

APPEAL

2025



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

The solutions to today's endless wars, to the climate crisis, to our troubled relationship with technology, lie in more respect for human rights, not less.

We are at a challenging moment in history for people's human rights around the world. Old conflicts fester and new ones rage, with a devastating impact on entire communities and even countries. The climate emergency is growing more destructive and ferocious; inequality is deepening in many regions of the world; and people everywhere are struggling to access basic services. New technology could transform lives for the better, but it also poses serious risks to human rights, from built-in biases and disinformation to surveillance and loss of privacy.

All these issues are global, and all are deeply connected with our human rights. But there are signs that rather than working together to find solutions, governments are retreating and putting their heads in the sand. Multilateralism is under attack at a time when we need it most. This is also affecting our universal human rights standards and norms, which have suffered a steady erosion for years. If we continue on this path, we are at risk of discarding decades of progress on recognizing and honouring the fundamental rights to which we are all entitled.

We must reconnect with human rights, remembering that they are about people – about their needs, wants and fears, as well as their hopes and aspirations for a more just and equitable present and a brighter future. We cannot afford to treat human rights as abstract ideas that are up for debate. They are the concrete, legal commitments all States have made to serve their people, and throughout history, they have been central to progress for marginalized and oppressed people and to building more peaceful and prosperous societies for all.

The solutions to today's endless wars, to the climate crisis, to our troubled relationship with technology, lie in more respect for human rights, not less. They lie in recognizing and respecting the humanity of others and acting in solidarity with them. Human rights are the most powerful tools we have to mobilize people for peace and security, and for sustainable development. And yet, funding for the UN's work on human rights remains woefully inadequate.

Our partnership with Member States is fundamental to fulfilling the promise and potential of human rights. We are committed to putting our human

rights expertise and technical assistance at the service of all Member States, the UN system, civil society, the private sector, academia and others.

That partnership also requires your support. Funding for human rights represents less than five per cent of the total regular budget of the United Nations – and the liquidity crisis that has impacted the entire UN Secretariat has had significant consequences for the UN Human Rights Office.

I am therefore appealing for US\$500 million, so that we can truly support Member States and protect all human rights – civil, political, cultural, economic, and social, the right to development and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment – for everyone, everywhere. With adequate investment, my Office will be able to build and maintain our presence in the field, enhance our support to national institutions, improve our technical engagement with Member States, and bolster our response in crises.

Our efforts to fulfil our mandate and respond to emerging challenges and opportunities include building a global movement for human rights; enhancing early warning of violations and abuses; promoting a human rights economy that makes people's rights an essential element of national budgets; fostering inclusion and equality; promoting climate and environmental action that protects people's rights; and applying a human rights lens to the development of digital technologies.

We are also continuing to implement initiatives that increase our organizational effectiveness, by adapting our internal organizational design, putting resources where they make the biggest difference, and strengthening our presence at the global, regional and country levels. We are determined to invest in innovation, including the use of digital technologies and data-driven analysis, behavioural science and strategic foresight.

Human rights work. As we look back, we can see the evidence. Our forebears fought successfully against colonialism and apartheid, slavery, racism, discrimination against women, and much more. They built the international human rights system, bringing real improvements to the lives of people around the world. And they helped to

create stronger, more peaceful societies in which individuals are valued and have the freedom to pursue their aspirations.

We need to recommit to these principles. With your support, we can protect and promote our most fundamental rights, for the benefit of people, communities and societies everywhere.

Volker Türk

United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights

MANDATE



2024 SNAPSHOT

Results in numbers*

MEMBER STATES COOPERATION

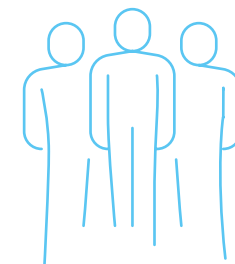
18 treaty actions
4 ratifications
14 accessions

32 governments hosted
43 country visits by Special Procedures mandates

589 communications sent by the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council to Member States, private sector companies and international organizations

135 State party reports reviewed by the Treaty Bodies; **8** State parties visited by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and **1** visit each by CEDAW and CED

PEOPLE-CENTRED



87 fellows (49 women, 38 men) from Indigenous, Afro-descendant and minority peoples from **59** countries participated in the UN Human Rights Fellowship Programme

10,818 survivors of contemporary forms of slavery and their families in **35** countries received direct support

49,460 survivors of torture and their families in **93** countries received direct support

Over **2,200** individual complaints to Treaty Bodies were reviewed and **600** cases decided by Treaty Bodies

HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS SUPPORT

Support to the work of **172** Treaty Body experts during **40** sessions, and pre-sessions, for a total of **77** weeks

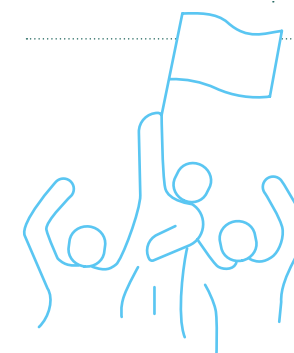
139 texts adopted by the Human Rights Council, including **91** resolutions, **47** decisions and **1** President's statement

Assistance to **60** Special Procedures (46 thematic mandates and 14 mandates relating to countries or territories) with **87** mandate holders, including **19** new appointments

HUMAN RIGHTS INTEGRATION IN THE UN

Support to **9** Human rights components in UN Peace Missions, including **518** staff

42 Human Rights Advisers in Resident Coordinator Offices



CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

2,395 oral statements delivered by NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions

1,031 written statements submitted by NGOs at the Human Rights Council sessions

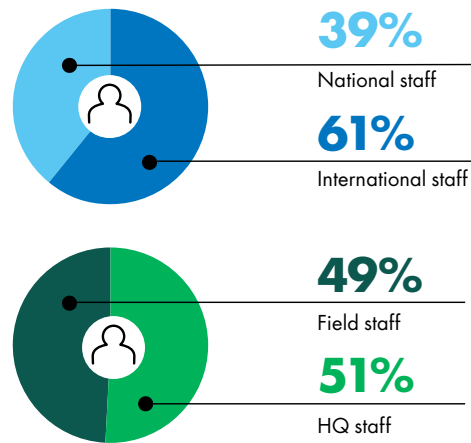
Over **3,800** participants from **156** countries attended the 13th Forum on Business and Human Rights in November, more than **2,800** in person and over **1,000** online

33 grants amounting to over **\$3 million** were awarded by UN Human Rights for projects to be implemented in 12 countries

*Data as of mid-November 2024

Global workforce

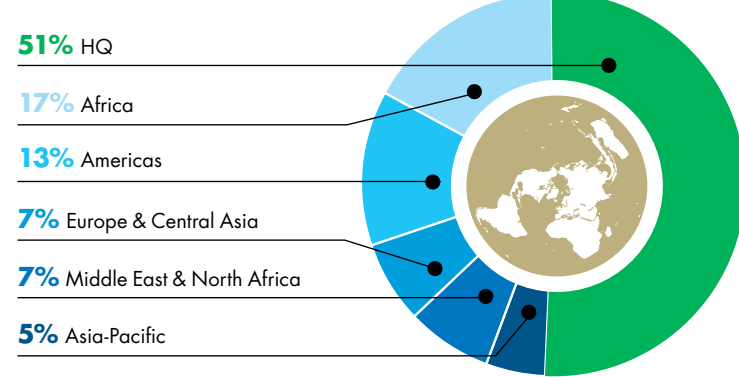
8 STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY



