,981,000	4,981,000
Subtotal subprogramme 3	18,883,600*	18,332,300	37,215,900

² - Regular programme of technical cooperation

* - Include Peace-keeping support account amounts for a total of US\$1,783,600

** - Includes the Office of the Director, the National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms and Civil Society Section, the Peace Mission Support Section and the Emergency Response Section

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary requirements	Total (planning figures)
Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCMD)			
Coordination and Management	392,100	445,700	837,700
Human Rights Council Branch	2,909,900	1,860,200	4,770,100
Universal Periodic Review Branch	4,132,300	1,111,900	5,244,200
Special Procedures Branch	7,607,000	10,130,200	17,737,200
Special Procedures Branch - Earmarked/Specific Funding	-	1,950,000	1,950,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	7,976,200	-	7,976,200
Subtotal subprogramme 4	23,017,500	15,498,000	38,515,500
Executive Direction and Management (EDM) and New York Office	8,010,600	20,813,800	28,824,400
Policy-making Organs	8,379,000	-	8,379,000
Other			
Headquarter Effectiveness	-	4,728,400	4,728,400
HRC and UPR Webcasting	-	819,000	819,000
Rights Up Front Action Plan	-	7,622,000	7,622,000
Support to the Programmes	4,855,300	9,808,600	14,663,900
Subtotal Headquarters	90,769,000	101,440,500	192,209,500
Other Trust Funds			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	11,414,500	11,414,500
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	592,000	592,000
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	1,265,500	1,265,500
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	678,000	678,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	1,033,400	1,033,400
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	450,000	450,000
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	645,000	645,000
Total Other Trust Funds	-	16,078,400	16,078,400
Total Headquarters and Trust Funds	90,769,000	117,518,900	208,287,900

Extrabudgetary requirements for 2016 - Field

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	
Africa	
Country Offices	
Burundi	1,957,000
Guinea	3,892,300
Uganda	3,122,700
Regional Offices	
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	601,600
East Africa, Addis Ababa	1,304,700
Southern Africa, Pretoria	1,276,400
West Africa, Dakar	705,600
Human Rights Advisers	
Chad	600,000
Botswana*	354,400
Kenya	883,100
Madagascar	523,300
Malawi*	254,600
Mozambique*	380,800
Niger	96,000
Nigeria*	312,000
Rwanda	420,100
Sierra Leone*	263,600
Tanzania*	256,100
Human Rights Components in Peace Mission	
Central African Republic	1,434,400
Côte d'Ivoire	148,400
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,235,100
Mali	711,900
Guinea-Bissau	258,700
Liberia	68,900
Somalia	210,000
South Sudan	584,400
Sudan, Darfur	229,400
Subtotal Africa	26,085,500
Asia and the Pacific	
Country Offices	
Cambodia	1,956,800
Republic of Korea - Field-based structure	499,400
Regional Offices	
South-East Asia, Bangkok	1,174,600
- Myanmar - Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	1,565,400
Pacific, Suva	1,257,100
Human Rights Advisers	
Bangladesh*	260,900
Papua New Guinea	667,300
Philippines*	277,300
Sri Lanka	335,600
Thailand - Regional Human Rights Adviser Asia-Pacific*	208,000
Timor-Leste*	210,000
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions	
Afghanistan	363,900
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	8,776,300

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	
Americas	
Country Offices	
Bolivia	1,830,000
Colombia	11,522,400
Guatemala	3,938,900
Honduras	1,531,200
Mexico	2,429,800
Regional Offices	
Central America, Panama City	386,100
South America, Santiago	842,600
Human Rights Advisers	
Dominican Republic*	266,500
Jamaica *	271,100
Panama - Regional Human Rights Adviser Central America*	169,500
Paraguay	572,500
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions	
Haiti	270,400
Subtotal Americas	23,861,400
Europe and Central Asia	
Human Rights Mission	
Ukraine	6,320,500
Regional Offices	
Central Asia, Bishkek	1,160,900
Europe, Brussels	806,100
Human Rights Advisers	
Russian Federation	1,341,200
Serbia	477,800
Southern Caucasus	997,700
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	77,500
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions	
Kosovo ³	86,700
Other	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	116,100
Moldova	305,000
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	11,689,500
Middle East and North Africa	
Country Offices	
Mauritania	873,900
State of Palestine ⁴	5,595,900
Tunisia	3,017,100
Yemen	5,441,700
Regional Offices	
Middle East and North Africa, Beirut	1,912,300
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	423,800
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions	
Iraq	859,900
Libya	158,200
Other	
Syria - Human Rights Support	4,000,200
Saudi Arabia	649,400
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	22,932,400
Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional Level	6,416,000
Subtotal Field Presences	99,761,000
Grand Total HQ + Field Presences	217,280,000

3 - Reference to Kosovo shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

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

How to contribute

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

Member States

In 2015, 62 out of 193 UN Member States provided a voluntary contribution to OHCHR. The donations ranged from US\$1,000 to US\$16 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 as set out in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.

