



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
— APPEAL 2019



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HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

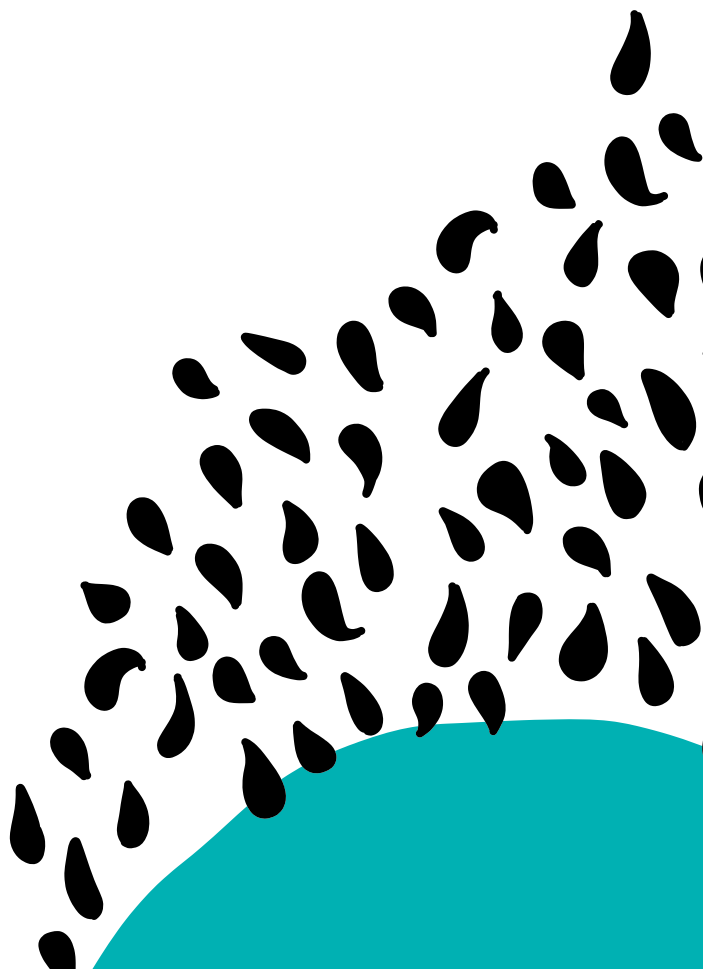
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HUMAN RIGHTS

— APPEAL **2019**

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FOREWORD BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



It is an honour to have been named to my mandate at this key moment in history.

This is an era of great turbulence. Rising inequality, resentment and hatred are splintering many societies. We are seeing the turmoil and suffering of many conflicts, and an existential and urgent threat to all humanity, from climate change.

This is an opportunity to step forward and demonstrate the value of human rights guidance in times of turmoil. It is an opportunity to prove that multilateral, cooperative action in the common interest will ensure greater well-being for all.

We can attain more sustainable peace, security and development. But only if we advance towards greater justice and equity.

Times such as these are tests of our true values. I am deeply committed to the work of my Office to uphold human equality, dignity and rights, and to the preservation of a multilateral approach which preserves cooperation between States.

With political will, effective human rights work can help prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict: this is the essence of what we do.

Similarly, the entire 2030 Agenda, which is rooted in the right to development and all other rights, can only be achieved with a focus on human rights – by seeking out and fixing the root causes of insecurity; reducing inequalities; ensuring stable, transparent and inclusive institutions; and eliminating pervasive discrimination.

The work of the Office includes our vital technical cooperation and capacity building programmes; our monitoring and reporting on human rights situations; our advocacy – both private and public; standard-setting and other work to build legal and normative expertise; and our extensive support to the UN human rights mechanisms.



This is constructive, positive work which achieves important progress in societies across the globe. And our new four-year work plan equips us to step up our work on new challenges, while maintaining the capacities that are unique to this Office.

The Office is your asset - the product of investments over more than 25 years. It is a unique and authoritative resource, for governments, victims, human rights defenders, UN partners and the broader global community.

We are grateful to the 83 donors - including 61 Member States - who last year contributed US\$ 182.8 million to the Office – a nearly 28 per cent increase over 2017.

And yet this fell short of the amount we needed to respond to all requests for help; and two-thirds of that financing was earmarked, leaving us with little flexibility to adapt to unexpected situations or needs.

I appeal to all Governments to step up their support in 2019. Our global reach, technical expertise and trusted partnerships are badly needed in today's troubled world, to assist in building greater inclusion, justice, dignity, freedom, sustainable development and peace.

MICHELLE BACHELET

*United Nations
High Commissioner
for Human Rights*

Figures are estimated as of 13 December 2018 and need to be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2018 accounts.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2018



Highlights

MEMBER STATE COOPERATION

10

States were supported in establishing transitional justice mechanisms, received capacity building for judicial actors and civil society, and were assisted to increase victims' protection and participation



4 States newly signed human rights treaties

14 newly ratified

9 new accessions



141

State party reports reviewed by the treaty bodies with 7 State parties visited by the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture



58 countries visited

over **80** visits by Special Procedures mandates

42

Member States were reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations

PEOPLE CENTRED



88

fellows from indigenous, afro-descendant and minority communities participated in the UN Human Rights fellowship programme

10,000

Direct victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 27 countries obtained assistance

40,000

Direct victims of torture in 78 countries received rehabilitation support

HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS SUPPORT



Support to the work of

44 thematic and

12 country Special Procedures mandates

85

resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council



HUMAN RIGHTS INTEGRATION IN THE UN



Human Rights components in UN Peace Missions, including 621 staff, supported by UN Human Rights

11 Human Rights Advisers deployed in UN Country Teams &

18 under the framework of the UNSDG



CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

590



NGO side-events organized during Human Rights Council sessions



2,715

Oral statements delivered by NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions



Over

2,700

participants in the 7th Forum on Business and Human Rights

Global Presence



55%

45%



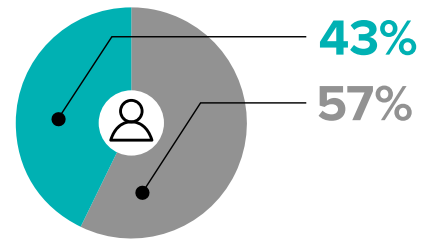
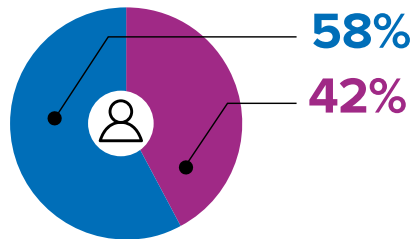
HQ