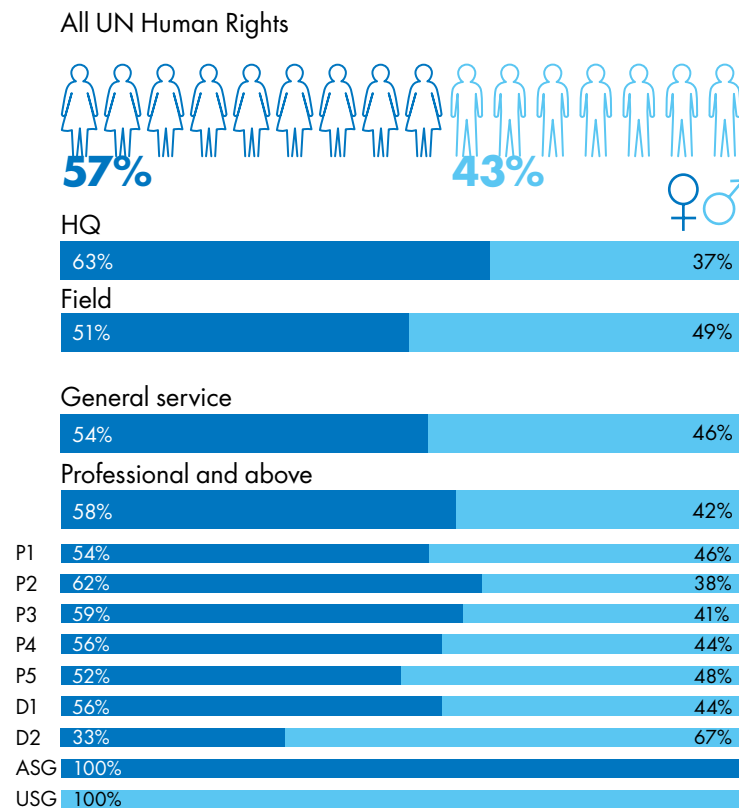
- 2,046** staff
- 153** nationalities
- 518** staff in Peace Missions
- 43** JPOs sponsored by **17** Member States

Notes: Data available as of 31 October 2024. Data include all UN Human Rights and UNDP-administered staff in the General Service, National Officer, Professional and higher categories on temporary, permanent, continuing and fixed-term appointments. Locally recruited staff in the General Service category are considered national staff. "HQ" includes staff in both Geneva and New York.

STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION AT HQ AND IN THE FIELD



STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER



Overview: budget and funding

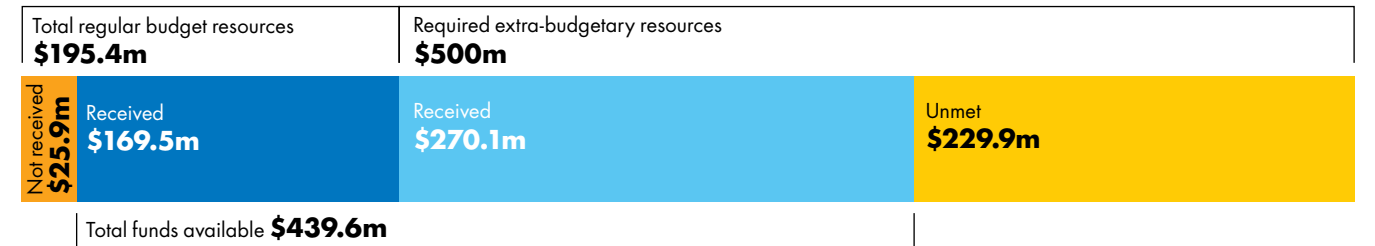
In 2024, UN Human Rights' aspirational budget amounted to US\$692.2 million, including US\$192.2 million from the UN regular budget and US\$500 million to be funded by voluntary contributions from Member States and other funding partners.

Despite an increase compared to 2023 in the initial regular budget appropriation envisaged by the General Assembly for 2024 (US\$195.4m vs US\$178.2m), the UN regular budget allotment was limited to US\$169.5 million because of the Organisation's liquidity crisis. This constituted 39 per cent of our overall income.

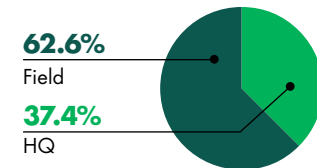
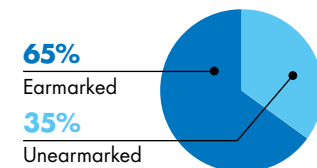
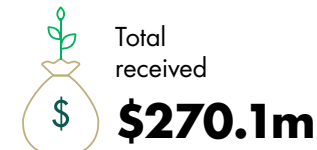
The Office received US\$270.1 million in voluntary contributions in 2024, down from US\$281.5 million in 2023. Of these contributions, only 35 per cent were unearmarked, impacting our capacity to allocate resources where they were most urgently required and demanding constant budgetary adjustments in the course of the year.

Overall, less than two thirds of our 2024 budget needs were met, creating a shortfall of US\$255.8 million.

BUDGET AND INCOME



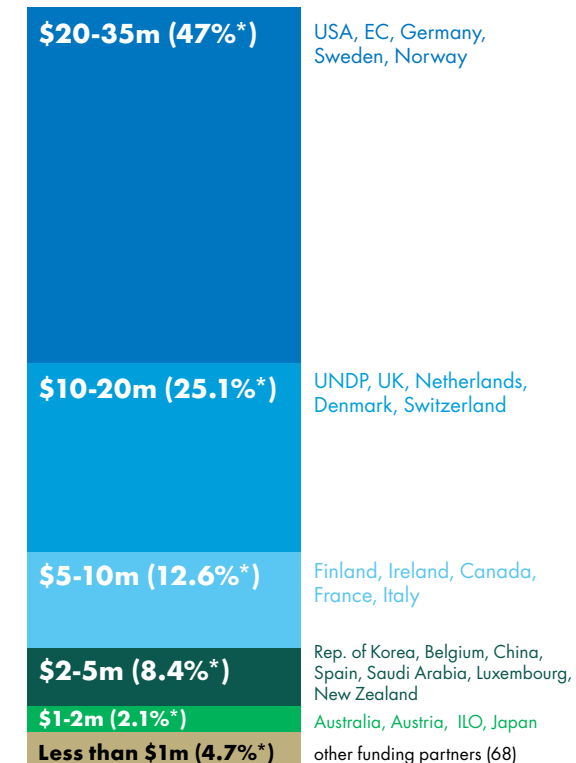
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS



Figures are estimated as of 7 January 2025 and need to be adjusted and confirmed upon the closure of the 2024 accounts.

* Donors are listed according to their level of contribution.

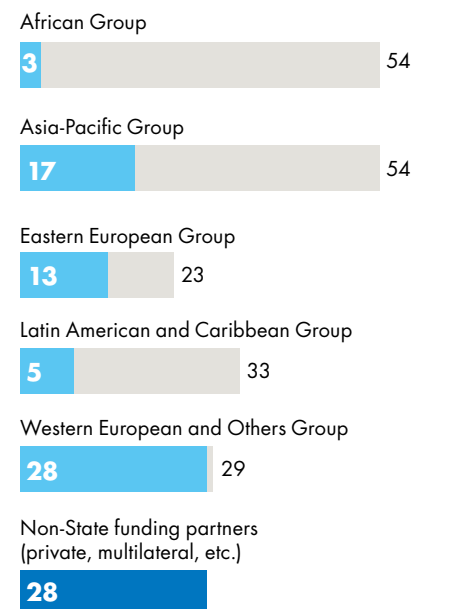
Breakdown of contributions by range:



FUNDING PARTNERS



Breakdown by geography:



Access to healthy environment and justice in Honduras

The scorching heat beats down on the small dirt roads of the Guapinol community in northern Honduras – 3,000 people whose livelihood depends mainly on agriculture, livestock, and remittances from relatives in the United States.

