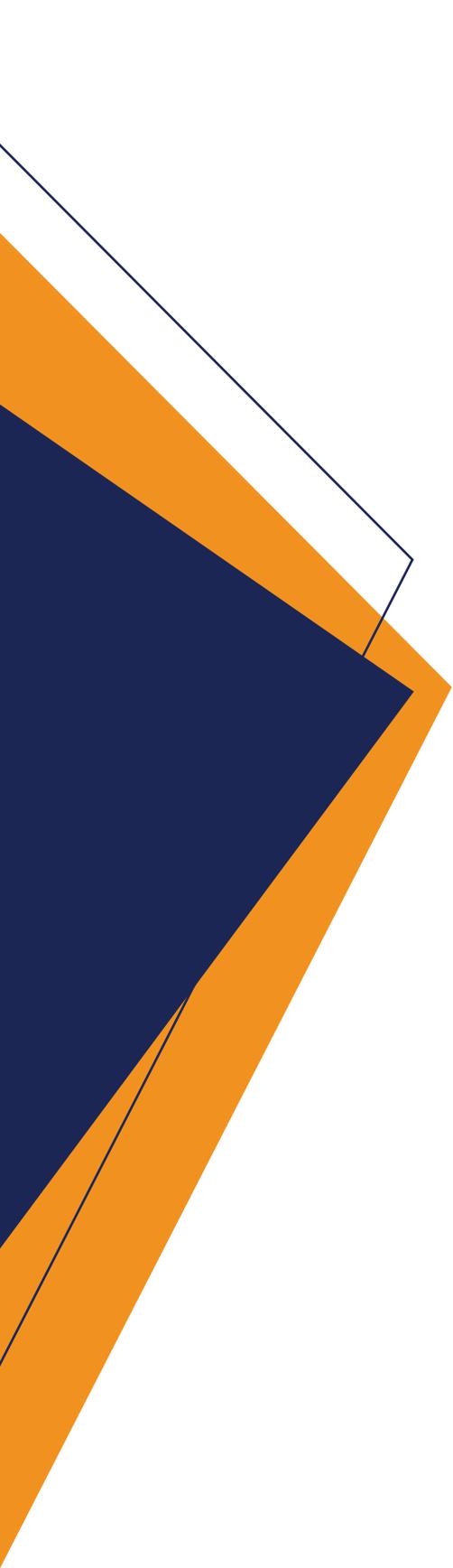


All human beings
are born equal in
dignity and rights

United Nations Human Rights Appeal 2018

70 YEARS
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS
#STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS

 UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



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Foreword of the High Commissioner

Denials of human rights are both a cause and a consequence of multiple, inter-related fractures that are breaking down our societies: on-going and new conflicts, inequality and deprivation, violent extremism, discrimination, and an increasing effort to curtail democratic space.

The upholding of human rights could solve virtually all the issues we confront. Humanity has done this before. Our forebears in the past century faced similar challenges, and far worse ones — and they left us a road-map to their solutions: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

In 2018, while we celebrate the 70th anniversary of its adoption, this milestone text is just as relevant, as urgently useful, as it was at the close of World War II. It is a distillation of the lessons of preceding generations. It draws on experience of every kind of disaster that humanity can face — the exploitation of colonialism, atomic destruction, the horror of genocide and global conflict. It is a statement of the fundamental truth of human equality, drawing on visions from many cultures of what it means to be human.

The Declaration lists the ways to build societies where there is greater justice and stronger participation; more economic and social rights. Deeper respect, less discrimination. The 30 Articles of the UDHR build justice, combat extremism and despair.

Thanks to the Declaration, and States' commitment to its principles, the dignity of millions has been uplifted and untold human suffering prevented. While its promise is yet to be fully realised, it has helped countless people gain and enjoy greater freedoms and more dignity.

The 70th anniversary provides us with an opportunity to engage a broad range of audiences, to raise awareness of the UDHR's continued relevance and to reflect on what has been achieved in the past seven decades as well as today's challenges.