FIELD



- international staff
- field staff
- national staff
- HQ staff



STAFF IN THE FIELD

57% HQ

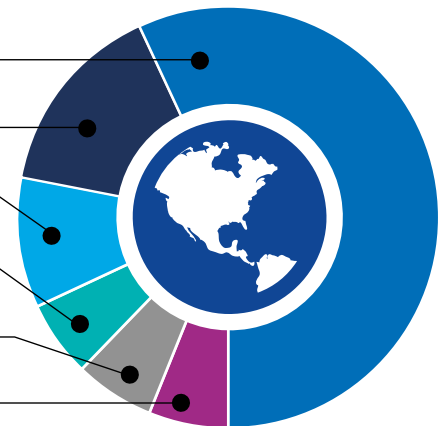
15% Africa

10% Americas

6% Middle East & North Africa

6% Europe & Central Asia

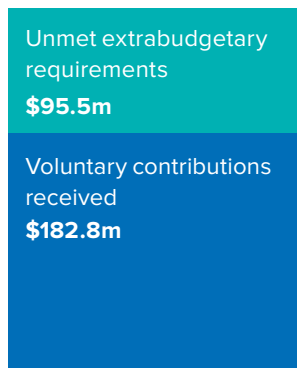
6% Asia Pacific



Funding overview

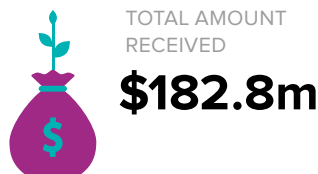
BUDGET

REGULAR BUDGET ALLOCATION

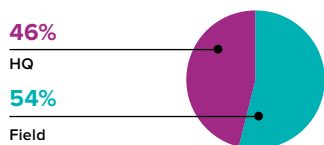
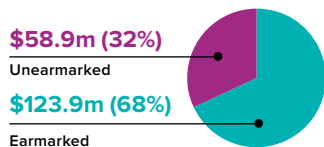
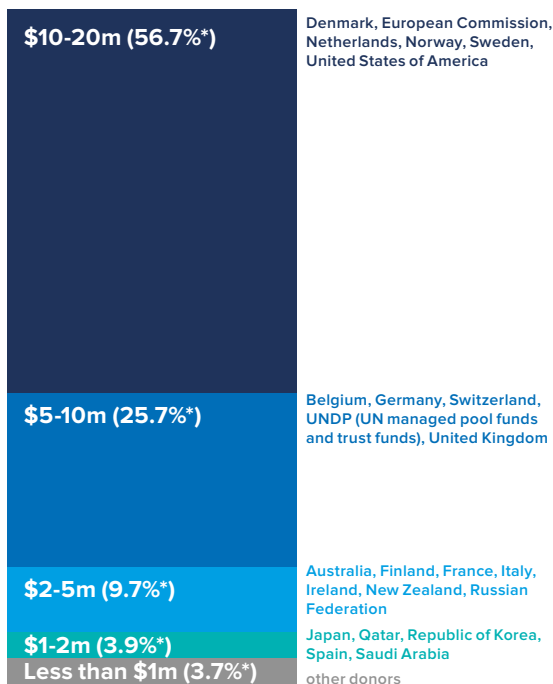


EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
\$278.3m

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY BRACKETS OF CONTRIBUTIONS



Figures are estimated as of 13 December 2018 and need to be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2018 accounts.

* Of total amount of voluntary contributions

DONORS



83 donors
of which 61 are Member States

BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP



3
African Group



13
Asia-Pacific Group



14
Eastern European Group



7
Latin American and Caribbean Group



24
Western European and Others Group

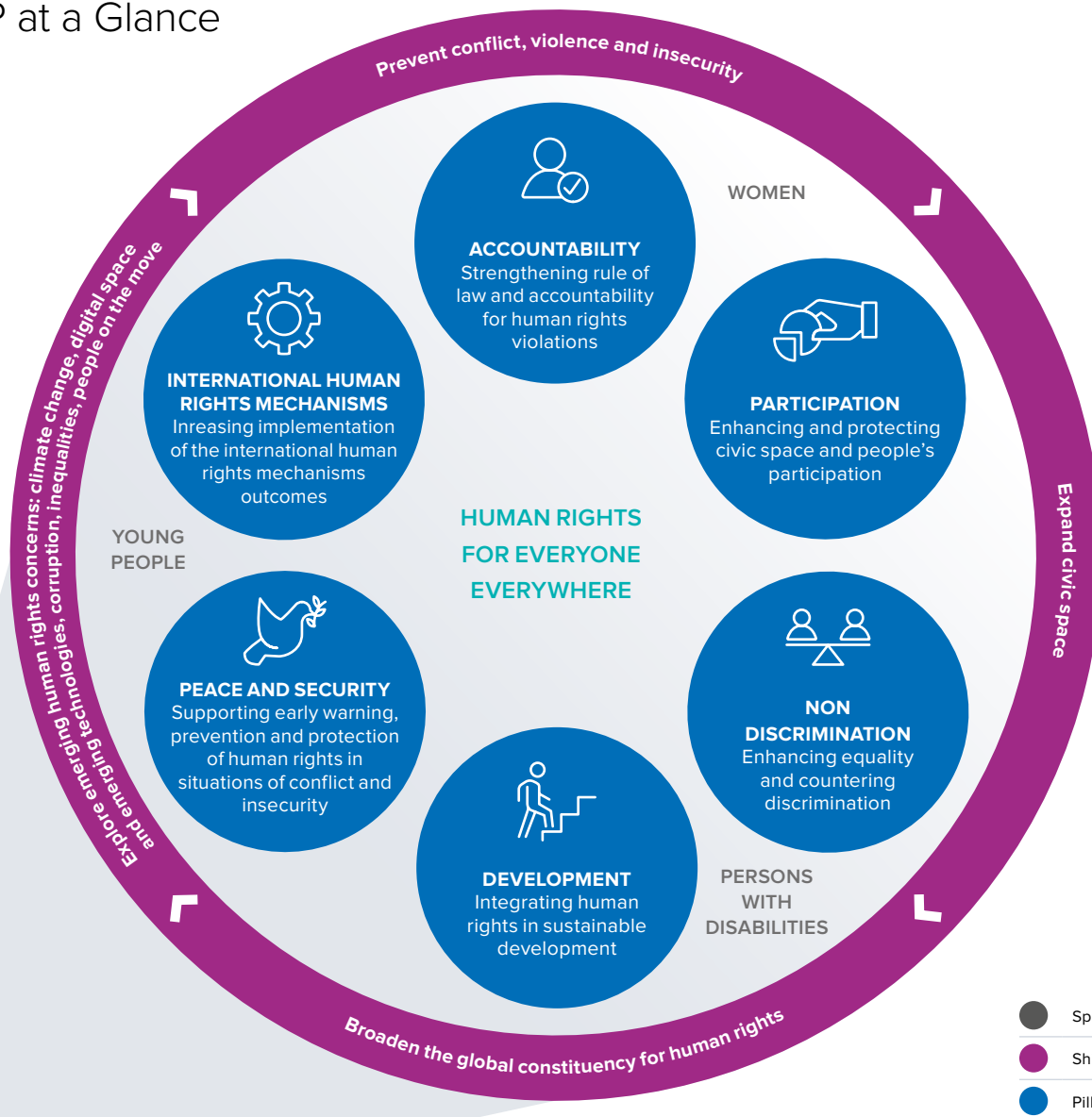


22
non-state donors (private, multilateral donors, etc.)