Surrounded by African palm plantations, the Guapinol River is slowly returning to being a source of shade and clean, clear water, as it had always been until 2018, when people realised how heavily polluted the water had become.

“The water looked like chocolate. It was oily. For us, it was unusable, dirty, and it was also an alert that we needed to organize and find out why our river was dirty,” said Juana Zúniga, an environmentalist and human rights defender.

Zúniga, along with her life partner José Cedillo – a human rights defender, environmentalist and victim of arbitrary detention – have fought for the human right to a healthy environment.



Juana Zúniga and José Cedillo, human rights defenders and environmentalists in Honduras. © OHCHR/Vincent Tremeau

Shortly before they realised the extent of the river’s pollution, a company had begun mining in the nearby National Park – a park named “Carlos Escaleras Mejía,” after a Honduran environmentalist who was murdered in 1997.

The Park was declared a natural protected area by the Government in 2012. However, through a faulty process documented by UN Human Rights, in 2013 the protected area was reduced – which in turn allowed companies to become licensed to exploit it.

The Guapinol Community Environmental Committee was created in response, with Zúniga and Cedillo among its 42 members.

Eight human rights defenders, including Cedillo, spent over two years in pre-trial detention for their defense of the environment. Throughout that time, UN Human Rights in Honduras supported them and their families in their struggle for justice. They regained their freedom in February 2022.

“UN Human Rights, in coordination with the affected communities, has pushed several legal and advocacy actions before the competent authorities of the executive and legislative branches – providing advice and technical assistance to resolve the environmental problems in the area and the human rights violations of the affected communities,” said Isabel Albaladejo, UN Human Rights representative in Honduras.

Over the last two years, UN Human Rights has been working collaboratively with the Guapinol defenders and providing technical assistance to the National Congress to pass a historical law that re-establishes the original layout of the National Park. In addition, the law safeguards protected areas in Honduras, by prohibiting the granting of mining rights in declared protected areas; declared water-producing zones; and in beaches and low-sea areas declared as tourist areas. The law was approved and published in 2024.

“With the approval of the law, some government institutions have begun the process of cancelling mining concessions granted in the core zone of the National Park. But there are still challenges for the communities, especially with regard to

the protection of environmental defenders,” Albaladejo said.

UN Human Rights, through its presence in Honduras, will continue to assist the country and affected communities to ensure that the law is fully implemented, in line with human rights.

“The water looked like chocolate. It was oily. For us, it was unusable, dirty, and it was also an alert that we needed to organize and find out why our river was dirty,” said Juana Zúniga.

SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS: A LOW-COST, HIGH-IMPACT INVESTMENT

12

The world is facing a multitude of crises that threaten safety and human rights. Conflicts involving systematic human rights violations, an accelerating climate emergency, and soaring hunger and inequalities are creating a global order based on brute force rather than respect for international law. This environment is deepening mistrust and division, eroding people's sense of solidarity and common purpose.

Spiralling debt limits governments' ability to support their populations, while rising defence budgets divert resources from development and the green transition. Shrinking civic space fuels populist sentiments and social unrest, with social media spreading hate speech and fragmenting society. All these issues hinder progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Despite these challenges, there is hope. Investing in human dignity and human rights helps build more resilient societies. International human rights law provides tools to guide the delivery of fundamental elements that build trust and well-being for everyone. Human rights cut across all sectors and are essential to advance social and economic stability, trust, and justice. They are essential for making development inclusive, participatory, and sustainable, ensuring equitable societies, and promoting accountability, reconciliation, and peace.

The Human Rights 75 (HR75) initiative reaffirmed the global commitment to human rights, garnering nearly 800 pledges from 150 Member States, NGOs, businesses, and other stakeholders, that resolve to uphold and advance human rights amidst significant challenges. Building on these achievements, Volker Türk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' vision

statement, "Human Rights: A Path for Solutions," of February 2024 underscores the critical role of human rights in addressing global challenges and outlines a strategic direction for OHCHR. Key strategies include supporting the global human rights movement, placing human rights at the centre of conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, transforming economies to prioritize equality and sustainability, grounding climate action in human rights principles, and promoting responsive governance through participation and accountability, among others.

These were complemented, in September 2024, by the adoption of the **Pact for the Future**, emphasizing the importance of human rights in addressing today's most pressing challenges.

Tangible progress requires that we break free from the cycle of global crises by investing in human rights. This investment constitutes both a moral obligation and a strategic imperative that can catalyse transformative change. Human rights law provides clarity and operational guidance in building fair and practical solutions. Across all themes, UN Human Rights helps States, civil society, and other actors come together to create workable, catalytic solutions.

Why invest in human rights?

Human rights are the foundation of society, encompassing its civil, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. Investing in human rights can create a virtuous cycle where development, peace and security, and human rights reinforce each other, leading to a more stable, just, and prosperous world.

Numerous examples highlight the vital intersection between human rights, development, peace and security, and humanitarian action. Here are some examples of the transformative power investing in human rights can have on creating a foundation for a just society.

Sustainable Development

Grievances stemming from discrimination, exploitation, and inequality leave lasting scars. Violations of economic, social, and cultural rights – such as access to food, education, and healthcare – harm millions, stalling development and often fuelling crises. **Our 2024-2027 Management Plan calls for a human rights economy to tackle these challenges.** By helping states prioritize human rights in economic, environmental, and business policies, we aim to promote inclusive growth, reduce discrimination, and foster greater participation and trust.

Since 2020, UN Human Rights has supported practical projects using human rights-based approaches to taxation and public spending in

countries like Brazil, Cambodia, Jordan, Serbia, and Zambia. These projects include promoting equitable tax policies, engaging marginalized communities in local budget decisions, improving maternal and newborn care, and expanding social security access for informal workers, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization. These efforts are already yielding positive results, advancing SDG goals and building solidarity. We will further expand this work in 2025.

Additionally, since 2020, we have contributed to 166 UN Common Country Analyses, 11 National Development Plans, and 83 country projects to support inclusive development and integrate the needs of marginalized groups.



Bindzisile Ndlangamamandla (left) oversees the Lutsango Regiment in Eswatini – head of a traditional women's group. She helped to arrange training for women in her area of the countryside about participation. Over the course of 2023, women in Eswatini were encouraged to participate in that year's national elections. The efforts paid off: in the previous elections in 2018, two women were elected as Members of Parliament. In 2023, 12 women were elected. © OHCHR/Kirsty Teichert

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Republic of Moldova – transitioning to a human rights- based model of support and care

Over 2023-2024, UN Human Rights has taken significant steps to improve care and support systems for persons with disabilities in the Republic of Moldova – a group identified among the most vulnerable in the society. Following a comprehensive situational analysis rooted in human rights and the principle of leaving no one behind, our Office worked closely with the authorities and civil society organizations dedicated to disability issues to devise a human rights-based model of support and care grounded in the specifics of the local context.

This collaborative effort will improve access to quality care and support systems for persons with disabilities countrywide. Already, the draft National Programme on Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities for 2024-2028 provides for increased access to support systems and protections for care workers, including people working in informal and unpaid care. UN Human Rights is also delivering capacity-building programmes that will upgrade the skills of approximately 1,600 social assistants, equipping them to provide human rights-based support and care for older persons.

Peace and security

Human rights are the single most powerful key to preventing conflict. All our practical, technical cooperation fieldwork aims to establish and nourish the equality, dignity, freedom, and justice that can help societies manage tensions by fairly resolving disputes.