Later this year, we will launch our programme of work for the coming four years. A central part of that work will be to build a global constituency for rights; to help prevent violence; expand civic space and address the overarching challenges of our times from a human rights perspective.

To carry out this work, we rely on the support of Member States and other partners. I am grateful for the record amount of voluntary contributions we received in 2017 and the fact that 47 per cent of these funds were unearmarked. Still, it fell short of the target amount we needed to respond to all requests for assistance.

I appeal to all Governments for their continued and even stronger support in 2018. As important as it is for us to increase our funding, it is equally important that we establish the widest possible support base for our work. In 2017, 63 Member States voluntarily contributed to my Office. On this anniversary year of the UDHR and as we launch our 4-year plan, I call for universal voluntary support. Increasing the number of donor countries is the best way to reflect the true breadth and diversity of the international support that exists for human rights, like it was the case when the Declaration was adopted.

Please join us in standing up for human rights — this year and beyond.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
High Commissioner for Human Rights



Highlights of our work in 2017

Increasing accountability

UN Human Rights coordinated the establishment of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to investigate the serious crimes committed in the Syrian Arab Republic



Assisting Victims

45,000

victims of torture in 80 countries received rehabilitation support through 178 NGOs.



30,000

victims of contemporary forms of slavery obtained assistance and redress.



We collaborated with over 2,300 civil society organizations to promote their increased engagement in national, regional and international processes affecting their rights.

Monitoring and investigating



567 trials monitored

4,020 visits to places of detention

7,511

monitoring missions to investigate and document the human rights situation in a number of locations worldwide.



Strengthening capacities



Over 2,600 training sessions delivered for around 54,700 government and civil society partners in more than 50 countries on issues including monitoring and investigation, access to justice, responsible business conduct, anti-discrimination standards, and engagement with international human rights mechanisms.



UN Human Rights Officers during a monitoring mission in Ukraine © OHCHR

UN Human Rights 2018-2021 Roadmap

The journey forward

Through broad-based consultation in 2017 with Member States, the UN system, civil society, the philanthropic community and the private sector, we confirmed a new results roadmap to 2021.

The pillars of our work

This results-framework - our management plan - is built around the six pillars that frame OHCHR's priorities, being the core components of the Office's mandate. These embody the universality and indivisibility of human rights and are relevant to all countries.

The Pillars are: the core human rights principles of participation, non-discrimination and accountability; the mainstreaming of human rights across development and peace and security, the other pillars of the UN; and, support of the UN human rights system.

Over the next four years our strategic objectives for UN Human Rights' thematic pillars are defined as:

1. **Accountability** - Strengthening rule of law and accountability for human rights violations
2. **Participation** - Enhancing and protecting civic space and people's participation
3. **Non-Discrimination** - Enhancing equality and countering discrimination
4. **Development**: Integrating human rights in sustainable development
5. **Peace and Security** – Supporting early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity
6. **International Human Rights Mechanisms** - Increasing implementation of the international human rights mechanisms' outcomes.

Making a shift

We also identified key areas in which we need to "shift" our approach. These "shifts" will focus our efforts, as one Office, to ensure coherence, scale and measurable human rights impact in a changing external environment. Across all six pillars, we will work to help:

1. **Broaden the global constituency for human rights**
Engaging a broader range of audiences to help counter roll back on human rights.
2. **Protect and expand civic space**
Emphasising the future of civic space as a threshold issue since without it, human rights cannot be effectively protected, promoted and enjoyed.

Consultations on our Roadmap

- ▶ 100+ Member States
- ▶ 5 Regional consultations with 140+ external stakeholders
- ▶ 40 UN entities
- ▶ Civil society
- ▶ Online survey of 900+ people
- ▶ UN Human Rights in Geneva, New York and the regions



A team of UN Human Rights Officers heading in to a remote community in Colombia © OHCHR

3. Prevent conflict, violence and insecurity

Enhancing recognition of the value of human rights in efforts to prevent conflict, building on the Human Rights Up Front framework and directly contributing to the Secretary-General's strategy on prevention.

