

REPORT 2025



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



REPORT

2025



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Eight of our Human Rights colleagues, among 73 UN staff members and many other humanitarian workers from diverse organizations, remain arbitrarily detained in Yemen — some now for many long years.

These dear colleagues served the Yemeni people with integrity and courage, yet continue to be unjustly deprived of their liberty, and in some cases face criminal charges, for doing so.

With each passing day, the injustice of their detention deepens, exacting an intolerable toll on them and their families, and on all of us.

We continue to honour them:

Samira Ballah

Abdul Mueen Azzan

Mubarak Al-Anwa

Mohammed Ibrahim Al-Shami

Firas Abdulkarim Al-Sayaghi

Ibrahim Abdullah Zaidan

Waddah Hisham Aoun

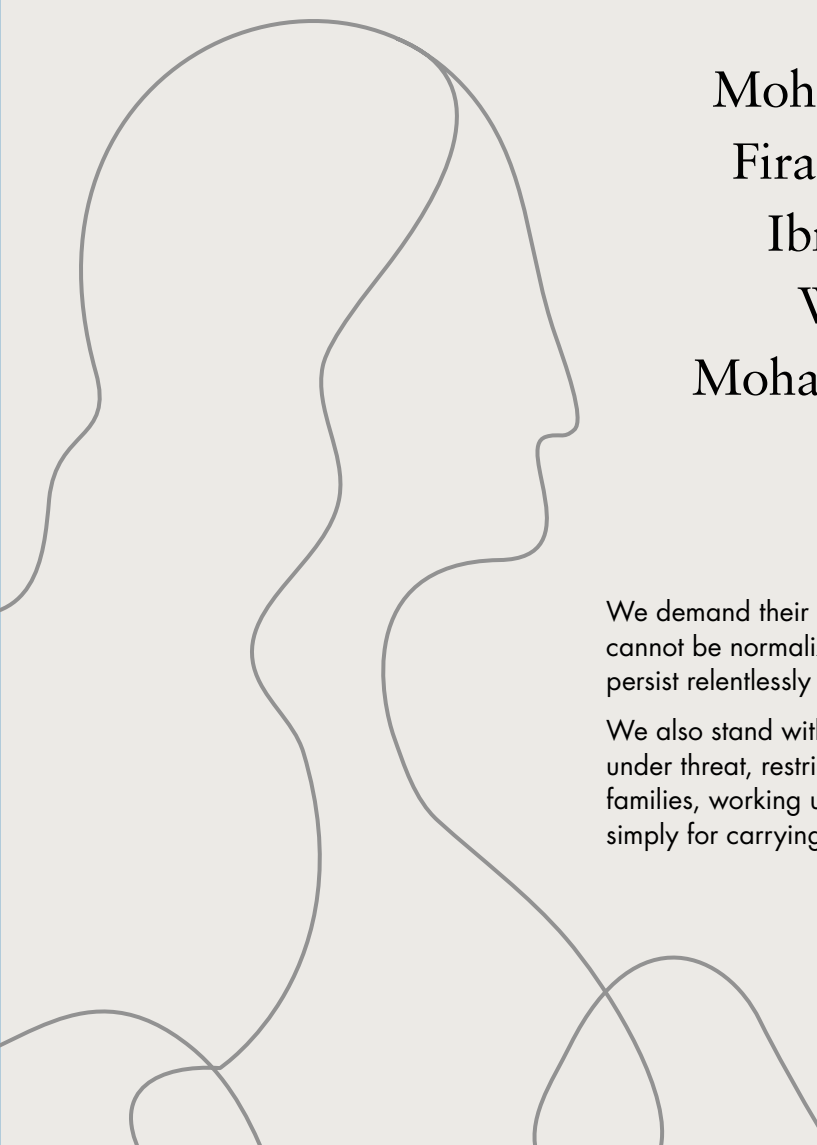
Mohammed Othman Abu Sha'ar

We stand in solidarity with them.

We demand their immediate release and justice for them. Their absence cannot be normalized or further entrenched. We renew our commitment to persist relentlessly until every one of them is home.

We also stand with our colleagues around the world who continue to serve under threat, restriction or extreme hardship — those separated from their families, working under pressure and uncertainty, or facing intimidation simply for carrying out their duties in the most challenging contexts.

Their courage does not go unseen.



CREDITS

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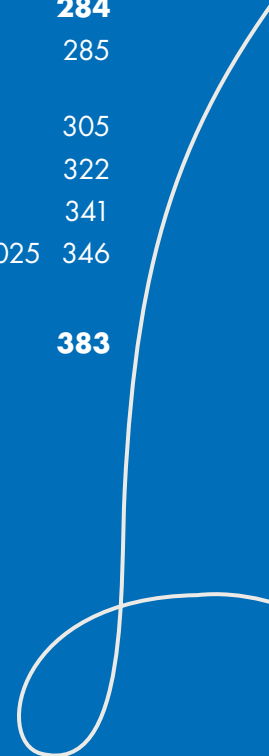
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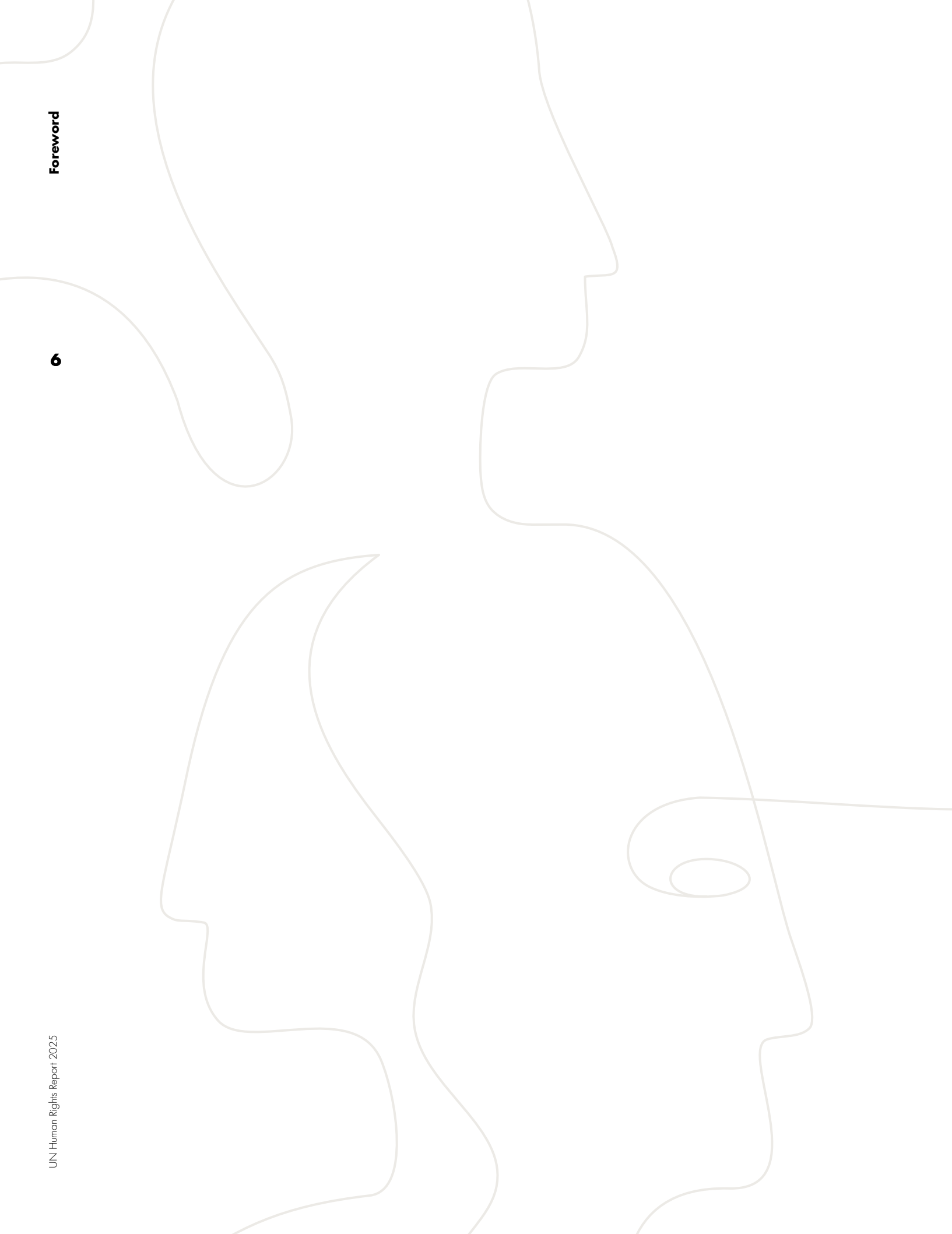
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FOREWORD BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Behind all this work are countless human stories – of hope, resilience, and solidarity.

Inequality is reaching new heights – together with the profits reaped by billionaires.

Public debate is being hollowed out by populist rhetoric and often replaced with racism, misogyny, and hate speech. All this is distracting global attention from long-term challenges, including the climate crisis and the development of powerful new technologies without adequate guardrails.

Human rights are a compass that points us towards solutions based on the fundamental values of equality, justice, and dignity. They are a practical force for good, offering clarity and guidance for all – from people of all ages and backgrounds, to local communities, national governments, civil society, businesses, and regional and international organizations.

This report reflects the work of my staff to promote and protect human rights at headquarters and across 87 countries around the world. It sets out the many concrete ways in which we provide a lifeline for the abused, amplify the voices of the silenced, and stand with those who risk everything to defend the rights of others.

In 2025, we carried out more than 5,000 human rights monitoring missions, observed over 1,300 trials, and supported 67,000 survivors of torture and contemporary forms of slavery.

We documented tens of thousands of human rights violations and brought to light discrimination in more than 100 countries. Globally, my Office helped release over 4,000 people from arbitrary detention.

In armed conflicts across the world – from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the occupied Palestinian territory to Myanmar, Sudan, Ukraine, and beyond – we documented civilian casualties, denounced violations, informed humanitarian responses, and gathered essential evidence for accountability and justice.

We worked with more than 35 governments on the Human Rights Economy, helping ensure that economic policies work for all, and provided critical human rights analysis to UN Country Teams advancing sustainable development.

We also stepped up our reform efforts to be closer to the people we serve and better respond to their needs.

Behind all this work are countless human stories – of hope, resilience, and solidarity.

In Nepal, for example, we supported women survivors of sexual violence in demanding justice, pushing for legal reform, and making themselves heard on the global stage. In Panama, we worked with Afro-descendant island communities to defend their ancestral lands and their access to education and healthcare. In the Gambia, we assisted civil society in helping women who endured torture and persecution to rebuild their lives and reclaim their dignity.

Every day, the countless acts of kindness and courage, of solidarity and support, that abound across movements for peace, rights, and dignity are quietly changing lives for the better. They are a powerful counterbalance to the division and cruelty that make the news, and they prevent us from becoming numb to the absurd contradictions and cynicism of today's world.

Sadly, the ability of my Office to support people and bring these stories to light is diminishing. Severe funding cuts have pushed us into survival mode, with direct consequences for lives and freedoms. Fewer resources for human rights mean more unreported violence, less accountability, and less capacity to prevent abuses. Over time, this reduces trust between people and their governments, undermining social cohesion and ultimately, peace.

We are grateful to our partners for their vital contributions, and we hope for sustained ambition and investment to match the challenges we face. In 2026, we need US\$400 million in voluntary funding to keep defending all human rights – civil, political, social, cultural, economic, and environmental – for all people, everywhere.

We count on your continued support.



Volker Türk

United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights



At Al Afad camp for internally displaced persons in Northern State, Sudan, in January 2026, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk and Li Fung, OHCHR Representative in Sudan, met with people who had fled violence in Darfur and Kordofan in the past year. © OHCHR/Anthony Headley



OVERVIEW

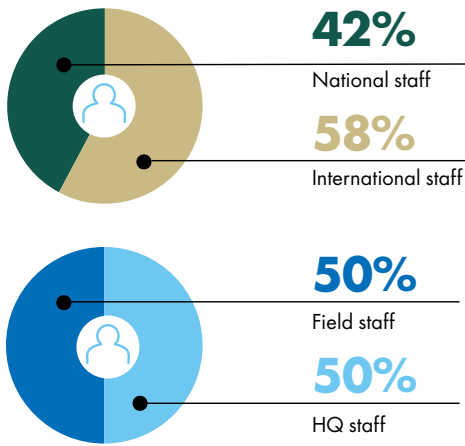
An Under-the-Tree Dialogue, gathering community-based and civil society representatives to discuss lessons learned from the joint programme on human rights and grassroots engagement to advance human rights and accountability in Jubaland. © MAAN/Spotlight

MANDATE




GLOBAL WORKFORCE IN 2025

STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY



 **1,875** staff

 **151** nationalities

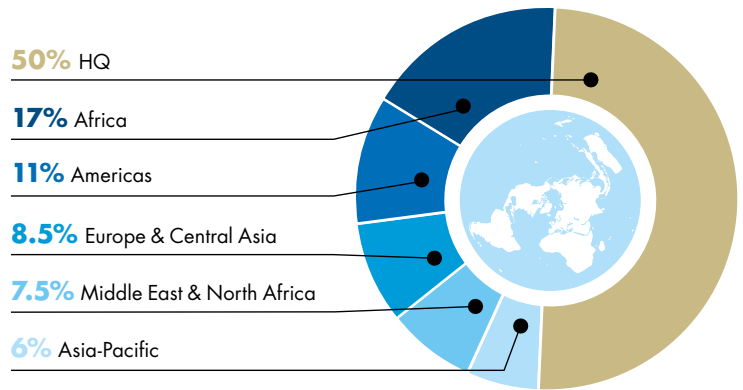
 **515** staff in Peace Missions

 **33** JPOs sponsored by **18** Member States

 **34** UNVs sponsored by **9** Member States

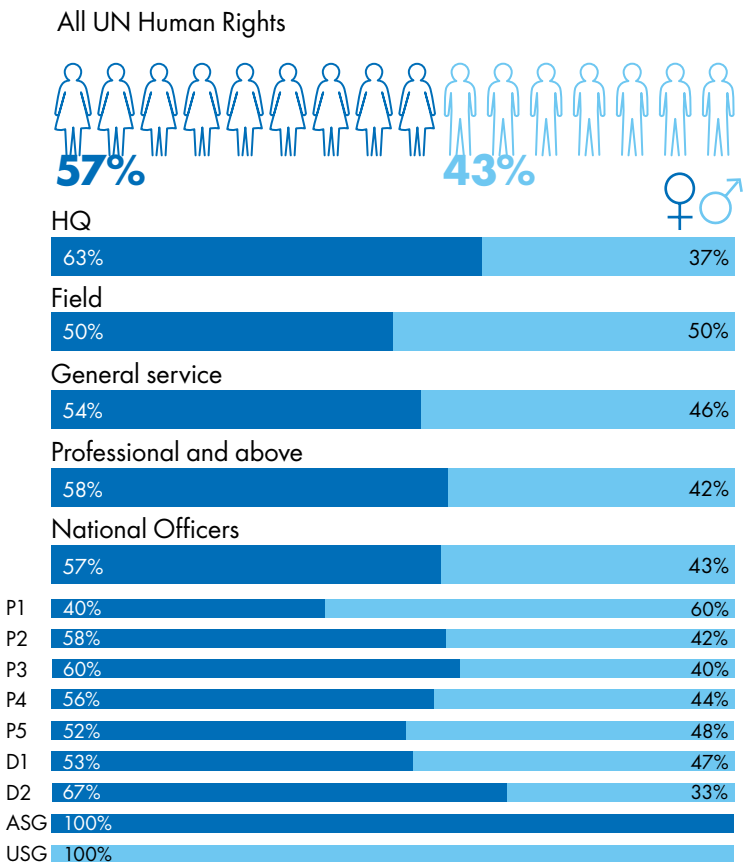
Notes: Data as of 31 December 2025. UNV figures represent those fully funded in 2025. Data includes all UN Human Rights and UNDP-administered staff in the General Service, National Officer, Professional and higher categories on temporary, permanent, continuing and fixed-term appointments. Staff in the General Service and National Officer category are classified as locally recruited. Staff on loan have been excluded. HQ includes staff at the Geneva and New York locations.

STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION AT HQ AND IN THE FIELD



13

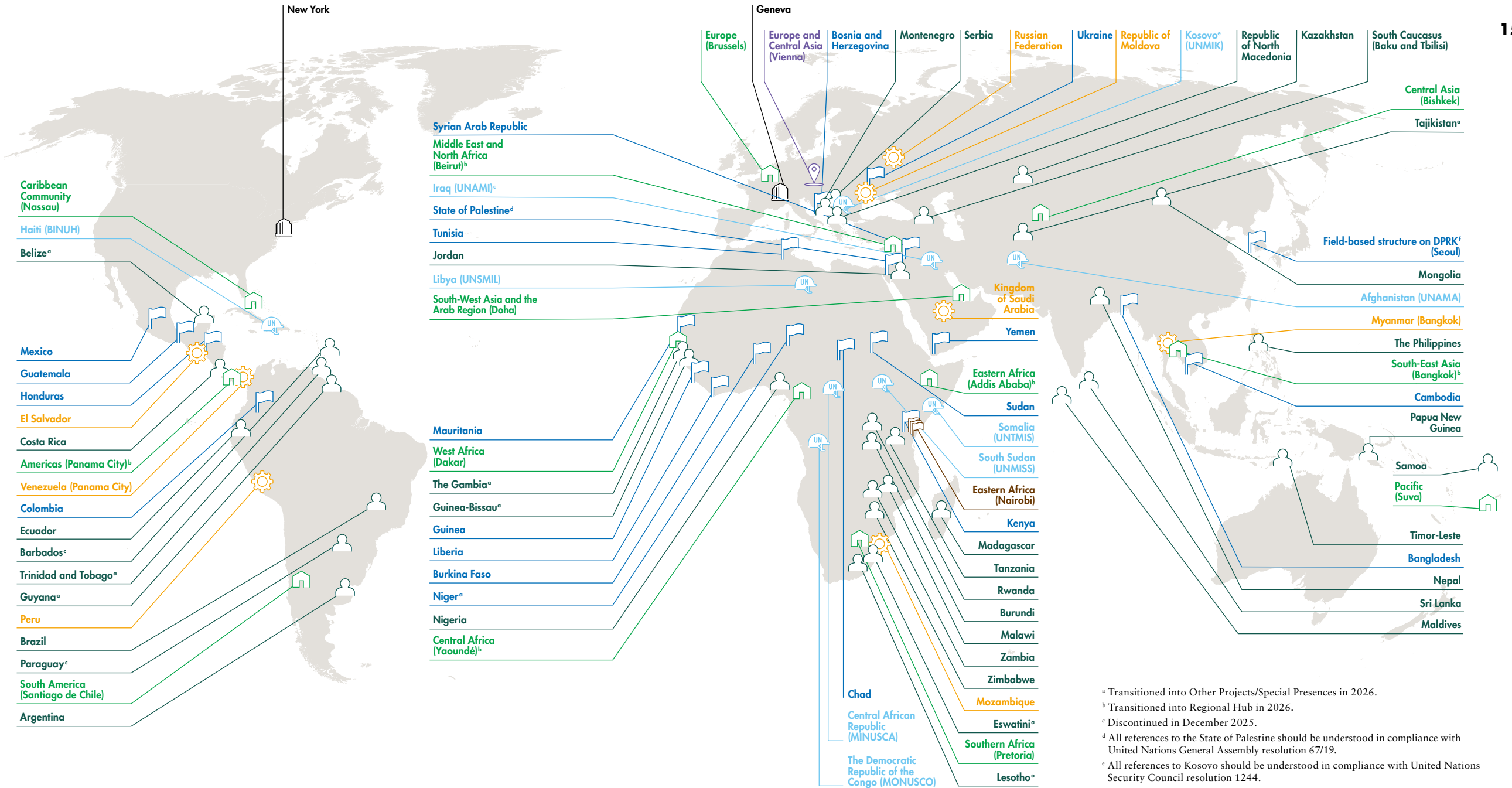
STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER



14

2 + **89**
HQ locations Field presences

-  **2** Headquarters
-  **1** Regional Hub
-  **13** Regional Offices
-  **1** Multi-Country Office
-  **21** Country Offices
-  **9** Human rights components in UN Peace/Political Missions
-  **36** Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs
-  **8** Other Projects/Special Presences



15

^a Transitioned into Other Projects/Special Presences in 2026.
^b Transitioned into Regional Hub in 2026.
^c Discontinued in December 2025.
^d All references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
^e All references to Kosovo should be understood in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244.
^f Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

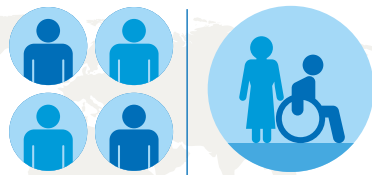
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS TRENDS A SNAPSHOT

In 2025, the global human rights landscape continued to evolve, marked by persistent challenges. Nevertheless, significant progress was achieved. This snapshot highlights notable trends and demonstrates how UN Human Rights is responding. In addition to monitoring and advocacy, the Office is embracing innovation, strengthening partnerships and adapting the way it works to address today's realities and prepare for tomorrow, in line with the vision of the UN80 Initiative.

16 NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUALITY (SDG INDICATOR 16.B.1)

1 in 5 people report experiencing discrimination



With higher rates among women, the economically disadvantaged, the less educated and persons with disabilities

Data coverage grew by **50 per cent** and now spans **124 countries**.

Disaggregations doubled with new breakdowns by **income, age, education, sexual orientation** and **gender identity**.

The collected evidence informs anti-discrimination policies, strengthens accountability and raises awareness. OHCHR supports tailored policies, effective implementation and redress, ensuring equality and eliminating discrimination on all grounds.

Source: OHCHR, SDG Global Database

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS (SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1)

The number of countries with **national human rights institutions (NHRIs)** that fully meet international standards has risen



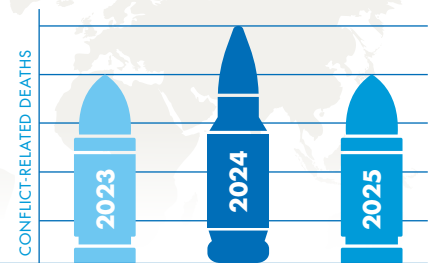
since **2000** and now stands at **89 countries**

OHCHR helps countries establish and strengthen independent **NHRIs** in line with the Paris Principles, by providing technical guidance and capacity development.

Source: OHCHR, SDG Global Database

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT (SDG INDICATOR 16.1.2)

Since 2015, OHCHR has documented the loss of over **297,000** civilian lives amidst armed conflicts



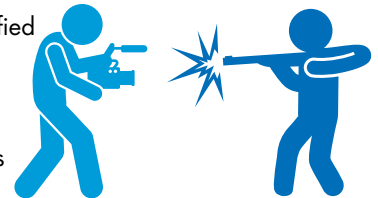
OHCHR tracks civilian casualties and international law violations across **22 armed conflicts**.

Working with **70+ data providers**, it triangulates sources and uses AI-assisted methods to document patterns of abuse, support fact-based narratives and counter politicized accounts.

Source: OHCHR, SDG Global Database

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS (SDG INDICATOR 16.10.1)

Since 2015, OHCHR verified **10,000+** killings, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions of human rights defenders (HRDs) across the world.



The Office collaborates with **60+ NHRIs** and triangulates **300+ data sources**.

OHCHR tracks violence and promotes a safe environment for civil society action.

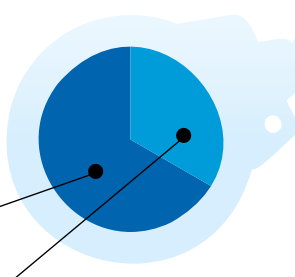
Source: OHCHR, SDG Global Database

RULE OF LAW AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR DETAINEES (SDG INDICATOR 16.3.2)

A **third** of the global prison population is being held in pretrial detention.

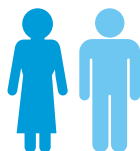
Convicted prison population

3.7 million held in pretrial detention



This includes:

3.5 million men and **200,000** women



OHCHR investigates and reports on allegations of **arbitrary detention, disappearances and other violations** across the world.

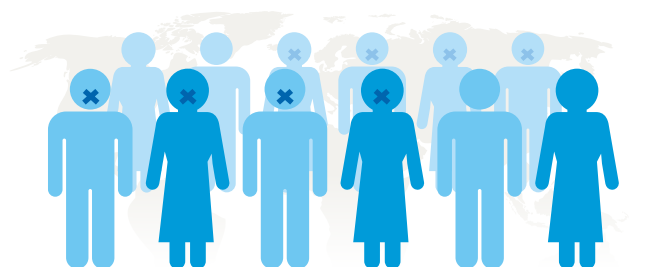
It also provides **training and technical advice** to justice and law enforcement actors.

OHCHR supports **judicial reforms** to align detention practices with international standards.

17

Source: SDG 16 Progress Report, OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC

INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING (SDG INDICATOR 16.7.2)



Fewer than **half of people** feel they have a say in government decisions or policy outcomes

OHCHR promotes **democratic governance** by supporting human rights-based institutions, advising on **elections** and **constitutional processes** and fostering **inclusive participation** and the **rule of law**.

It also promotes **inclusive data collection** and human rights-sensitive indicators within global agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ACCESS TO INFORMATION (SDG INDICATOR 16.10.2)

The right to access public information is legally guaranteed in **139 countries**, a remarkable increase from just **14 countries** in **1990**.