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

Corporate donors

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

Foundations

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

Individuals

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

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

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

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OHCHR staff listen to victims of land confiscation in Burundi. © OHCHR



OHCHR observes the general elections in Burkina Faso and provides advice to a local voter, November 2015. © OHCHR/WARO



UN Day celebration in Phnom Penh- 24 October 2015. © OHCHR Cambodia





Romanita Radita is part of an initiative to advocate for inclusive education for children with disabilities in Moldova. OHCHR worked during the period 2013-present to bring together parents of children with disabilities and Romani children to build common cause for inclusive education. These parents often struggled alone against the exclusion of their children from education. The fruit of this work was a network, formalized in 2015 and officially registered as an NGO called "For Support". As a result of the efforts of the group, together with OHCHR engagement, over 60 children were enrolled for the first time in mainstream education. In this photo, Romanita is taking part in teambuilding activities, while her parents strategize about next steps for the network. © OHCHR

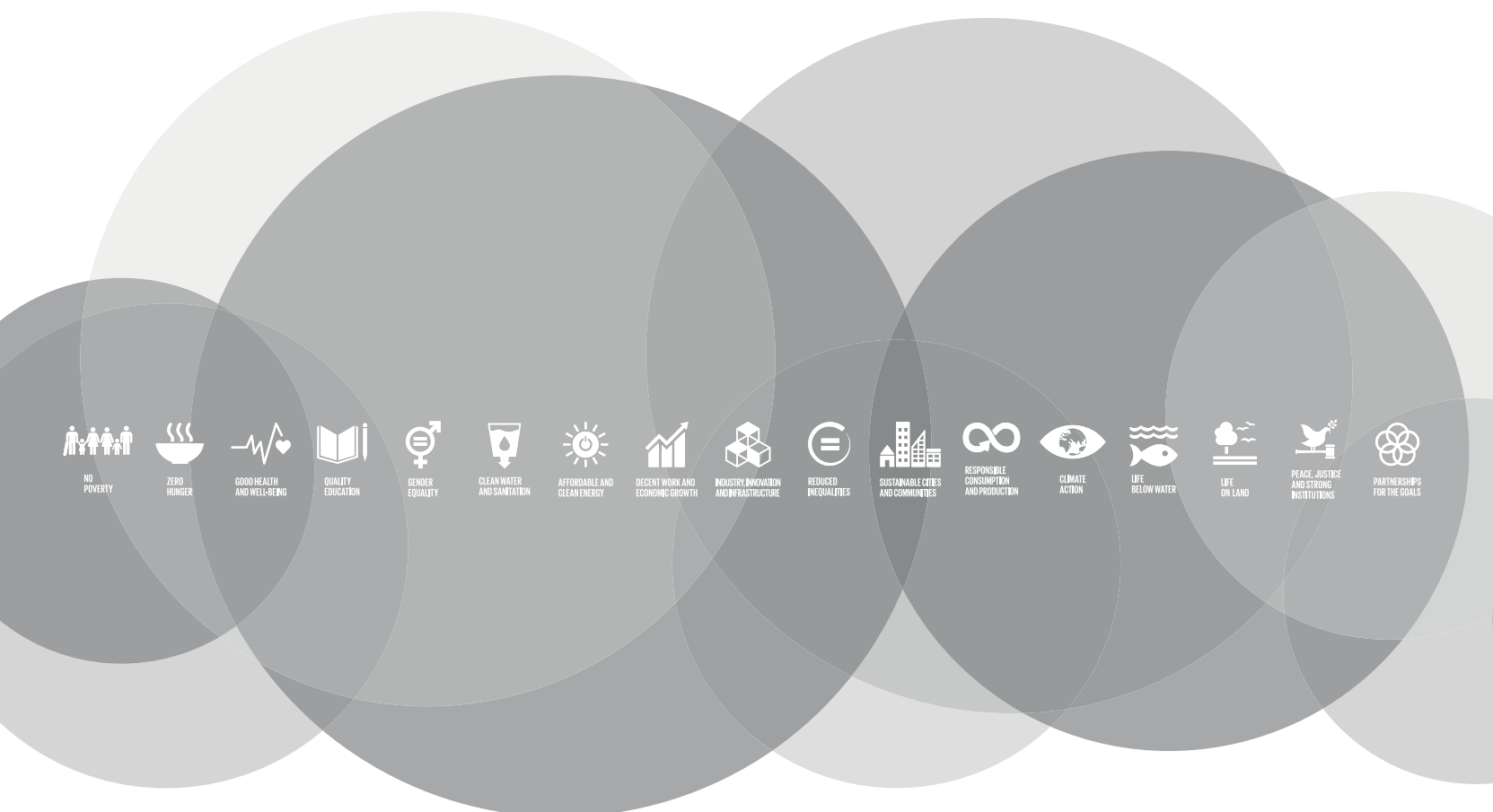
Abbreviations

AU	African Union
CCA	Common Country Assessment
COI	Commission of Inquiry
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ESCR	Economic, social and cultural rights
FFM	Fact-finding mission
FOTCD	Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HR	Human rights
HRA	Human rights adviser
HRBA	Human rights-based approach
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRCMD	Human Rights Council Mechanisms Division
HRD	Human Rights Defender
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
HRM	Human Rights Mechanism
HRMMU	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
HRUF	Human Rights up Front
HRTD	Human Rights Treaties Division
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-CRDD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RRDD	Research and Right to Development Division
RTD	Right to Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SP	Special procedures
SPB	Special Procedures Branch
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UNCT	United Nations Country Teams
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

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POVERTY



ZERO
HUNGER



GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



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EDUCATION



GENDER
EQUALITY



CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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INEQUALITIES



SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



CLIMATE
ACTION



LIFE
BELOW WATER



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FOR THE GOALS

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



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