4. Deliver human rights in the context of "frontier" issues

Given major challenges to the future of people, peace, prosperity and planet (.i.e. climate change, corruption, digital space, inequality and migration) have often unseen but critical human rights dimensions.

Leaving no-one behind – supporting implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

Our results roadmap is anchored in the goals and targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and with a particular emphasis on the human rights based commitment to “leave no one behind”. In this spirit, over the next four years we will shine a particular spotlight on the human rights of women, young people and people living with disabilities.

Changing how we operate

To deliver successfully on our promised results, we will also adjust how we work operationally, including in our field presences. Whole-of-office Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans will guide our efforts as we:

1. Put our people front and centre by enhancing talent management, strengthening performance, deepening diversity across our staff cohort and ensuring we help deliver on the Secretary General’s Gender Parity strategy.
2. Enhance how we work together as one Office by strengthening knowledge management, fostering innovation, and sharpening strategy;
3. Pivot to the external world by transforming our communications approach and mobilizing high quality partnerships;
4. Deliver measureable value operationally by diversifying our resource mobilization and through continuous improvement in operations management.

The OHCHR Management Plan 2018-2021 will be launched in the first semester of 2018.



UN Human Rights Officer discussing with local resident, Ukraine © OHCHR

The Results UN Human Rights Delivers

- ▶ State laws and policies protecting and promoting human rights.
- ▶ State institutions, non-state actors and the private sector promoting, protecting and respecting human rights.
- ▶ State accountability mechanisms monitoring investigating and providing redress for human rights violations.
- ▶ Public participation in policy-making processes, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination.
- ▶ Wider-spread public support for protection of human rights.
- ▶ Member States and other actors engaging with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
- ▶ International and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies promoting and protecting human rights effectively
- ▶ The international community responding to critical human rights situations and issues.
- ▶ International human rights law and standards developing.
- ▶ Human rights effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes.

Celebrating the Universal Declaration

The year 2018 marks the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is an occasion to celebrate the many achievements of the UDHR but also to reflect on the extent to which its promise is as yet unfulfilled. This is also a moment to reach out to new audiences, to spread the Declaration's message of hope and a time for everyone to recommit to universal human rights to "Stand up for human rights".

A milestone document in the global history of human rights, the UDHR is infused with values and ideals drawn from the world over. Proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, the Declaration was designed to prevent the repetition of the horrific human rights violations that had been committed during World War II. It establishes the equal dignity and worth of each and every person and sets out a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.



The Declaration was drafted by a diverse group of experts from Australia, Canada, Chile, China, France, Lebanon, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. Eleanor Roosevelt was the first chair of the fledgling United Nations Commission on Human Rights and other drafters included Chang Peng-Chun, the Chinese playwright, philosopher and diplomat who was vice-chair of the commission; Dr. Charles Malik, the Lebanese academic, philosopher, and ethicist who, as rapporteur, played a vital role in shaping the ethical contents of the UDHR; and René Cassin, a French jurist, judge, and legal advisor to General Charles de Gaulle.

The Declaration holds the Guinness World Record as the world's most translated document, in over 500 languages.

To highlight what the Universal Declaration means for people in their everyday lives, UN Human Rights launched a year-long campaign that will culminate in the actual occasion of the Declaration's 70th anniversary celebration on 10 December 2018. Please join us to:

- ▶ **PROMOTE:** Raise public awareness of the UDHR as a critical milestone for human rights and highlight what it means for people in their everyday life.
- ▶ **ENGAGE:** Mobilise a wide range of actors in the promotion and protection of human rights.
- ▶ **REFLECT:** Take stock of what has been achieved, of the state of human rights in the world today and reflect upon the challenges and opportunities to come.

Please visit our campaign website: www.standup4humanrights.org and contact us at udhr70@ohchr.org to discuss how you can contribute.



Our key messages for the 70th anniversary of the UDHR

- ▶ The UDHR empowers us all
- ▶ Human rights are relevant for all of us, every day
- ▶ Our shared humanity is rooted in these universal values
- ▶ Equality, justice and freedom prevent violence and sustain peace
- ▶ Whenever and wherever humanity's values are abandoned, we all are at greater risk
- ▶ We need to stand up for our rights and those of others.