Clear indicators are crucial to detecting and addressing the drivers of conflict. We have strengthened our work on human rights indicators and data in relation to peace and security, developing solid indicators on killings and violence against human rights defenders, civil society, and media, as well as conflict-related deaths. These and other monitoring and early warning systems – which we continue to upgrade, through our novel **Innovation and Analytics Hub** – identify the root causes of conflict and alert national and global actors to signs of rising tensions, impending violence, and potential humanitarian crises.

While the aim is to prevent such situations, when the crisis is at its peak, our work also contributes to holding actors back from the brink. And if conflict does break out, we mitigate it by strengthening peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in collaboration with regional partners like the African Union. Our focus on accountability and remedy lays the groundwork for lasting peace by ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable and by emphasizing the rightful participation of victims and survivors. Investing in OHCHR's transitional justice processes rebuilds social cohesion, securing enduring peace. Our new **Human Rights Inquiries Branch brings together and strengthens the Office's capacity to support both UN Human Rights investigative work, and investigative bodies mandated by the UN Human Rights Council.** It is dedicated to conducting thorough investigations into human rights abuses, providing a robust foundation for accountability mechanisms, and reinforcing the commitment to justice and the rule of law. The new Branch centralizes and strengthens existing capacities to conduct and support investigations through an integrated and comprehensive structure. This

will enable the UN Human Rights ecosystem to respond more effectively and efficiently, avoiding duplication of efforts and promoting accountability across the board.

Accountability and the protection of civilians are at the heart of these approaches.



UN Human Rights officers visit a home near the front line in the southern region of Mykolaiv, Ukraine. © OHCHR/Vincent Tremeau

Compliance Framework approach

In the context of today's global turmoil, our Office swiftly enhanced its institutional partnerships with regional organizations, notably the African Union and European Union. We also help to support several regional or multinational security forces tasked with addressing threats to peace – for example, our current work with the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti. We aim to enable full compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law during all its operations.

To this end, our Office has developed the 'Compliance Framework' approach — comprehensive guidance that aims to prevent, mitigate, and address violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws by security forces. Translating international legal obligations into practical measures that can be readily understood and applied in military contexts is a novel risk-reduction approach. It is premised on the fact that compliance with international standards

during military operations enhances security and decreases the risk of civilian harm, while also contributing to addressing the root injustices that often underlay violence.

This technical assistance to integrate human rights and civilian protection into the planning and conduct of military operations draws on our extensive experience in UN peace operations, and our collaboration with the African Union on its Compliance and Accountability Framework. Since its inception in 2022, the African Union Compliance Framework project has achieved significant milestones, including raising extensive awareness on compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, contributing to a sound transition towards more regionally led peace operations models, and ensuring that legal frameworks guide the conduct of African Union personnel in peace operations, in accordance with international standards.

Humanitarian Action

UN Human Rights protects human rights during humanitarian crises to safeguard the dignity, safety, and well-being of people who are often not only dispossessed and uprooted but also traumatized by violence and loss. This alleviates immediate suffering while also contributing to building resilience – and can reduce people’s vulnerability to future crises. Investment in OHCHR ensures that humanitarian responses are informed by the principles of accountability and non-discrimination, promoting equitable access to aid and safeguarding against exploitation or abuse.

Leading the protection cluster in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, UN Human Rights coordinates responses by various actors, including some 100 inter-governmental organizations, UN and national civil society partners, and local communities. Together with our partners, we ensure special attention is given to people who are more vulnerable and at risk of physical and psychological injury, abuse, violence and deprivation. This includes children, youth, elderly, women and girls, pregnant women and those with disabilities or chronic illness.



Families carry their belongings as they’re ordered to evacuate Khan Younis and move further south. Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory. UN Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory leads the Humanitarian Protection Cluster, along with OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNRWA among other UN entities and several NGOs. © Olga Cherevko

Addressing the needs of survivors of slavery, torture, and other human rights abuses, OHCHR also plays a vital role as a humanitarian actor through the UN Voluntary Trust Funds for Victims of Torture and Contemporary Forms of Slavery – ensuring access to justice, rehabilitation, and empowerment to more than 70,000 survivors worldwide.

Somalia – Enhancing humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable people

For decades, Somalia has faced persistent humanitarian climate- and conflict-related crises, leading to acute food insecurity and sweeping humanitarian needs. Following the 2016-2017 drought, OHCHR assessed humanitarian assistance in terms of needs, vulnerabilities, and risks of exclusion. The Office considered political, social, economic, security, and governance structures to appropriately integrate the context’s broader political economy into humanitarian response and also analyzed protection issues, media, and clan dynamics in the selected regions. This analysis uncovered insightful benchmarks and patterns about the cyclical nature of these humanitarian crises over the previous 25 years. To improve humanitarian assistance for marginalized communities in the future, OHCHR made several recommendations, including civil society training to coordinate the response better and ensure enhanced advocacy and inclusion. This concerted effort has yielded tangible results, with a 60 per cent increase in individuals from marginalized groups and minorities able to access humanitarian services for their specific needs since 2021.

Brazil – Strengthening humanitarian response during floods

During the devastating floods in southern Brazil in May 2024, which displaced more than 80,000 people, UN Human Rights played a pivotal role in the humanitarian response. Under the leadership of the Brazilian Government, UN Human Rights contributed to coordination efforts, ensuring protection of the most vulnerable communities during the emergency. To illustrate this, UN Human Rights facilitated a dialogue between displaced families and national security forces in Porto Alegre, securing relocation sites and ensuring the community could access vital post-flood benefits. UN Human Rights also extended its support to the Brazilian Secretariats of Human Rights, the State, and National Human Rights Councils, and other relevant entities. High-level discussions on the State’s humanitarian response incorporated UN Human Rights insights and recommendations.

Additionally, UN Human Rights visited multiple shelters and heavily impacted areas to assess potential human rights violations, referring cases to the appropriate authorities. Over three months of direct engagement and operational support, UN Human Rights, in partnership with the Federal Public Defender’s Office, provided essential services to over 30,000 families across 111 municipalities. Finally, UN Human Rights and the Brazilian Ministry of Human Rights signed a Cooperation Agreement, focusing on addressing climate change and responding to climate-related emergencies, including through capacity-building for the government and developing environmental emergency protocols.

What if we do not invest in human rights?

Human rights are the connecting thread that runs through every area of the UN’s work. They cut through silos and across every sector, mirroring the full spectrum of national governance – the most transversal prevention tool that we have.