OHCHR promotes access to information, in line with the **right to information** provided in the international human rights treaties.

Source: SDG 16 Progress Report, OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC

Source: UNESCO, SDG 16 Progress Report, OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC



HIGHLIGHTS

of Results

In commemoration of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, on 30 July 2025, OHCHR, UNODC and the Keoogo Association co-organized an awareness-raising event against trafficking in persons in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. © OHCHR

2025 SNAPSHOTS

20 MEMBER STATES COOPERATION



Human Rights Council (HRC)

139 texts adopted, including
94 resolutions, **44** decisions and
1 President's statement

Special Procedures

50 visits hosted by **40** governments

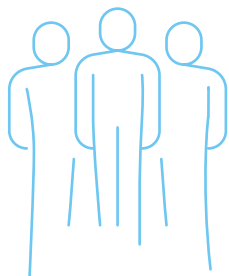
Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

41 UPR outcomes adopted
41 national reports submitted and reviewed
127 official documents (submitted for meetings of the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the international human rights mechanisms)

Human Rights Treaty Bodies

11 treaty actions (ratifications and accessions)
63 media statements and media advisories

PEOPLE-CENTRED



Humanitarian Funds

Direct assistance and rehabilitation provided to:

Over **56,000** survivors of torture
(in **93** countries)

Over **10,500** survivors of contemporary forms of slavery (in **33** countries)

Fellowship Programmes

68 persons with enhanced capacities
(**35** women and **33** men from communities of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent and minorities)

Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)

Recommendations sent to State Parties regarding
728 registered urgent actions



CIVIL SOCIETY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Participation in HRC sessions

2,444 oral statements delivered by NGOs
1,195 written statements submitted by NGOs

Engagement in the field

Over **7,000** partnerships established/enhanced (including with CSOs and human rights defenders)

Submissions to reviews by the human rights treaty bodies

1,979* received from CSOs, NHRIs and UN entities

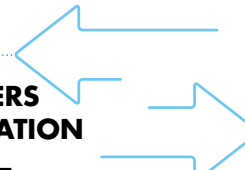
UN PARTNERS COLLABORATION

UN Country Teams (UNCTs)

36 human rights advisers in UNCTs

UN Peace Missions

9 human rights components
(**515** staff supported by UN Human Rights)



*Excluding confidential reports.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: OHCHR 2.0 AND UN80

OHCHR advanced its organizational transformation by implementing key proposals emerging from the Organizational Effectiveness 2.0 (OE 2.0) programme, positioning the Office to more effectively respond to present and future challenges. The General Assembly's endorsement of OHCHR's regional strengthening proposal marked a significant step towards increased efficiency and an alignment of operations.

New structures and streamlined processes were introduced and monitoring is underway to assess efficiency gains and ensure sustainable improvements across the Office. A redesigned country report preparation process reduced the average clearance period from more than 50 days to 22, thereby reducing the staff time previously required by over 50 per cent. As part of the annual budget cycle, OHCHR introduced a new prioritization framework to guide strategic resource allocation. To reinforce financial governance, a technical safeguard was integrated into the Performance Monitoring System, improving budget planning and ensuring early, strategic engagement by the Leadership Team. These reforms have enhanced the Office's ability to identify and address operational gaps, foster innovation and apply data-driven approaches to achieve greater impact.

The Secretary-General's UN80 Initiative strengthened the strategic direction of OE 2.0. More specifically, the UN80 Task Force established a new Human Rights Cluster, coordinated by OHCHR, to develop proposals to enhance efficiency and coordination across the UN human rights pillar. Through a comprehensive methodological process that combines mandate mapping, desk reviews and wide-ranging consultations, a total of 166 inputs were received from Member States, UN entities, civil society and independent experts. Two global briefings were organized and attended by over 100 Member States, complemented by discussions with the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures, investigative bodies and partners.

The Secretary-General's progress report endorsed the creation of a UN-wide principal-level Human Rights Coordination Group, led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Coordination Group will be launched in 2026.

By bringing together OE 2.0 reforms and the UN80 Initiative, OHCHR is building a more agile, efficient and future-ready organization. These efforts are transforming the Office's approach to planning, monitoring and adaptation, anchoring evidence-based decision-making and enabling sustainable, high-impact results across all areas of its work.

21

IMPLEMENTING THE OHCHR MANAGEMENT PLAN IN 2025

22

In 2025, the global human rights landscape was shaped by a drastic reduction in resources, an intensified pushback against international norms, widening inequalities and escalating civilian harm across multiple crises. At the same time, sustained social mobilization, notably driven by young people and grassroots movements, consistently challenged repression, defended fundamental freedoms and called for structural change. Within this complex environment, UN Human Rights sharpened its strategic focus while operating under acute financial pressure, deploying adaptive and creative approaches to stay on course with the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) targets.

The following analysis is based on self-assessments submitted by 110 reporting entities. Each entity assessed the progress made towards reaching the targets established in the OMP at the pillar and country level. This work was often carried out in high-risk contexts, with significantly reduced operational capacities.

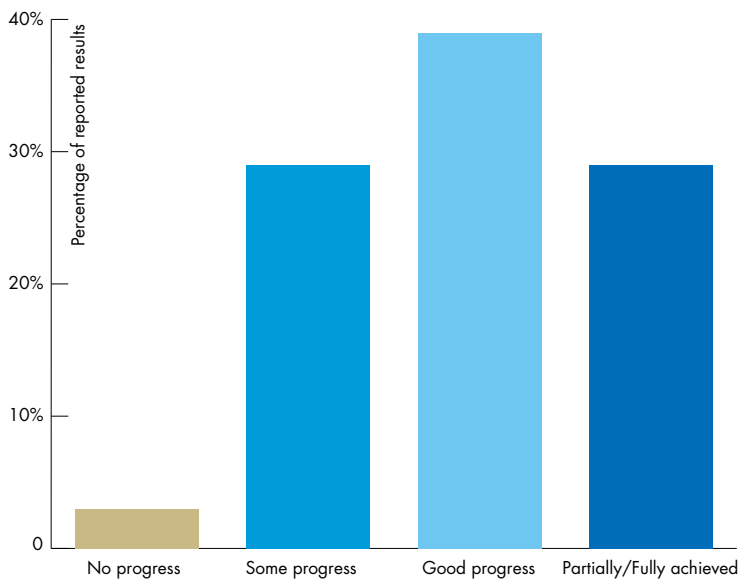
PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY RESULTS

Midway through the current OMP cycle, data for 2025 indicate that more than 70 per cent of planned results are showing good progress or are partially or fully achieved. Approximately one in three results were already partially or fully achieved, demonstrating steady advancement towards the outcomes set for this cycle.

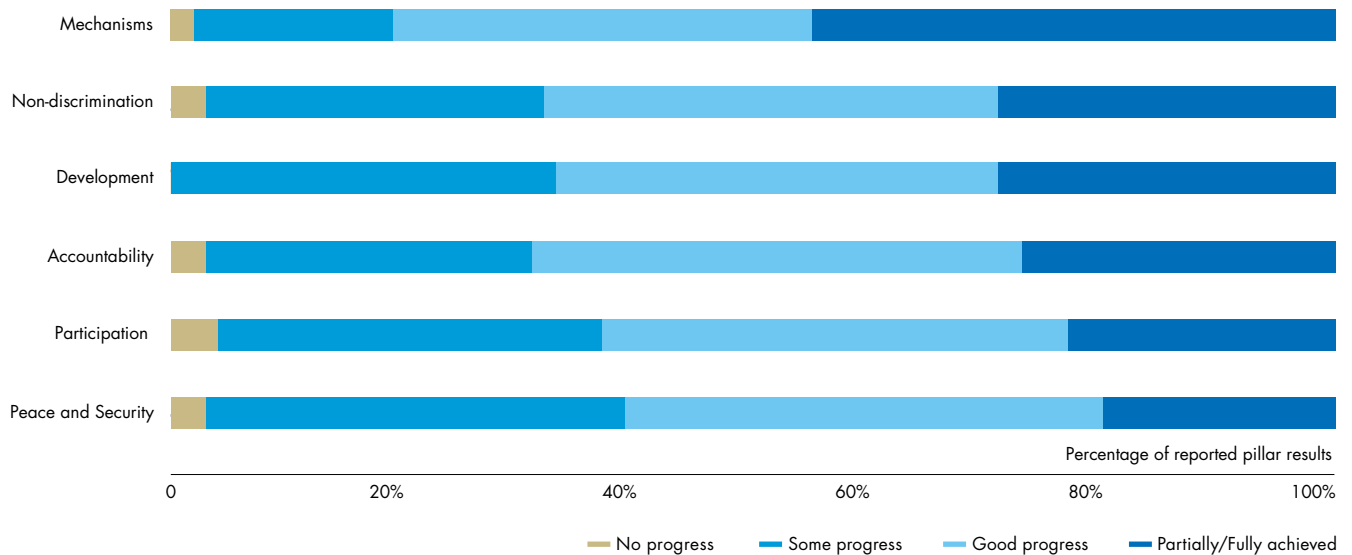
Varying levels of progress were recorded across all pillars. The Mechanisms pillar performed the strongest, with over 80 per cent of results assessed as showing good or significant progress. The Development and Peace and Security pillars reported comparatively lower levels of achievement, reflecting ongoing challenges in undertaking work in environments that are characterized by political volatility, economic and social instability and the reduction or closure of offices in conflict-affected settings.

Results reported as showing no progress remained very low at approximately two per cent, consistent with 2024. Where progress was limited or delayed, entities most frequently identified the primary factors affecting implementation timelines as political constraints, shifting national priorities and resource limitations, particularly funding shortages and staffing gaps.

LEVEL OF PROGRESS REPORTED TOWARDS COUNTRY RESULTS 2025



LEVEL OF PROGRESS REPORTED UNDER PILLAR RESULTS IN 2025



PILLAR RESULTS



Mechanisms

Improving the implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms



HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

Adoption of

103 sets of concluding observations

124 lists of issues, lists of themes and lists of issues prior to reporting

Capacity-building

179 activities attended by over 4,900 participants, including 2,200 women (to support engagement with the human rights treaty bodies, efforts towards the ratification of treaties, implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, establishment/strengthening of National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up)

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC) AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR)



139 texts adopted by the HRC, including 94 resolutions, 44 decisions and 1 President's statement

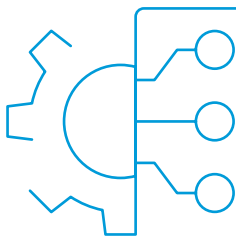
84 UPR pre-session reports, 41 working group reports and 3 HRC reports (covering summaries of the UPR outcomes of 41 States)

REPORTING AND FOLLOWING UP ON RECOMMENDATIONS

9 National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up established and/or strengthened



SPECIAL PROCEDURES



Special procedures mandates **46** thematic and **13** country-specific

Standing invitations extended by **128** States and **1** non-Member Observer State

Reports

167 presented to the General Assembly/HRC (52 on country visits)

Communications

815 communications sent (to **129** States and **160** non-State actors)

385 replies received (**325** of which were substantive)

Ending torture: Legal victory upholds dignity behind bars

Five prisoners in South Africa set a groundbreaking legal precedent through a lawsuit involving the torture of inmates at the Leeuwkop Maximum Correctional Centre. The High Court 2024 ruling marked the first successful application of the Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act 13 (2013) in post-apartheid South Africa. OHCHR supported the adoption of the Act and has consistently advocated for its implementation.

On 10 August 2014, the five prisoners refused the orders of prison authorities and blocked their cell door. Guards responded with electric shocks, prolonged restraint and beatings. “They had been severely beaten and psychologically tortured in solitary confinement,” said Nabeelah Mia, a public interest litigator and head of the Penal Reform Programme at Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), a local NGO that led the case. LHR is a grantee of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, administered by UN Human Rights.

After nearly 100 days of hearings, the High Court held that the “assaults inflicted on the victims rose to the level of torture,” affirming that prisoners are rights holders and deserve protection under the Constitution. For Clare Ballard, former head of the Penal Reform Programme, the litigation was unavoidable. South Africa ratified the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and enacted national legislation, however, there was minimal enforcement until this judgment.

While this was a landmark ruling, challenges persist. Ballard notes that South Africa’s correctional system requires urgent reform to create efficient, effective and inexpensive complaints and redress mechanisms for survivors, including through the implementation of recommendations issued by the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture (CAT). Such reforms are critical for compliance with the CAT Convention, the guidance of the CAT Committee and the



Nabeelah Mia, public interest litigator and head of the Penal Reform Programme at Lawyers for Human Rights.
© OHCHR/Kirsty Teichert

United Nations System Common Position on Incarceration, which calls for justice systems that are grounded in individualized sentencing and human rights. The Office has strongly advocated for the implementation of these recommendations.

The case underscores that the ratification of treaties is insufficient. Robust national mechanisms must be established and operationalized to ensure their implementation. As Mia states, “institutions charged with overseeing and preventing torture need to be empowered for people who are deprived of their liberty.”

The eradication of torture has been a core commitment of the United Nations since its early years, first provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To this end, UN Human Rights supports the work of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment, the CAT Committee and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT). It also provides secretariat support to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, which assists survivors and their families in rebuilding their lives.

Highlights of Pillar Results

26 Mechanisms

In 2025, there were **nine new treaty ratifications**. Four of these ratifications were of optional protocols that include individual complaints procedures and two were of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). These results followed a ratification campaign that began in 2023 as part of the Human Rights 75 (HR75) Initiative.

Progress was made in the development of international human rights law and jurisprudence. For instance, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) adopted **General Comment No. 27** on economic, social and cultural rights and the environmental dimension of sustainable development. The new General Comment clarifies the obligations of States Parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) to implement economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) in a manner that respects ecological limits and the finite nature of natural resources. In partnership with the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) adopted joint **General Recommendations No. 38** and **No. 39** (CMW **General Comments No. 7** and **No. 8**) on general guidelines for eradicating xenophobia towards migrants and others perceived as such. These documents provide authoritative guidance to Member States and human rights defenders (HRDs) on combating xenophobia and racism in the migration process, particularly in the context of a growing anti-migrant sentiment in many parts of the world.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) continued its work on General Comment No. 27 on children's rights to access justice and to an effective remedy. In cooperation with other organizations and stakeholders, the Committee finalized a Joint Statement on **Artificial Intelligence and the Rights of the Child**. The Statement was prepared to provide guidance to States, international organizations and other stakeholders on utilizing the opportunities presented by AI, while simultaneously taking action to prevent and mitigate the consequential risks for children.

To assist the human rights treaty bodies, OHCHR assessed requests for interim measures, leading to the granting of **156 interim measures** to prevent irreparable harm to complainants. Several treaty bodies decided to close cases after they were successfully resolved by States Parties. In other instances, residence permits were granted to complainants in non-refoulement cases. Following an interim measures request sent by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to the Government of Sweden, a Nigerian child with autism was granted a residence permit and his parents were granted residence and work permits. The Committee's request prompted the Government to reopen the previously closed asylum procedure, hear the child and give primary consideration to his best interests.

OHCHR provided secretariat support to the **Universal Periodic Review** mechanism in an increasingly complex political environment,

most notably marked by the disengagement of Nicaragua and the United States of America and the growing polarization of the HRC. Three UPR Working Group sessions and three HRC sessions under item 6 were successfully convened, consisting of the reviews of 41 States and the adoption of their outcome reports. OHCHR ensured the timely preparation and submission of 84 pre-session reports, 41 Working Group reports and contributions to three HRC reports containing the summaries of the UPR outcomes. OHCHR's active engagement with stakeholders, including civil society, NHRIs and UN entities, led to an increase in the number of submissions compared to the third UPR cycle, from 5,155 submissions during the first 12 sessions of the third cycle to 5,762 during the first 12 sessions of the fourth cycle.

Enforced disappearances are a serious human rights violation that often accompany emerging crises. Their prevention is an essential humanitarian element of peacebuilding. Through the **urgent actions procedure of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)**, CSOs, relatives and representatives of disappeared persons can seek immediate action from a relevant State Party to search for and locate their loved ones. In addition to requesting that a State Party take all necessary measures to do so, the Committee supports the protection of relatives facing threats, helps to facilitate access to basic needs and promotes the preservation of evidence. In 2025, the CED registered 251 new urgent actions, contributing to the localization of 22 disappeared persons, including 12 who were found alive, and requested 97 interim measures. Urgent actions addressed disappearances in Burkina Faso, Iraq, Sudan and Ukraine, including with regard to cases dating back to 2014.

In the Human Rights Committee's 2021 concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Finland, the Committee recommended that the Government speed up the process of revising the Sámi Parliament Act to respect the **right to self-determination of the Sámi people**. It also encouraged the Government to review existing legislation, policies and practices regulating activities that may have an impact on their rights

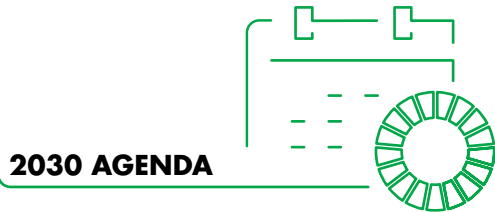
and ensure that meaningful consultations are held to obtain their free, prior and informed consent. On 19 June, Finland's Parliament voted in favour of an amendment to the Sámi Parliament Act, which the President signed into law on 27 June. The amendment will enable the Sámi people to determine who can stand as a candidate and who can vote in elections for the Sámi Parliament.

Development

Advancing sustainable development through human rights



28



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

124 countries and territories now report data on discrimination, an increase from **15** countries **10** years ago (on SDG indicator 10.3.1/16.b.1 under OHCHR custodianship)

Data breakdown doubled (now covers income, age, education, sexual orientation and gender identity)

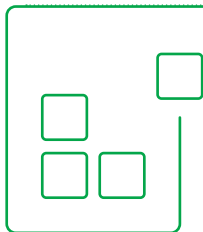
High-level Political Forum

10 Voluntary National Review (VNR) processes supported (with guidance on integrating human rights data and analysis)

Right to development and SDGs

250 persons completed a UN Human Rights e-course (from **96** countries)

240 persons completed a training on the right to development and VNRs (from **86** countries)



HUMAN RIGHTS INTEGRATION

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

53 Common Country Analysis/UNSDCF processes supported (integration of human rights analysis and recommendations)

Laws and policies

283 policy and legislative reforms reviewed to ensure the integration of stronger human rights protections

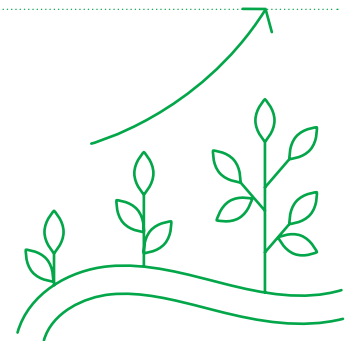
ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Climate change, environment, toxics and human rights

210 special procedures communications (sent and made publicly available)

Business and human rights

Nearly **4,600** participants in the 14th Forum on Business and Human Rights (from **146** countries, with **170** speakers in **22** sessions, under the theme "Accelerating action on business and human rights amidst crises and transformations")



“Human Rights Cities:” Human Rights solutions at the local level

In July, mayors and local governments from around the world gathered to share their experiences and challenges with translating human rights principles into practical solutions to improve daily life in their jurisdictions. Participants included nearly 150 members from city networks, academia and the international human rights mechanisms.

The meeting featured a presentation of the [Guidance Framework](#) for Creating a Human Rights City. Developed by UN Human Rights, United Cities and Local Governments, the Framework provides a road map for embedding human rights into urban governance. A total of 103 human rights cities have now been established in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America.

“The Guidance Framework is designed to support cities in applying international human rights norms and principles at the local level to help shape more just, inclusive and resilient cities. City mayors and local governments are on the front-lines of defending and delivering human rights, from safe and affordable housing and clean water to education, healthcare, decent work and the protection of minorities,” said UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk. He added that climate emergency, rising inequality, poverty and technological change are straining local systems and deepening social divides.

The Framework includes steps to create local human rights structures within city administrations, such as a local human rights commission or an ombudsperson. It also provides tools to apply a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to budgeting and public procurement by integrating labour standards and non-discrimination into the selection and award criteria and performance clauses.

In Canada, Winnipeg’s Sustainable Procurement Programme requires that companies benefit local communities, are environmentally sustainable, adhere to ethical labour practices and promote Indigenous procurement. “In Winnipeg, procurement can be a catalyst for justice, sustainability and

dignity,” explained Sherri Rollins of the Winnipeg City Council.

Monika Chabior, Deputy Mayor for Social Policy and Equal Treatment in Gdansk, Poland, said the Framework “is about bringing this idealistic concept of human rights down to our everyday work and local experience.” Highlighting Gdansk’s reputation for immigrant integration, she noted the political and financial challenges that cities face, stressing that empowering local governments to apply rights-based principles is essential to protecting vulnerable communities and sustaining inclusive policies.

Shams Asadi, head of the Human Rights Office of the City of Vienna, noted that local administrations, like her office, are positioned to integrate human rights practices into housing, transportation, urban planning and the creation of safe public spaces.

OHCHR is helping cities to adopt rights-based approaches, share good practices and strengthen the engagement of local authorities with international mechanisms. Through its field presences, OHCHR directly supports local governments, for instance, by developing methodologies for human rights plans in Mexico and assisting rights-based planning and budgeting in Uganda, resulting in concrete policy shifts. OHCHR also documents and promotes promising initiatives, such as efforts to protect the right to health of migrants in Europe.



Launch of the Guidance Framework for Creating a Human Rights City.
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Highlights of Pillar Results

30 Development

In **Guatemala**, OHCHR enhanced the capacities of 149 private sector representatives (78 women) to implement the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights** (UNGPs), including responsible business conduct, human rights due diligence and risk assessment. Three major business associations, namely, CentrARSE, GREPALMA and AGEXPORT, integrated human rights and a gender perspective into their internal policies and due diligence, reflecting a tangible shift towards stronger corporate accountability.

In **Honduras**, OHCHR's technical assistance contributed to the integration of international standards into rulings and decisions that **guarantee access to land and territories for Indigenous Peoples and peasant communities**, including the right to ancestral territory, collective property, the protection of HRDs, safeguards against evictions and conventionality control. Due in part to OHCHR's support, justice operators from the Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary ceased to criminalize communities and carry out forced evictions in cases linked to ancestral territories. OHCHR's efforts also helped to prevent two forced evictions of Garifuna communities and led to the dismissal of criminal proceedings against nine territorial rights defenders.

OHCHR supported five countries to integrate human rights into their respective **Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)**. In July, the Government of **Cambodia** submitted its NDC 3.0 to the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NDC integrates an HRBA into its strategy and tailored actions, demonstrating a commitment to inclusive, sustainable and equitable climate action. Working with development partners, OHCHR provided technical expertise during workshops, shared its "Toolkit for practitioners on integrating human rights in Nationally Determined Contributions," and ensured the meaningful inclusion of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities. OHCHR's contributions are acknowledged in the final NDC. **Eswatini's** NDC 3.0 increases gender mainstreaming, establishes representation goals for women and persons with disabilities, incorporates inclusive early warning systems and traditional knowledge. It also strengthens its Just Transition commitments in relation to entrepreneurship and green skills programmes. **South Africa's** NDC 3.0 reflects a more complete integration of equity, justice and inclusion and, for the first time, incorporates persons with disabilities through disability-responsive adaptation goals. It also calls for disaggregated data, marking a major improvement since the 2021 NDC. **Mexico's** Ministry of Environment published the NDC 3.0, incorporating several OHCHR recommendations. The revised NDC includes cross-cutting human rights and Just Transition references, considerations for LGBTQI+ persons and other groups. It also includes strengthened components on integrated water resources and climate-related human mobility.

In **Malaysia**, OHCHR and UNDP supported the development of the first **National Action Plan on**

Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR), launched in August. OHCHR facilitated engagement with various special procedures, including the Working Group on human rights and transnational corporations and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change.

In September, the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister launched **Papua New Guinea's National Prevention Strategy (2025-2030)**, providing the country with a framework to address violence and instability through prevention. OHCHR cooperated with UN partners to draft the Strategy, ensuring the inclusion of sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV) as both a manifestation and driver of conflict and highlighting customary land disputes as root causes of violence. OHCHR is supporting the Strategy's implementation by the Prime Minister's Office and the Department of Justice and Attorney General.

With support from OHCHR, the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) programme advanced human rights in climate mobility governance. More specifically, it contributed to the adoption, in August, of the **Implementation Plan for the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility** by the Forum Officials Committee (FOC) of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). Following technical guidance from OHCHR and its partners, including the PIF Secretariat, ESCAP, ILO, IOM and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), human rights were integrated into the Implementation Plan as a priority area. Civil society perspectives were included after a PCCMHS-supported regional consultation was held, in April, for more than 50 representatives of youth, women, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ communities and rural populations.

In 2025, the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment** was adopted, the region's first dedicated instrument linking human rights and environmental protection. OHCHR's advocacy throughout the drafting process ensured its close alignment

with international human rights standards. The Declaration establishes regional norms that are more compliant with international standards and ensures that environmental governance addresses State obligations and corporate accountability.

OHCHR's substantive contribution to the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2026-2030)** led to the integration of a strong human rights dimension across its three priorities. One of these priorities, on accountability and social cohesion, emphasizes enhanced UN support for the rule of law, transitional justice and citizens' participation and civic space, which will enable the UN to engage more consistently, coherently and cohesively on these critical issues. This constitutes significant progress as the previous Framework was developed prior to the deployment of the OHCHR presence and included limited references to human rights.