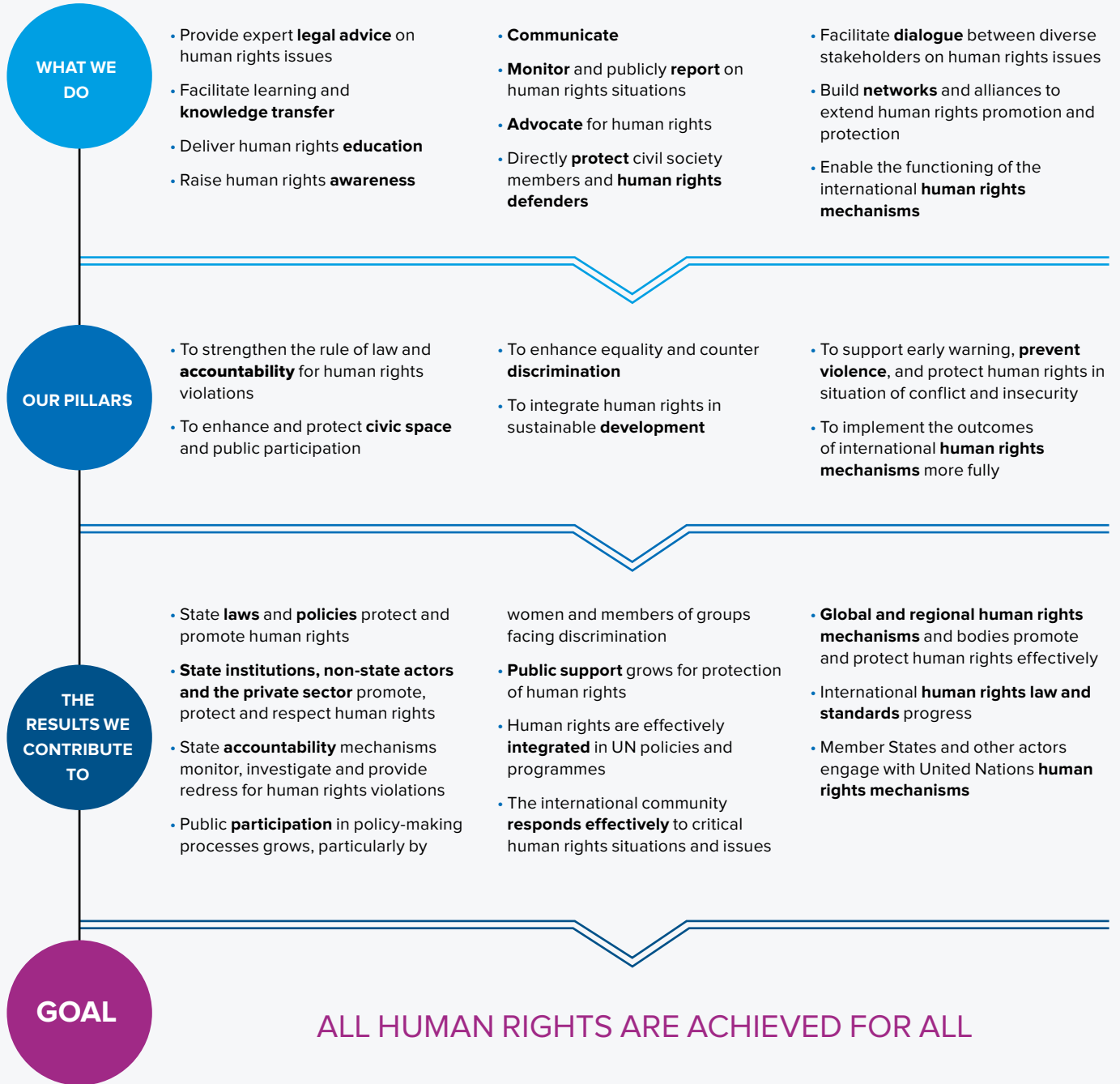
ROADMAP TO 2021

This Annual Appeal presents the financial requirements of our work in 2019, under the Secretary-General’s Strategic Framework and as guided by our four-year Organizational Management Plan (OMP) to 2021.

OMP at a Glance



Theory of Change



The Prevention Shift

To better leverage our human rights impact, we are making major “shifts” in our approach to also obtain greater coherence across all we do. Across our six pillars of work, we are integrating focused emphases on four shift areas, including one on prevention.

The Secretary-General has challenged all parts of the United Nations to doing “everything we can to help countries to avert the outbreak of crises that take a high toll on humanity, undermining institutions and capacities to achieve peace and development”. In response, UN Human Rights’ Organizational Management Plan (OMP) commits the Office to make the shift to prevention, including by supporting the rest of the UN system to make best use of the potential that human rights have to address issues that, if left unaddressed, can lead to conflict and crisis.

Human rights possess inherent preventive power. The international human rights system was created in response to conflict to help prevent future conflict. It has a special role in averting the escalation of violence. Just as war, conflicts and insecurity increase the incidence of human rights violations, societies that respect human rights experience less violence and insecurity: they are more resilient, and they are more inclusive. The Secretary-General has acknowledged this, identifying human rights as the “critical foundation for sustaining peace”.

The recent UN-World Bank joint study, *Pathways for Peace*, examines the link between conflict and development, presents an analysis of the causes of conflict that mirrors the pillars of our OMP. It finds that the drivers of conflict include a failure to address grievance (accountability

pillar), exclusion and inequality (non-discrimination pillar) and lack of participation and suggests that a stronger link between efforts to build and sustain peace (peace and security pillar) and achieve sustainable development (sustainable development pillar) are essential. Each pillar of our OMP contributes concretely to each of these elements of the report’s analysis, such that the whole OMP can be understood as facilitating pathways towards peace and away from conflict and violence.

UN Human Rights’ approach is built on three complementary components, as explained by the Secretary-General:

- human rights norms and standards which inform;
- monitoring and analysis to identify risk factors;
- early preventive action through technical cooperation and rights-based development assistance to reduce risk by addressing grievance.

Over the next three years, we will step up the contribution that the human rights system makes to wider UN efforts to prevent conflict, violence and insecurity, including by addressing the significant role that inequalities, impunity and discrimination play in triggering conflict.

We will:

- bring together human rights information for early warning and risk analysis;
- collect evidence of how human rights contribute to conflict prevention;
- position human rights and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms as key components of the UN’s overall prevention efforts.

We will apply human rights norms and the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms to identify, address and overcome prevention challenges.

“Perhaps the best prevention tool we have is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – and the treaties that derive from it. The rights set out in it identify many of the root causes of conflict, but equally they provide real world solutions through real change on the ground.”

**Secretary-General
António Guterres**
*Human Rights Council,
27 February 2017*



UN Human Rights has worked in Colombia for more than 20 years. The peace process has been fueling hope among affected communities and for the peace process to succeed, their political and economic inclusion is essential. UN Human Rights builds bridges between local communities in war-stricken rural areas and the rest of Colombia – and the world. © OHCHR/ Camilo Cataldo



MECHANISMS PILLAR (M)

Increasing implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Human rights mechanisms help to identify risks of conflict and crisis early on and support States in reducing these risks.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

M1 - National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.

M5 - International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS HELP IDENTIFY RISKS OF CONFLICT AND CRISIS EARLY ON AND SUPPORT STATES IN REDUCING THESE RISKS

Our support to the Treaty Bodies and the Special Procedures, with an emphasis on guidance for implementation, will help States and the international community to identify and tackle issues, that, if left unaddressed, can lead to conflict and crisis. Our assistance to the Human Rights Council, with its confidential complaint procedure and its special sessions, as well as the establishment of inquiries and fact-finding commissions, will enable contribution to prevention efforts, including for de-escalation of conflict and in preparing the path for accountability for human rights violations. Our support to States participating in the Universal Periodic Review will include an emphasis on the human rights aspects of peacebuilding in line with the twin Sustaining Peace resolutions¹.

¹A/RES/70/262-S/RES/2282 (2016)

We will support institutionalization of governmental coordination structures and processes for reporting on implementation of human rights recommendations through so-called National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs). Through such mechanisms, States should be able to strengthen their capacity to engage, coordinate, consult and manage information related to their human rights obligations. Line ministries become empowered, the indivisibility of rights across the system is seen, human rights expertise is built and contacts with the parliament, national statistics office, SDG coordinating body, judiciary, national human rights institution (NHRI) and civil society are built and formalized. Every step towards greater implementation of the human rights agenda is an act of prevention.

HARNESSING THE PREVENTIVE POWER OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UN'S RESPONSE TO IMMINENT OR ACTUAL CONFLICT AND CRISIS

We will work with all parts of the UN system to take full advantage of the potential of human rights to support international and national strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to actual or emerging crisis at all stages of the peace-conflict continuum, from “up-stream” prevention and sustaining peace to mediation and peacemaking to peace-building and transitions. We will fully engage with prevention initiatives such as the Integrated Platform for Prevention, the Human Rights Up Front Action Plan, the New Way of Working, and initiatives of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, to strengthen prevention through human rights. Our support to UN peacekeeping, through the integration of human rights in peace operations, will help sow the seeds for a return to peace, and by ensuring that support to non-UN security forces complies with human rights.



PEACE AND SECURITY PILLAR (PS)

Early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Harnessing the preventive power of human rights in the UN's response to imminent or actual conflict and crisis.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

PS1 - Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.

PS2 - Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

PS3 - Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

PS5 - Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.

PS6 - United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

IDENTIFYING PREVENTION CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH IMPROVED ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT

We will further step up our human rights information management capacity and strengthen risk analysis to ensure that the full early warning potential of human rights is realized. By the end of 2021, our information management processes will produce more comprehensively, regular, reliable, quality analysis upon which the UN system can rely to identify risks and design appropriate prevention responses. We will deepen professional information management capacity in headquarters and in the field. Our Regional Offices will host “regional emergency response teams”, as currently being piloted in our Regional Offices in Pretoria and Bangkok, for situational analysis and targeted response to the needs of Resident Coordinators (RCs) and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs). In 2019, we will deploy such teams to our Regional Office in Dakar and, if possible, to offices in Fiji and Panama.

ENSURING DEVELOPMENT IS SUSTAINABLE BY INTEGRATING HUMAN RIGHTS INTO DEVELOPMENT SO THAT IT REDUCES THE RISK OF CONFLICT AND CRISIS AND LEAVES NO ONE BEHIND

The Secretary-General has identified the 2030 Agenda as a key opportunity for prevention and sustaining peace by promoting inclusive and sustainable development. Integrating human rights into national development programming is a key way to guarantee its sustainability, including by ensuring that no one is left behind. Our promotion of rights-based development, not only as a way to achieve the SDGs but also as an effective means of “upstream” prevention, will address structural risks of conflict such as social and economic exclusion, inequality and lack of access to services.