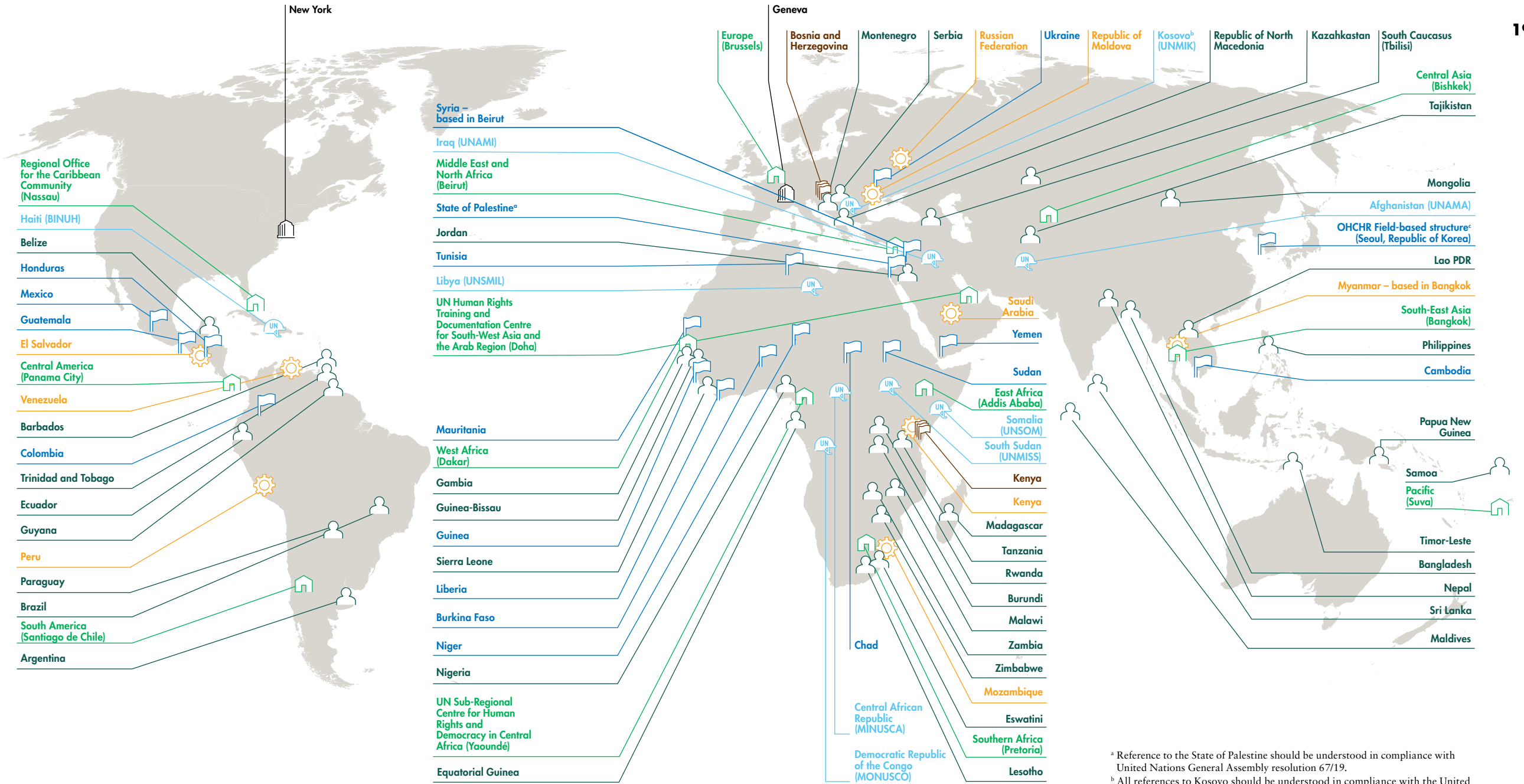
Human rights measures are the only way to make development inclusive, participatory – and therefore sustainable. Human rights are the only way to shape laws that will be trusted to resolve disputes. They are the only way to ensure that societies are equitable and that they benefit fully from the contributions of every individual, without discrimination or repression. They are also the only way to ensure accountability, promote reconciliation, and a path away from conflict — the only way to forge enduring peace.

We continue to grapple with the acute risks of the multiple failures to invest in human rights – and continue to witness the debilitating costs of those failures, rippling across societies. These costs manifest in civic, economic, social, and political deficits, deepening inequalities, fuelling instability, and exacerbating human suffering. We know what works, where the solutions lie - by prioritizing human rights, the international community can not only avert violations but also unlock the precious human potential and many benefits that foster cohesion, resilience and promote sustainable development for generations to come.

2025: THE PATH AHEAD

2 + **90**
HQ locations field presences

-  **2** Headquarters
-  **18** Country Offices
-  **2** Multi-country Offices
-  **13** Regional Offices/Centres
-  **9** Human rights components in UN Peace/Political Missions
-  **39** Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs
-  **9** Other projects/Special Presences



Global presence

^a Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
^b All references to Kosovo should be understood in compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244.
^c Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Strengthening Democracy: Training police to help safeguard rights in Liberia's elections



Saymor K. Mulbah, Deputy Commissioner, walks with Carter N. James, in the Liberia Police Academy building.
© OHCHR/Vincent Tremeau

Liberia has faced significant challenges in its electoral processes, often marred by tensions and conflicts between political parties. As the country works to solidify democratic foundations, human rights awareness is especially vital among law enforcement personnel – who are often a key interface between people and the institutions that should serve them.

For over a year, UN Human Rights has been instrumental in providing training and resources to Liberia's police forces, aiming to foster a wide-ranging culture of respect for human rights, both during elections and beyond them. This is

particularly crucial given the brutal conflicts that tore apart society between 1989 and 1997. The Office has engaged with numerous stakeholders in the country to enhance the capacity of law enforcement in protecting citizens' rights.

“These trainings helped to create a safer and fairer electoral process, by ensuring that our officers understand their responsibilities,” explains Carter N. James, Assistant Commissioner of Police for In-Service Training at the Liberian Police Academy.

The training programmes focus on equipping police officers with the knowledge and skills

“With ongoing support and training, we can further strengthen our capacity to protect the rights of all citizens and ensure peaceful elections in the years to come” said Carter N. James, Assistant Commissioner of Police for In-Service Training at the Liberian Police Academy.

necessary to manage electoral security effectively while upholding human rights standards. They covered a range of human rights topics, including the rights of voters, women's equality and rights, and the principles of impartiality.

Over 3,000 election security officers across the country benefited from these programmes – including 741 women – from July to October 2023, which proved key to reducing confrontations, promoting a more peaceful environment during elections, and preventing human rights violations during the electoral period.

For Liberia's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Saymor Mulbah, the training has had substantial impact in terms of law enforcement personnel gaining a better understanding of human rights – and effectively operating within a framework that respects the rights of all citizens.

“[Through] the training, our officers recognized it was their responsibility to ensure a safe voting environment, allowing citizens to express their rights freely,” Mulbah said.

“We did not report significant cases of police brutality, and our officers acted with integrity. Even when individuals attempted to campaign on Election Day, 10 October 2023, our officers intervened peacefully and explained the election laws,” Mulbah said.

For Carter N. James, the knowledge he gained has made him a more effective leader.

“I understand the critical balance between maintaining order and respecting human rights, which is essential for building public trust,” he added.

The collaboration between the Liberian Police and UN Human Rights points to the potential for a long-term positive shift toward a future where human rights are integral to law enforcement – addressing many current challenges in society, and laying the groundwork for a more democratic and secure future for all Liberians.

“With ongoing support and training, we can further strengthen our capacity to protect the rights of all citizens and ensure peaceful elections in the years to come,” Carter N. James said.

Funding

22 Our income has two main sources: the UN regular budget, representing around 40 per cent, and voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors, representing around 60 per cent.

The UN regular budget, approved by the General Assembly, should finance all activities that are mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including the Human Rights Council. Human rights are Charter responsibilities – recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. However, although the Secretary-General has clearly underscored the centrality of human rights to the work of the entire UN Secretariat, human rights work has remained drastically underfunded.

For several years, the UN's regular budget has been affected by a "zero growth" ceiling, as well as across-the-board reductions decided by the General Assembly. At the same time, officially mandated human rights activities have grown in number and scope. In this context, the Office's regular budget allocation increased by less than 2 per cent in 2024. For 2025, a similar increase of around 2 per cent has been requested. **The regular budget submission for the Office for 2025 amounts to over US\$ 238.5 million.¹**

The regular budget is not sufficient to cover all of the Office's mandated work and does not cover most of the requests for assistance UN Human Rights receives. In particular, less than 10 per cent of the regular budget is allocated to fieldwork. In this context, we continue to rely heavily on voluntary contributions to provide technical assistance to Member States, monitor human rights situations throughout the world, and work with the rest of the UN System to ensure human rights remain at the centre of development and peace and security initiatives.