Through collaboration with the **Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)** and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, OHCHR supported the integration of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.10.1 data on attacks against journalists and HRDs into Kenya's 2025 Economic Survey, Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and national SDG reporting, making Kenya the first country in Africa to include **civic space indicators** in its official statistics.

On 27 November, the President of **Zimbabwe** launched the **National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) (2026-2030)**. The UN, including OHCHR, helped the Government to integrate the SDGs and human rights into the Strategy. As a result of these efforts, the Strategy commits to upholding international human rights commitments and implementing inclusive policies on gender equality, youth empowerment, disability inclusion and social protection, while also promoting equitable access to health, education, housing and economic opportunities. Additionally, it integrates human rights into sectoral strategies by addressing a variety of issues, such as gender-based violence (GBV), labour rights, consumer protection and decentralization to improve access to justice

and public services. The Strategy's monitoring frameworks include disaggregated indicators to track progress on inclusivity and equity. In 2026, OHCHR will support the development of the next UNSDCF, which will guide the UN's support to implement the NDS2.

OHCHR actively engaged in the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) process, advocating for the inclusion of human rights language in draft outcome documents. OHCHR's messages focused on reforming the international financial architecture, addressing systemic issues and strengthening global economic governance. Following OHCHR's engagement, the negotiated outcome document, the **Compromiso de Sevilla** (the Seville Commitment), reaffirmed the obligation of States to respect, protect and promote civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, without discrimination.

The adoption of the updated **Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** (GBF) marked a key achievement. It introduced indicators on land use and tenure by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as on killings and attacks against environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs), strengthening protection under Target 22 of the GBF and international human rights law. This followed OHCHR's active engagement in multilateral environmental negotiations, including the resumed session of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in Rome. At COP16, the Parties adopted a decision on cooperation and invited OHCHR to develop tools and guidance on applying an HRBA to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, complementing its mandate under HRC resolution 57/28 on biodiversity and human rights. OHCHR advocated for advancing human rights-based biodiversity action at the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. It also co-organized a side event, during which it launched

a joint briefing note on applying an HRBA, in line with Section C of the GBF. These efforts, along with consultations and received inputs, supported the preparation of the draft report on biodiversity that was mandated by the HRC and submitted to its sixty-first session.

OHCHR submitted comments on the **Policy on Addressing Environmental Damage Through the Rome Statute** of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (OTP/ICC), an initiative to advance accountability for environmental crimes under the Rome Statute. These comments are now reflected in the Policy, which references General Assembly resolution 76/300 and recognizes the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as an "internationally recognized human right" and a "fundamental right" in the context of the crime against humanity of persecution.

On 17 March, **Somalia** launched its **National Transformation Plan (2025-2029)**, identifying the right to social protection as a national priority. This focus is critical to realizing human and social transformation, particularly for those most at risk of being left behind. To support these national efforts, the Office worked closely with government institutions, CSOs and the UN to produce and share evidence-based analysis and awareness-raising materials on the right to social protection. This multipronged approach drew on OHCHR's mandate, including capacity-building, monitoring, reporting and consensus-building between rights holders and duty bearers, within the context of Somalia's Joint Programme on Human Rights.



UN Human Rights field visit to Huánuco, Peru, to engage with Indigenous communities, local leaders, the authorities and human rights defenders. © OHCHR

Peace and security

Preventing violations and strengthening protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity



34

CONFLICT PREVENTION, EARLY WARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Emergency deployments

26 staff deployed (to support investigative bodies in 10 countries with deteriorating human rights situations)

Emergency Response Teams

7 teams deployed (to work on risk analysis, early warning and crisis response in Central Africa, South Africa, West Africa, Central America, South America, South-East Asia and the Pacific)

Investigations

14 investigative and accountability mandates supported (including 1 new mandate operationalized for the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the identification of experts, deployment of a start-up team, recruitment of secretariat staff and coordination of the work of the team)

14 investigative bodies strengthened (including through ongoing information management support for over 100 active Relativity users)

Over 220 digital expert support requests completed (including digital forensics, satellite imagery analysis, open source investigations, geospatial services and visualization)

24 reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly

PEACE OPERATIONS

Role of human rights components

8 UN peace operations mandate renewals (Member States supported in integrating human rights)

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

Implementation supported in:

5 UN peace operations (BINUH, MINUSCA, UNISFA, UNMISS and UNTMIS)

6 UNCT contexts (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Maldives, Nicaragua, Serbia and Sri Lanka)

Guidance and technical support

Human rights integrated into **26** DPPA-DPO-DOS policy and guidance documents for UN peace operations

Myanmar's civilians demand justice amid worsening crisis

As civilians, the Rohingya and all communities in Myanmar continue to face systematic human rights violations, including the denial of citizenship, killings and mass displacement. UN Human Rights, CSOs and HRDs are intensifying calls for accountability.

Three HRDs from Myanmar spoke at the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council and at the General Assembly, urging the international community to pursue justice and human rights.

Tun Khin, President of the Burmese Rohingyas Organization UK, filed a universal jurisdiction case in Argentina seeking prosecution for crimes committed during the 2017 military violence wherein thousands of Rohingyas were killed and 700,000 were forced to flee to Bangladesh. This case joins other international efforts, including proceedings at the ICC and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). It represents one of the most advanced justice processes concerning violations against Rohingyas. Arrest warrants have been issued by the Buenos Aires court.

Yet, Khin pointed to the ICC's swift action in other cases and asked why the same urgency has not been applied to Myanmar.

At the 30 September High-level Conference on the situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk [called on the Security Council](#) to make a full referral of the Myanmar situation to the ICC.

During the dialogue on the UN Human Rights [report on Myanmar](#) at the HRC's sixtieth session, Lucky Karim, a Rohingya human rights advocate and founder of Refugee Women for Peace and Justice, explained that "in the camps, refugees are often unable to speak out about the conditions they face. Now, I'm able to communicate those needs directly to policymakers." The report highlights the deteriorating economic conditions and vulnerability associated with military violence and calls

for good governance, development and accountability through regional and international action.

The Chin community, an ethnic minority in Myanmar, has faced severe challenges since the military coup in 2021. Salai Za Uk Ling, Executive Director of the Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), described "indiscriminate violence, including bombings and attacks on religious institutions. Over half of the Chin population has been displaced since the coup."

CHRO has filed a criminal complaint in the Philippines under the principle of universal jurisdiction and is pursuing similar actions in other countries. For Za Uk, justice is about accountability and restoring human dignity. "States have a responsibility to ensure basic living conditions and basic dignity for everyone."

In partnership with CSOs and networks, UN Human Rights has maintained international attention on the crisis and advocated for accountability in Myanmar by documenting human rights violations. To this end, it has issued recommendations to address the human rights and protection concerns that civilians face through 15 reports (based on hundreds of interviews with victims and witnesses) and four oral updates to the Human Rights Council and General Assembly.



Rohingya refugees behind a barbed-wire fence in the no-man's-land border zone between Myanmar and Bangladesh.
© Ye Aung Thu/AFP/Getty Images

Highlights of Pillar Results

36 Peace and security

In **Colombia**, OHCHR contributed to the **reform of the intelligence sector and the national police**. To strengthen transparency, accountability and privacy protections, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the National Intelligence Directorate (DNI) on the integration of international human rights standards into the intelligence management cycle. OHCHR also supported the inclusion of more than 700 recommendations in the human rights volume of its operational doctrine, which were approved by the Police Technical Advisory Council on Human Rights. The recommendations aim to integrate international human rights standards into the operational doctrine, the human rights curriculum and the Institutional Standardization Process.

In **Haiti**, OHCHR worked with the Office of Citizen Protection to lead 12 Protection Cluster sessions, strengthening coordination and integrating human rights across the humanitarian response. Beginning in July, nearly 300 weekly protection monitoring reports from 22 sites enabled OHCHR to **identify and refer 1,602 internally displaced persons (IDPs)** (591 women, 295 men, 420 girls, 296 boys) to essential services and respond to medical, psychosocial, shelter and hygiene needs. Through a project funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) on strengthening the sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) protection response at Port-au-Prince displacement sites, OHCHR facilitated access to services and cash assistance for 6,500 survivors of violence (5,850 women) to access emergency medical care, psychosocial support and

temporary safe shelter, while supporting partners with capacity-strengthening activities related to holistic, survivor-centred responses.

At the international level, data compiled by the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in **Ukraine** (HRMMU) informed 20 meetings of the Security Council on Ukraine, the Women, Peace and Security agenda and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), including the Arria-formula meetings. The HRMMU's analysis contributed to four national laws and policies adopted in 2025. **Law No. 4502-IX on citizenship**, signed on 15 July, incorporates a recommendation from the HRMMU that obtaining Russian citizenship in the occupied territory should neither be considered voluntary nor result in the loss of Ukrainian citizenship. This protection is critical for civilians who face coercion to acquire Russian documents. Resolution No. 871 adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine establishes a **procedure to validate education received in the occupied territory**, directly implementing a recommendation made in OHCHR's [report](#) on children's rights, in March. In addition, the **Implementation Plan (2026-2027)** under the Framework of Cooperation on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence was adopted following the HRMMU's review and contribution of specific activities and outcomes. Further, the HRMMU provided inputs to the draft updated **National Human Rights Strategy (until 2035)**, contributing analysis on violations in the occupied territory and applicable international standards.

In the **State of Palestine**,¹ as lead of the Protection Cluster, OHCHR emphasized the centrality of protection and human rights in humanitarian action by scaling up operational capacities and proactive protection strategies. In 2025, OHCHR expanded the **Emergency Protection Responder (EPR) programme** in Gaza, which was rolled out in 2024. EPRs form a core pool of protection professionals who implement the Gaza Protection Monitoring System and provide life-saving and time-critical protection assistance across the occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt), in coordination with affected communities. The expanded programme enabled the tracking of protection risks, sustained monitoring and service delivery through protection desks in reception points and hospitals, offering safe identification, referrals, case management, psychosocial support, information signposting, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and care for carers. Tailored trainings strengthened partner capacity. By 31 December, approximately 500 EPRs from 35 Protection Cluster partners had been trained in protection mainstreaming, safeguarding, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH), GBV risk mitigation and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). It is estimated that nearly 1.7 million individuals were reached through Protection Cluster Services in Gaza during the year.

The launch of the **African Union Case Management System (CMS)**, in June, which was developed in cooperation with UN Human Rights, represented significant progress in the implementation of the 2023 African Union Policy on the Selection and Screening of Personnel for Peace Support Operations. The CMS aims to operationalize the framework by documenting, tracking and responding to violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. It will enable timely, standardized case handling, promote victim-centred responses, support remedial action and improve oversight across African Union operations, enhancing compliance, credibility and trust.

1 All references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) provided technical, legal and financial assistance to **five Joint Investigation Teams and six mobile courts**. This helped to ensure that victims and witnesses were protected before, during and after trials. As a result, 1,027 victims and 10 witnesses came forward to testify, including 515 women, 470 men, 38 girls and four boys. A total of 560 individuals were convicted of offences related to human rights violations and abuses, including 161 personnel from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), 24 members of the Congolese National Police (PNC), 30 armed group members and 345 civilians.

In **Guinea**, the **post-transition Constitution**, which was adopted on 26 September following a referendum and with OHCHR's technical support, integrates international human rights principles and provides a robust normative framework for equality, non-discrimination and accountability. OHCHR advocated for the continuation of the NHRI and provided inputs to ensure that international human rights standards, principles and guarantees remained central. With OHCHR's assistance, the new Electoral Code and the Organic Law L/2025/036/CNT on the Constitutional Court were drafted and adopted on 27 September and 21 November, respectively, reinforcing democratic governance. These reforms seek to strengthen judicial independence and due process.

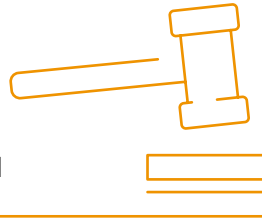
In **Niger**, OHCHR supported the establishment of a **Gender Unit within the High Authority for Peacebuilding (HACP)**, a governmental body that is mandated to foster peace, social cohesion and development, and provided training for 25 staff members (10 women) on gender and human rights principles. Following the training, an interregional network was created to monitor nationwide violations of civic freedoms. The HACP agreed to consider the needs of women and young people in programmes and projects, with the objective of increasing women's economic empowerment in conflict zones and encouraging the participation of women and young people in the implementation of peace agreements.

Non-discrimination

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination



38



GLOBAL DIALOGUE AND ACTION

Combating discrimination in all its forms

Nearly **1,000** people from **78** countries participated in the 18th session of the **Forum on Minority Issues** (under the theme “The contribution of minorities to diverse, resilient and peaceful societies”)

More than **800** participants from **90** countries attended the 4th session of the **Permanent Forum on People of African Descent** (under the theme “Africa and people of African descent: United for reparatory justice in the age of artificial intelligence”)

Acting upon complaints

People of African descent:
18 communications
(sent by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent)

Racial Justice: **2** communications
(sent by the Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement)

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Over **470,000** victims assisted
(with essential services, such as shelter, referral, sensitization and training)

CIVIL SOCIETY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21

Consultations held with **49** individuals from **26** countries
(60% women, 85% people of African descent)



CAPACITY-BUILDING

Fellowship Programmes: Training provided to

9 persons of African descent
(7 women and 2 men from 9 countries)

40 Indigenous Persons
(19 women, 20 men,
1 other from 26 countries)

19 persons from minority groups
(10 women and 9 men from 16 countries)

Monitoring in motion for migrants in the Darién gap

The Darién jungle, located between Colombia and Panama, is the main entry point for migrants heading north. Eduardo Leblanc González, the Ombudsperson of Panama, warned “migrants face sexual violence, human trafficking, robbery, extortion and disappearances.” Migrants also face physical risks and mental health issues, such as anxiety and the constant fear of deportation and family separation.

Every year, thousands of migrants cross the Darién Gap. In 2024, that number was 302,203. The majority were nationals of Venezuela (68 per cent), followed by Colombians (eight per cent), Ecuadorians (eight per cent), Chinese (five per cent) and Haitians (four per cent). A total of 28 per cent were women, 51 per cent were men and 21 per cent were children. In 2025, only 3,088 people crossed.

In collaboration with the Offices of the Ombudsperson of Costa Rica and of Panama, UN Human Rights launched a [technical tool](#) for monitoring human rights violations faced by migrants. The tool is part of a regional project supporting human rights strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean, funded by Sweden.

González explained that the monitoring tool enables them to generate data-informed warnings and recommendations to improve public protection policies. Cruickshank Lambert, the Ombudsperson of Costa Rica, noted “this tool allows us to coordinate with authorities to provide timely institutional responses.”

According to Andrés Sánchez Thorin, former Representative of the UN Human Rights Regional Office for Central America, the tool enables the collection of “direct testimonies in shelters and critical points along the migratory route, identifying acts of violence, recurring crimes and affected groups. It enables NHRIs in both countries to refer victims to protection services, demand institutional responses and propose policies.”

UN Human Rights has urged the need to improve access to justice, prevent the disappearance of



Eduardo Leblanc González, the Ombudsperson of Panama, accompanied by other human rights officials and staff of UN Human Rights and UNICEF, during a mission to the Darién Gap. © OHCHR

migrants, fight against discrimination and xenophobia and create safe routes for migration.

For UN Human Rights, sustainable monitoring and security for migrants requires collaboration between governments and organizations. Both Lambert and González agreed that the lack of human resources in their offices continues to pose a considerable challenge. Thorin concluded that “human rights must guide State actions regarding migration, ensuring an approach that strengthens the rule of law, democracy and the dignity of all people.”

OHCHR and its partners cooperate to promote, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, with a focus on migrants in vulnerable situations and at highest risk of human rights violations. They advocate for the application of a human rights-based approach to migration governance, accountability and redress for human rights abuses, the reframing of narratives on migration and strengthening the capacities of civil society and NHRIs to monitor, report and advocate for the human rights of migrants. In addition, OHCHR helps to protect migrants’ rights by tracking human rights violations faced by people in transit. It also conducts data-driven analysis and early warning, and supports recommendations and advocacy to strengthen migration policies and protection systems.

Highlights of Pillar Results

40 Non-discrimination

In **Guatemala**, OHCHR engaged with Indigenous women to promote their participation and influence in national economic and cultural policymaking. Through sustained advocacy and technical engagement, the National Movement of Weavers and the Guatemalan Institute of Tourism (INGUAT) ensured the inclusion of a human rights- and gender-based approach in the **Guatemala Sustainable Tourism Policy (2026-2036)** and its **Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism**. The Master Plan, adopted in December, explicitly recognizes the contributions of Indigenous women and references the right to participation and Indigenous forms of organization.

In **Honduras**, after OHCHR provided technical support to the Criminal Justice Sub-Commissions of Atlántida, Colón and Tocoa and the Judicial School, justice institutions incorporated international standards regarding **land, territory and the environment** into rulings, resolutions and decisions. This led to changes in judicial practices, including the halting of at least two forced evictions against Garífuna communities. More specifically, judges applied international standards in relation to: 1) the right to the ancestral territories of Indigenous Peoples; 2) the judicial obligation to exercise conventionality control; 3) the use of criminal law as a last resort (*ultima ratio*) in cases involving the land, territory and natural resources of Indigenous Peoples; and 4) international standards on forced evictions. Subsequent judicial decisions have guaranteed the right to citizen participation for local communities in cases dealing with extractive

projects and prevented the use of criminal law to prosecute land defenders.

In **Peru**, OHCHR developed and validated the **“Practical guide to promote the inclusion of LGBTQI+ persons in the workplace,”** and launched it in Arequipa and Lima. The guide is one of Peru’s deliverables that were ordered in the ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) in *Olivera Fuentes v. Peru*. The guide was developed in cooperation with civil society, governmental and private sector actors, primarily from Pride Connection Peru. It outlines eight practical measures that companies can adopt to guarantee LGBTQI+ rights in the workplace and is being recognized as an important tool by companies and civil society.

Adopted by **Papua New Guinea’s** Parliament in July, the **Disability Services Act** is a significant milestone in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities. OHCHR provided technical advice to ensure it is in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). OHCHR also worked closely with UNFPA and held consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs).

In September, **Thailand** adopted the **Act on the Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups**, which entered into force on 19 September. The Act affirms the rights to equality and non-discrimination, prohibits hate speech and protects linguistic, cultural, education, welfare and

land-related rights within designated protected areas. OHCHR provided written inputs during the parliamentary review. Despite OHCHR's sustained advocacy, the Act does not explicitly recognize Indigenous Peoples. This is a significant gap given Thailand's endorsement of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). OHCHR will continue engaging with the Government to encourage the full recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their rights, in line with international human rights standards.

Informed by consultations with more than 300 civil society actors, OHCHR submitted recommendations to the European Commission on the **European Union Anti-Racism Strategy (2026-2030)**, launched in January 2026. The overall conceptual alignment between OHCHR's contribution and the Strategy is strong, particularly on tackling structural, systemic and institutional racism; advancing the implementation of international human rights obligations and partnerships with relevant mechanisms; strengthening participation, representation and academic engagement; and improving data quality, including disaggregated data collection.

Progress was made in reinforcing the legal and strategic framework on discrimination in accordance with international standards and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. In December, **Montenegro's** Parliament adopted the **Law on the Protection of Equality and the Prohibition of Discrimination**. OHCHR provided comments on the Law during the drafting process. In July, the Government adopted the **National Strategy for Gender Equality (2025-2029)** and began drafting a new Gender Equality Law. In line with OHCHR's advocacy, the Strategy integrates various recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to bolster the gender machinery and normative framework, address GBV and tackle stereotypes through education on gender equality.

In the **State of Palestine**, OHCHR contributed to increased awareness, strengthened institutional

capacities and improved the representation of excluded groups in national and international human rights processes. OHCHR co-chaired the UN Country Team (UNCT) Diversity and Inclusion Working Group and the Disability Working Group, ensuring **disability inclusion** in all UN recovery planning and humanitarian responses. With the support of a Disability Adviser, the Office engaged with more than 50 UN agencies, CSOs and persons with disabilities, enabling the UNCT to produce a situational analysis, the first of its kind on disability in the oPt, identifying critical gaps and recommending actions for meaningful participation and inclusive recovery. As a result of this work, the Working Group received a 2025 UN Secretary-General Award. Through its Protection Cluster partners, OHCHR also supported more accessible service points, improved referral pathways and protection-sensitive services, enabling 3,870 persons with disabilities to access **inclusive services** (including health, education, relief and social services).

Following the 2024 adoption of the Regional Strategy and Plan of Action for the Prevention of and Response to Hate Speech and Incitement to Violence in Central Africa, OHCHR facilitated the elaboration and validation, in June, of a **National Action Plan for the Prevention of Hate Speech and Incitement to Violence in Gabon**. In **Cameroon**, a **National Advocacy Strategy** for the adoption of a National Action Plan on Hate Speech and Incitement to Hatred and Violence was developed and endorsed, in May, by stakeholders, including representatives from the Government, civil society and the media.

In **Guinea**, the **Ordinary Law No. L/2025/020/CNT on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** was unanimously adopted by the National Transitional Council (CNT), in August, and promulgated in September. It introduces measures such as guaranteed access to healthcare, education, transportation, accessible infrastructure and tax benefits, while imposing stronger sanctions for discrimination. OHCHR supported the development of the Law, including by assisting associations of persons with disabilities and the CNT with drafting, conducting

technical reviews to ensure alignment with international standards and organizing stakeholder consultations to promote inclusive provisions.

In **Zimbabwe**, in partnership with UNDP, OHCHR strengthened national capacities to integrate **disability rights into economic governance**. Tailored training was delivered to officials from key ministries, the Reserve Bank, the Statistics Agency, the Parliament's Budget Office and OPDs to enhance their institutional capacities to ensure budgeting, resource allocation and expenditure are in accordance with provisions of the CRPD Convention. Following the training, the Government established provincial disability coordination committees to pursue accountability. The 2026 budget expanded the Disability Empowerment Fund to persons with disabilities through: increased access to financing for inclusive businesses; enhanced public sector recruitment objectives; and ring-fenced procurement opportunities for disability-owned enterprises. The Government is working with provincial committees to ensure that the benefits of the Fund and the National Disability Policy reach rural and urban communities.

In **Malawi**, OHCHR provided technical inputs and advocacy to ensure the integration of an HRBA into the **National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration (2025-2029)**, which the Government launched in August. The Plan strengthens migration governance by incorporating international human rights standards. In addition, it identifies alternatives to immigration detention as a priority implementation issue. The Office provided technical input on the development of the **National Disability Policy (2025-2030)**, which was also launched in August. The Policy provides a multisectoral framework to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities across national planning and service delivery. To advance inclusion in accordance with international standards, the Policy promotes non-discrimination, accessibility and participation. It also emphasizes inclusive access to education, health, livelihoods, social protection, justice and assistive technology.

In **Mauritania**, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA, OHCHR participated in the development and validation of the **Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls**, which was approved during a validation meeting chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and Childhood and officially adopted on 25 November. Its implementation is being accompanied by awareness-raising activities and is anticipated to enhance the judicial handling of GBV cases. To bring this about, OHCHR fostered multisectoral coordination and clarified responsibilities, timelines and resource needs. Awareness-raising sessions were also held for gender units on international women's rights standards, national protection mechanisms, GBV prevention, improved referral procedures and survivor support.

In **Rwanda**, through technical support and advocacy, OHCHR contributed to the development and adoption by the Parliament of Law No. 026/2025 (17 September) on the **regulation of healthcare services**, which lowers the age of medical consent for sexual health services from 18 to 15 years of age to reduce teenage pregnancy. As a result of OHCHR's engagement, the Law integrates international human rights standards, promotes equitable access to healthcare and strengthens protections for vulnerable groups.

On 26 March, the President of **Jubaland** signed the **Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act**, establishing a comprehensive ban on all forms of female genital mutilation (FGM), including Type IV. The Act defines a girl as any female under 18 years of age, consistent with Somalia's Provisional Constitution, and extends protection to all women and girls regardless of their marital status. Its adoption marks a major step in safeguarding their rights, dignity and bodily integrity and has the strong potential to reduce and prevent FGM in Jubaland. Since 2019, the Office has worked closely with the Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights to achieve this result, including through technical and financial support, advocacy and public consultations with civil society and parliamentarians. The Office revised the draft to ensure its alignment with international human rights standards.



Data collection mission in the Menabe region, Madagascar, under a Peacebuilding Fund project, combining legal and socio-anthropological analysis to better understand traditional justice practices (Dina) and strengthen access to justice. © OHCHR.