Denial of economic, social and cultural rights can be important drivers of conflict while disputes over land are a pre-eminent cause of grievance. We will work to ensure that State authorities pursue land and housing policies that protect the rights of people. Climate change poses the greatest single threat to delivery of the 2030 Agenda. We will assess the human rights impact of climate change on the most vulnerable communities to help ensure that government responses meet the needs of affected populations in line with human rights.



DEVELOPMENT PILLAR (D)

Integrating human rights in sustainable development.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Ensuring development is sustainable by integrating human rights into development so that it reduces the risk of conflict and crisis and leaves no one behind.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

D3 - State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.

D5 - Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies.

D6 - Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.



©OHCHR/Ukraine

REDUCING INEQUALITY AS A DRIVER OF CONFLICT AND CRISIS

The 2030 Agenda guarantees that no one shall be left behind in the push for sustainable development. As the UN-World Bank report, Pathways for Peace, makes clear, “addressing inequalities and exclusion, making institutions more inclusive, and ensuring that development strategies are risk-informed are central to preventing the fraying of the social fabric that could erupt into crisis.” Applying human rights principles and practices, our work with the rest of the UN system will help identify and address inequality and its root causes. We will step up our work in the fight against discrimination in all its forms, encouraging people around the world to reject hate and embrace diversity.



NON-DISCRIMINATION PILLAR (ND)

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Reducing inequality as a driver of conflict and crisis.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

ND1 - Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality.

ND4 - Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication.

ND5 - Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.

ND7 - Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases.

ND8 - The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

ENSURING THAT PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED IN DECISIONS AFFECTING THEM SO THAT REAL GRIEVANCES ARE ADDRESSED

The Pathways for Peace report states: “Exclusion from access to power, opportunity, and security creates fertile ground for mobilization to violence, especially in areas with weak State capacity or legitimacy or contexts of human rights abuses.” People’s participation in decisions affecting their lives is a core human rights principle. Peaceful participation can enhance the relevance and effectiveness of prevention efforts and help to ensure that grievances are addressed properly, providing thus an effective alternative to violence. In particular, our work to promote the principle of participation as part of the UN’s prevention work, will amplify the voices of those least often heard and of those on the front lines of risk.



PARTICIPATION PILLAR (P)

Enhancing and protecting civic space and people’s participation.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Ensuring that people are involved in decisions affecting them so that real grievances are addressed.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

P6 - The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

P7 - Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.



ACCOUNTABILITY PILLAR (A)

Strengthening rule of law and accountability for human rights violations.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Ensuring that past human rights violations do not sow the seeds of future violations and conflict and that justice systems address past and current grievances.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

A1 - Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

A2 - Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.

A3 - Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

A5 - UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.

ENSURING THAT PAST HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DO NOT SOW THE SEEDS OF FUTURE VIOLATIONS AND CONFLICT AND THAT JUSTICE SYSTEMS ADDRESS PAST AND CURRENT GRIEVANCES

The UN will work to break the cycles of violence and encourage conflict-affected communities to resolve grievances so that the legacy of past conflict may be overcome and prospects for a common future are strengthened. Accountability is a key component of this. Unaddressed grievances and persistent injustice for past wrongs seed the ground of further conflict. Our work to support States to adopt laws, policies and practices will focus on addressing, preventing and reducing human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems. Our work to support transitional justice processes, such as those for example in Mali or Tunisia, and establish truth and reconciliation commissions, such as those most recently in the Gambia or Guinea, will be a key component of our contribution.



PEACE AND SECURITY PILLAR (PS)

Early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity.

PREVENTION SHIFT

Harnessing the preventive power of human rights in the UN's response to imminent or actual conflict and crisis.

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

PS4 - Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.

Shining a “spotlight” on the rights of women, young people and persons with disabilities

An intersectional focus on **women, young people and persons with disabilities** will inform our efforts to assist States to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and to fulfil their commitment to ‘leave no one behind’.

Across our Pillars and within the Shifts, we will work to combat discrimination on all grounds. We will highlight intersectionality with specific spotlighting throughout of human rights for women, young people and persons with disabilities across all identities. These are people distinctively affected by economic instability and insecurity, marginalization and exclusion, whether, for example, they are members of religious or ethnic minorities, indigenous people, people of African descent, or migrants. Constructive agents of change, our “spotlight” populations’ potential is also often underestimated. An intersectional focus on women, young people and persons with disabilities will inform our efforts to assist States to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and to fulfil their commitment to ‘leave no one behind’.

WOMEN

Globally there is welcome progress in reducing gender inequality, but it is slow, uneven and non-linear. While equality gaps in health and education are closing, women’s participation in economic and public and political life continues to lag behind. Moreover, progress achieved is often met with backlash and roll-back. Regressive laws and policies, particularly against sexual and reproductive health and rights, combined with unchallenged harmful practices and resistance to gender equality to threaten gains. Yet, the evidence is clear – to help prevent conflict and sustain peace, respect for women’s rights must be prioritized. Movements campaigning against gender-based violence and for women’s rights create vital opportunities that should be embraced and complement ongoing human rights efforts by women’s rights activists across the world to counter discrimination and violence.

IMPROVING THE LIVES OF COLOMBIA'S "CAFETERAS"

CAÑÓN DE LAS HERMOSAS, Tolima – With the FARC and military gone and the arrival of peace in November 2016, a new world beyond the mountains was opening up.

The village of San Jorge de Las Herosas is a hospitable hamlet whose 45 families are mostly artisanal coffee farmers.

A coffee farmer in Las Herosas sells a 125kg bag of coffee beans to an intermediary for about US\$ 270. If that coffee were processed and exported to the consumer directly, the farmer's income would skyrocket to US\$ 2370 – a nearly nine-fold increase that would radically improve lives.

With more money, farmers could afford better health care, secondary school for their children and would be able to keep more girls in school. Girls often leave young to help their mothers earn an income.

Coffee for Rights is a pilot project by UN Human Rights set up to pull women coffee farmers out of poverty by helping them market themselves to the world.

It is spearheaded by three partners: Koffietapp, a group that connects Colombian coffee farmers with consumers, ISAGEN, a local electrical company and UN Human Rights. But the ones who really call the shots are the coffee farmers of Las Herosas – especially the women.

"We women deserve to have more space in society, to be valued not just as mothers and homemakers but as farmers, entrepreneurs and sellers of our coffee at fair prices. We have shown our men what we can contribute, and they recognize that and have given us space," said



Luz Mari Perez and Luz Mila Sanchez, coffee farmers behind the Coffee for Rights project.
© OHCHR/J.D. Cortés

Luz Mari Perez, a coffee farmer involved in the project.

The aim is to develop three brands of high-quality coffee for sale, breathing new life into a severely under-developed community whose existence for decades has been circumscribed by a narrow dirt road, great distances and armed groups.

"Everything is very basic here," said Luz Mila Sanchez, another coffee farmer. *"We have a school but it's very low-tech. We want our children to have the same opportunities as those in the cities, the same rights, the same dignity. This is our way of doing it, and we will succeed."*

The farmers of Las Herosas are optimistic about building a viable alternative economy despite the challenges.

Coffee for Rights could be just the beginning, spreading eventually to other farmers and communities and products. Even within Colombia, taking part will raise consumer consciousness and help involve people in building the peace, and putting the past behind them.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Global demographics are undergoing enormous change. Today, there are more adolescents and young people alive than at any other time in human history. More educated and healthier than previous generations, they have more access to information, new technologies and social networks that can be used to protect, promote and defend human rights. At the same time, the vast majority of young people are in the poorest of countries including those most affected by conflict and those most exposed to climate change. Young people, who have always been major drivers of change, must be given cause for hope. We will work to make human rights more relevant and more useful to them as they strive for dignity for themselves and their communities. We will develop tools and capacity to step up relevant and effective cooperation with young people, as they promote positive human rights change.