At a time of intense global turmoil and rising threats to human rights in many regions, we continue to count on support from the greatest possible range of funding partners – including Member States, philanthropic foundations, and the corporate sector. **We need a strong and diverse funding base, and we will continue to explore opportunities to tap into new and additional funding sources.**

¹ Includes amounts from the Proposed Programme Budget for 2025 (A/79/6 Sect 24), amounts proposed in the Report of the Secretary-General (A/79/575) on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh regular sessions in 2024 as well as funds expected for the regular programme for technical cooperation for 2025.

Financial requirements

Our total extra-budgetary resources needed for 2025 amount to US\$ 500 million, over and above our UN regular budget allocation, so that we can address all assistance needs, both requests received and those our Office has identified.

This Appeal covers the full extent of our financial requirements limited to what can realistically be implemented within a single year.

To deliver on its broad mandate of achieving human rights for all with independence, **the Office needs to secure predictable, flexible, and sustainable funding through unearmarked and multi-year contributions.**

23 While all contributions are much appreciated, the ongoing trend toward increasingly tight earmarking constrains our ability to respond to fast-moving events by allocating resources where they are most urgently required. It also demands constant budgetary adjustments over the year. Earmarking makes us less effective, and we hope to see more **flexible contributions**, as well as more **multi-year commitments**.

Early payment is also important to minimize bottlenecks and cash flow constraints during the year.

Our total extra-budgetary resources needed for 2025 amount to US\$500 million



Mexico. A UN Human Rights officer talks to María Herrera Magdalena, affectionately known as "Doña Mary," who is searching for her children Raúl and Jesús Salvador, who disappeared in 2008, and Luis Armando and Gustavo, in 2010. © OHCHR/Vincent Tremeau

Extra-budgetary requirements in 2025 and regular budget allocation

Overview

OPERATING RESOURCES

All figures in US\$

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	REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)
Programme of Work			
Subprogramme 1 Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis*	39,875,000	67,258,000	107,133,000
Subprogramme 2 Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies*	20,372,000	5,393,000	25,765,000
Subprogramme 3 Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation*	89,796,000	29,870,000	119,666,000
Subprogramme 4 Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures*	32,933,000	24,244,000	57,182,000
Headquarters			
Executive Direction and Management and New York Office*	10,152,000	34,587,000	44,739,000
Policy-making Organs	12,763,000	-	12,763,000
Other			
Human Rights Inquiries Branch	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Innovation and Analytics Hub	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Support to the Programmes	6,910,000	13,524,000	20,434,000
Subtotal Headquarters	212,801,000	192,876,000	405,682,000

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	REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)
Field Presences			
Africa	7,656,000	105,924,000	113,580,000
Americas	2,690,000	64,867,000	67,557,000
Asia and the Pacific	5,107,000	34,011,000	39,118,000
Europe and Central Asia	1,259,000	31,935,000	33,194,000
Middle East and North Africa	6,041,000	51,533,000	57,574,000
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation	2,990,000	-	2,990,000
Subtotal Field Presences	25,742,000	288,270,000	314,007,000
Total Operating Resources (HQ + Field Presences)	238,543,000	481,146,000	719,689,000
OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	13,500,000	13,500,000
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	1,056,000	1,056,000
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	217,000	217,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	721,000	721,000
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	860,000	860,000
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	500,000	500,000
Total Other Trust Funds	0	18,854,000	18,854,000
Grand total	238,543,000	500,000,000	738,543,000

* Includes amounts from the Proposed Programme Budget for 2025 (A/79/6 (Sect.24)/Corr.1), amounts proposed in the Report of the Secretary-General (A/79/575) on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh regular sessions, revised in accordance with recommendations from legislative bodies, as well as funds expected for the regular programme of technical cooperation for 2025.

Headquarters

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SUBPROGRAMME 1 - HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING, RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS All figures in US\$

	REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)
Coordination and Management	443,000	19,007,000	19,450,000
Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch	14,975,000	18,549,000	33,524,000
Development, Economic and Social Issues Branch	10,267,000	29,702,000	39,969,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	14,191,000	-	14,191,000
Subtotal Subprogramme 1	39,875,000	67,258,000	107,133,000

SUBPROGRAMME 2 - SUPPORTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

Coordination and Management	425,000	317,000	742,000
Human Rights Treaties Branch	19,765,000	5,076,000	24,841,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	182,000	-	182,000
Subtotal Subprogramme 2	20,372,000	5,393,000	25,765,000

SUBPROGRAMME 3 - ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

Coordination and Management	4,117,000	15,071,000	19,188,000
Africa Branch	2,349,000	3,298,000	5,647,000
Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch	2,229,000	5,041,000	7,270,000
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa	6,610,000	6,460,000	13,070,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	74,491,000	-	74,491,000
Subtotal Subprogramme 3	89,796,000	29,870,000	119,666,000

SUBPROGRAMME 4 - SUPPORTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND ITS SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Coordination and Management	871,000	3,891,000	4,762,000
Human Rights Council Branch	4,168,000	3,616,000	7,784,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	9,434,000	-	9,434,000
Universal Periodic Review Branch	7,318,000	913,000	8,231,000
Special Procedures Branch	11,144,000	13,321,000	24,470,000
Special Procedures Branch - Earmarked/Specific Funding	-	2,503,000	2,503,000
Subtotal Subprogramme 4	32,933,000	24,244,000	57,182,000

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	REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT AND NEW YORK OFFICE	10,152,000	34,587,000	44,739,000
POLICYMAKING ORGANS	12,763,000	-	12,763,000
OTHER			
Human Rights Inquiries Branch	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Innovation and Analytics Hub	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Support to the Programmes	6,910,000	13,524,000	20,434,000
Subtotal Other	29,824,000	66,111,000	95,935,000
Subtotal Headquarters	212,801,000	192,876,000	405,682,000
OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	13,500,000	13,500,000
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	1,056,000	1,056,000
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	217,000	217,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	721,000	721,000
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	860,000	860,000
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	500,000	500,000
Total Other Trust Funds	0	18,854,000	18,854,000
Total Headquarters and Trust Funds	212,801,000	211,730,000	424,536,000

Field

AFRICA

All figures in US\$

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EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

Country Offices

Burkina Faso	5,976,000
Chad	5,959,000
Guinea	5,680,000
Liberia	3,174,000
Mauritania	4,081,000
Niger	3,486,000
Sudan	11,625,000

Regional Offices

Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	1,742,000
East Africa, Addis Ababa	9,744,000
Southern Africa, Pretoria	3,924,000
West Africa, Dakar	9,168,000

Multi-country Offices

Kenya	2,761,000
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Human Rights Advisers

Burundi	3,292,000
Equatorial Guinea	350,000
Gambia	631,000
Eswatini	150,000
Guinea-Bissau	928,000
Lesotho	174,000
Madagascar	2,419,000
Malawi	325,000
Nigeria	967,000
Rwanda	1,532,000
Sierra Leone	407,000
Tanzania	300,000
Zimbabwe	299,000

Human Rights Components in Peace/Political Missions

Central African Republic	1,303,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,643,000
Somalia	364,000
South Sudan	136,000

EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

Other

Ethiopia	7,444,000
Kenya	2,923,000
Mozambique	3,017,000
Subtotal Africa	105,924,000

AMERICAS

Country Offices

Colombia	13,595,000
Guatemala	6,493,000
Honduras	7,228,000
Mexico	3,749,000

Regional Offices

Central America, Panama City	5,441,000
South America, Santiago	4,594,000
Caribbean, Nassau	1,000,000