Accountability

Strengthening governance, the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations and abuses



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JUSTICE SYSTEMS, TRIALS AND PRISON CONDITIONS

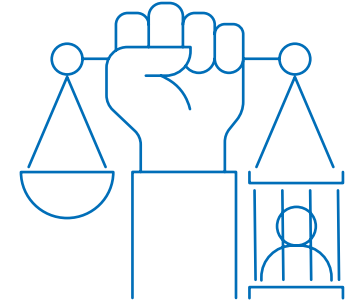
Trials

1,345 court cases monitored

654 cases concluded with positive outcomes for victims due to OHCHR's contributions (redress, remedies and reparations)

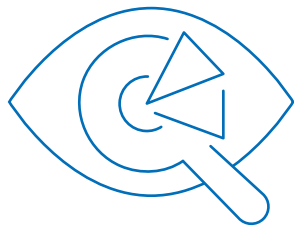
Places of detention

Over **2,000** visits undertaken
170 reported improvements in conditions



Detainees

Over **4,900** unlawfully detained persons released



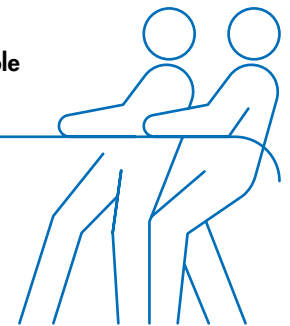
MONITORING

Missions

Over **5,000** monitoring missions undertaken

Reporting

Over **77,000** situations of human rights violations documented
7,450 situations brought to the attention of authorities
3,098 situations investigated
225 perpetrators held accountable



NON-JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

International Human rights mechanisms

72 opinions adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (**30** urgent appeals, **101** allegation letters and **1** other letter initiated or joined)

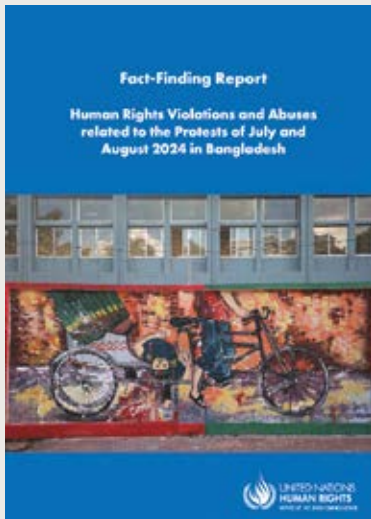
166 communications sent by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (**20** urgent appeals, **140** allegation letters and **6** other letters initiated or joined)

202 communications sent by the Working Group on Business and Human Rights (**1** urgent appeal, **192** allegation letters and **9** other letters initiated or joined)

Paris Principles-compliant national human rights institutions (NHRIs)

89 countries with 119 established/enhanced NHRIs (including **92** accredited with "A" Status and **27** with "B" Status)

UN Human Rights investigation may support accountability for the repression of Bangladeshi student protests



UN Human Rights fact-finding report, "Human rights violations and abuses related to the protests of July and August 2024 in Bangladesh." © OHCHR

Based on a request extended by the Bangladesh's Interim Government to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, a team of investigators, a forensics physician and a weapons expert were dispatched to assess alleged violations and abuses during the 2024 protests. The subsequent UN Human Rights [report](#) demonstrates that the widespread protests in July and August 2024 were rooted in broader grievances about governance, corruption and a lack of access to economic, social and cultural rights and were suppressed through serious and systematic human rights violations potentially amounting to international crimes.

violations potentially amounting to international crimes.

OHCHR's fact-finding team based its conclusions on 230 interviews with victims, witnesses, students and other protest leaders, civil society actors and medical professionals. A total of 36 interviews were conducted with current and former political leaders, senior government and security sector officials. UN Human Rights' forensic physician examined 29 victims and reviewed 153 medical case files. A weapons expert also corroborated information on the use of weapons by analysing thousands of audiovisual materials with the assistance of high-grade digital technology. The team aimed to provide an independent, impartial and accurate account of events and responsibilities. This would support reforms, accountability and reconciliation in Bangladesh.

The report records that security forces killed and maimed hundreds of demonstrators, including child protesters, with rifles and shotguns that were loaded with lethal ammunition. Demonstrators were also subject to arbitrary detention and torture. Security personnel were found to have obstructed life-saving medical care by interrogating patients in hospitals, arresting injured persons and intimidating medical staff. The report also documents that after the protests, mobs violently retaliated against police and Awami League officials, other persons seen as affiliated with the Awami League and members of minorities.

Although the Interim Government initiated accountability efforts for rights violations, including court cases against certain senior officials, these efforts were hampered by structural deficiencies of the law enforcement and justice sectors. The report outlines recommendations to reform these sectors and abolish repressive laws and institutions. It also calls for broader changes to the political system and economic governance.

In August 2025, the High Court of Bangladesh issued a landmark ruling that declared OHCHR's comprehensive report to be an historic document. This judicial recognition reinforced the report's credibility and enduring value as both an important evidentiary resource and a national reference point for truth, accountability and collective memory. The Court directed that the findings of the report be given due consideration in ongoing and future investigations and proceedings related to the July/August 2024 events. OHCHR will continue to support the Government in its efforts to respond to the needs of victims and their families to obtain truth, justice and accountability and to prevent recurrence.

Highlights of Pillar Results

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In July, the National Assembly of **Cuba** adopted a new **Code of Childhood, Adolescence and Youth**, representing a significant advancement in the protection of children's rights. OHCHR provided technical expertise throughout the drafting process, a contribution formally recognized by the Ministry of Education. The new Code strengthens legal protections for children and adolescents, as defined under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and extends specific protections to youth as defined under national law. OHCHR played a pivotal role in shaping the future response system for children who are in conflict with the law but are not criminally responsible and ensured that the framework is firmly grounded in human rights principles.

The Government of **Panama** adopted Bill No. 164, which amends Law No. 7 to **strengthen the Defensoría del Pueblo of Panama** (the NHRI), in line with the Paris Principles. Between 2024 and 2025, OHCHR provided technical assistance and reviewed the compliance of the draft Bill with the Paris Principles and the recommendations issued by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) Sub-Committee on Accreditation. OHCHR also participated in legislative sessions and debates at the National Assembly and advocated for the adoption of the Law. In October, GANHRI reviewed the NHRI's status and, in December, re-accredited the NHRI with "A" Status.

In **Guatemala**, OHCHR supported CSOs representing victims and their families and monitoring

the hearings in the Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción case, wherein 41 girls and adolescents lost their lives in a 2017 fire that broke out in a locked classroom in a government-run group home. This support contributed to the conviction by the Seventh Court of six former State officials of child abuse, dereliction of duty, abuse of authority and manslaughter. The ruling sets an important precedent for **addressing institutional and gender-based violence**, establishing State responsibility for the protection of girls under its custody, strengthening prevention and accountability mechanisms and ordering reparation measures.

Following technical and logistical support from OHCHR and UNODC, a presidential decree was adopted on 14 April, in **Haiti**. It established a specialized judicial unit for the prosecution of complex financial crimes and offences, and another for the prosecution of mass crimes and sexual violence. The first unit is dedicated to **combating corruption and financial crimes** and the second is focused on **addressing gang-related violence and serious human rights violations**, including sexual violence against women and girls. The presidential decree is aligned with broader efforts to focus on two of the country's most urgent priorities, namely, combating corruption and restoring security.

In **Honduras**, OHCHR enhanced the capacities of justice actors and supported civil society to advocate more effectively for **accountability**. For instance, in following up on two incidents

involving human rights violations allegedly committed by military personnel (the unlawful use of force against the residents of the Ibans community in 2021 and the extrajudicial execution of a community member in Las Marías in 2024), OHCHR conducted two visits, met with victims and advocated with the Attorney General's Office (AGO), which then committed to send prosecutors to the community, an action that has been pending since 2021. In the case of Las Marías, the accused military officer was arrested in 2025 and remains in pretrial detention. In addition, OHCHR's technical assistance enabled prosecutors to file charges in relation to the enforced displacement of approximately 150 peasant families from palm cooperative farms in May, as called for by the Agrarian Platform. This is the first such prosecution of actions taken against peasant communities affected by land conflict.

OHCHR's technical assistance and advocacy contributed to the adoption, in December, of a revised **National Protocol for the Search of Disappeared Persons in Mexico** and a comprehensive state search plan in Coahuila, which are aligned with international standards. Further, OHCHR's assistance in relation to the prevention of torture since 2019 contributed to the publication of the **National Programme for the Prevention and Punishment of Torture and Other Cruel Treatment**, in February. On 9 July, the Supreme Court confirmed that provisional measures issued by the CAT Committee are binding in Mexico, reaffirming the domestic enforceability of international human rights obligations.

In **Paraguay**, OHCHR extended technical assistance to the independent Public Defender's Office (Ministerio de Defensa Pública) for the development of the first **National Plan on Access to Justice**. This assistance included the design of a participatory methodological framework that was aligned with the Plan's strategic objectives, followed by consultations, workshops and meetings with stakeholders. The draft Plan was shared with civil society representatives to elicit their feedback and will then be published for implementation.

In **Brazil**, more than 300 families displaced for over 10 years due to a dam project returned to their territories following OHCHR's advocacy and engagement with stakeholders. It also provided inputs to key documents and consulted with victims. The management of the company was subsequently dismissed and federal agencies ordered the company to urgently resolve the situation. Community leaders recognized OHCHR as an instrumental force in securing this long-awaited resolution.

Although OHCHR's team primarily operated outside of **Venezuela**, it engaged on a number of serious human rights issues in the country, including arbitrary detention, deaths during security operations and protests, enforced disappearances and attacks against HRDs and journalists. As a result of sustained engagement and follow-up, joint advocacy with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), international organizations, diplomatic missions and the international human rights mechanisms, 52 people (11 women) were released from detention in 2025. **More than 500 persons have been released** since OHCHR established a presence in Venezuela.

In August, the National Executive Council of **Papua New Guinea** adopted the **National Human Rights Strategy (2024-2029)**. The Strategy is the first Cabinet-level policy instrument that commits to establishing a National Human Rights Commission during the current parliamentary term. Reflecting OHCHR's inputs and advocacy, it provides a clear institutional road map for the creation of an NHRI, including its proposed mandate, independence safeguards, core functions, linkages with the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) and international reporting obligations. The Strategy also institutionalizes priority capacity-building areas aimed at improving the compliance of law enforcement and State security forces with international human rights norms, including proportionality, accountability and respect for civic space and participation. OHCHR will continue assisting with the implementation of the Strategy.

As a core partner of the National Secretariat for Gender-Based Violence, OHCHR supported the development and finalization of the **National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (2026-2035)**, which was formally adopted by the **Papua New Guinea** National Executive Council, in December. OHCHR contributed inputs based on international standards and provided technical support to a workshop for members of the judiciary, including drafting internal guidelines to reduce barriers for GBV survivors. These initiatives are advancing judicial reforms that will improve access to justice and eliminate perpetrator bias. The Strategy also introduces specialized roving investigation and prosecution teams in hotspot provinces and sets ambitious five-year targets for prosecutions and convictions, with the assistance of dedicated funding.

In working with the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT) programme, OHCHR offered substantive technical inputs to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), thereby contributing to the “**ASEAN Guidelines on the implementation of the non-punishment principle for victims of trafficking**,” which were launched on 1 June. The Guidelines will enable ASEAN Member States to include the non-punishment principle in their national legislation and mechanisms, including with regard to cases of trafficking for forced criminality. OHCHR was invited to join the Technical Drafting Committee responsible for developing an ASEAN-specific training manual and indicators on trafficking for forced criminality in 2026.

OHCHR provided **Kyrgyzstan** with human rights analyses to inform relevant legislative processes. In October, the Office advocated against the reintroduction of the **death penalty** by sharing information about international human rights standards with policymakers, the NHRI, the judiciary, civil society and the general public. The Constitutional Court subsequently reiterated that the death penalty cannot be reintroduced as it would violate the Constitution and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant

on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (ICCPR-OP2).

In **Turkmenistan**, OHCHR facilitated high-level engagement on human rights with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Parliament and the Inter-Agency Committee on Human Rights. This led to a commitment to implement recommendations issued by the UPR and the preparation of the **National Action Plan on Human Rights (2026-2030)**, which was drafted with technical assistance from the Office.

The impact of the work undertaken by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in **Ukraine** (HRMMU), including monitoring, documentation, analysis and reporting on accountability, was reflected in the reliance of international judicial bodies on its findings. For example, in its 9 July [judgment](#) in *Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia*, the European Court of Human Rights extensively referenced the HRMMU’s findings. In a separate [judgment](#), issued on 13 March in *Vyacheslavova and Others v. Ukraine*, the Court relied heavily on OHCHR’s reporting, dedicating part of its Legal Framework chapter to the HRMMU’s findings. These decisions demonstrate that the HRMMU’s documentation is an essential component of the **evidentiary record** before international human rights adjudicatory bodies.

At the national level, the HRMMU’s public documents contributed to the development of **rights-compliant jurisprudence** within **Ukrainian** courts, including the Supreme Court and the High Anti-Corruption Court. In 2025, Ukrainian courts referenced the HRMMU’s findings and recommendations in more than 130 judicial decisions. The most consistent uptake concerned an HRMMU analysis of pretrial detention standards in conflict-related criminal proceedings. In 83 instances, courts relied on the assessment that pretrial detention should not be applied as an automatic or sole preventive measure and that measures of restraint must be based on an individualized assessment. Courts also integrated the HRMMU’s verified civilian casualty data into factual assessments. In 2025, an estimated 40 decisions cited this data in diverse proceedings.

In **Libya**, through 15 workshops conducted across the country, OHCHR trained prison officials in order to **improve detention conditions and bring the treatment of detainees in line with international standards**. Specialized training for judges and prosecutors was also conducted on international human rights standards and mechanisms, criminal justice principles and fair trial guarantees. Sustained advocacy was undertaken with authorities across the country, contributing to the release of 25 individuals who were arbitrarily detained in western Libya. Advocacy regarding detention-related concerns led authorities in western Libya and de facto authorities in the east to establish ad hoc, high-level committees to address arbitrary detention, abuses and detention conditions. On 23 December, the Council of Ministers, appointed by the House of Representatives, issued Decree No. (487), establishing a committee to monitor the conditions of prisons and detainees. The Committee is mandated to review detention conditions across the country, verify the legality of detention, monitor compliance with judicial orders and prevent unlawful detention.

The Office played a pivotal role in enhancing accountability. It provided technical advice to shape **Lebanon's National Human Rights Plan (2026-2030)**, which was launched by the Parliament on Human Rights Day (10 December). The Plan establishes a broad framework for advancing human rights over the next five years, setting legislative, procedural and executive priorities. It addresses justice reform, anti-corruption, detention conditions and protection from torture, while upholding civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, association and privacy. It also outlines measures to promote ESCRs, including health, education, housing and the right to a healthy environment, with dedicated sections on the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons.

In **Yemen**, OHCHR raised concerns with the Supreme Judicial Council, the AGO and the governorate administration about overcrowding in police detention facilities and the suspension of funding for central prisons. As a result, pretrial detainees were transferred from police detention

facilities to central prisons and funding for central prisons was restored. This helped to alleviate overcrowding and ensure access to basic services and legal oversight. In addition, OHCHR provided the Specialized Criminal Prosecutor in Aden with reports of deaths at the Security Belt Forces facility in the al-Nasr military camp. Consequently, dozens of detainees held on politically motivated grounds and facing legal proceedings were transferred to the Mansoura Central Prison and the Bir Ahmed Central Prison. Their detention was subject to regular judicial oversight and they received enhanced medical attention and reinforced safeguards, in compliance with international human rights standards. These actions contributed to strengthened **protection of the rights of detainees** and increased the **accountability of custodial authorities**.

In **Chad**, following OHCHR's advocacy on detention conditions, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights established the **Ministerial Detention Control Commission** by Order No. 57/PR/PM/MJDH/SG/2025, on 18 March. The Commission is mandated to monitor and control detention in Chad's main prisons, assess prison population conditions, monitor detentions and sentence enforcement and verify the status of detainees' court proceedings. OHCHR also carried out 57 monitoring missions on violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, detention facilities and local trials. It documented 1,112 violations affecting 1,149 victims, including 128 women and 20 minors. OHCHR's findings and recommendations, together with those of the new Commission, prompted corrective measures by the Ministry of Justice. These measures included: transferring 130 ill inmates from Koro Toro high-security prison to N'Djamena for medical care; organizing medical visits and dietary support for 1,080 inmates; releasing 336 arbitrarily detained individuals, including six women and two minors; and arraigning 667 detainees held in prolonged detention.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, from 23 November to 18 December, an OHCHR Surge Team monitored the human rights situation in the pre-electoral, electoral and post-electoral context, including in

the aftermath of the 26 November coup d'état. Their reporting informed statements delivered by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which served as early warning to prevent further deterioration of the human rights situation and guided the engagement of the RCO and the UNCT with authorities. In addition, the Surge Team received allegations about the arbitrary detention of 87 people between 26 November and 15 December. After the High Commissioner issued a statement calling for their release, on 28 November, more than 20 individuals who were **arbitrary detained** by military and security forces were released.

In **DRC**, in April, the UNJHRO provided financial and technical support to the General Assembly of the High Council of the Judiciary and helped to draft the **National Justice Reform Policy (2026-2035)**. The appointment of 2,134 magistrates, on 1 April, marked the second wave of recruitments, which followed the recruitment of 5,000 magistrates in 2022. During the three-month training that began in November, the UNJHRO offered technical assistance and delivered training on human rights, fair trial standards, judicial protection and forensics in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi. Additionally, after five years of support from the UNJHRO, the **National Transitional Justice Policy** was adopted, in May, by the Council of Ministers. The UNJHRO assisted the scientific committee tasked with drafting the Policy, which establishes a comprehensive framework based on the four transitional justice pillars and foresees a national coordination mechanism. Its adoption triggered reforms, including plans for a special court for serious international crimes. In June, the UNJHRO co-chaired a roundtable, resulting in the creation of a National Steering Committee to guide the implementation of the Policy. OHCHR's capacity-building initiatives also supported the adoption of the road map of the National Reparations Fund for Victims of Sexual Violence and Crimes against Peace and Security (FONAREV).

Through sustained engagement with the Environment and Land Court, OHCHR helped to enrich environmental and climate jurisprudence in **Kenya** by building the capacities of judges,

supporting human rights-integrated case management guidelines and promoting the use of international standards in environmental cases. OHCHR provided technical and financial support in the landmark ruling in the case of Makueni Petition No. 9 (2019), where the Court relied on international and regional human rights norms to reinforce the **constitutional right to a clean and healthy environment**. The Court found a particular entity responsible for polluting a major river basin, affecting more than 3,000 residents, and affirmed that this constitutional right is fully enforceable and aligned with global standards. The ruling advanced environmental justice, affirmed State and business obligations to respect the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and led to one of Kenya's largest environmental compensation awards.

OHCHR conducted 80 monitoring visits to detention facilities in **Guinea** and issued recommendations on prolonged pretrial detention. It supported the Ministry of Justice in holding criminal hearings at the Dixinn Court, providing legal assistance to 64 detainees. Further, OHCHR worked with the penitentiary administration to develop the Strategic Development Plan (2026-2030), helping to advance reforms in prison infrastructure, management and oversight. These efforts improved compliance with international standards and enhanced **dignity and safety for detainees**. For instance, 600 beds and mattresses were provided to Conakry Central Prison and a new 3,000-capacity prison will be built in Dubréka to reduce overcrowding in other prisons.

In **Mauritania**, OHCHR took part in government consultations to **reform migrant treatment** and ensure their rights are upheld. Its advocacy on the integration of safeguards into policies and procedures led to the inclusion of essential safeguards in Law No. 2025-09, adopted by the National Assembly on 11 September, which amends provisions of Law No. 65-046 related to immigration. The Law now contains measures to protect migrants against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), such as safeguards related to transport and the requirement that women from the Internal Security Forces be present during the

disembarkation, transport and accommodation of female migrants.

In **Nigeria**, national authorities adopted several key guidance documents, including: an advisory opinion to the judiciary and law enforcement on the protection of the right to freedom of expression (issued by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), adopted in April); a new training manual and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the Nigeria Police Force to strengthen the response, prevention and management of GBV cases across the country (adopted in December); and the NAPBHR (adopted in January 2024 and operationalized in 2025). Through legal reviews and close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, Legal Aid Council, the NHRI, the Nigeria Police Force and parliamentary committees, OHCHR ensured rights-based principles were embedded throughout. These documents **strengthen accountability and civic freedoms**. For instance, the NAPBHR requires businesses to conduct human rights due diligence and provide rights holders with clearer pathways to remedy. OHCHR will support state-level adoption and provide training ahead of the 2027 elections.

In **Rwanda**, OHCHR offered technical assistance to national institutions in their development of policy reforms to ensure the compliance of national systems with international standards. The **Criminal Justice Strategic Plan** was adopted in 2025 and the adoption of the NAPBHR is expected in 2026. Together, these reforms will help to strengthen the protection of rights through a more effective and inclusive justice system.

In **South Sudan**, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Human Rights Division monitored and reported on **accountability measures taken against uniformed personnel** for human rights violations. It tracked several cases involving uniformed elements and high-ranking officials and recorded 253 criminal convictions. Of those convicted, 34 were uniformed personnel from the police, the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF), the Sudan People's Liberation Army - In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and other armed actors. The accused individuals were sentenced

to prison, demoted, dismissed from service or ordered to pay compensation, offering some relief and a sense of justice to victims and their families. The Division also supported mobile courts and courts-martial across multiple states, working with other UNMISS components to protect victims and witnesses of SGBV and other forms of sexual violence. In Bor, Leer and Malakal, it collaborated with legal and protection actors to enable approximately 90 survivors to participate safely in judicial processes and access psychosocial support, legal counselling and transportation.

During and after the 29 October general elections in **Tanzania**, the High Commissioner for Human Rights strongly advocated for accountability, primarily through a statement issued on 11 November, condemning the scale of killings and calling for accountability and respect for the rights of victims. The statement became a key reference for diplomatic and media responses. President Samia Suluhu Hassan acknowledged the violence and, on 20 November, launched a **Commission of Inquiry to investigate the events of 29 October**, including youth-led protests and the subsequent response of the security forces.

Due to OHCHR's support for a Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project in **Lesotho**, the **Tenth Constitutional Amendment Bill** was adopted by the Parliament on 13 August and received Royal Assent on 18 August. The Amendment Bill includes provisions to establish a Paris Principles-compliant NHRI. It also implements recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of minorities and the rights of the child by expanding Lesotho's official languages from two to five, including sign language, defining the age of majority as 18 years of age and providing a legal framework to address child marriage and child labour. To achieve this, OHCHR delivered workshops on establishing an NHRI; engaged with the NMIRF Secretariat on the development of a baseline needs assessment survey; consulted stakeholders on the NHRI; and offered technical and capacity-building assistance to the Parliamentary Committee on Law and Public Safety Cluster on compliance with the Paris Principles and to the

Ministries of Gender and Social Development to ensure the integration of gender and inclusion into the implementation of the PBF project.

In **Eswatini**, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP and advocated for the enactment of a Legal Aid and Legal Practitioners Bill to **enhance legal representation and promote access to justice**, in accordance with recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. Several consultations were organized with Members of Parliament, the King's Advisory Council and CSOs. In November, the Bill received Royal Assent and was gazetted.

OHCHR supported stakeholders working on child protection under the “Project to support the protection of children victims of rights violations” (PAPEV). In July, the Government of **Guinea-Bissau** adopted a **National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons**, including children. The Action Plan enhances coordination and creates a structured framework for addressing persistent vulnerabilities affecting children and adults at risk of trafficking. OHCHR worked closely with UNODC to provide tailored advocacy and technical support to ensure the adoption of a comprehensive and rights-based plan. In November, **Guinea** validated its **National Child Protection Policy (2026-2035)**. The Policy strengthens institutional and legal child protection systems and ensures a more coordinated approach to protecting girls and boys. OHCHR provided technical and financial support through consultation and validation processes. In October, the Governments of **the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal** endorsed a **regional road map on child protection priorities**, with a focus on children on the move. The road map aims to address persistent challenges, including cross-border mobility, child marriage, child trafficking and violence against children. Through PAPEV, OHCHR conducted advocacy with ministers responsible for child protection and provided both technical and financial support for the finalization of the road map.

In 2025, **Somalia** made a major advancement in strengthening its human rights architecture with the full approval and creation of the **National Independent Human Rights Commission (NIHRC)**.

After years of delays, the Federal Cabinet endorsed nine nominees on 3 July, followed by an approval from the Lower House on 11 October and the Upper House on 19 November and a presidential assent on 10 December. On 4 February 2026, the NIHRC elected its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Secretary, signalling the start of its operationalization. This fulfilled key commitments in the National Transformation Plan (2025-2029), the Somalia Human Rights Transition Plan (2025-2026) and recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR. From May to July, the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMS) Human Rights Protection Group (HRPG) provided technical advice to the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development and trained the 17-member Temporary Selection Panel on human rights standards and the Paris Principles, ensuring the transparent selection of commissioners.

In March, OHCHR's **toolkit “Strengthening human rights in counter-terrorism strategy and policy,”** was identified as a technical resource in the Valletta Principles on Comprehensive and Integrated Counter-Terrorism Strategies. The toolkit serves as a primary reference for Member States, increasing the likelihood that international human rights law and international humanitarian law will be integrated into counter-terrorism strategies.

In **Colombia**, OHCHR, as part the **United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE)**, responded to formal requests from the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) and the AGO. It provided in-house technical support to investigative teams working on Macro-Case 11, particularly Sub-Cases 2 and 3, including guidance on investigative methodologies, voluntary hearings and territorial consultations. The TOE also strengthened their investigative capacities by providing specialized expertise and launched initiatives to systematize and verify CRSV case data, enhancing the analytical basis for judicial decision-making. In cooperation with the AGO, OHCHR undertook a diagnostic assessment to identify and address institutional and procedural gaps in the investigation and prosecution of CRSV cases. Together, these initiatives have improved

analytical and methodological approaches within the investigative teams and of investigative approaches, including with regard to the conduct of voluntary hearings. It also contributed to the consolidation and review of a growing body of CRSV-related information under Sub-Case 2.