SENEGAL - A GIRL'S EDUCATION COMES FIRST, MARRIAGE WILL FOLLOW LATER

Sokhna Diara Diouf is 15 years old. She is a member of the Citizenship and Human Rights Club of the CEM les Martyrs school of Thiaroye, on the outskirts of Dakar, Senegal. The UN Human Rights Regional Office for West Africa has been supporting that Club for several years in the framework of its human rights education activities.

Every Thursday, Sokhna and other students in her class participate in the club's meetings to choose the topic that will be the focus of the debate on citizenship and human rights the following week.

This time, the theme is schooling, keeping girls in school and marriage.

What influences the choice of themes are the students' challenges in everyday life. They choose a theme that will enable them to discuss human rights while also applying them to problems they encounter daily.

To discuss the issue, students use textbooks on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provided by UN Human Rights and focus on articles linked to the theme

of the day. The debates are supervised by teachers with whom the Office is regularly in contact about human rights issues, society's challenges and their repercussions on the lives of pupils inside and outside of school.

After the debate, Sokhna was confronted with the prospect of one of her classmates getting married. During the discussion she understood that girls should not only be enrolled but also kept in school. It was revealed that sometimes, as soon as girls barely know how to read, they are deemed fit to become wives.

"My friend came to see me and told me that her parents wanted her to drop out of school to get married. I told her not to force things with her parents, to listen to them and then talk to them," Sokhna said. "Parents need to be made aware of the importance of girls' education. Those girls could become doctors, presidents... She listened to me and followed my advice. She talked to her parents and me to mine. My mother then spoke with the girl's parents and convinced them."

"Senegal is a country of parity, girls and boys work. Moreover, my friend is an excellent student, so she should not marry too soon and vanish from school," she added.

Now, Sokhna Diara Diouf is living proof of her act of courage. She has become a young human rights defender who wants to spread the message, including her own testimony, to other students.



Sokhna Diara Diouf © OHCHR/West Africa Regional Office

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disabilities confront discrimination in many forms. They are frequently excluded from employment, have limited access to health and education services, and are often obstructed when they seek to participate in public and

political life. Across the multilateral system, including the UN, not enough effort has been made to include persons with disabilities or act in ways that are relevant to them. Disability remains a marginal issue even within the human rights movement. It is time to change this.

ENABLING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN MOLDOVA



Emma Matriniuc in her house in Edinet © OHCHR/ Marina Momat

Moldova officially has 182,000 people who are considered physically or mentally disabled, although civil society groups estimate the number is far higher.

Emma Matriniuc is an energetic 40-year-old single mother who is trying to change the lives of people with disabilities in the northern city of Edinet. A former university lecturer, she moved here from the capital when an antibiotic partly paralyzed her and treatment became unaffordable on her teaching salary.

After a long convalescence during which she learned to walk again, Matriniuc navigated her new town, appalled at the lack of adapted facilities. Fed up with being unable to enter buildings or resume her teaching career because there were no parking spaces or wheelchair ramps, in 2014 she launched her own human rights NGO, *Vivere*.

By wielding the provisions of Law 60 and applying lessons she learned through an awareness training provided by UN Human Rights in Moldova, she has been able to inch forward.

“If you know your rights, you can do something – petition, complain, write letters, go vote. You are not helpless.”

Matriniuc has succeeded in convincing local authorities to build eight ramps and several handicapped parking spaces and while she admits this is far from enough, she believes Edinet is – slowly – changing.

Law 60 has also been instrumental in helping people with mental disabilities.


“Inside institutions, many people faced a high risk of human rights violations – a lack of dignity, confidentiality and privacy,” said Dumitru Rusu, Programme Coordinator of the non-governmental Moldovan Institute for Human Rights, or IDOM. *“This is not acceptable when they are crammed into buildings by the hundreds.”*


Moldova has adopted a “de-institutionalization” policy and is rehousing people into small community homes, an often-unpopular move.


“The challenge is acceptance,” said Ion Schidu, an independent expert working with IDOM. *“Communities are not prepared for inclusion and feel people with mental disabilities should be institutionalized. But these attitudes are changing as people begin to get to know one another.”*


For more stories on UN Human Rights work, go to <https://unhumanrights.exposure.co>


UN HUMAN RIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD

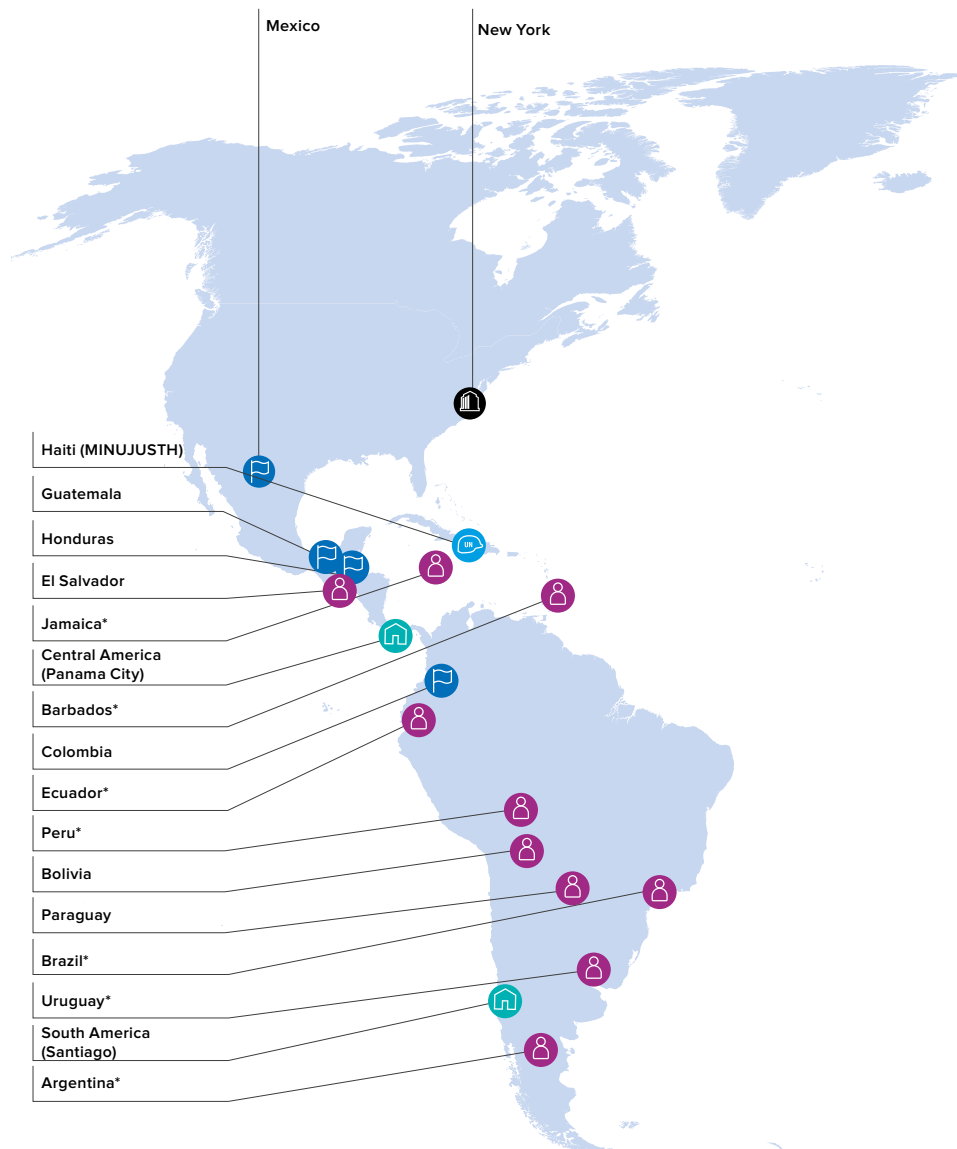
-  Headquarters

-  Country / Stand-alone Offices / Human Rights Missions

-  Regional Offices / Centres

-  Human rights components of peace/political missions

-  Human Rights Advisers in UNCT or deployed under the framework of the UNSDG



NUMBER OF FIELD PRESENCES **71** + **1** HQ (2 locations)