Human Rights Advisers

Argentina	210,000
Barbados	508,000
Belize	103,000
Brazil	143,000
Ecuador	2,644,000
Guyana	95,000
Paraguay	131,000
Trinidad and Tobago	185,000

Human Rights Component in Peace/Political Mission

Haiti	10,001,000
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Other

El Salvador	1,149,000
Peru	2,979,000
Venezuela	4,619,000
Subtotal Americas	64,867,000

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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	
Country Offices	
Cambodia	2,111,000
Republic of Korea - Field-based Structure	1,033,000
Regional Offices	
South-East Asia, Bangkok	8,382,000
Pacific, Suva	4,008,000
Human Rights Advisers	
Bangladesh	6,000,000
Lao PDR	250,000
Maldives	413,000
Mongolia	2,291,000
Nepal	471,000
Papua New Guinea	1,329,000
Philippines	2,091,000
Samoa	247,000
Sri Lanka	1,486,000
Timor-Leste	522,000
Human Rights Component in Peace/Political Mission	
Afghanistan	193,000
Other	
Myanmar	3,184,000
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	34,011,000
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	
Country Offices	
Ukraine	13,406,000
Regional Offices	
Central Asia, Bishkek	3,632,000
Europe, Brussels	2,000,000
Multi-country Offices	
Bosnia Herzegovina	2,424,000
Human Rights Advisers	
South Caucasus (Georgia)	2,545,000
Kazakhstan	215,000

EXTRA-BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	
Montenegro	336,000
Republic of North Macedonia	126,000
Serbia	581,000
Tajikistan	219,000
Other	
Republic of Moldova	5,920,000
Russian Federation	531,000
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	31,935,000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
Country Offices	
State of Palestine*	14,000,000
Syria	8,489,000
Tunisia	4,073,000
Yemen	8,066,000
Regional Offices	
Middle East and North Africa, Beirut	8,296,000
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	3,082,000
Human Rights Advisers	
Jordan	407,000
Human Rights Components in Peace/Political Missions	
Iraq	962,000
Libya	166,000
Other	
Egypt	1,505,000
Iran	1,000,000
Saudi Arabia	1,487,000
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	51,533,000
Total Field	288,270,000

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

Trust Funds

Voluntary contributions to support UN Human Rights’ practical work in specific areas are channelled and managed through nine United Nations trust funds and three special funds. The largest is the UN Trust Fund for the Support of the Activi-

ties of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Established in 1993 to supplement regular budget resources, it is used to manage approximately 80 per cent of all extra-budgetary funds received, including unearmarked funds.

OTHER UN TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment

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

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

Established in 1985, it 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 that enable Indigenous Peoples to participate in UN meetings and events.

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

Established in 1987, it supports national efforts to build human rights protection frameworks, including strong legal frameworks, effective national human rights institutions, independent judiciaries and vibrant civil society organizations.

UN Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

Established in 1991, the Fund 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.

UN Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

Established in 1992, its aim is to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme in Cambodia, to promote understanding of and respect for human rights.

UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism

Established in 2008, it facilitates the participation of official representatives from developing and least developed countries in the UPR process and to provide training for the preparation of national reports.

UN Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review

Established in 2008, it 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

Established in 2013 through Human Rights Council resolution 19/26, it enhances the institutional and human rights capacity of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States by providing targeted training courses, travel assistance for delegates attending Council sessions and fellowship programmes.

SPECIAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Contingency Fund

Established in 2006, the Contingency Fund enables the Office to respond to human rights emergencies in a timely and adequate manner. The revolving Fund is maintained through voluntary contributions 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 our capacity to provide legal and operational support to situations that require urgent response.

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (OP-CAT)

Established in 2006 through article 26 of OP-CAT, this Fund helps 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 the National Preventive Mechanisms. Recommendations have to be contained in a report made public upon request of the State Party. Applications may be submitted by State Parties and national preventive mechanisms; by national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles; and by NGOs, provided that the proposed projects are implemented in cooperation with State Parties or the National Preventive Mechanisms.

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

Established in 2013 by the Human Rights Council’s decision 24/118, this Fund facilitates the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in these important annual discussions of global issues. It emphasises the participation of local or national level non-governmental organizations active in relevant fields, with particular attention to participants from Least Developed Countries.

“It was really great to be out there and to learn about the different challenges the country faces, about the incredible resilience within the society, and the beauty and the rich diversity that exists within Guatemala.”
UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk.



Indigenous Maya-k'iche' from Totonicapán, Guatemala. UN Human Rights has built very strong connections with different communities around the country and with human rights defenders. © OHCHR/Anthony Headley



Sudanese women at a refugee camp in Chad. © OHCHR/Anthony Headley

PARTNER WITH UN HUMAN RIGHTS

To help build resilient societies, our Office strives every day to advance human rights in every corner of the world. And this is not a job we can do alone.

Human rights belong to us all, and benefit us all. They prevent crisis and misery – and keep us all safer. By partnering with us, you can help to make human rights a reality for everyone.

UN Human Rights relies on voluntary donations from governments and private sector partners, including companies, foundations and individuals. To achieve our mission, it is essential to maintain our independence and diversify our funding sources.

MEMBER STATES

We strongly encourage Member States to use every one of the funding modalities available within their national budget frameworks. **While human rights budget lines are the most common sources of support for our work, there are significant opportunities for funding from areas such as development, environment, humanitarian assistance, and peace and security.** We will be happy to discuss those possibilities with you.

CORPORATE SECTOR

Human rights are good for business. **They are fundamental to creating a prosperous and peaceful world – one which fosters a thriving private sector.** We invite companies to help us advance rights. Your support can take many forms:

- **Developing robust partnerships with us**, so that businesses' financial contributions, skills and expertise help to advocate for and improve respect for human rights.
- **Working with us** to shape policies that ensure each company's operations live up to its commitments to human rights, **integrating human rights** into all corporate strategic decisions and practices, and considering the impact on supply chains, employees, and customers.
- **Engaging in strategic discussions** to advocate for human rights in all regions and sectors in which a company operates.

FOUNDATIONS

Philanthropic foundations are indispensable supporters in advancing the mission of UN Human Rights. By providing thematic expertise, strategic partnerships, and catalytic resources, foundations amplify the Office's ability to drive meaningful progress and uphold human rights worldwide.

Collaboration between UN Human Rights and foundations has strengthened on-the-ground interventions, empowered social movements and helped safeguard human rights defenders in many regions. By championing these efforts, foundations help amplify the voices of people who advocate for justice, equality and dignity, even in the most challenging environments.

We welcome new opportunities to deepen, strengthen, and expand our cooperation with foundations on shared priorities.

INDIVIDUALS

Individual contributions give UN Human Rights the flexibility to respond swiftly to urgent needs. Whether it's amplifying the voices of human rights defenders, addressing emergencies, or scaling transformative ideas, unrestricted funding from individuals ensures that UN Human Rights teams on the ground can deliver timely and effective support to those who need it most, wherever and whenever it is required.

ACT NOW TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

If you or the organization you represent would like to make a contribution, you can contact UN Human Rights' Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva.

Or you can visit our website to donate online <https://www.ohchr.org/en/donation>

Tel: +41 22 917 91 54

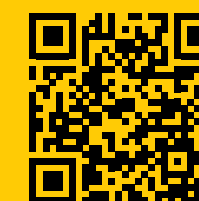
Fax: +41 22 917 90 08

Email: OHCHR-dexrel@un.org

Palais des Nations
CH 1211 Geneva 10 – Switzerland



DONATE NOW



Refugees from Ukraine receive support in Moldova

From her bedroom window, Liubov can see the garden rosebushes, one of the few distractions in her day. The view helps the 83-year-old woman ignore the air-raid sirens and explosions that have continued to echo in her head since she fled Ukraine.