In **Guinea**, the TOE continued its long-standing advocacy for accountability for crimes committed on 28 September 2009. To this end, OHCHR, UNDP and the TOE worked closely to develop national capacities through specialized training for magistrates on **survivor-centred justice, victim participation and protection**. Advocacy during high-level dialogue with judicial authorities and the Minister of Justice emphasized the importance of inclusive, transparent and rights-based follow-up to the trial in the court of the first instance, including reparations. At the institutional level, engagement with national counterparts facilitated dialogue on follow-up processes, including reparations and complementary proceedings, in line with applicable international standards. This reinforced their capacities to handle complex cases involving sexual violence.

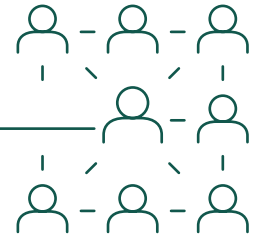
Participation

Enhancing participation, protecting civic space and human rights defenders



54

PUBLIC MOBILIZATION



Global campaigns

29 million people reached on social media (across all UN Human Rights platforms, 11.2% increase from 2024)

44 million page views on the UN Human Rights website (in all UN languages)

In the field

1,550 UN Human Rights-related advocacy campaigns

Over **500** million reached in person and online

INFORMATION AND OUTREACH MATERIALS



Publications

22,227 publications downloaded by **12,044** users from the UN Human Rights website (in various official UN languages)

64,111 print publications and advocacy materials distributed to **27** countries (in various official UN languages)

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS



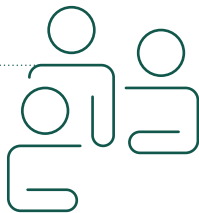
Human Rights Council (HRC) and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Voluntary Trust Funds

26 States' delegates supported to attend UPR reviews and/or HRC outcome adoptions

Intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the UN

New cases/developments from **32** countries

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS



With CSOs

2,324 women's rights organizations

3,812 youth-led organizations

1,797 organizations of persons with disabilities

With **31,624** Human Rights Defenders

Social Forum

1,826 participants attended in person and online

(from **58** countries, including 221 CSO representatives and 41% under the age of 30, under the theme "The contribution of education to the respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights for all")

Youth rights academy: learning skills to lead change

“Knowing our rights empowers us to act,” explained Avril Murillo, a young digital feminist activist and the founder of a platform dedicated to youth empowerment in Bolivia called Revolución Eñame.

“No one understands the urgency of change like young people do, especially those who’ve grown up watching their futures shrink under injustice,” added Yara Al-Zinati, a youth advocate from Gaza. “That’s why youth must stand up for their rights, to lead and shape a future where communities can thrive.”

According to Kenneth Mulinde, founder of Youth Arts Movement Uganda, young people have a responsibility to advocate for accountability and human dignity.

Constance Luk, founder of People’s Health & Emotional Well-being (PHEW!) in Malaysia expressed that youth have the power to build a world where communities support each other.

Murillo, Al-Zinati, Mulinde and Luk were among 45 young rights advocates from 34 countries who joined the Geneva-based Youth Rights Academy in July. The Academy is a partnership between UN Human Rights and the Education Above All Foundation that began in 2022 and inspires and enables young changemakers to protect human rights in their communities and build a global network. Participants learn about the international human rights mechanisms and civil society through workshops on international human rights law, political participation and the protection of human rights defenders. In 2023, the Academy launched a Youth Advocacy Toolkit, “[YES: Youth Empowerment System](#),” which offers guidance for campaigning on issues like education, climate and social media advocacy.

Murillo comes from the Bolivian tropics, a region that she stated is shaped by stereotypes, inequality and a culture of the objectification of women. It was that context that inspired her to take action.



Participants of the Youth Rights Academy with UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk. © OHCHR

“I learned that sharing our stories is a powerful way to defend human rights. To defend our rights is to defend our voices, our bodies, our territories and our stories. This is only possible when young people are at the centre.” She continued, “I feel more prepared to expand the impact of my digital campaigns and raise awareness for Bolivia.”

For Al-Zinati, the Academy provided her with the tools to “ensure that children and youth can access basic human rights, most critically, the right to education.”

Mulinde noted that the Academy reinforced his belief that youth are “architects of the future we want” with the potential to “rebuild civic space.”

Luk said her takeaway from the Academy was understanding how international human rights relate to mental health and accessible care. “I hope to strengthen efforts around mental health for those left out of the conversation.”

In partnership with the Education Above All Foundation, OHCHR has empowered more than 1,600 young people on human rights advocacy, particularly those living in situations of conflict and insecurity. Through this project, which is guided by a dedicated [Youth Advisory Board](#), capacity-building activities have been implemented with youth in Colombia, Palestine and South Africa.

Highlights of Pillar Results

56 Participation

In 2025, OHCHR launched the **UN Human Rights Knowledge Gateway**, a new online platform designed to improve access to human rights knowledge and promote mutual learning. The Gateway supports Member States in implementing international human rights norms, standards and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. It hosts three HRC-mandated knowledge hubs on ESCRs, NMIRFs and the UPR. More than 2,000 users accessed the platform after its launch.

A milestone was reached with the adoption of the **Public Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Guatemala (2025-2035)**, published in accordance with Governmental Agreement No. 1982025 and launched on 13 November. The Policy establishes a formal coordination mechanism to address violence against HRDs and lays the foundation for a coordinated, rights-based protection system aligned with international standards. Operationalization will involve the Ministry of Interior, the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), the Office of the Ombudsperson and civil society. This milestone is the culmination of a 10-year, OHCHR-supported process of advocacy, technical assistance and the documentation of attacks against HRDs from 2020 to 2025.

In **Haiti**, with support from OHCHR, UNDP and the PBF and in collaboration with key ministries, the national **Youth Sectoral Working Group** was established within the Ministry of Youth,

Sports and Civic Action (MJSAC), in September. Originating from OHCHR-facilitated youth consultations, the Working Group serves as an official entry point and sustainable platform for young people to engage in policy dialogue, advocate for their rights and participate in decision-making processes.

In **Honduras**, technical assistance from OHCHR led to the adoption of the Protocol for Collective Case Review, which provides community-based and collective guidance on cases. Together with the Protocol on the Use of Protection Measures, developed by ProDerechos, OHCHR and the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH, the NHRI), the new Protocol will help to improve the compliance with international standards of the **National Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Operators**, which seeks to protect HRDs and others facing threats.

OHCHR undertook sustained engagement with legislators, prosecutors and civil society to support the reform of legislative frameworks that are aligned with international standards on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. In February, in the state of **Mexico**, the Congress reformed its **Criminal Code** to derogate the last criminal offence that was used to restrict the right to freedom of expression through the misuse of so-called honour crimes. In the state of Nuevo León, where authorities reported 15,400 open investigations for so-called honour crimes,

the Congress reformed the **Civil Code** to strengthen civil protections of so-called honour and reputation, paving the way for the future repeal of criminal provisions.

In **Peru**, between January and December, the Intersectoral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (MIPDDHH) addressed 103 risk situations involving 245 HRDs, 40 family members and one collective case (92 women, 193 men). In coordination with *Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)*, an NGO, OHCHR helped to increase the protection capacity of the MIPDDHH by establishing an emergency fund for defenders at imminent risk. Through this fund, the MIPDDHH provided **protection measures** in 25 cases, benefiting 169 defenders and their families.

In **June, Thailand** enacted the **Organic Act on Anti-Corruption (No. 2) B.E. 2568**, which strengthens whistleblower protections by integrating anti-SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation) principles and shielding good-faith whistleblowers from criminal, civil and disciplinary liability. In turn, this has empowered the National Anti-Corruption Commission to provide legal and financial assistance, including counsel, litigation costs, bail support and remedies for whistleblowers. OHCHR advocated with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant authorities to reinforce the legal protection for individuals and HRDs against SLAPPs within the framework of Thailand's NAPBHR (2023-2027). The Action Plan envisages both the protection of HRDs and the amendment of anti-SLAPP legislation. OHCHR's public and bilateral advocacy with authorities was informed by its trial monitoring of SLAPP cases against HRDs and whistleblowers.

On 10 October, the **Protocol on the Protection of Journalists in Montenegro** was signed by the Media Union, the Supreme State Prosecutor, the Ministers of Culture and Media and Justice, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and five media outlets, including the public broadcaster. The Protocol serves as a foundation for establishing a national safety mechanism for journalists and defines its legal status, organization and funding. Once established, the mechanism will

coordinate protection activities and ensure timely responses to attacks on journalists. OHCHR contributed to this result through sustained advocacy and technical advice, such as the consistent communication of concerns regarding freedom of the media to the CAT Committee and the Human Rights Committee and engagement with national authorities and media stakeholders to ensure their activities are aligned with international standards. These actions were undertaken in response to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms to safeguard press freedom.

In the Republic of **Moldova**, OHCHR continued providing technical and financial assistance to the **Roma Community Mediators Programme** in the Transnistrian region. During the year, it supported the pilot implementation of a Contingency Fund to cover documentation costs (mandatory State fees for identification and civic status documents and the official translation of documents) for the most vulnerable members of the Roma community. Over a 10-month period, 26 Roma, including 15 women and children, obtained identity documents (birth certificates, passports and certificates of disability status) and gained improved access to education, social protection and health services. For instance, a single mother of five received support that enabled her to obtain birth certificates for all of her children, access social benefits and enroll three school-age children in school. In 2025, OHCHR also supported 1,900 Roma with advice on combating discrimination and overcoming barriers to public services. In 2026, OHCHR will continue providing expert and technical support to mediators in the region.

The Office helped to facilitate **access to justice and human rights protection** in **Azerbaijan** by launching two Legal Resource Centres (LRCs) in Baku and Ganja. Building on its prior experience with operating an LRC in Baku (2018-2023), OHCHR conducted site visits and held consultations with national stakeholders to identify and equip suitable premises. As a result, the Baku Centre was re-opened and a new LRC was established in Ganja. This expansion beyond the capital was a crucial step in decentralizing legal support and ensuring that support was available

to underserved communities. The Centres provide free legal assistance to vulnerable groups and safe and enabling spaces where civil society actors, HRDs and lawyers can collaborate. In 2025, the Centres delivered free legal aid to 329 individuals, including 212 women.

In **Liberia**, following OHCHR's technical and financial support, the **National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders** was jointly validated, on 11 August, by the Government, CSOs, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) and other stakeholders and is pending cabinet approval. The Policy was developed through an inclusive consultation process that was supported by OHCHR and involved youth, women, persons with disabilities and law enforcement officers. It aims to safeguard the rights and safety of HRDs, reinforce democratic resilience and encourage peacebuilding and inclusive governance.

In **Madagascar**, OHCHR worked with civil society to prevent land-grabbing-related conflicts by consulting affected communities, compiling information and advocating with local and national authorities to respect **community land ownership in development projects**. In April, OHCHR facilitated a multi-stakeholder dialogue in the south regarding a major mining project that proposed taking over large tracts of community land. The Minister of Land Use Planning subsequently agreed to meet the affected communities. Individuals detained during clashes with security forces were released. After OHCHR-led consultations were held with affected citizens in the north, followed by training on monitoring, reporting and advocacy, citizens partnered with NGOs and launched a well-coordinated campaign to assert land rights. As a result, the Nosy Sakatia community secured land registration certificates in late 2025 and the Government suspended a hotel project that had been planned without public consultation.

Senegal took an important step towards strengthening its national human rights framework related to civic space with the adoption of the **Whistleblower Protection Act** and the **Access to Information Act** on 25 August and 26 August, respectively. These legislative reforms follow several years of advocacy by OHCHR, UN agencies, civil society, the media and NHRIs. They aim to improve transparency, accountability and the protection of fundamental rights. OHCHR contributed to their alignment with international human rights standards, particularly the Access to Information Act, through advocacy and technical support.

In **Sudan**, OHCHR increased **protection for civil society actors**, HRDs, journalists and local responders by coordinating with protection service providers. OHCHR led the Human Rights Defender Protection Working Group, which met quarterly, helping to strengthen collaboration with embassies. The members of the Working Group include international NGOs providing protection to HRDs and embassies to Sudan. Through its efforts, more than 20 actors facing protection risks were referred to legal and psychosocial support services.



During Winter School 2025, students from Georgian universities explored human rights protection, inclusion and active citizenship. © OHCHR

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS SUMMARY

60 UN Human Rights defined eight interrelated Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs) in its OHCHR Management Plan (2024-2027). These plans were developed to reflect and guide the commitments of UN Human Rights to improve programme delivery and increase the impact of its operations. The following section provides highlights of progress achieved in the implementation of each OEAP during the year. More comprehensive descriptions of results and achievements are available on pages 270-283 of the online report.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ACTION PLANS





TRANSLATING VISION INTO RESULTS

OHCHR strengthened corporate planning and governance through enhanced programme and risk management, upgraded results-based management tools and more effective internal decision-making. An online Leadership Team retreat successfully launched the 2026 planning cycle. This resulted in jointly defined corporate priorities, planning scenarios grounded in funding analyses and the preparation of an organization-wide prioritization framework.



STRENGTHENING THE FIELD AND ALIGNING HEADQUARTERS, INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION

OHCHR maintained uninterrupted operations throughout a turbulent period. It undertook a comprehensive review of its field operations to strengthen impact at the country level and, in line with the UN80 Initiative, implemented the OHCHR 2.0 vision by strengthening its regional hubs. This direction was validated by the General Assembly’s endorsement of OHCHR’s regional strengthening proposal. OHCHR opened a new Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Vienna and the Multi-Country Office in Nairobi was consolidated as a model for engagement in countries without a physical presence.



INNOVATING FOR GREATER IMPACT

OHCHR strengthened its digital ecosystem by launching the Knowledge Gateway and its first three hubs through an agile, cross-functional process, attracting more than 2,000 users immediately after its launch. The Office also expanded key human rights data systems. For instance, the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) community grew to 20 countries and was supported by the NRTD’s AI-enabled features. RightsView engagement rose by 24 per cent and the Human Rights Council voting database now includes 6,280 records. The database was fully integrated into RightsView to contribute to OHCHR’s data consolidation and human rights analysis.



BROADENING PARTNERSHIPS

Despite a challenging financial environment, OHCHR secured US\$262.1 million, representing a decline of US\$7.3 million from 2024 levels. OHCHR’s advocacy secured US\$85.9 million in unearmarked contributions from 113 partners, including 10 new non-State contributors – the second highest amount received in OHCHR’s history. The number of non-Member State partners reached an all-time high with 44 funding partners in 2025. At the same time, innovative partnerships, high-level convenings and cross-sectoral engagement significantly increased OHCHR’s global visibility. As a result, more than 100 million people were reached and strong momentum was generated towards the 2026 launch of the Global Alliance.



SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In 2025, significant reductions of emissions and targeted sustainability investments were achieved. Greenhouse gas emissions fell by seven per cent in absolute terms and 16.7 per cent per capita. OHCHR expanded its environmental reporting and received data from 84 per cent of its offices, representing a 15 per cent increase over 2024 and surpassing the Greening the Blue minimum threshold. Six Green Fund projects contributed to sustainability in the Office, including hybrid solar installations in Burkina Faso, Chad and the Federated States of Micronesia, indoor air quality improvements in South Africa and upgraded waste management systems at the Geneva Headquarters in Switzerland and in the Republic of Moldova.



CULTIVATING LEADERSHIP, TALENT AND STAFF WELFARE

OHCHR advanced a future-ready talent management framework aligned with UN 2.0 priorities by launching two Action Learning coaching groups for managers, piloting the first Inter-Agency Career Week and introducing a new skills inventory mechanism to enhance career planning and skills visibility. Global Generic Job Profiles for human rights officers were introduced to reflect the required skills and competencies. Leadership development and talent management were expanded through capacity-building in behavioural science, culture change, a job shadowing pilot and the integration of UN 2.0 performance targets for senior leaders. Dedicated sessions on well-being helped to enhance soft skills, such as empathetic leadership and mindfulness.



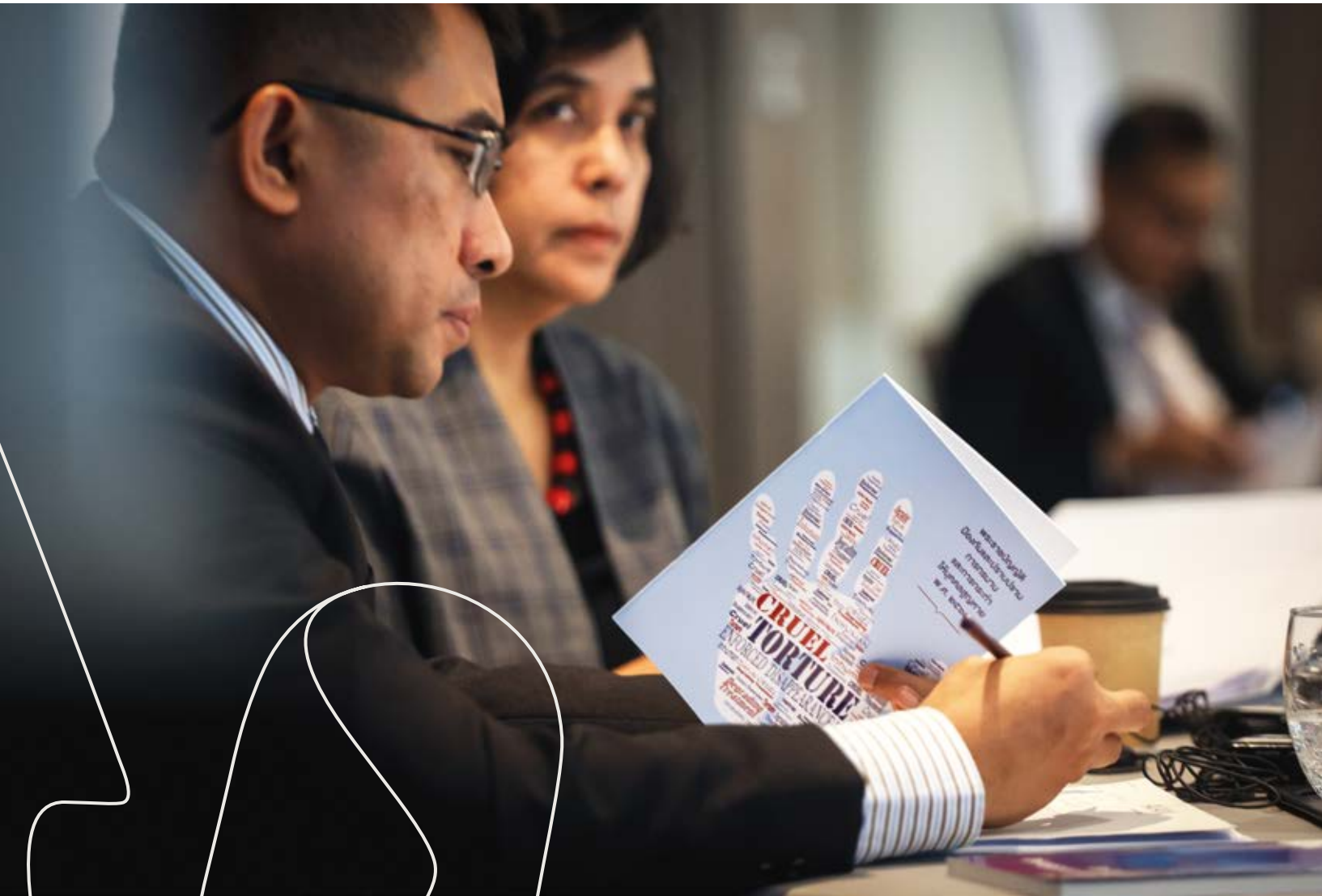
CULTURAL SHIFT

OHCHR strengthened evidence-informed and adaptive programming as part of Phase I of the Behavioural Science Road Map, introducing practical tools and integrating behavioural insights into programme design and theories of change. Cross-functional collaboration also improved, aligning innovation, behavioural science and knowledge management. This was supported by the ongoing implementation of the OHCHR Connect Road Map and communications that increased the use of the Intranet, the Knowledge Hub and the Knowledge Gateway.



DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

OHCHR encouraged workforce rejuvenation and diversity by expanding entry career pathways for UN Volunteers, candidates of the Young Professionals Programme, Junior Professional Officers, Fellows and interns. This was supported by improved workforce planning to better anticipate staffing needs. Fair and merit-based recruitment was upheld through bias mitigation measures, including gender and geographically balanced interview panels, anonymized application reviews and improved staffing dashboards to inform decisions on diversity. Despite the hiring freeze and financial constraints, OHCHR's efforts helped to ensure a more equitable, transparent and future-ready workforce.



Judges from across Thailand took part in a judicial dialogue on implementing Thailand's law on torture and enforced disappearances, held on 21–22 August 2025 in Pattaya, under an EU funded UN Human Rights project. © OHCHR



FUNDING

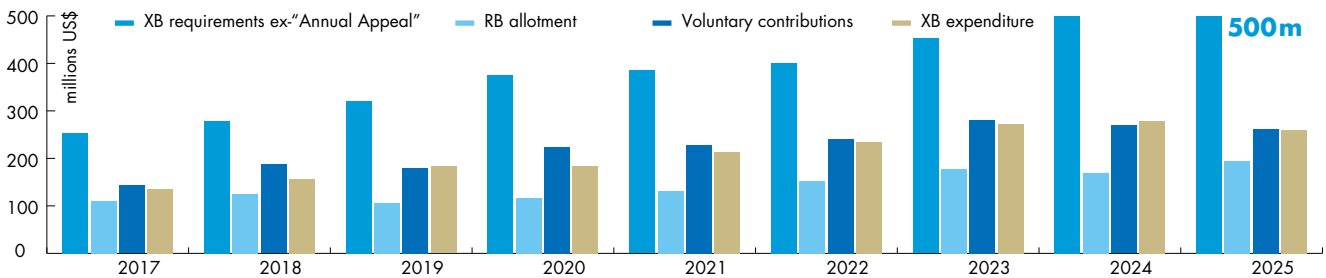
The UN Human Rights team, accompanied by European Union representatives, engaged with an Indigenous community in Chiang Mai, northern Thailand, in September 2025. © OHCHR

FUNDING OVERVIEW IN 2025

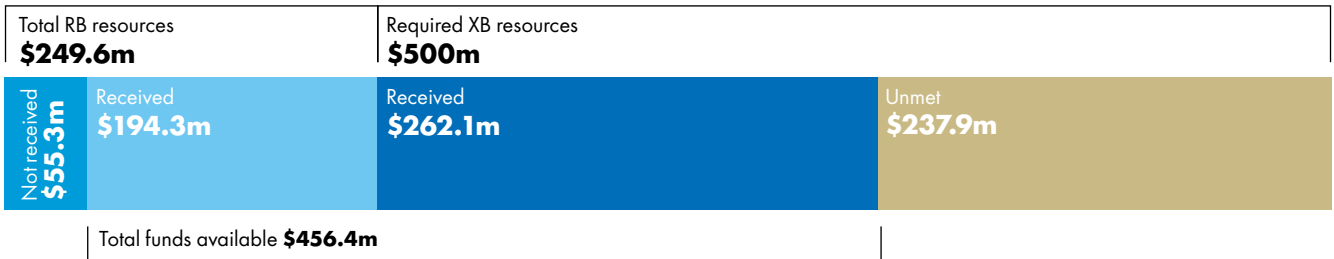
This chapter presents an overview of UN Human Rights funding in 2025 and the funding trends that have been monitored since 2017. Funds administered by UN Human Rights, detailed tables on donor profiles and financial reports can be found on pages 284-382 of the online report.

66 FUNDING NEEDS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

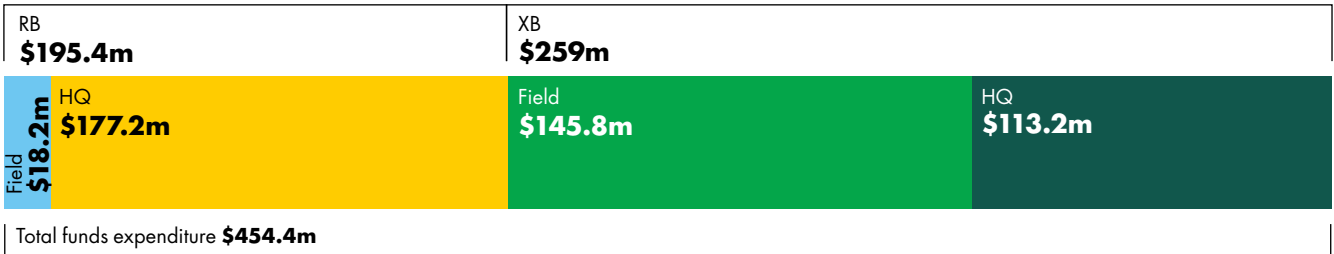
Extrabudgetary (XB) requirements, regular budget (RB) allotment, voluntary contributions and expenditure evolution 2017-2025 (in millions of US\$)



Income



Expenditure



Continuous improvements in the level, flexibility, timeliness and predictability of voluntary contributions and the diversification of the donor base are essential to ensuring that UN Human Rights has the resources it needs to achieve the goals set out in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP).

In response to significant uncertainty around funding throughout 2025, UN Human Rights instituted tight controls over expenditure to help manage the situation. This measure was a direct consequence of the liquidity crisis affecting the regular budget, further compounded by the continued reduction in extrabudgetary resources.

Although critical work was preserved whenever possible, the instability disrupted planning and challenged OHCHR's capacity to ensure adequate staffing and prioritize urgent needs. The worrying trends of increased conditionality and reduced flexibility continued.