#Standup4HumanRights

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

2018 also marks the 25th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which took the fundamental notion of universality of the Declaration a step further, by acknowledging the inseparability of all human rights. All States recognised that all human rights are “indivisible, interdependent and interrelated” and it was on this occasion that the position of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was established.

The declaration has helped countless people achieve greater freedom

Human rights are more recognized and guaranteed for everyone



To protect the most vulnerable, explicit protections now exist in international law to cover, among others, children, women, victims of torture and persons with disabilities.

Since 1948, 18 treaties and optional protocols that advance human rights have been internationally agreed.

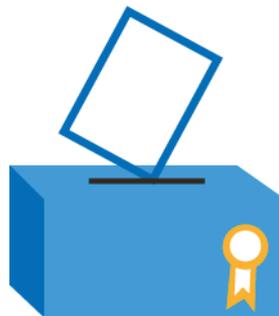
Today, 57% of countries have a national human rights institution. In 1948, such institutions were practically unheard of.



104 countries have now outlawed capital punishment. Only 9 countries had abolished the death penalty when the UDHR was adopted in 1948.

More democracy

Today most States have a national parliament. 70 years ago, there were only 26.



Today, women have the right to vote in 198 countries versus 91 countries in 1948.

More freedom



Freedom of information laws and policies have been adopted by 111 countries, with at least 15 countries adopting such laws over the past four years.

169 States have ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which states that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Every person shall have the right to vote and be elected, and to have access to public service, as well as to free expression, assembly and association.

But its promise is yet to be fully realised



Right to a free and fair world

In 2015, 65 million men, women and children were forced from their homes by war and persecution. This represents one in every 113 people.

Slavery

Around 1 in 10 children worldwide are engaged in child labour.



Detention

Almost 1 in 3 people in detention are held without being tried or sentenced for a crime.

Freedom of expression

101 journalists were killed in the pursuit of a story in 2016, which on average constitutes one casualty every four days.



Right to partake in public affairs

Women represent only 24% of national parliaments



Right to marriage and to found a family

Over 700 million women alive today were married when they were under 18, and of those, some 250 million were married before they were 15.

Right to take part in cultural, artistic and scientific life

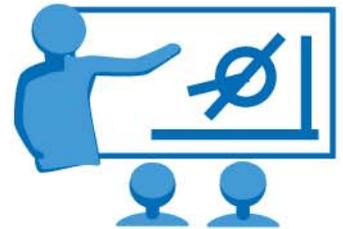
In 2016, about 80% of the population in developed regions had Internet access, compared to 40% in developing regions and 15% in least developed countries.

Right to a Nationality



29% of children under the age of 5 worldwide have not had their births registered.

Right to Education



9 per cent of primary-school-aged children worldwide were not in school in 2014. This represents roughly 59 million children, 52% of whom were girls.

Adequate standards of living

Worldwide, 880 million urban residents live in slums.



Funding and Budget

The Year 2017 at a Glance



60
field presences



1000+
staff members



\$142.8 million
in voluntary contributions



82 donors
of which 63 Member States



43% unearmarked
versus 57% earmarked

Extrabudgetary resources

Voluntary contributions fund around 54 per cent of OHCHR's budget. However, the Office requires greater financial support from Member States and other donors, including the private sector, to more fully implement its mandate and contribute its unique capacity so that human rights are promoted and upheld more broadly.

In 2017, OHCHR received US\$142.8 million* in extrabudgetary contributions, compared to US\$129.5 million in 2016. This 10 per cent growth was mainly thanks to a number of countries substantially increasing their contributions. The additional income was a much appreciated investment in human rights and meant the Office could meet more of the demands placed on it. Still, the amount given falls far below the US\$252.9 million in extrabudgetary funding we sought.