“People are very hospitable here. It is quiet and I receive my medicines,” she says. *“But I miss my flat in Odesa.”*

“Every refugee has a story of loss and trauma behind them”
said Bea Ferenci,
head of UN Human Rights
Moldova.

Through a project led by UN Human Rights, Liubov and hundreds of other marginalized refugees from Ukraine get better access to basic services in Moldova, including medicines, care, and assistive devices for children and adults with disabilities. Liubov has diabetes and needs medication.

With the support of donors, the programme aims to protect the human rights of refugees with special needs, including older persons, persons with disabilities, children, single mothers and members of the Roma community.

“Every refugee has a story of loss and trauma behind them,” said Bea Ferenci, head of UN Human Rights Moldova. *“This initiative seeks to improve their access to services and assistance, and also guarantees the right of all refugees to equality and non-discrimination.”*

UN Human Rights has been providing support to refugees from Ukraine in Moldova since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022. Nearly one million refugees from Ukraine have fled through Moldova, seeking safety in Europe and beyond. Of them, some 124,000 currently remain in the country – most of them women, children and older people.

Since June 2023, UN Human Rights has supplied diapers, diabetes and cancer medicines, walking aids, wheelchairs, eyeglasses, and other assistive devices through a referral system that connects



Liubov, a refugee from Ukraine, talks to a UN Human Rights officer in Moldova. © OHCHR/Vincent Tremeau

refugees with Moldovan and international NGOs. UN Human Rights Moldova has also interviewed 2,130 refugees from Ukraine and 546 members of host communities to better understand their needs and human rights situation.

Oleksandr and his wife, Olga, are among the many who have received services.

Oleksandr, 73, has a hearing disability, but he could still feel the walls shaking every time Russian forces fired missiles on Kyiv. Olga, 66, has heart problems and recently underwent cataract surgery. Despite their health issues, the pair decided to flee Ukraine in search of safety in Moldova.

After UN Human Rights Moldova identified their special needs, Oleksandr received a hearing aid and Olga, eyeglasses. The couple also received free medicines for high blood pressure.

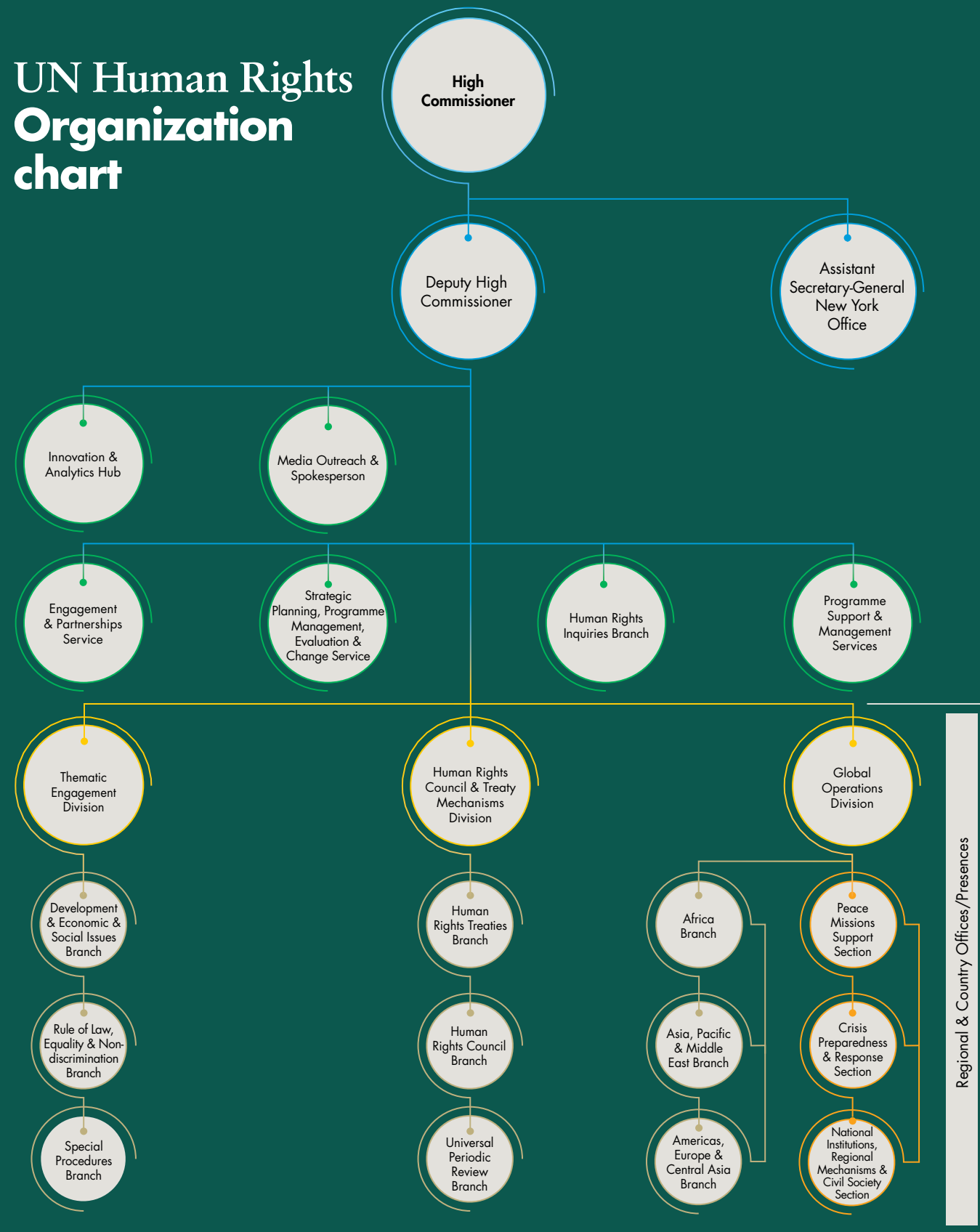
“Now I can see him, and he can hear me,” said Olga.

But while the refugees welcome the assistance they are receiving in Moldova, all of them dream of going back to Ukraine. Olga carries a photo of her granddaughter, who remains in Kyiv. Her eyes well up when she looks at the picture.

“We will go back. I have no doubt in my mind.”

ANNEXES

UN Human Rights Organization chart



UN Human Rights Abbreviations and acronyms

- ASG**
Assistant Secretary-General
- BINUH**
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti
- CEDAW**
Committee on the elimination of discrimination against women
- CED**
Committee on enforced disappearances
- EC**
European Commission
- HQ**
Headquarters
- HC**
High Commissioner
- HR75**
Human Rights initiative
- HRC**
Human Rights Council
- MINUSCA**
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
- MONUSCO**
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- NGO**
Non-governmental organization
- OHCHR**
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OP-CAT**
Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture
- SDG**
Sustainable Development Goals
- SPT**
Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- UN**
United Nations
- UNAMA**
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
- UNAMI**
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
- UNCT**
United Nations Country Team
- UNDP**
United Nations Development Programme
- UNMIK**
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
- UNMISS**
United Nations Mission in South Sudan
- UNODC**
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNSMIL**
United Nations Support Mission in Libya
- UNSOM**
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
- UPR**
Universal Periodic Review
- USG**
Under-Secretary-General

United Nations Human Rights Office

Palais des Nations

CH 1211 Geneva 10 – Switzerland

T +41 22 917 92 20 F +41 22 917 90 08

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