Income

UN Human Rights is partially funded through assessed contributions from Member States to the United Nations regular budget and partially through voluntary contributions (extrabudgetary funding) from funding partners/donors, the majority of which are Member States.

In 2025, available resources totalled US\$456.4 million. This consisted of US\$194.3 million received from the UN regular budget (42.6 per cent), which included the allocation for human rights and funds received for the regular programme for technical cooperation, and US\$262.1 million from voluntary contributions (57.4 per cent). Funding received through voluntary contributions decreased by three per cent, compared to the previous year.

The regular budget allotment for 2025 accounted for 77.8 per cent of the approved regular budget of US\$249.6 million for UN Human Rights, a decrease from the 87 per cent received in 2024. As a result, certain mandated activities had to be postponed and their pace was scaled to fit within the available resource envelope.

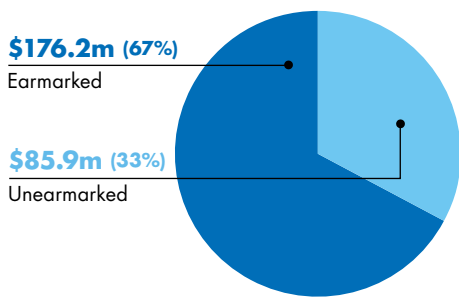


**Total amount of
voluntary contributions received
\$262.1m**

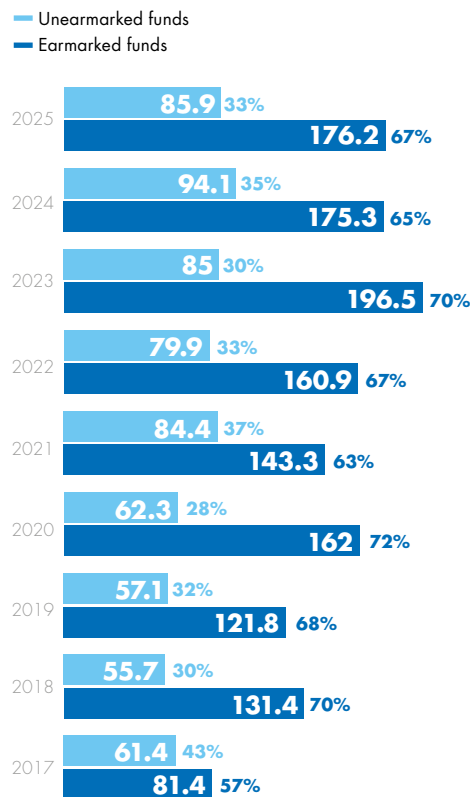
Despite a challenging financial environment, OHCHR's advocacy secured US\$85.9 million in unearmarked contributions, the second highest amount received in its history. Nevertheless, the percentage of earmarking continues to increase each year, jumping from 65 per cent in 2024 to 67 per cent in 2025. Additionally, 53 per cent of voluntary contributions only arrived in the latter half of 2025. A high percentage of earmarking, coupled with late payments, directly impacted the Office's capacity to effectively and efficiently respond to emerging needs, resulting in higher transactional costs.

FLEXIBILITY OF FUNDING

Earmarked versus unearmarked funding in 2025



Earmarked versus unearmarked funding 2017-2025 (in millions of US\$)



2025 - TREND IN PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS

Amount pledged (in millions of US\$)



Amount paid (in millions of US\$)



1 January - 31 March 1 April - 30 June 1 July - 30 September 1 October - 31 December

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2025

DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
1 Sweden	29,241,807	28%	30 OCHA/CERF	943,473	0%
2 Germany	28,971,332	19%	31 Greece	827,583	14%
3 European Commission	27,436,535	21%	32 IOM	813,260	0%
4 Norway	23,354,969	79%	33 Ford Foundation	800,000	0%
5 The Netherlands	20,231,702	33%	34 Innovation Norway	773,216	0%
6 United Kingdom	12,144,348	45%	35 Iceland	685,525	84%
7 Switzerland	11,002,465	43%	36 India	650,000	0%
8 Denmark	10,599,945	39%	37 Kuwait	638,475	86%
9 UNDP (UN pooled and trust funds funding)	9,775,171	0%	38 Morocco	620,000	97%
10 Canada	8,583,657	24%	39 Liechtenstein	618,769	10%
11 Ireland	7,404,194	57%	40 Japan	613,528	0%
12 Finland	7,306,892	58%	41 Portugal	540,141	51%
13 Spain ^a	6,639,422	26%	42 Qatar	500,000	100%
14 Belgium	5,697,543	51%	- The Schmidt Family Foundation	500,000	0%
15 China	4,900,000	20%	44 Education Above All Foundation	474,443	0%
16 Republic of Korea	4,198,947	34%	45 UN Women	388,890	0%
17 Italy	3,966,597	34%	46 Cyprus	384,131	72%
18 Saudi Arabia	3,398,822	0%	47 Eurac Research	286,697	0%
19 Luxembourg	3,398,472	17%	48 Türkiye	260,000	0%
20 Australia	3,119,326	0%	49 Algeria	200,000	100%
21 Microsoft	2,400,000	0%	50 The Philippines	150,000	0%
22 Austria	2,240,193	37%	- UNESCO	150,000	0%
23 UNICEF	1,966,795	0%	52 Silicon Valley Community Foundation	130,000	0%
24 New Zealand	1,789,286	100%	53 World Bank	120,920	0%
25 Poland	1,773,640	0%	54 UNCDF	120,000	0%
26 UNODC	1,744,712	0%	55 Belgique/Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles	117,371	0%
27 United Arab Emirates	1,552,658	64%	56 Fonds de dotation Nouveau Monde	113,294	0%
28 ILO	1,302,316	0%	57 Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	101,043	0%
29 Open Society Foundations	999,625	0%			

^a Includes a contribution of EUR 295,000 from the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation.

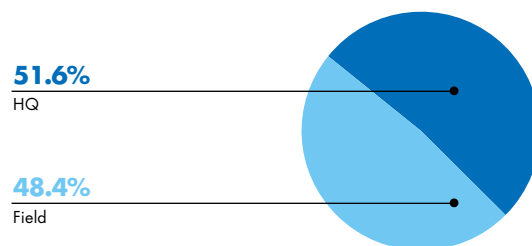
	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
58	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	100,000	0%	- Malaysia	30,000	0%
-	Mexico	100,000	100%	- Uruguay	30,000	100%
-	Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	100,000	0%	89 Ville de Genève	29,503	0%
61	Côte d'Ivoire	99,253	100%	90 Pakistan	29,492	0%
62	UNAIDS	92,967	0%	91 Peru	27,443	74%
63	Estonia	92,012	50%	92 Bulgaria	26,400	100%
64	Kazakhstan	90,000	44%	93 République et Canton de Genève	25,031	0%
-	Nia Tero Foundation	90,000	0%	94 Croatia	22,580	100%
66	Czech Republic	86,124	67%	95 Montenegro	21,683	81%
67	Henry Luce Foundation	85,000	0%	96 Thailand	20,000	100%
68	UNOPS	78,333	0%	- Trust for the Meditation Process	20,000	0%
69	Monaco	78,288	53%	98 Cisco Systems Inc.	18,000	0%
70	The Pacific Community	67,800	0%	99 Albania	17,890	84%
71	Lithuania	58,411	40%	100 Singapore	15,000	0%
72	Slovenia	52,755	0%	101 COS	13,142	0%
73	David Clark Cause	50,000	0%	102 Slovak Republic	12,422	100%
-	Meta	50,000	0%	103 Romania	11,148	0%
75	Project Liberty Institute	45,000	0%	104 Costa Rica	10,025	100%
76	UNTFHS	42,270	0%	105 Cambodia	10,000	100%
77	Andorra	40,888	0%	- Georgia	10,000	0%
78	UNHCR	40,000	0%	107 & Other Stories	5,041	0%
79	Loterie Romande	38,519	0%	108 Armenia	5,000	0%
80	The Asia Foundation	35,380	0%	- Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,000	100%
81	Corporación de Desarrollo Productivo (CDP)	34,965	0%	110 Tajikistan	4,900	100%
82	Malta	34,762	100%	Nederlands Juristen		
83	Hungary	31,250	0%	111 Comité voor de Mensenrechten	2,115	0%
84	Azerbaijan	30,000	0%	112 The Bahamas	1,133	0%
-	Chile	30,000	67%	113 Benin	1,000	0%
-	Egypt	30,000	100%	Individual donors/ miscellaneous	174,806	58%
				Total	262,064,864	33%

Expenditure

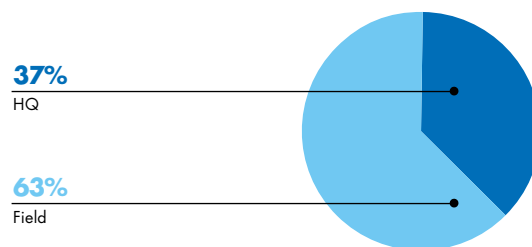
In 2025, 48.4 per cent of total expenditures (US\$454.4 million), including regular budget and voluntary contributions, were allocated to fieldwork and work carried out at headquarters to support the field, particularly in relation to capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring. These activities were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions.

Approximately 63 per cent of all extrabudgetary funding was used to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular budget. The remainder of the voluntary funding was distributed between other areas of OHCHR’s work and often supplemented the limited resources that were provided by the regular budget.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

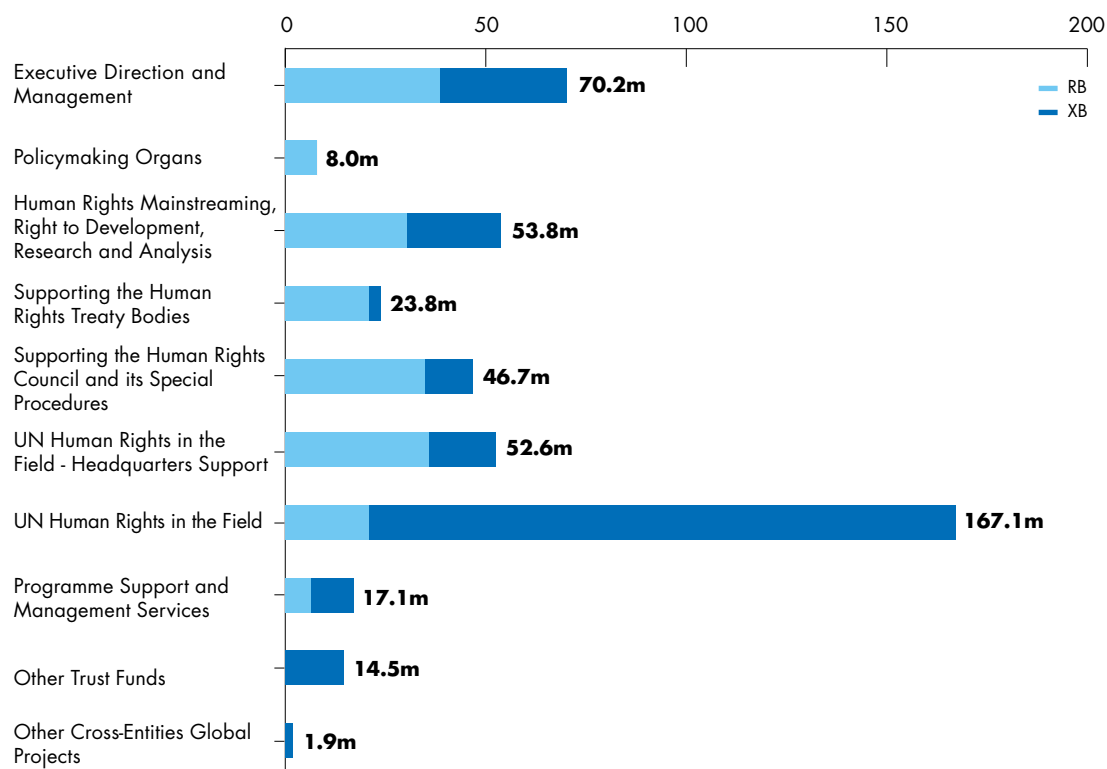


EXTRABUDGETARY EXPENDITURE



71

COMBINED RB AND XB EXPENDITURE BY MAIN ACTIVITY IN 2025 (IN MILLIONS OF US\$)



FUNDING PARTNERS

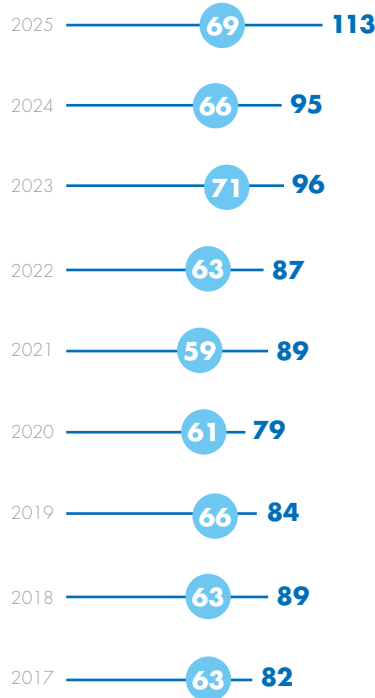
In the context of a sharp decrease in global Official Development Assistance (ODA) and an economic downturn, OHCHR maintained strong engagement with its partners and requested support from its existing and potential partners. In 2025, OHCHR had 113 funding partners, the highest number of funding partners it has had in its history. Moreover, the number of non-Member State partners totalled 44, including 10 new partners, representing the highest number to date.

Despite these achievements, nearly 50 per cent of total contributions were provided by five partners. In terms of funding flexibility, 58 per cent of un-earmarked contributions were provided by six partners. Notably, with regard to regional groups, five Member States of the African Group provided funding in 2025, compared to an average of 2.75 since 2017.

DONORS

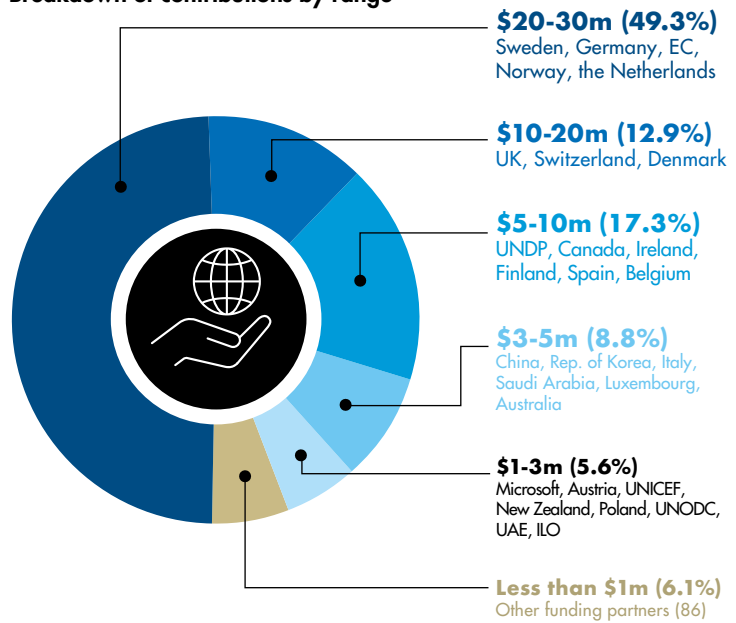
Number of donors (including Member States)

- Number of Member State donors
- Total number of donors



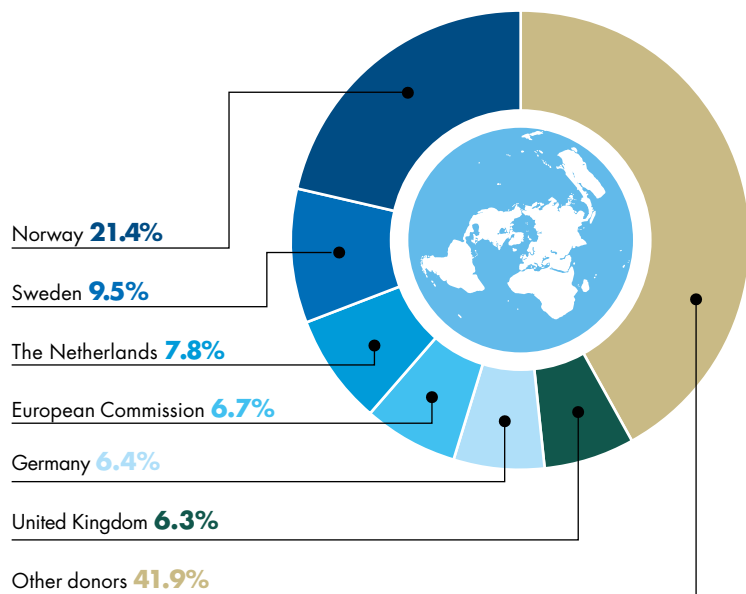
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Breakdown of contributions by range*

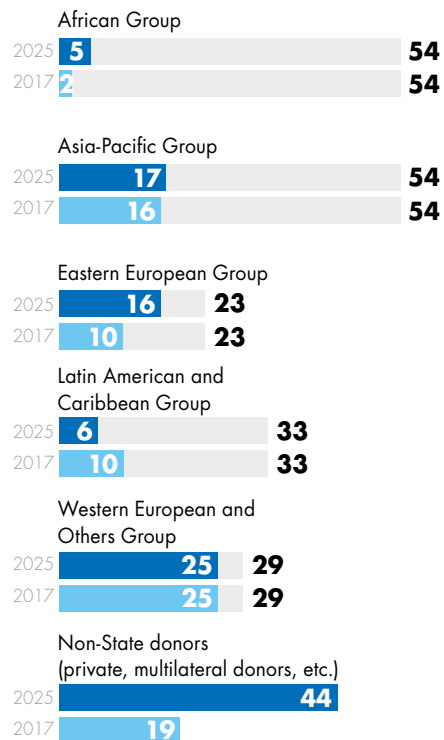


*Funding partners are listed according to their level of contribution.

TOP SOURCES OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

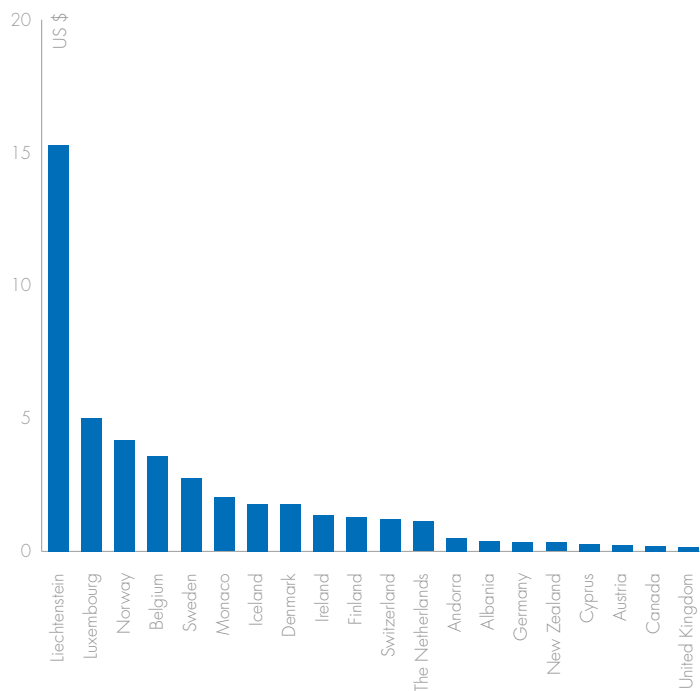


BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY REGIONAL GROUP



73

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TOP 20 DONORS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS PER CAPITA IN 2025*



* Source: Based on 2025 voluntary contributions from OHCHR's donors (Member States) and 2024 population figures from the World Bank data profiles.

In 2019, the Funding Compact was established by Member States and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), including UN Human Rights, to ensure that more predictable and flexible funding is available to UN development activities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In line with the Funding Compact, the 2025 contributions received by UN Human Rights through the inter-agency pooled funds and trust funds amounted to US\$9.8 million.

- 74** The Funding Compact calls for Member States to increase their multi-year commitments. UN Human Rights began 2025 with only US\$74.9 million in predictable and sustainable income from pledged contributions, which were annual instalments of multi-year funding agreements. During the year, UN Human Rights concluded multi-year funding agreements with 15 donors, including 12 Member States (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the European Commission and two other donors (Belgique/Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles and the Open Society Foundations). As of the beginning of January 2026, US\$86.9 million had been registered by 23 donors as part of multi-year agreements.

UNDP AND UN MANAGED POOLED AND TRUST FUNDS FUNDING RECEIVED BY OHCHR IN 2025 THROUGH UNDP

DONOR	US\$
Burundi Multi-Partner Trust Fund	712,800
Complex Risks Analytics Fund	249,984
Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Ukraine, Global and Interregional)	635,270
The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Stabilization Coherence Fund	317,351
Kunming Biodiversity Fund (South Africa)	340,000
Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership Fund	242,870
Nepal Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (SDCF) Fund	244,000
Peacebuilding Fund (Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Colombia, DRC, Fiji, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Peru)	6,068,363
SDG Funds (Malaysia, Montenegro and Tanzania)	267,611
Trust Fund for Peace in Colombia	103,028
UNDP (Niger, Nigeria, Global and Interregional)	430,000
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Fiji)	163,893
Total	9,775,171

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States host UN Human Rights offices and provide in-kind support by covering certain costs, including the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. These contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2025

MEMBER STATE	NATURE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE US\$
Cameroon	Rental of premises	603,404
	Rental of premises	342,550
Colombia	Provision of armoured vehicle and operating costs	83,815
	Rental of premises	107,605
Qatar	Rental of premises and operating costs	180,500



Handover of complaint boxes by UN Human Rights to the National Committee Against Torture of Cambodia to support detainees' right to file complaints. © OHCHR

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS, UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS AND GRATIS PERSONNEL

Some Member States provided indirect financial support to UN Human Rights by contributing to the United Nations Junior Professional Officers (JPO) Programme, which is administered by DESA, in New York. As of 31 December, 33 JPOs were working at UN Human Rights and being supported by 18 Member States. The Netherlands also funded JPOs who were nationals of developing countries.

76

UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the United Nations

Volunteers (UNV) Programme, which is administered by UNDP. As of 31 December, there were 34 UNVs working with UN Human Rights who were fully funded by nine governments. One of those individuals was a non-national.

UN Human Rights also benefited from support through the gratis personnel non-staff support modality. In 2025, seven experts were working at UN Human Rights, assisting with the implementation of technical cooperation activities and contributing expertise with regard to specialized functions that were not available within the Organization.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS 2021-2025 (FULLY FUNDED BY MEMBER STATES)

SPONSOR	UNVS NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+NON-NATIONALS) 2021	UNVS NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+NON-NATIONALS) 2022	UNVS NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+NON-NATIONALS) 2023*	UNVS NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+NON-NATIONALS) 2024	UNVS NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+NON-NATIONALS) 2025
Czech Republic	1				
Finland	2	2		1	1
France	2	1		1	1
Germany		(+2)			
Ireland		1		2	5
Italy	2				
Japan				1	1
Luxembourg					
Norway	1	1			
Republic of Korea	1			3(+1)	7
Spain	1	3		3	4
Sweden	3(+1)	3(+2)		1	2
Switzerland	5	4		6	13
Total	19	19		19	34

* Due to changes in the UNV database system, information could not be provided in 2023.