REGIONAL OFFICES **12**

STAND-ALONE/COUNTRY OFFICES **16**

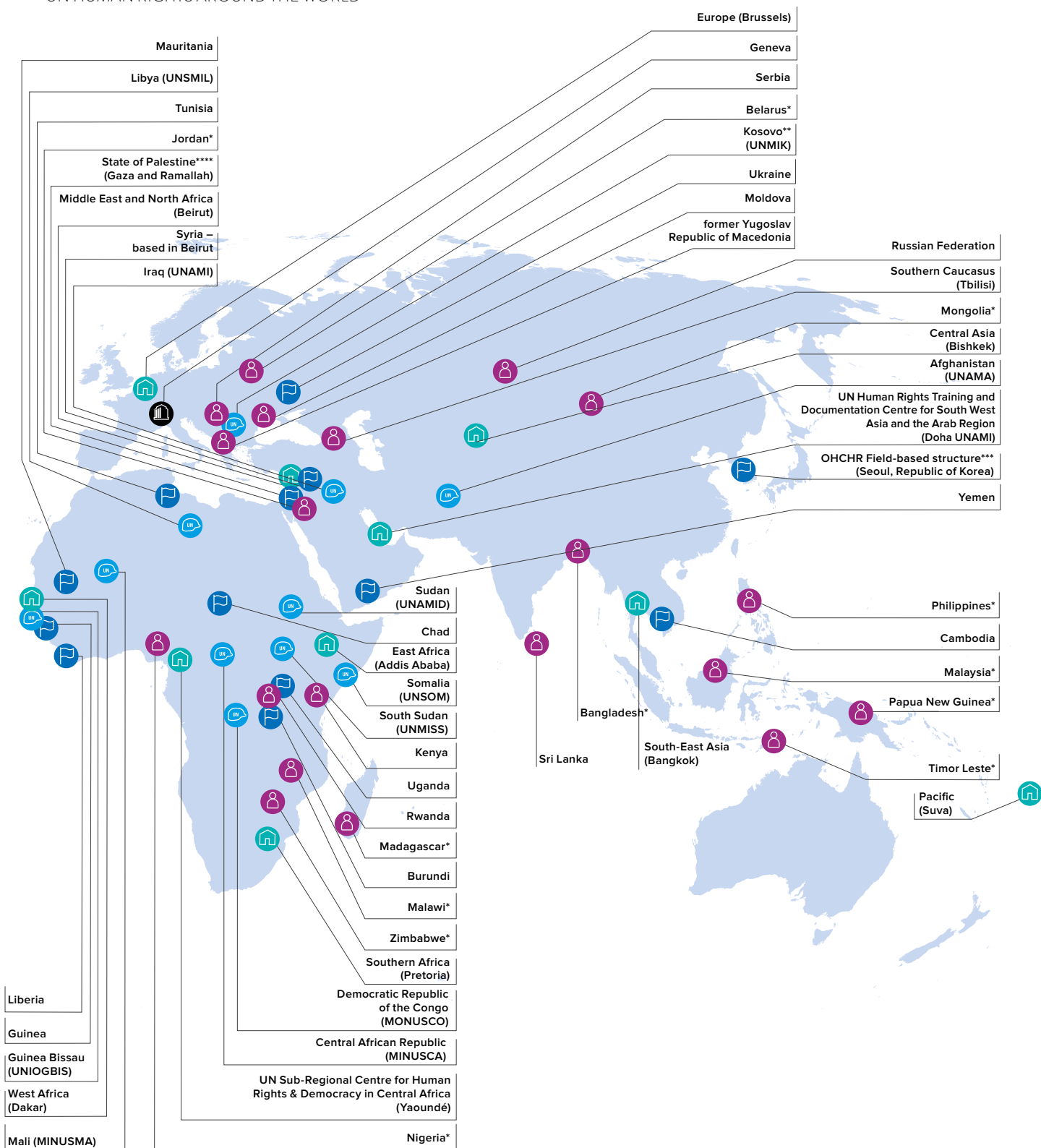
HUMAN RIGHTS COMPONENTS IN PEACE MISSIONS **12**

HUMAN RIGHTS ADVISERS IN UNCT/ DEPLOYED UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNSDG **30**

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MISSION **1**

* Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNSDG
 ** Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.
 *** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.
 **** Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

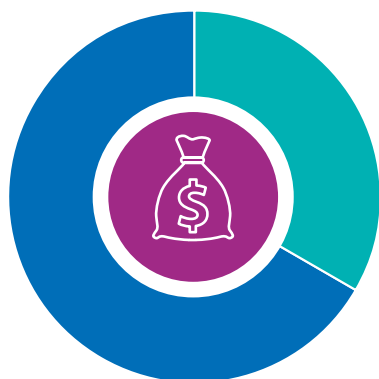
UN HUMAN RIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD



FUNDING AND BUDGET

FUNDING

Almost two thirds of the UN Human Rights' income comes from voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors. The remainder is covered by the UN regular budget.



● voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors
● UN regular budget

The UN regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded by “assessed contributions” from each Member State. These are determined according to a formula that takes into account the size and strength of their respective national economies.

The UN regular budget should finance all activities mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including the Human Rights Council. Human rights is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. Yet, only a tiny percentage of the regular budget is allocated to human rights, as opposed to the other two pillars. With approximately half of all regular budget resources directed to these three pillars, human rights received less than eight per cent. The approved regular budget appropriation for the Office in 2018-2019 is US\$201.6 million, which is just 3.7 per cent of the total UN regular budget.

The approved 2018-2019 regular budget is once again a step back from the long-standing principle of “zero growth”. It entails a number of reductions resulting from the General Assembly’s decisions, including across-the-board reductions of between five and 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 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 10 per cent of officially mandated activities that should be financed by the regular budget.



UN Human Rights staff check destroyed hall in Yemen. © OHCHR/Hisham Al-Mekhlafi



UN Human Rights Representative in Guatemala meets with community leaders in the country. © OHCHR/Santiago Billy

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.

Voluntary contributions, or extrabudgetary resources, represented, in 2018, around 59 per cent of UN Human Rights' income. However, in order to respond to all requests for assistance, the Office requires greater financial support from Member States and other donors, including the private sector.

In 2018, the Office received US\$182.8 million¹ in extrabudgetary contributions, compared to US\$142.8 million in 2017. This represents almost a 28 per cent growth and is mainly due to a number of countries substantially increasing their contributions rather than to an increase in the number of donors. The additional income enabled the Office to meet more of the demands placed on it. However, only 32 per cent of

these funds were unearmarked, which represents the lowest amount since 2008. Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to 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 toward 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.

2019 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Total extrabudgetary resources needed for 2019 amount to US\$321.5 million. These are the funds the Office would need in addition to its regular budget allocation if it is to respond to all requests of assistance it has received.

The Office demonstrates through this Appeal the full extent of these requirements, as opposed to presenting only 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.

Total extrabudgetary resources needed for 2019 amount to
US\$321.5
million

¹ Figures are estimated as of 13 December 2018 and need to be adjusted and confirmed upon the final closure of the 2018 accounts.

Overview

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2019

OPERATING RESOURCES

All figures in US\$

Programme of Work	REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)
Subprogramme 1			
Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	13,575,000	36,829,000	50,404,000
Subprogramme 2			
Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	14,473,000	6,229,000	20,702,000
Subprogramme 3			
Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation*	25,218,000	25,162,000	50,380,000
Subprogramme 4			
Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	21,313,000	29,631,000	50,944,000
Headquarters			
Executive Direction and Management and New York Office	7,785,000	28,657,000	36,442,000
Policymaking Organs	8,457,000	-	8,457,000
Other			
Headquarters effectiveness	-	3,509,000	3,509,000
Human Rights in the Secretary-General's Prevention Action Plan	-	6,424,000	6,424,000
Unmet requests for Human Rights Advisers (activities)	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Support to the Programmes	5,166,000	11,794,000	16,960,000
SUBTOTAL HEADQUARTERS	95,987,000	149,735,000	245,722,000

Field Presences

Africa	2,462,000	60,485,000	62,947,000
Americas	1,762,000	32,641,000	34,403,000
Asia and the Pacific	3,359,000	13,979,000	17,338,000
Europe and Central Asia	1,865,000	14,664,000	16,529,000
Middle East and North Africa	3,400,000	26,770,000	30,170,000
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation	2,031,000	-	2,031,000
Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional or Country level	-	6,416,000	6,416,000
SUBTOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	14,879,000	154,956,000	169,835,000
TOTAL OPERATING RESOURCES (HQ + FIELD PRESENCES)	110,866,000	304,691,000	415,557,000

OTHER TRUST FUNDS

Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	11,500,000	11,500,000
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	1,450,000	1,450,000
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	777,000	777,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	569,000	569,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	788,000	788,000
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	1,314,000	1,314,000
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	441,000	441,000
TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS	-	16,839,000	16,839,000
GRAND TOTAL	110,866,000	321,529,000	432,395,000

* Does not include all regular budget allotments for the Human Rights Council.