The overall increase of 10% was comprised of both earmarked and unearmarked contributions. For the fourth year since 2008, earmarked contributions (57%) surpassed unearmarked ones (43%) in 2017. However, unearmarked funds reached the second highest amount ever at US\$61.4 million. Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to receipt of more local funding for field activities as well as contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds. Other contributions that were previously unearmarked have been transformed into more circumscribed funding. While additional funding is much appreciated, the ongoing trend towards earmarking limits the Office's capacity to allocate resources to where they are most urgently required and demands more constant budgetary adjustments over the course of the year.

Regular budget

The United Nations regular budget should finance all activities mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including the Human Rights Council.

Human rights, alongside development and peace and security, is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system. Although human rights are central to the work of the entire UN system, its regular budget allocation is by far the smallest of three. While approximately half of all regular budget resources directed to the three pillars, human rights receives less than 8 per cent of those resources. The approved regular budget appropriation for the Office in 2018-2019 is US\$201.6 million, is just 3.7 per cent of the total UN regular budget.

Once again, the final approved 2018-2019 regular budget is a step backwards from the longstanding principle of "zero growth", as it entails a number of reductions resulting from the General Assembly's decisions, including across-the-board reductions of between 5 per cent to 25 per cent on several budget lines.

To a large extent, these reductions offset the resources approved for new mandates adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2016 and 2017. The official human rights mandates continue to grow in number and in scope, but regular budget resources are not keeping pace. As a result, UN Human Rights continues to rely on voluntary contributions to finance as much as ten per cent of officially mandated activities that ought to be financed by the regular budget.

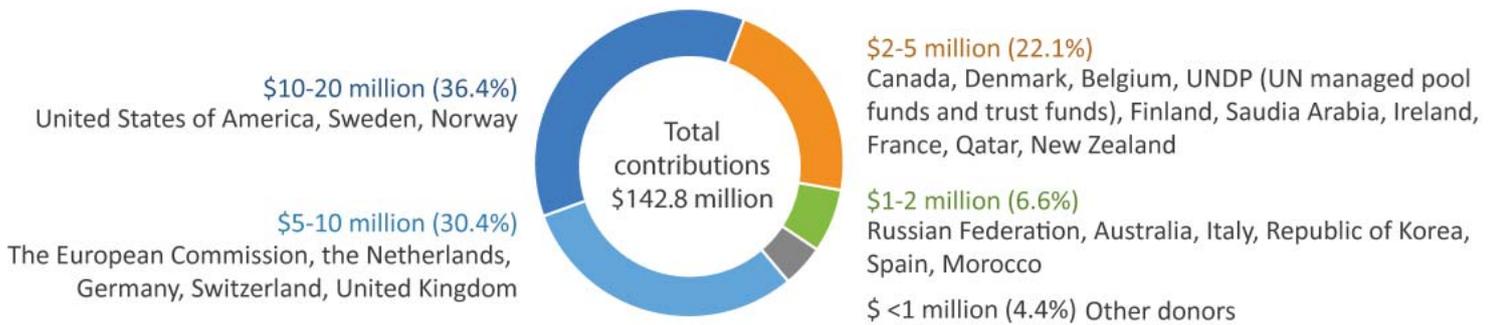
This challenging financial situation is further exacerbated by the timing of allocations. Although most of the resources required for new mandates are approved each year, the delay in their presentation to the General Assembly means that the Office is forced to rely on existing resources to cover new activities with a more immediate timeline.

Financial requirements

For the Office to respond positively to the requests for assistance it receives, the level of project-
ed extrabudgetary resource must also grow. An amount of US\$278.3 million is estimated as the requirement for 2018 in this regard.

The Office demonstrates through this Appeal the full extent of these requirements, as opposed to focusing only on its operating cost plans. Nevertheless, the needs-based budget presented herein is still limited to what can realistically be implemented within a single year. For this reason, and due to the lengthy recruitment process the Office must adhere to, some increases, notably in the field, remain modest. To increase the reach of field presences requires a steady build-up of human resources and budgets over time.