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS 2021-2025

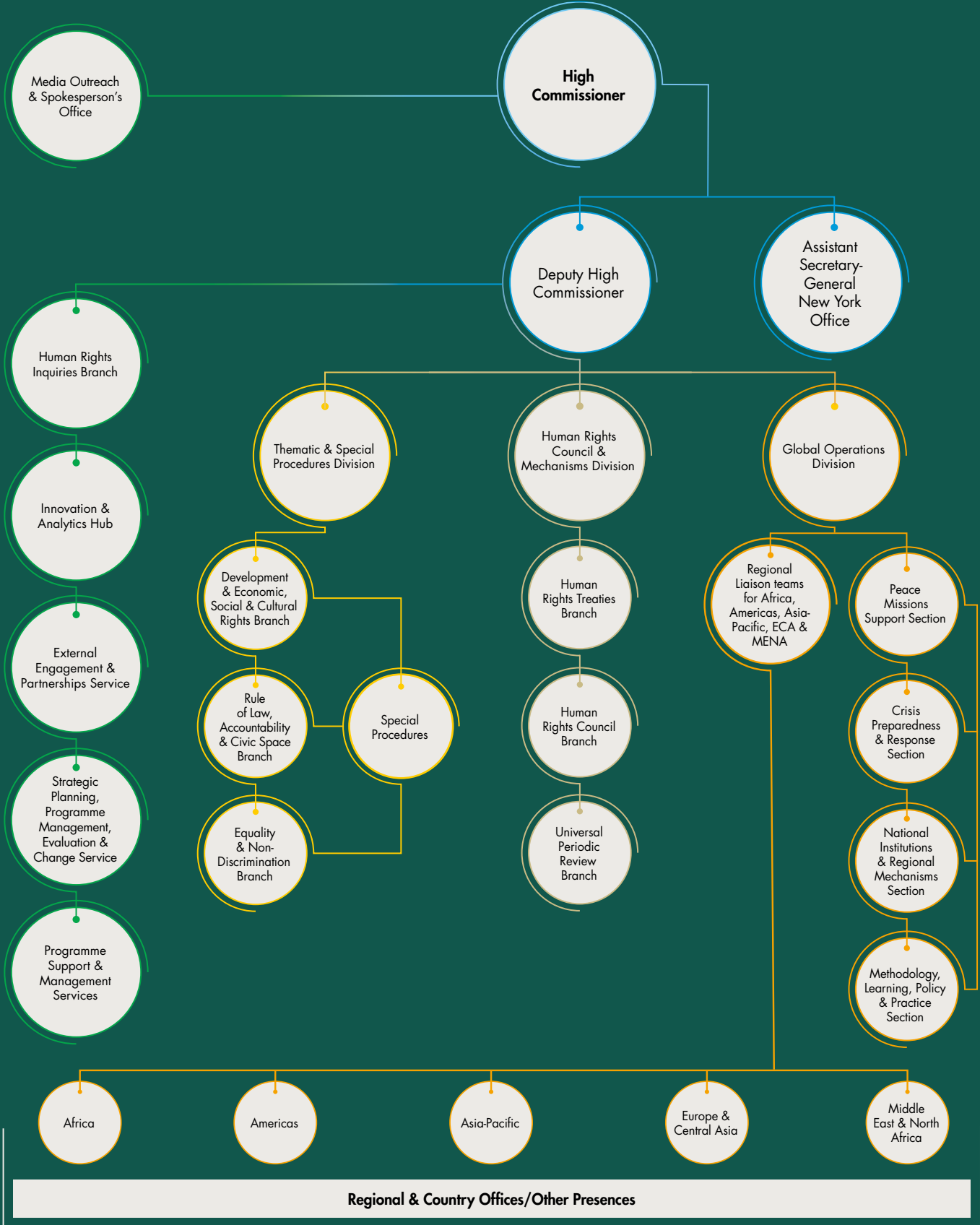
SPONSOR	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2021	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2022	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2023	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2024	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2025
Australia				2	2
Austria			1	1	1
Bahrain		1	1		
Belgium	(+1)	1(+1)	(+1)		
China	1	3	5	4	2
Denmark	1(+1)	3	3	4	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	2
France				1	1
Germany		3	4	3	4
Hungary	1				
Iceland	1	1			
Italy	1	3	3	2	2
Japan	1	1	1	2	1
Luxembourg				1	1
Morocco					1
The Netherlands	2(+2)	5(+1)	4 (+2)	4 (+2)	(+1)
Norway	2	3	1	2	1
Qatar					2
Republic of Korea	1	2	2	1	2
Saudi Arabia	1	3	4	2	
Spain			1	1	2
Sweden	3	2	1		2
Switzerland	6	9	8	7	5
United States of America			1	1	
Total	26	43	44	41	33



ANNEXES

In December 2025, under a Peacebuilding Fund project, UN Human Rights trained monitors from the Coordination of Human Rights Defenders (CODDH) in Guinea on monitoring and reporting on human rights during the electoral period. © OHCHR

ORGANIZATION CHART



PROGRESS IN 2025 TOWARDS OMP TARGETS FOR 2027

RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTED TO	WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2027 IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS	REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ^a
Legislation, policies and programmes comply with international human rights standards.	In 66 countries, ^{*b} laws and policies have better protected the human rights of individuals and groups.	2025: 27 2024: 22
Institutions support the implementation of human rights standards and are adequately resourced.	In 21 countries, [*] national human rights institutions (NHRIs) have more effectively promoted and protected the human rights of the population.	2025: 7 2024: 7
Institutions support the implementation of human rights standards and are adequately resourced.	In 43 countries, [*] State or private sector institutions have undertaken measures to promote and protect the human rights of individuals and groups.	2025: 21 2024: 17
Institutions support the implementation of human rights standards and are adequately resourced.	In 20 countries, [*] human rights education or training programmes have been institutionalized.	2025: 6 2024: 4
Protection systems and accountability mechanisms effectively monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations.	In 46 countries, [*] human rights oversight and protection mechanisms, or transitional justice mechanisms, have been established or are functioning effectively.	2025: 25 2024: 15
Public support for human rights is strengthened.	In 25 countries, [*] public support for human rights has improved.	2025: 5 2024: 8
Individuals and groups participate in public processes meaningfully, safely and in an inclusive manner.	In 22 countries, [*] individuals and groups have increased their use of a national protection system to protect their rights.	2025: 10 2024: 7
Individuals and groups participate in public processes meaningfully, safely and in an inclusive manner.	In 57 countries, [*] selected groups have increased their participation in public processes.	2025: 23 2024: 20

a Full or partial achievement of results or good progress made in achieving results.

b The use of * after 'Countries' indicates a reference to all countries in which the Office plans to undertake or implement activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where UN Human Rights has a presence.

RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTED TO

Member States and other actors, including regional organizations, NHRIs, civil society and UN entities, actively and constructively engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2027 IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS

REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS^a

In 31 countries,* National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs) of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms have been established or strengthened.

Cumulative: 21
2025: 9
2024: 12^c

75 additional international human rights treaties have been ratified.

Cumulative: 30
2025: 9
2024: 21

5 reservations have been withdrawn by States Parties from international human rights treaties.

Cumulative: 2
2025: 2
2024: 0

75 per cent of State Party reports to the human rights treaty bodies that were overdue at the end of 2023 have been submitted.^d

2025: 37.6%
2024: 18.8%^c

60 per cent of State Party reports to the human rights treaty bodies that were overdue for at least 10 years by the end of 2023 have been submitted.^d

2025: 9.52%
2024: 5.9%^c

80 per cent of recommendations made by other States in the context of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) have been supported by States under review.

2025: 78%
2024: 79%

50 countries* included Members of Parliament in their delegations for participation in the UPR by the end of the fourth cycle.

Cumulative: 27
2025: 14
2024: 13

80 countries* have submitted mid-term national reports for the UPR review.

Cumulative: 57
2025: 8 new submissions
2024: 2 new submissions, bringing the total to 49.

130 countries* have issued a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders.

The total remains at 128.
2025: No new standing invitations in 2025.
2024: No new standing invitations in 2024.

5 countries* that did not receive a visit of a special procedures mandate holder in the last five years have accepted a visit.

Cumulative: 21
2025: 14
2024: 7

80 country visits have been undertaken on an annual basis by special procedures mandate holders.

2025: 50
2024: 57

43 per cent of communications submitted by special procedures mandate holders have received a response from governments.

Cumulative: 43%
2025: 40%
2024: 47%

In 53 countries,* the number of submissions to the international human rights mechanisms has increased significantly.

2025: 21
2024: 17

27,000 substantive submissions to the international human rights mechanisms have been received from NHRIs, CSOs, UN entities and individuals.

Cumulative: 3,395
2025: 1,979
2024: 1,416

^c Value for 2024 has been recalculated.

^d Target text was adjusted to standardize computation method.

RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTED TO

International human rights mechanisms operate with a high degree of coordination.

WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2027 IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS

10 joint initiatives of international human rights mechanisms have been issued.

4 new landmark conclusions have been reached by the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on the harmonization of their work.

The number of joint press releases, statements and contributions by special procedures mandate holders has increased.

REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS^a

Cumulative: 16 joint statements by special procedures and treaty bodies issued.
2025: 6
2024: 10

2025: The Chairs of the treaty bodies concluded that due to the nearly 30 per cent reduction in overall meeting time and cancellation of the working groups, the following adjustments would be required to ensure the implementation of mandates: a) work previously undertaken in working groups would be integrated into plenary sessions; b) annual reports formerly reviewed during plenary sessions would be examined through online exchanges and adopted via a silent procedure; c) lists of issues (LoIs) and lists of issues prior to reporting (LoIPRs), traditionally prepared in working groups, would be discussed and adopted online through a silent procedure; and d) consultations for the drafting of general comments/recommendations or other statements, previously held in plenary sessions, would be conducted intersessionally in writing and/or through informal online meetings.

2024: The Chairs of the treaty bodies concluded: a) the simplified reporting procedure will become the default procedure, with the possibility for States Parties to opt out for all committees, with a periodic reporting cycle for both initial and periodic reports; b) the LoIPRs will be the default and the LoIs and themes will be discontinued; c) the submission deadlines, postponement rules and reviews in the absence of reports and other procedures in constructive dialogues will be standardized; and d) an advisory mechanism will be created to ensure the alignment of procedures, the sharing of good practices and substantive coordination.

2025: Mandate holders issued 479 media products (individually or jointly). Of these, 416 were press releases, 50 were media advisories and 13 were media statements.

2024: Two joint contributions were submitted by the special procedures to the Summit for the Future and its implementation. There was an increase in press releases compared to 2023.

RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTED TO

The international community and the international human rights system respond to human rights challenges in an agile manner.

The United Nations system integrates human rights in all of its policies, programmes and activities.

WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2027 IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS

In **25** countries,* UN Human Rights initiatives, systems and procedures have led to cases of human rights violations being positively addressed.

In **20** countries,* the international community has engaged objectively and constructively on human rights issues raised by UN Human Rights.

17 UN peace, political or humanitarian operations have significantly integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles and/or the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms into their work.

60 UNCTs have significantly integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles and/or the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms into their work.

45 UN global policies and programmes have significantly integrated a human rights-based approach.

REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS^a

2025: 13
2024: 6

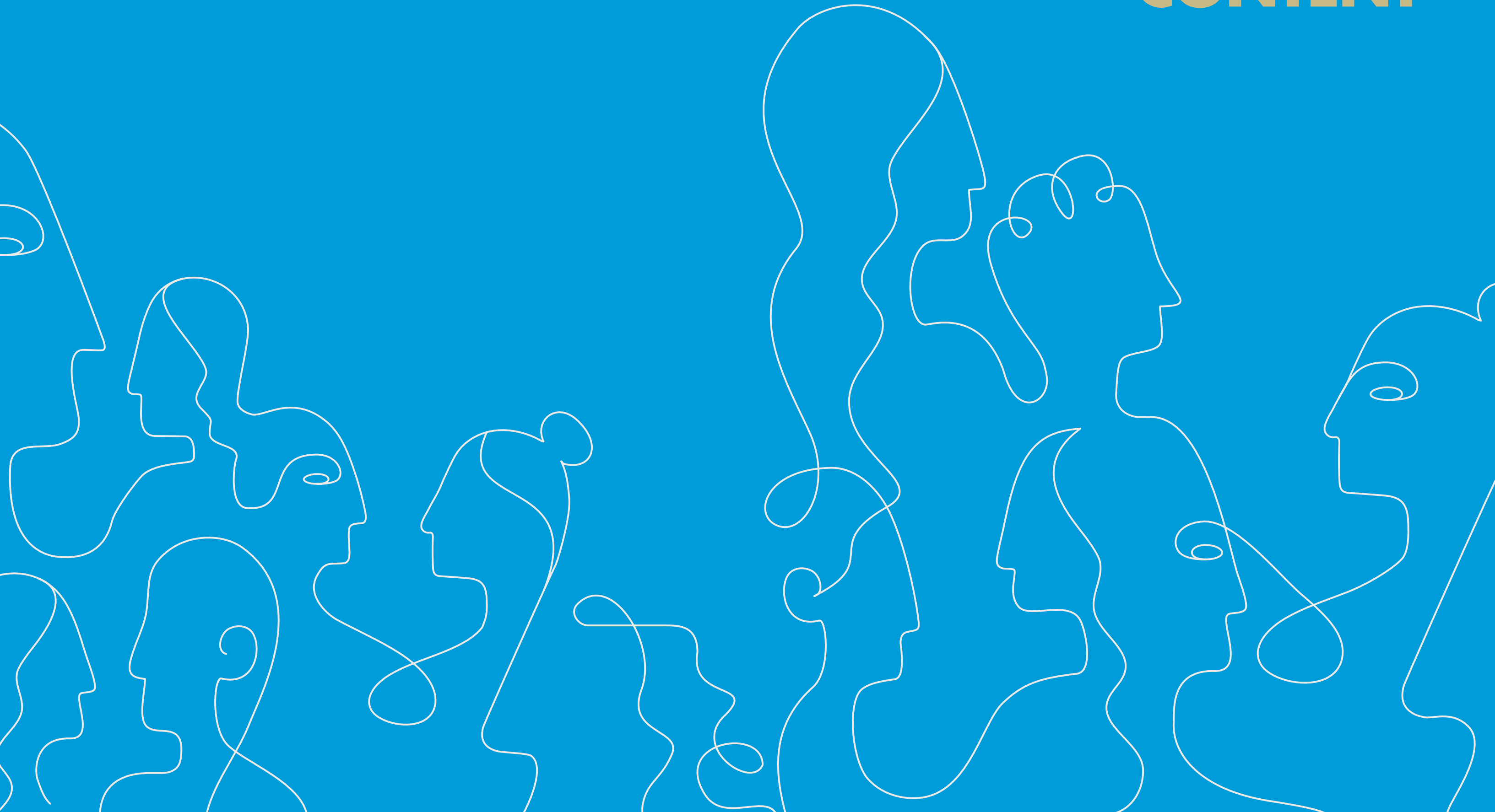
2025: 9
2024: 6

2025: 5
2024: 4

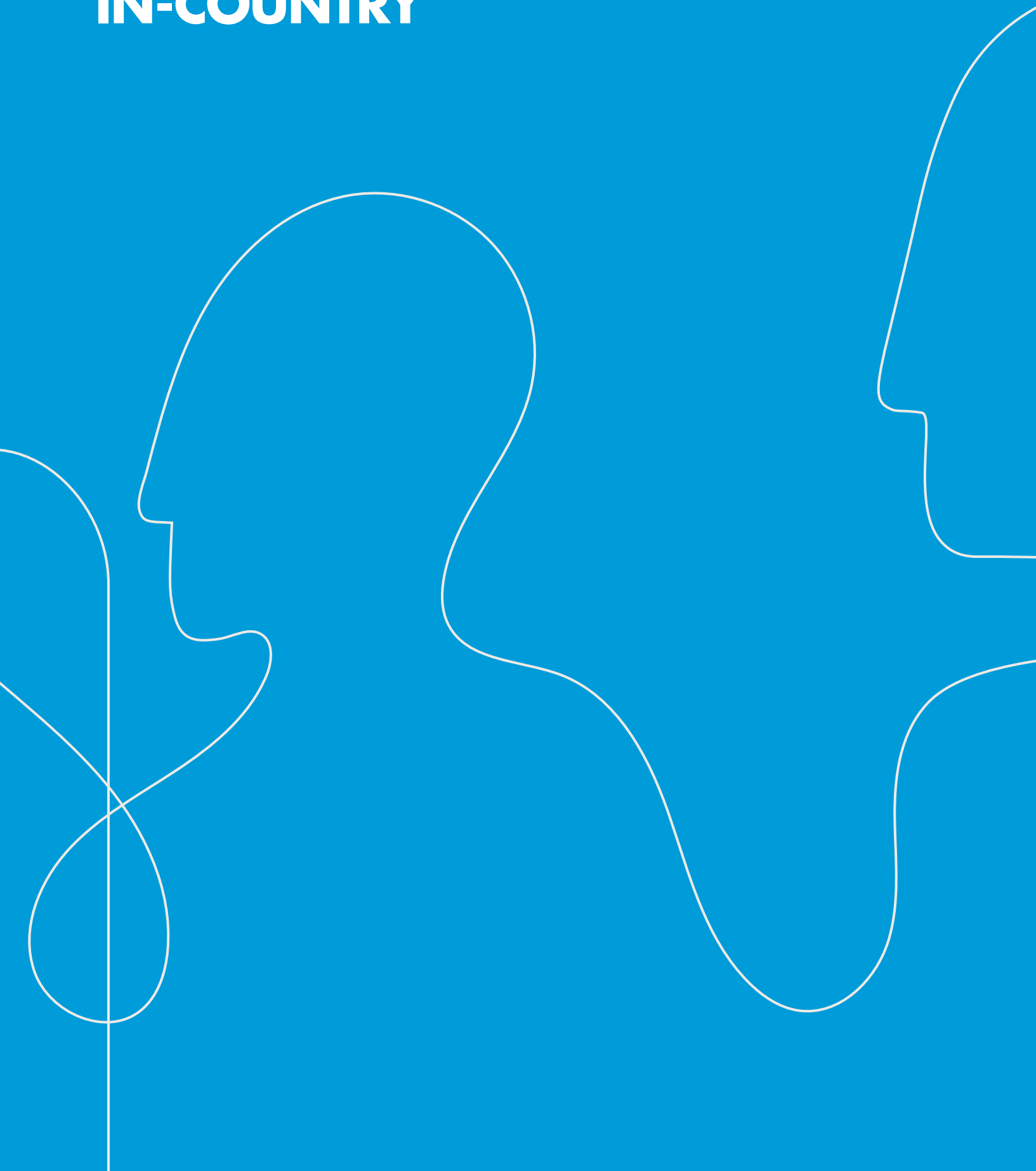
2025: 18
2024: 17

2025: 14
2024: 10

ONLINE
CONTENT



**UN HUMAN RIGHTS
IN-COUNTRY**



INTRODUCTION

The presence of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or UN Human Rights) in countries and regions is central to implementing the High Commissioner's global mandate. As outlined in [General Assembly resolution 48/141](#), the High Commissioner is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all human rights, everywhere. The impartial work of OHCHR's regional and country presences is critical to supporting the High Commissioner's independent, objective voice in dialogues and advocacy on human rights with all counterparts.

The regional and country engagement of UN Human Rights is based on dialogue, capacity-building and technical cooperation with a wide range of actors, such as governments, national institutions, civil society (including community and religious groups, the private sector and professional groups, such as journalists), non-State actors (including armed groups and de facto authorities), United Nations entities, international military coalitions, regional and subregional organizations, victims of human rights violations and abuses and other affected persons and communities, NGOs and human rights defenders (HRDs).

OHCHR presences contribute to broader United Nations efforts on human rights, peace and security and development (the three United Nations pillars), including through the integration of human rights across and within all pillars and in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights. OHCHR's in-country engagement contributes to the application of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to UN country and regional programming and advocacy.

UN Human Rights operates through two main categories of in-country presences, namely, offices and collaborative arrangements. In 2025, OHCHR operated in 89 presences around the world, composed of 14 regional presences, one multi-country office,² 21 country offices, 36 human rights advisers (HRAs), nine human rights components in UN peace operations and eight other types of country presences.

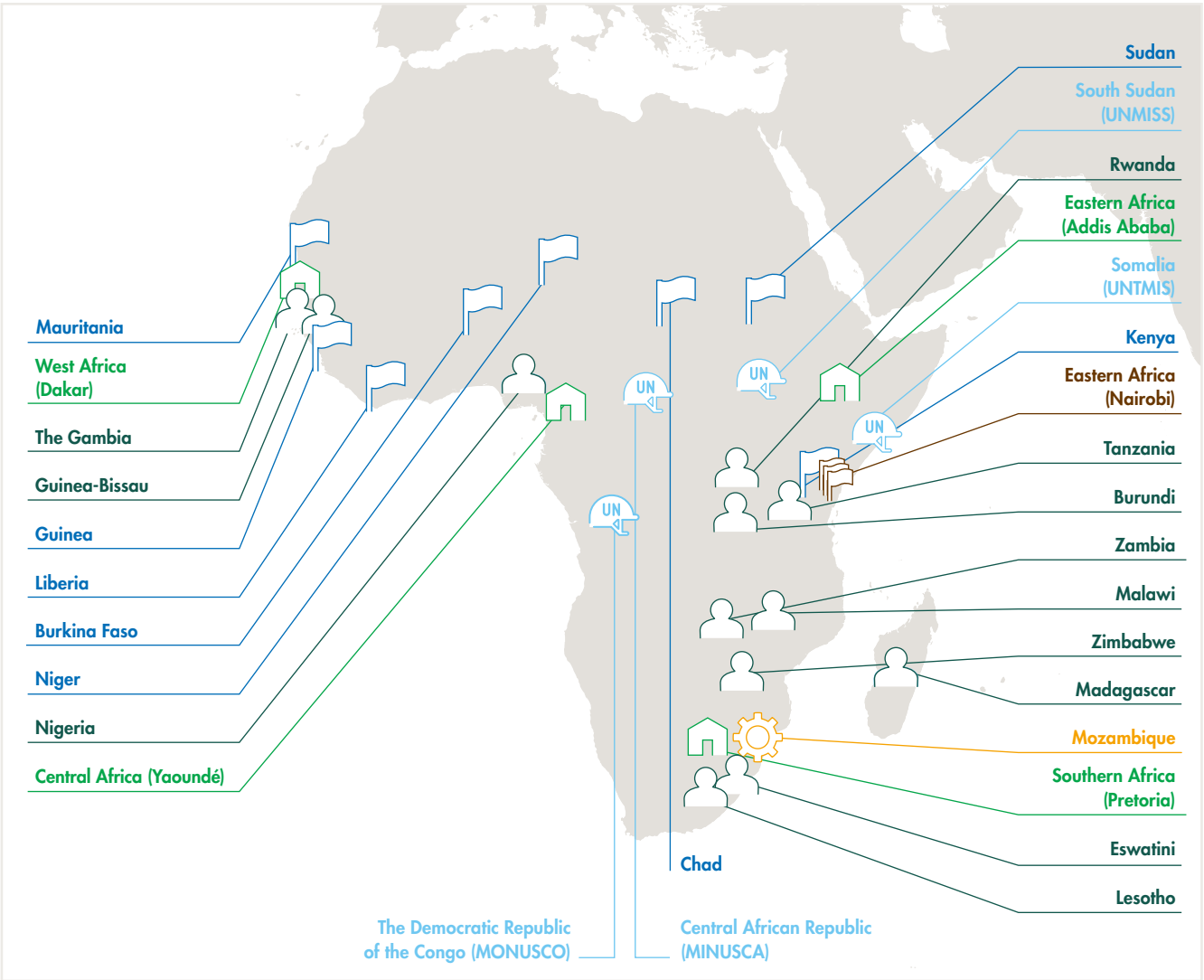
In 2025, a comprehensive operational review was conducted, providing the Office with an opportunity to take stock of evolving geopolitical dynamics, persistent financial constraints and the reforms emerging from the Organizational Effectiveness 2.0 process, the follow-up to Human Rights 75 (HR75) and the Secretary-General's UN80 Initiative. The objective of the review was to ensure that OHCHR's global operations remain coherent, strategically aligned and fit for purpose. Its findings underscored the need for OHCHR to immediately accelerate its efforts to expand and strengthen its regional hubs, thereby enabling the Office to provide more effective and consistent support to country-level presences.

2 As part of OHCHR's vision 2.0 to strengthen regionalization, a multi-country office was established in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 2025.

UN Human Rights in Africa



In Madagascar, UN Human Rights supported the communities of Nosy Sakatia through awareness-raising and consultations on various rights, such as land, environment, development, water and culture, to strengthen their participation in processes related to development projects in their locality. © OHCHR



TYPE OF PRESENCE

	Regional Offices
	Multi-Country Office
	Country Offices
	Human rights components in UN Peace/Political Missions
	Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs
	Other Projects/Special Presences

LOCATION

Eastern Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), ^a Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon), ^a Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa) and West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
Eastern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger ^b and Sudan
Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO/UNJHRO), Somalia (UNTMIS) and South Sudan (UNMISS)
Burundi, Eswatini, ^b The Gambia, ^b Guinea-Bissau, ^b Lesotho, ^b Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Mozambique

a Transitioned into Regional Hub in 2026.

b Transitioned into Other Projects/Special Presences in 2026.

Human rights trends across Africa in 2025 demonstrated continuous shrinking of civic and democratic space, coupled with rising political tensions and insecurity. A resurgence of unconstitutional government changes, such as the coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau and military rule in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali and Niger, highlighted fragile democratic transitions. In West Africa, governance reforms in several countries, particularly Benin and Togo, raised concerns about concentrated executive power, while arrests of dissenting voices, protest bans and media restrictions limited civic participation ahead of pivotal elections, including in Côte d'Ivoire. Similar constraints were faced in Cameroon and Tanzania where excessive force was reported during the 2025 presidential polls. Uganda saw heightened political repression prior to the 2026 elections. In Kenya, protests were met with heavy-handed policing, including the use of lethal force. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), renewed attacks by armed groups intensified an already unstable situation.

In the Horn of Africa, escalating violence in Ethiopia, combined with tensions with Eritrea and increased military conscription, contributed to a deteriorating human rights landscape. South Sudan continued to face widespread violations linked to insecurity and restrictions on civic actors, alongside a surge in civilian casualties. In Southern Africa, persistent socioeconomic pressures, including inflation, unemployment and governance challenges, further eroded public trust and contributed to a more constrained civic space.

Viewed together, these developments revealed a year marked by democratic backsliding, weakened accountability and rising human rights risks in conflict-affected and politically fragile contexts.

UN Human Rights provided technical and administrative support to the Human Rights Council (HRC) special procedures mandate holders on the situation of human rights in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Eritrea, Mali and Somalia, the Team of International Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan. It also coordinated with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan and the Indepen-

dent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan. Following the decision of the Government of Somalia to terminate the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia in October, OHCHR was tasked with ongoing monitoring, reporting and providing technical assistance. In 2026, OHCHR's support will focus on the independent experts on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic and in Mali, the Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan and the mandate of the Team of International Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while also strengthening links between country presences and the international human rights mechanisms.

Following the 2025 OHCHR Global Operational Review, the country offices in Burkina Faso and Guinea substantially reduced their respective footprints. The Niger Country Office transitioned into a country programme. The human rights adviser (HRA) positions in the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau were identified for reductions as part of broader efforts to streamline field operations.