Headquarters

Regular budget allocation and extrabudgetary requirements for 2019

SUBPROGRAMME 1 - HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING, RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

All figures in US\$

	REGULAR BUDGET	EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL (PLANNING FIGURES)
Coordination and Management	391,000	6,230,000	6,621,000
Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch	4,653,000	11,250,000	15,903,000
Development, Economic and Social Issues Branch	4,995,000	19,348,000	24,343,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	3,536,000	-	3,536,000
SUBTOTAL SUBPROGRAMME 1	13,575,000	36,829,000	50,404,000

SUBPROGRAMME 2 - SUPPORTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

Coordination and Management	373,000	-	373,000
Human Rights Treaties Branch	14,100,000	5,903,000	20,003,000
Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements	-	326,000	326,000
SUBTOTAL SUBPROGRAMME 2	14,473,000	6,229,000	20,702,000

SUBPROGRAMME 3 - ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

Coordination and Management	2,856,000	9,156,000	12,012,000
Africa Branch	1,965,000	2,892,000	4,857,000
Americas, Europe and Central Asia Branch	2,080,000	2,671,000	4,751,000
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa Branch	2,630,000	5,462,000	8,092,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	14,113,000	-	14,113,000
Commissions of Inquiry	1,574,000	-	1,574,000
Investigation Capacity	-	4,981,000	4,981,000
SUBTOTAL SUBPROGRAMME 3	25,218,000	25,162,000	50,380,000

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

Coordination and Management	387,000	9,377,000	9,764,000
Human Rights Council Branch	2,595,000	1,741,000	4,336,000
Universal Periodic Review Branch	3,931,000	431,000	4,362,000
HRC and UPR webcasting	-	252,000	252,000
Special Procedures Branch	7,916,000	13,154,000	21,070,000
Special Procedures Branch - Earmarked/Specific Funding	-	4,677,000	4,677,000
Human Rights Council Mandates	6,485,000	-	6,485,000
SUBTOTAL SUBPROGRAMME 4	21,313,000	29,631,000	50,944,000
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT AND NEW YORK OFFICE	7,785,000	28,657,000	36,442,000
POLICYMAKING ORGANS	8,457,000	-	8,457,000
OTHER			
Headquarter effectiveness	-	3,509,000	3,509,000
Human Rights mainstreaming into the Secretary General Prevention Action Plan	-	6,424,000	6,424,000
Unmet requests for Human Rights Advisers (activities)	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Support to the Programmes	5,166,000	11,794,000	16,960,000
SUBTOTAL OTHER	5,166,000	23,228,000	23,228,000
SUBTOTAL HEADQUARTERS	95,986,000	149,735,000	232,100,000
OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	11,500,000	11,500,000
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	-	1,450,000	1,450,000
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	777,000	777,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	-	569,000	569,000
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	-	788,000	788,000
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC's work	-	1,314,000	1,314,000
Special Fund for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture	-	441,000	441,000
TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS	-	16,839,000	16,839,000
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND TRUST FUNDS	95,986,000	166,574,000	262,560,000

Field

Extrabudgetary requirements for 2019

AFRICA

All figures in US\$

Country Offices	EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS
Burundi	3,543,000
Chad	1,847,000
Guinea	3,244,000
Uganda	5,108,000
Regional Offices	
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	555,000
East Africa, Addis Ababa	4,181,000
Southern Africa, Pretoria	2,471,000
West Africa, Dakar	8,665,000
Human Rights Advisers	
Kenya	1,070,000
Madagascar*	474,000
Malawi*	150,000
Niger	538,000
Nigeria*	1,300,000
Rwanda	488,000
Sierra Leone	58,000
Zimbabwe*	298,000
Human Rights Components in Peace Mission	
Central African Republic	129,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,746,000
Guinea Bissau	97,000
Liberia	4,734,000
Mali	74,000
Somalia	270,000

South Sudan	940,000
Sudan, Darfur	187,000
Other	
Gambia	398,000
Lesotho	178,000
Mozambique	440,000
Sahel G5	10,300,000
SUBTOTAL AFRICA	60,485,000

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Country Offices

Mauritania	1,979,000
State of Palestine**	3,684,000
Syria	2,940,000
Tunisia	3,005,000
Yemen	7,615,000

Regional Offices

Middle East and North Africa, Beirut	4,377,000
South-West Asia and the Arab Region - Training and Documentation Centre, Doha	310,000

Human Rights Advisers

Jordan*	254,000
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Human Rights Components in Peace Missions

Iraq	494,000
Libya	390,000

Other

Iran	450,000
Saudi Arabia	1,273,000

SUBTOTAL MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	26,770,000
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AMERICAS

Country Offices

Colombia	14,543,000
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FUNDING AND BUDGET

Guatemala	5,133,000
Honduras	3,446,000
Mexico	2,997,000
Regional Offices	
Central America, Panama City	1,990,000
South America, Santiago	1,311,000
Human Rights Advisers	
Argentina*	88,000
Barbados*	125,000
Bolivia	13,000
Brazil*	104,000
Ecuador*	82,000
Jamaica *	227,000
Paraguay	191,000
Peru*	102,000
Uruguay*	130,000
Human Rights Components in Peace Missions	
Haiti	1,534,000
Other	
El Salvador	161,000
Nicaragua	338,000
Venezuela	125,000
SUBTOTAL AMERICAS	32,641,000
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
Country Offices	
Cambodia	2,597,000
Myanmar	2,163,000
Republic of Korea - Field-based structure	171,000
Regional Offices	
South-East Asia, Bangkok	4,129,000
Pacific, Suva	1,807,000

Human Rights Advisers

Bangladesh*	239,000
Malaysia*	54,000
Mongolia*	48,000
Papua New Guinea*	985,000
Philippines*	283,000
Sri Lanka	597,000
Timor-Leste*	515,000

Human Rights Components in Peace Missions

Afghanistan	391,000
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SUBTOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	13,979,000
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EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**Regional Offices**

Central Asia, Bishkek	2,005,000
Europe, Brussels	1,038,000

Human Rights Advisers

Belarus*	275,000
Moldova	1,208,000
Southern Caucasus	1,080,000

Human Rights Mission

Ukraine	6,735,000
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Other

Azerbaijan	381,000
Georgia	347,000
Russian Federation	988,000
Serbia	606,000

SUBTOTAL EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	14,664,000
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Programmatic, Outreach and Administrative Functions at Regional or Country Level	6,416,000
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TOTAL FIELD	154,956,000
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** Human Rights Advisers funded under the framework of the UNSDG

*** new Human Rights Advisors under consideration for 2019 in Belize and Costa Rica

**** new Human Rights Advisors under consideration for 2019 in Armenia, Montenegro and Bosnia & Herzegovina

¹ Reference to Kosovo shall be understood in full compliance with UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

² Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with UN General Assembly resolution 67/19.

TRUST FUNDS

Voluntary contributions to support UN Human Rights' activities are channelled and managed through nine United Nations trust funds, as well as three special funds. In addition, the Office receives contributions through United Nations multi-partner trust funds. While UN Human Rights encourages funding to be unearmarked whenever possible, contributions to some of these Funds must be specifically earmarked in order to be attributed.

UN TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

UN Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Established in 1993 to supplement regular budget resources, it is the largest fund administered by UN Human Rights and it is used to manage approximately 75 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds received (especially unearmarked funds).

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 to 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 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.

UN Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

Established in 1991, it 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 the understanding of and respect for human rights.

UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism

Established in 2008 to facilitate 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 to provide 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 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.

SPECIAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Contingency Fund

A Contingency Fund of US\$1 million was established in 2006 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 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 UN Human Rights' 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

Established in 2006 through article 26 of OP-CAT, 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.