Breakdown of donors in 2017 by brackets of contribution



Breakdown of donors in 2017 by geographic group



**Figures estimated at the time of print. To be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2017 accounts.*

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2018 - Overview

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary requirements	Total (planning figures)
Operating Resources			
Programme of Work			
Subprogramme 1:			
Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	13,575,000	22,351,900	35,926,900
Subprogramme 2:			
Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies	14,472,600	9,154,900	23,627,500
Subprogramme 3:			
Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation ¹	25,217,500	24,301,400	49,518,900
Subprogramme 4:			
Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	21,313,400	22,404,000	43,717,400
Headquarters			
Executive Direction and Management and New York Office	7,785,000	23,566,900	31,351,900
Policymaking Organs	8,457,100	-	8,457,100
Other			
Headquarter effectiveness	-	3,509,300	3,509,300
Right Up Front Initiative Action Plan	-	6,424,400	6,424,400
Unmet requests for HRAs (activities)	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Support to the Programmes	5,165,700	11,526,000	16,691,700
Subtotal Headquarters	95,986,300	124,738,900	220,725,200
Field Presences			
Africa	2,461,900	47,504,000	49,965,900
Americas	1,761,500	29,485,600	31,247,100
Asia and the Pacific	3,359,400	13,770,100	17,129,500
Europe and Central Asia	1,865,000	13,687,800	15,552,800
Middle East and North Africa	3,400,300	26,284,700	29,685,000
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation	2,031,400	-	2,031,400
Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional or Country level	-	6,416,000	6,416,000
Subtotal Field Presences	14,879,500	137,148,200	152,027,700
Total Operating resources (HQ + Field Presences)	110,865,800	261,887,100	372,752,900
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 - Participation	-	1,033,400	1,033,400
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	968,700	968,700
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	450,200	450,200
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	645,000	645,000
Total Other Trust Funds	-	16,369,300	16,369,300
GRAND TOTAL	110,865,800	278,256,400	389,122,200

¹ Includes regular budget allotments for commissions of inquiry.

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2018 - 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			
Coordination and Management	390,900	1,692,400	2,083,300
Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch	4,652,500	8,734,700	13,387,200
Development, Economic and Social Issues Branch	4,995,200	11,924,900	16,920,100
Human Rights Council Mandates	3,536,400	-	3,536,400
Subtotal subprogramme 1	13,575,000	22,351,900	35,926,900
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies			
Coordination and Management	372,800	-	372,800
Human Rights Treaties Branch	14,099,800	8,644,500	22,744,300
Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements	-	510,400	510,400
Subtotal subprogramme 2	14,472,600	9,154,900	23,627,500
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation Division			
Coordination and Management	2,855,800	6,037,000	8,892,800
Africa Branch	1,965,000	2,771,800	4,736,800
Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch	2,079,700	3,478,300	5,558,000
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa	2,629,500	7,033,300	9,662,800
Human Rights Council Mandates	14,113,200	-	14,113,200
Commissions of inquiry	1,574,300	-	1,574,300
Investigation Capacity	-	4,981,000	4,981,000
Subtotal subprogramme 3	25,217,500	24,301,400	49,518,900
Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures			
Coordination and Management	387,100	1,347,300	1,734,400
Human Rights Council Branch	2,594,500	2,083,000	4,677,500
Universal Periodic Review Branch	3,930,900	2,659,800	6,590,700
HRC and UPR webcasting	-	760,900	760,900
Special Procedures Branch	7,916,200	11,783,500	19,699,700
Special Procedures Branch - Earmarked/Specific Funding	-	3,769,500	3,769,500
Human Rights Council Mandates	6,484,700	-	6,484,700
Subtotal subprogramme 4	21,313,400	22,404,000	43,717,400
Executive Direction and Management and New York Office			
Polymaking Organs	7,785,000	23,566,900	31,351,900
Polymaking Organs	8,457,100	-	8,457,100
Other			
Headquarter effectiveness	-	3,509,300	3,509,300
Rights Up Front Initiative Action Plan	-	6,424,400	6,424,400
Unmet requests for HRAs (activities)	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Support to the Programmes	5,165,700	11,526,000	16,691,700
Subtotal Headquarters	95,986,300	124,738,900	220,725,200
Other Trust Funds			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	11,414,500	11,414,500
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Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	1,265,500	1,265,500
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	1,033,400	1,033,400
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	968,700	968,700
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	450,200	450,200
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	645,000	645,000
Total Other Trust Funds	-	16,369,300	16,369,300
Total Headquarters and Trust Funds	95,986,300	141,108,200	237,094,500