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

Created in 2013 by Human Rights Council's decision 24/118, its objective is to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders. It also aims to give priority to the participation of local or national-level non-governmental organizations active in relevant fields, with particular attention 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 UN HUMAN RIGHTS)

Multi-Partner Trust Fund of the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership

Established in 2010 and administered by UNDP 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.

UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism Trust Fund

Established in 2011 and administered by UNDP, it 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 of the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Established in 2011 and administered by UNDP 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, PAHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Women and OHCHR.



Monitoring mission to project related to the right to water. April 2018, Valles Centrales, Oaxaca. © OHCHR/Mexico

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

UN Human Rights accepts contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations, non-governmental organizations and individuals.

MEMBER STATES

In 2018, 61 out of 193 UN Member States provided a voluntary contribution to UN Human Rights. The donations ranged from US\$ 2,000 to US\$ 20 million. Some countries provide the entire contribution free of earmarking while others earmark part or all of the contribution to specific themes and areas of work as set out in the Management Plan 2018-2021.

We highly encourage Member States to explore the various modalities for funding which exist within their national structures and discuss available options with the Office. While the most common budget lines used for UN Human Rights are those that correspond to human rights, there is also wide scope for the Office to receive money from other types of budget lines, such as development and humanitarian lines.

FOUNDATIONS

The Office has been working with several foundations on country specific and thematic programmes around the world. We welcome opportunities to expand and strengthen our cooperation with foundations in the future.

CORPORATE SECTOR

UN Human Rights recognizes the role of business as driver for change. When engaging with companies, the Office aims to:

- promote the implementation by the private sector of its human rights responsibility and enable accountability for business-related human rights abuses;
- work on human rights advocacy to leverage the business voice and influence in support of shared objectives on specific themes globally or in-country;
- collaborate on specific project activities, including the provision of pro-bono expertise, services or financial support.

We invite companies to demonstrate their commitment to human rights through closer engagement with the Office.

INDIVIDUALS

The Office receives donations from individuals through the following website: donatenow.ohchr.org



If you, or the organization you represent, would like to make a contribution, please contact UN Human Rights Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva, or go to our website to make an online donation.

Tel: +41 22 917 91 54

Fax: +41 22 917 90 08

Email: DexRel@ohchr.org

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ANNEXES

Organizational Management Plan 2018-2021: Elements focused on prevention

PILLAR

Mechanisms (M)

Increasing implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms



Peace and Security (PS)

Early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity



PREVENTION SHIFT

Human rights mechanisms help to identify risk of conflict and crisis early on and support States in reducing these risks

Harnessing the preventive power of human rights in the UN's response to imminent or actual conflict and crisis

CONCRETE RESULTS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION

M1 - National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.

M5 - International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

PS1 - Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.

PS2 - Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

PS3 - Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

PS4 - Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.

PS5 - Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.

PS6 - United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

PS7 - The use of private military and security companies, and the development and deployment of new technologies, weapons and tactics, are increasingly consistent with and respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

Development (D)

Integrating human rights in sustainable development



Ensuring development is sustainable by integrating human rights into development so that it reduces the risk of conflict and crisis and leaves no one behind

D1 - Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.

D2 - Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.

D3 - State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.

D5 - Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies.

D6 - Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination



Reducing inequality as a driver of conflict and crisis

ND1 - Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality.

ND4 - Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication.

ND5 - Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.

ND7 - Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases.

ND8 - The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

Participation (P)

Enhancing and protecting civic space and people's participation



Ensuring that people are involved in decisions affecting them so that real grievances are addressed

P6 - The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

P7 - Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.

Accountability (A)

Strengthening rule of law and accountability for human rights violations



Ensuring that past human rights violations do not sow the seeds of future violations and conflict and that justice systems address past and current grievances

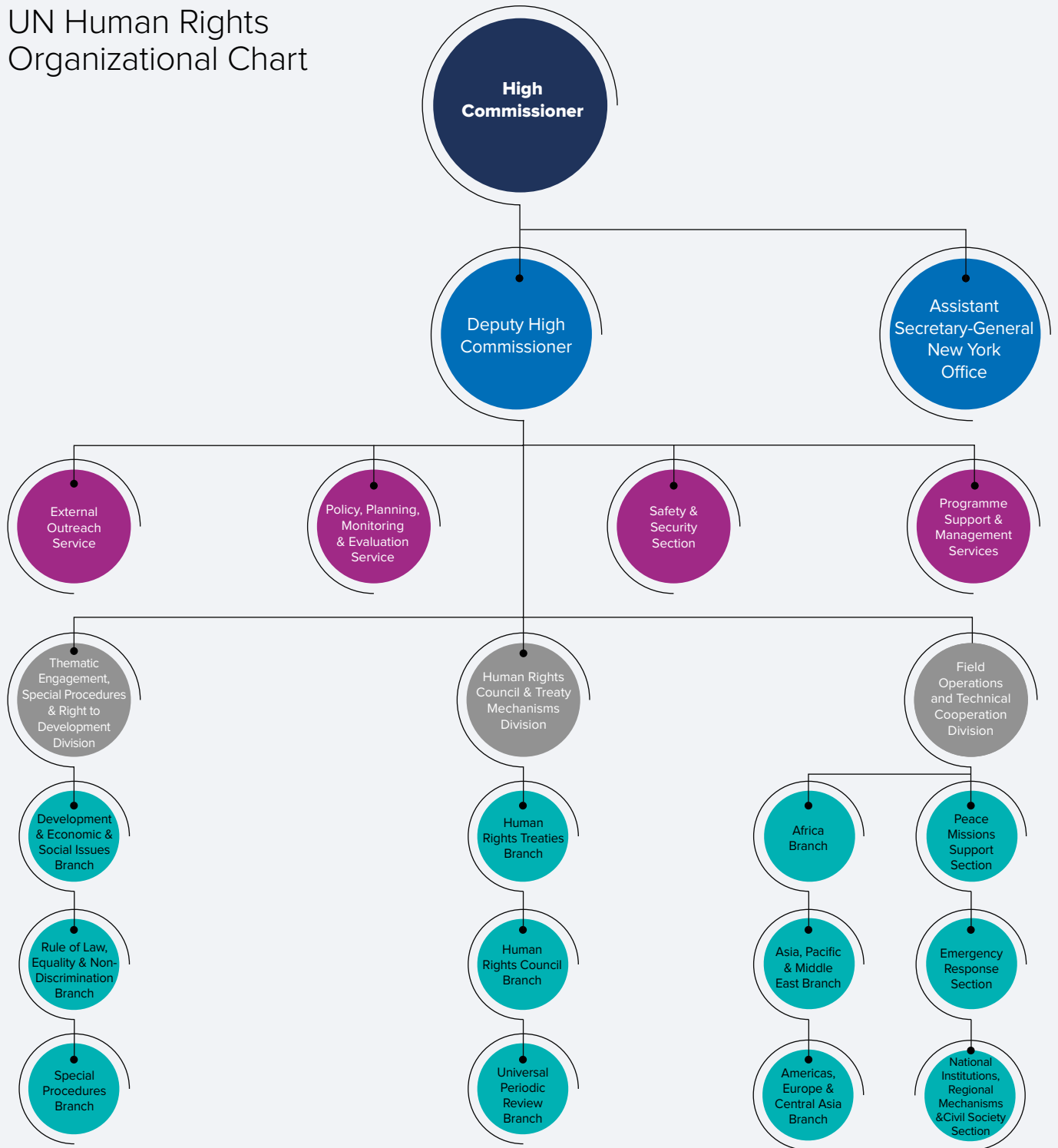
A1 - Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

A2 - Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.

A3 - Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

A5 - UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.

UN Human Rights Organizational Chart



Abbreviations and acronyms

HRC	Human Rights Council	UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
LDCs	Least Developed Countries	UNAMID	United Nations - African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti	UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NHRI	National human rights institution	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NMRF	National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up	UNIOGBIS	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
NPM	National preventive mechanism	UNIPP	United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
OMP	Organizational Management Plan	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol of the UN Convention against Torture	UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
RC	Resident Coordinator	UNPRPD	UN partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	UNSONM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UN	United Nations	WHO	World Health Organization



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