Extrabudgetary requirements for 2018 - Field

Extrabudgetary requirements

<i>All figures in US\$</i>	
Africa	
Country Offices	
Burundi	3,926,500
Chad	2,656,200
Guinea	3,871,300
Uganda	5,716,200
Regional Offices	
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	320,700
East Africa, Addis Ababa	2,253,900
Southern Africa, Pretoria	986,000
West Africa, Dakar	5,753,900
Human Rights Advisers	
Kenya	963,400
Madagascar	1,206,500
Malawi*	299,900
Niger	164,000
Nigeria	868,500
Rwanda	547,500
Sierra Leone*	206,500
Zimbabwe*	258,800
Human Rights Components in Peace Mission	
Central African Republic	596,100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,457,800
Liberia	2,105,800
Mali	265,400
Somalia	222,000
South Sudan	122,600
Sudan, Darfur	234,500
Other	
Sahel G5	7,500,000
Subtotal Africa	47,504,000
Middle East and North Africa	
Country Offices	
Mauritania	1,418,900
State of Palestine**	3,447,900
Tunisia	3,003,400
Yemen	4,817,000
Regional Offices	
Middle East and North Africa, Beirut	3,595,400
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	1,239,400
Human Rights Advisers	
Jordan*	256,000
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions	
Iraq	618,900
Libya	1,908,100
Other	
Saudi Arabia	1,753,300
Syria	4,226,400
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	26,284,700

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

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

Americas		<i>All figures in US\$</i>
Country Offices		
Colombia		13,052,000
Guatemala		5,420,500
Honduras		2,568,800
Mexico		3,315,700
Regional Offices		
Central America, Panama City		603,600
South America, Santiago		1,320,400
Human Rights Advisers		
Argentina*		87,600
Barbados*		125,000
Brazil*		93,200
Dominican Republic*		276,400
Ecuador*		81,800
Jamaica*		262,500
Paraguay		617,100
Peru*		101,700
Uruguay*		129,900
Venezuela		500,000
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions		
Haiti		408,400
Other		
Bolivia		168,300
El Salvador		352,900
Subtotal Americas		29,485,600
Asia and the Pacific		
Country Offices		
Cambodia		2,962,200
Myanmar		1,660,500
Republic of Korea - Field-based structure		234,500
Regional Offices		
South-East Asia, Bangkok		3,844,100
Pacific, Suva		1,471,500
Human Rights Advisers		
Bangladesh*		242,000
Malaysia*		53,200
Papua New Guinea		1,245,000
Philippines*		618,600
Sri Lanka		370,700
Timor-Leste*		618,600
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions		
Afghanistan		449,100
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific		13,770,100
Europe and Central Asia		
Regional Offices		
Central Asia, Bishkek		1,401,000
Europe, Brussels		764,100
Human Rights Advisers		
Belarus*		240,200
Southern Caucasus		791,000
Human Rights Mission		
Ukraine		6,872,000
Other		
Azerbaijan		809,200
Georgia		347,300
Moldova		857,400
Russian Federation		949,100
Serbia		656,600
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia		13,687,800
Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional or Country Level		6,416,000
Total Field		137,148,200



Trust Funds

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities are channeled and managed through nine United Nations trust funds, as well as three special funds (the OP-CAT Special Fund, the Special Fund for civil society participation and the Contingency Fund). In addition, the Office receives contributions through United Nations multi-donor trust funds.

While OHCHR encourages funding to be unearmarked whenever possible, contributions to these Funds must be specifically earmarked in order to be attributed.

Funds administered by the UN Human Rights Office

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 received (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 process and provides training 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 under the UPR 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 the following 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 suf-

fering 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-Partner Trust Funds (not administered by OHCHR)

The UNDG 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-Partner 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-Partner 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.



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