BURKINA FASO

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2021
Field office(s)	Ouagadougou
Staff as of 31 December 2025	19

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**
 **Participation**

Within the challenging context of an increasing crackdown on civic, media and humanitarian spaces, OHCHR strengthened the capacities of 443 CSO representatives through trainings and sensitization on varied issues, such as human rights monitoring and reporting methodology, hate speech, women’s rights and the rights of migrants. Training participants included representatives from two youth-led organizations and two women’s rights organizations. Sessions that were organized for the “Association of Female Jurists” and the “Club of Young Women Leaders” focused on advancing women’s rights, countering discrimination and violence. This improved their capacities to better understand and more effectively map instances of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and the abduction of women and girls by armed groups.

 **Non-discrimination**

As a result of OHCHR’s technical assistance, capacity-building efforts and advocacy, national authorities and civil society became more aware of the risks associated with stigmatization, hate speech and the ethnic profiling of the Fulani community for its alleged association with “terrorism.” For instance, on 15 March, the Government’s spokesperson condemned the spread of “incitement to hatred and intercommunity violence.”

Despite OHCHR’s advocacy with the Government and evidence of some positive changes, including the harmonized establishment of 18 as the legal minimum age for marriage and of majority, the authorities adopted a revised version of the Persons and Family Code that criminalizes “homosexual acts and assimilated practices” and “any behaviour likely to promote homosexual and assimilated practices.” After the Transitional Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted the Code, in September, OHCHR documented an uptick in blackmail and hate speech, including calls on social media for authorities to set up a hotline to allow people to denounce “homosexuals.”

93

BURUNDI

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2021
Field office(s)	Bujumbura
Staff as of 31 December 2025	4

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Non-discrimination

OHCHR worked closely with UNHCR to support the efforts of the Independent National Human Rights Commission (CNIDH) to enhance the capacities and engagement of community-based human rights protection and accountability mechanisms. The work of these mechanisms is crucial in light of the ongoing massive, forced return of the Burundian refugees from Tanzania. During the year, they provided protection to approximately 200,000 returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless individuals, using monitoring techniques and human rights knowledge to identify, report and prevent violations, including cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

OHCHR extended technical and financial assistance to strengthen Burundi's legal framework for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Due to the absence of enforcement instruments, Law No. 1/03 (10 January 2018) on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has not yet been fully implemented. OHCHR's support, however, enabled the development of practical tools to implement the Law in the fields of education, health and employment.

In cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), OHCHR launched a "Study on the causes of violations of the rights of persons with disabilities in Burundi." The study addresses major gaps in the current data resulting from fragmented and anecdotal information. Its findings will be used to map violations across various sectors, such as education, health, employment, justice and access to services, and to help

amplify the voices of persons with disabilities by sharing their testimonies and lived experiences. Findings from the study will also equip decision makers, CSOs and technical and financial partners with practical tools to enable them to undertake advocacy and action to tackle persistent challenges and invisible discrimination, ensure equal opportunities and promote a greater inclusion of persons with disabilities.


Accountability

During the year, OHCHR facilitated the inclusion of international human rights norms in proceedings and decisions of the justice system. For instance, OHCHR convened working sessions for justice practitioners to develop training curricula for judges and lawyers. Emphasis was placed on the application of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to strengthen fair trial guarantees and the sound administration of justice. The curricula will underpin the awareness-raising and capacity-building sessions that OHCHR and UNESCO are preparing to jointly deliver to judges and lawyers in Burundi as a priority area of work in 2026.


Mechanisms

The Office offered advice, training and financial guidance to promote Burundi's increased engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. This support enabled the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) to draft the initial report under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC), which is being processed for submission, and to update the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is being finalized for submission. The NMIRF also drafted the combined second to seventh periodic reports under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), which was submitted.

In November, Burundi presented its combined eleventh to nineteenth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), addressing nearly three decades of overdue reports. OHCHR organized a workshop with 35 Burundian CSO representatives to prepare and submit a joint alternative report to the Committee. OHCHR also briefed and coordinated the UN Country Team (UNCT) Gender and Human Rights Thematic Group on integrating recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperative Framework (UNSDCF) and related frameworks. With OHCHR’s assistance, the Thematic Group submitted a joint UNCT report to CERD prior to its review of Burundi’s combined periodic reports.

SUB-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Year established	2001
Field office(s)	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Staff as of 31 December 2025	17

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Participation**

OHCHR strengthened and empowered the organizations of the Batwa Indigenous Peoples to translate existing frameworks into impactful changes in their communities. This included the National Strategy for the Sustainable Socioeconomic Reintegration of Disaster Victims and Inclusion of the Batwa (2023-2027). Throughout the year, OHCHR provided advice and coaching to Batwa CSOs regarding the development of flagship projects to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy in relation to education, nutrition, housing, health, access to land and agriculture and income-generating activities from traditional artwork. The projects will inform the planning of OHCHR’s public and development partners and form the basis for practical actions to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the Batwa Indigenous Peoples.

 **Participation**

Following the 2024 adoption of the Regional Strategy and Plan of Action for the Prevention of and Response to Hate Speech and Incitement to Violence in Central Africa, OHCHR facilitated the elaboration and validation, in June, of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Hate Speech and Incitement to Violence in **Gabon**. In **Cameroon**, a National Advocacy Strategy for the adoption of a National Action Plan on Hate Speech and Incitement to Hatred and Violence was developed and endorsed, in May, by stakeholders, including representatives from the Government, civil society and the media. It is anticipated that the National Advocacy Strategy will be formally adopted at a 2026 high-level meeting led by the Ministry of Communication.

OHCHR’s engagement in **Cameroon’s** presidential elections, held on 12 October, contributed to safeguarding civic space and ensuring that rights were respected in the electoral environment. Through human rights monitoring teams deployed in Bafoussam, Douala and Garoua, the Office served as an international witness, providing real-time reporting, deterring violations and helping to protect the rights to the freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and participation. The rapid flow of verified information to the Situation Room, in Yaoundé, facilitated the immediate implementation of response measures and insti-

tutional follow-up with the Cameroon Human Rights Commission (CHRC). As a complement to this monitoring operation, the Office enhanced the capacities of media professionals, CSOs and law enforcement officers through a series of tailored training workshops. The trainings led to the development and dissemination of three tools, namely, a human rights-based checklist to inform media coverage of elections; a code of conduct for law enforcement officers; and a human rights monitoring guide for CSOs.

Accountability

The Office supported the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in the subregion, including by providing technical advice. In Gabon, implementation of Law No. 023/2024 advanced as the Government took steps to set up the new NHRI. The Office stands ready to support its operationalization.

With OHCHR's leadership and technical guidance, Gabon achieved a major milestone by institutionalizing human rights within its defence and security sectors. Responding to a request from the Government, OHCHR designed and implemented the first phase of a comprehensive capacity-building project. As a result, 20 national trainers were certified from the Ministry of Justice, National Police, Gendarmerie, Armed Forces and Republican Guard. OHCHR developed six context-specific training modules through an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process and delivered an intensive Training of Trainers (ToT) programme that equipped participants with the expertise and pedagogical tools needed to sustainably integrate human rights standards into national curricula.

From 2026, the certified trainers will lead human rights training for new recruits and serving officers. This will contribute to ensuring its long-term impact across the country, including by building durable national ownership, strengthening compliance with international human rights standards in law enforcement and security operations and responding to gaps identified during the pre-election human rights trainings.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR provided tailored technical support and capacity-building assistance to promote equality and inclusion in **Cameroon**. The Office worked closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) and the Comité National pour la Réadaptation et la Réinsertion Socioéconomique des Personnes Handicapées (CORNHA) to deliver a workshop for intergovernmental stakeholders on disability inclusion. The training concluded with a draft of Cameroon's initial report under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which has been submitted to the inter-ministerial committee. Further, two workshops were held on CRPD standards and jurisprudence for 78 judges and lawyers, in Yaoundé and Ngaoundéré. OHCHR also organized a workshop for CSOs and members of the CHRC on the preparation of alternative reports under the CRPD Convention, the collection of disaggregated data and evidence-based recommendations. In cooperation with UNESCO and Elections Cameroon (ELECAM), OHCHR advocated for the revision of a strategy to register and mobilize voters with disabilities, including in relation to the adoption of accessibility measures. The strategy is currently being rolled out by ELECAM.

Development

In **Cameroon**, OHCHR supported the development of a baseline assessment on implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and facilitated the drafting of the chapter on business and human rights in the National Human Rights Action Plan, both of which were finalized. OHCHR also worked on strengthening mechanisms set up to address grievances, impact assessments and community engagement regarding the Kikot-Mbebe hydroelectric development project. In addition, the Office developed the capacities of more than 250 stakeholders through tailored trainings on due diligence, decent work, accountability and land-related processes.

In the **Republic of the Congo**, OHCHR supported the drafting and finalization of a civil society advocacy strategy aimed at promoting the inte-

gration of the UNGPs and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into national policies and programmes on the rights of Indigenous communities and to a healthy environment.



Peace and Security

OHCHR's ongoing monitoring and reporting contributed to advocacy and early warning. For instance, bimonthly regional snapshots highlighted the growing restrictions being placed on civic space in the lead up to **Cameroon's** elections, prompting the High Commissioner for Human Rights to issue a formal letter and public statement urging respect for international human rights standards. This intervention elevated the national discourse and was welcomed by civil society, political parties and authorities. Prior to the election, OHCHR deployed four monitoring teams to produce real-time daily reports in order to inform high-level UN statements that condemned post-election killings, injuries and arrests. The statements amplified calls for restraint, accountability and credible investigations. OHCHR also supported UN entities in mainstreaming human rights. In December, it helped to strengthen the capacities of regional early warning stakeholders, including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), NHRIs and CSOs, to apply human rights-based early warning and conflict prevention approaches, reinforcing a sub-regional network of early warning actors.



Mechanisms

OHCHR strengthened the engagement of national institutions with the international human rights mechanisms. In **Rwanda**, OHCHR delivered a workshop that advanced the operationalization of the NMIRF and the adoption of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD). In **Cameroon**, the Office enabled the CHRC to integrate human rights indicators into the national statistical system, conduct Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mid-term consultations and train stakeholders on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. In **Sao Tomé and Príncipe**, OHCHR helped the Government to draft its UPR report, for the first

time, in accordance with the UPR's reporting requirements. In **Gabon**, approximately 60 per cent of the human rights road map was implemented, including reforms to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and progress related to women's rights. In the **Republic of the Congo**, the Office coordinated representatives from civil society, the NHRC, UNICEF and UNFPA to prepare and adopt a follow-up road map on the implementation of recommendations issued by the UPR, which integrates digital tracking tools. In **Equatorial Guinea**, OHCHR and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) supported the drafting of the country's initial report under the CRPD Convention, which has been finalized and submitted.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (MINUSCA)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2000
Field office(s)	Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Obo and Paoua
Staff as of 31 December 2025	73

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

The Central African Republic (CAR) continued to face persistent armed violence due to armed groups, joint operations led by Central African Armed Forces (FACA) and Other Security Personnel (OSP), cross-border dynamics and heightened political tensions leading up to the 28 December elections. Nevertheless, in one positive development, several armed groups renewed their commitments to disarmament and the peace agreement. On 19 April, in N'Djamena, Chad, the Government signed an agreement with the armed groups Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation (3R) and Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique (UPC) to disengage from hostilities and participate in the disarmament process. Although additional steps were taken, including the dissolution of factions and new ceasefire commitments, progress was uneven and marked by ongoing sporadic abuses. Despite these challenges, the Government took steps to enhance respect for human rights and the rule of law, with the support of MINUSCA's Human Rights Division.

The Human Rights Division trained more than 4,000 internal security and FACA personnel on human rights, civilian and child protection and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), thereby strengthening compliance and engagement with security forces. During the year, the Division's Secretariat of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) delivered 37 briefings on the HRDDP and its implementation to 760 participants (127 women), including representa-

tives from defence and security forces, UN entities, NHRIs, CSOs and local authorities. In anticipation of the elections, the Human Rights Division also carried out 410 individual risk assessments while screening 5,308 security personnel to ensure their adherence to international human rights standards. These measures contributed to a more accountable and rights-compliant operationalization of the defence and security forces, including in remote areas during the electoral period.

Mechanisms

The Human Rights Division organized five training sessions, in September and October, in Bangui, on strengthening engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. In total, 100 participants attended, including government officials and representatives of the NHRI, academia and civil society. All participants were members of Thematic Group No. 4 under the National Human Rights Policy, which operates as the NMIRF. Emphasis was placed on the working methods of the human rights treaty bodies and the reporting guidelines for CAR's initial and periodic reports. The sessions contributed to the drafting of five reports, which were submitted to the Committee against Torture (CAT), the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The Office also supported civil society engagement through technical and financial assistance and the delivery of training sessions to 49 CSO representatives to familiarize them with guidelines and submission procedures. This support contributed to the adoption of a road map on the submission of alternative reports to the human rights treaty bodies and to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR).

CHAD

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	N'Djamena
Staff as of 31 December 2025	17

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

On 18 March, following OHCHR's advocacy on detention conditions, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights established the Ministerial Detention Control Commission by Order No. 57/PR/PM/MJDH/SG/2025, which is mandated to monitor and control detention in Chad's main prisons. The Commission will assess the general situation of the prison population, monitor detentions and the enforcement of sentences in the country's primary detention centres and verify the status of detainee court proceedings.

OHCHR undertook 57 monitoring missions on violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, detention facilities and local criminal trials. It documented a total of 1,112 cases of human rights violations involving 1,149 victims, including 128 women and 20 minors. OHCHR's missions, comprehensive analysis and recommendations, complemented by recommendations made by the Ministerial Detention Control Commission, prompted the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to order corrective measures. These measures included: the transfer of 130 ill inmates from the Koro Toro high-security prison to N'Djamena for medical attention; the organization of medical visits and distribution of dietary supplements for 1,080 inmates; the release of 336 individuals who had been arbitrarily detained, including six women and two minors; and the arraignment of 667 inmates who had been held in prolonged detention. The Minister also helped to reduce overcrowding and the consequential pressure on limited resources, such as food and medicine.

OHCHR contributed to the technical validation of seven law and policy documents, including: the

national transitional justice strategy and its implementation road map; a draft law to establish a legal basis for the creation of the Truth, Forgiveness, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission; the national human rights policy and its plan of action, which were respectively validated in September and December; the draft law on the protection of human rights defenders (HRDs), which was submitted to the Secretary-General of the Presidency in January; and the draft Law on the Smuggling of Migrants, which was validated on 10 April. OHCHR provided technical advice and guidance during the preparation of the documents and funded the drafting and validation workshops. In 2026, it will continue to support and advocate for the adoption of these laws and policy instruments.

In August, the Council of Ministers examined the draft law ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). The Council requested another review of the text before its adoption.

To enable OHCHR to provide legal assistance, it signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 12 lawyers from the Chad Bar Association. OHCHR also extended financial assistance to CSOs to enable them to deliver legal assistance to 58 beneficiaries (33 women). By 12 December, 57 cases had been submitted to relevant courts, 12 of which were subsequently adjudicated. Of these, eight suspects were convicted and sentenced from one to three years in prison and were fined. Those convicted were ordered to pay compensation to the victims ranging from 500,000 XAF to 1,000,000 XAF (approximately US\$900 to US\$1,000).

Mechanisms

In 2025, OHCHR provided support for the drafting and validation process of two national reports. This enabled the Government of Chad to submit its initial report under the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC). It also submitted its initial report under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW) and its fifth periodic report under the CEDAW Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE (UNJHRO)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kananga, Kinshasa, Kisangani and Lubumbashi
Staff as of 31 December 2025	91

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

In 2025, the security, humanitarian and human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) sharply deteriorated as the Alliance Fleuve Congo (AFC)/March 23 Movement (M23) offensive, backed by the Rwanda Defence Force, seized large parts of the provinces of North and South Kivu, including Goma and Bukavu. Fighting in populated areas caused thousands of deaths and massive displacement. From January to December, the UNJHRO recorded 6,169 violations and abuses affecting 18,073 victims, primarily in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri, representing a 24 per cent increase in violations over 2024. The UNJHRO continued strengthening governance and the rule of law, promoting accountability and advancing transitional justice.

The UNJHRO provided technical, legal and financial assistance to five Joint Investigation Teams and six mobile courts. This helped to ensure that victims and witnesses were protected before, during and after trials. As a result, 1,027 victims and 10 witnesses came forward to testify, including 515 women, 470 men, 38 girls and four boys. A total of 560 individuals were convicted of offences related to human rights violations and abuses, including 161 personnel from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), 24 members of the Congolese National Police (PNC), 30 members of armed groups and 345 civilians.

The UNJHRO provided forensic support to enhance national investigative capacities to

undertake exhumations and assessments. In June, 105 human remains were exhumed from mass graves in Diboko (Kasaï). In November, the UNJHRO participated in investigations in Bakwakenge (Kasaï), including the exhumation of eight human remains from mass graves dating from 2020 to 2021, and helped to locate additional sites in Djaiba (Ituri).

The UNJHRO contributed to the development of the first national forensic medicine and pathology teaching model in the DRC. To bring this about, a comprehensive postgraduate curriculum in forensic medicine was prepared and the institutional framework for its implementation was defined. These efforts led to the official integration of forensic medicine into the national higher education system, representing an historic milestone for the DRC. This reform signals a decisive shift from reliance on ad hoc assistance to a sustainable model that will empower the University of Kinshasa to cultivate a new generation of forensic practitioners.

In April, the UNJHRO extended financial and technical support to the organization of the General Assembly of the High Council of the Judiciary and helped to draft the National Justice Reform Policy (2026-2035). The appointment of 2,134 magistrates on 1 April marked the second wave of recruitments, which followed the recruitment of 5,000 magistrates in 2022. During the three-month training that began in November, the UNJHRO offered technical assistance and delivered training on human rights, fair trial standards, judicial protection and forensics in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi.

After five years of support from the UNJHRO, the National Transitional Justice Policy was adopted, in May, by the Council of Ministers. The Office provided technical, logistical and financial assistance for the creation of a scientific committee that was tasked with the drafting process. The Policy establishes a comprehensive framework that is grounded in the four pillars of transitional justice and foresees a national coordination mechanism. Its adoption prompted the reform of the judicial organization framework, which includes provisions regarding the creation of a special court for serious international crimes and the reinforced jurisdiction of domestic courts.

In June, the UNJHRO and the Ministry of Human Rights co-chaired a roundtable that led to the establishment of a national steering committee to guide the implementation of the Policy. Further, the UNJHRO contributed to the adoption of the road map of the National Reparations Fund for Victims of Sexual Violence and Crimes against Peace and Security (FONAREV) by building the capacities of its members.

Participation

In 2025, the UNJHRO documented 138 civic space-related human rights violations, 77 of which occurred in South Kivu and North Kivu. State agents were responsible for 61 per cent of the violations and armed groups were responsible for 39 per cent. Most of the violations concerned the rights to freedom of expression, physical integrity and liberty while other violations arose from restrictions on property rights, the right to life and the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. The number of allegations of hate speech increased from one in 2024 to 12 in 2025, five of which met the Rabat threshold test.

On 5 May, the UN launched the “Living better together” (“Mieux vivre ensemble”) campaign to counter rhetoric that threatened national cohesion. Through the campaign, the UN broadcast peace messages in multiple local languages through community radio, the national media, workshops, digital platforms and public materials, reaching more than 1,200 workshop participants and millions of people.

During the year, the UNJHRO received 628 protection requests from HRDs, journalists and civil society activists facing imminent threats due to their human rights work, nearly triple the number in 2024. A total of 92 per cent of the threats were linked to the M23. The Office determined 462 cases to be eligible and provided emergency protection to 328 individuals at the highest risk, including 252 HRDs, 76 journalists and their 542 dependents. The UNJHRO bolstered its coordination with HRD protection partners, increasing the network’s membership from eight in 2024 to approximately 30 in 2025 and enhancing its engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. To reduce risks, the UNJHRO held

weekly coaching and sensitization sessions for 64 HRD networks, consisting of 135 associations and approximately 5,600 members, and continued advocating for greater governmental responsibility.

Non-discrimination

From June 2024 to July 2025, the UNJHRO strengthened the capacities of stakeholders involved in birth registration in the Masina municipality in Kinshasa. From 6 to 7 May, the UNJHRO held awareness-raising sessions for 102 participants (52 women), including agents from the municipal civil status and population service, health zone staff, CSOs and members of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH). The sessions focused on the legal framework for birth registration, data protection and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9. From 18 to 19 June, a training was delivered to 105 participants (49 women), including civil registrars, health workers, CNDH members and CSOs, on an HRBA, database management and data protection. On 27 June, the UNJHRO provided training for 37 members from CNDH and CSOs on monitoring and reporting on the right to birth registration.

Between June and October, a widespread public awareness campaign was launched to promote the new digital registration system. Approximately three million people were reached through billboards, over nine million via radio, nearly 300,000 through television and hundreds of thousands through social media and community outreach. These efforts contributed to the registration of 174,439 children, raising Masina’s civil registration rate from 28 per cent in 2023 to 68 per cent in 2025.

Development

In June, the UNJHRO trained 30 staff from the Ministry of Human Rights on the UNGPs, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs), the SDGs and business, the right to development and the development stages of a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR). In August, in Lubumbashi, a similar training was held for 13 participants,

including representatives of the Court of Appeal, civil society, mining companies and the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance. The training focused on responsible business conduct and emphasized the State's duty to regulate commercial activities in order to protect community rights.



Peace and Security

The UNJHRO promoted respect for human rights among non-UN security and defence forces receiving MONUSCO support, ensuring compliance with the mitigating measures of the HRDDP. The deteriorating security situation, marked by M23-led forces occupying Goma and Bukavu, limited monitoring, verification and engagement and therefore reduced risk assessments. In addition, restrictions on movement, insecurity and MONUSCO's drawdown further constrained operations. Despite these challenges, the UNJHRO ensured that ongoing and planned support to non-UN forces remained compliant with the HRDDP. As a result, a key safeguard for human rights accountability was maintained during the Mission's transition.

The Office delivered 78 training and awareness-raising sessions for 813 participants, including 682 FARDC and 131 PNC officers, which strengthened their knowledge of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and HRDDP procedures. It conducted 71 HRDDP risk assessments to identify human rights risks and define mitigating measures. Forty decisions were taken regarding the HRDDP to allow, require safeguards or withhold UN support to non-UN security forces, thereby reinforcing accountability and compliance.

to its preparation of the list of issues (LoIs) related to its review of the DRC. The workshop covered international instruments, procedures of the human rights treaty bodies and advocacy strategies related to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the constructive dialogue with the Human Rights Committee.

A second online training, held in August, brought together 34 CSO participants (11 women), primarily from eastern DRC, to enable them to prepare alternative reports and participate in the Human Rights Committee's review process. Following these sessions, six thematic drafting groups were established, contributing to the preparation of three reports that were submitted to the Human Rights Committee, including: one on SGBV; one on impunity, the death penalty, torture and prison conditions; and one on women's rights, with a focus on non-discrimination and gender equality.



Mechanisms

The UNJHRO collaborated with the International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (FIACAT) and the Centre for Civil and Political Rights to organize workshops designed to strengthen the engagement of civil society with the international human rights mechanisms. In May, a workshop delivered to 40 NGO representatives (15 women) focused on drafting and submitting alternative reports to the Human Rights Committee prior

EASTERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	African Union; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Addis Ababa
Staff as of 31 December 2025	33

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

OHCHR supported the drafting of an NHRI Advocacy Strategy on article 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights by co-leading sessions at the seventh African Union Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (AU-NANHRI) Policy Dialogue, in May. Discussions examined the impact of limited ratifications and the withdrawals that restrict direct access to the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACtHPR) by individuals and NGOs, disproportionately affecting marginalized groups. OHCHR helped NHRIs to unpack the political and legal dynamics behind these withdrawals and equipped them with advocacy and communication strategies to promote renewed ratifications. The draft Strategy integrates OHCHR's technical inputs. OHCHR also led efforts to establish regional working groups that will adapt the Strategy to subregional contexts. Final documents are expected to be adopted at the eighth AU-NANHRI Policy Dialogue in 2026.

Peace and Security

The Office extended technical assistance to the ACHPR to prepare a strategic framework to strengthen engagement in peace and security. The framework entitled "Addressing human rights in conflict situations in Africa," seeks to enhance the Commission's capacities to advance rights-informed peace and security initiatives across the African Union. Once the framework has been adopted, OHCHR will support its practical implementation.

OHCHR worked closely with the African Union on the development and implementation of the Prevention-Focused Human Rights Analytical Framework. The Office offered ongoing guidance on rights-informed risk identification and, in December, helped to launch a Community of Practice (CoP) on gender-responsive early warning. It also co-designed a model CoP. The CoP was set up following a regional consultation with its members, including staff of the African Union, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), representatives of the UN and its partners, CSOs, think tanks and the media from various regions. Further, the Office provided technical support on drafting a policy brief on gender integration in early warning systems, which was finalized and is pending validation. The policy brief is expected to guide future policy and programming. Gender-responsive early warning enables a more nuanced understanding of conflict drivers, intersecting vulnerabilities and impacts of violence, strengthening prevention and response at all levels.

The launch of the African Union Case Management System (CMS), in June, which was developed in cooperation with OHCHR, represented a milestone in the implementation of the 2023 African Union Policy on the Selection and Screening of Personnel for Peace Support Operations. The CMS aims to operationalize the framework by documenting, tracking and responding to violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. It will enable timely, standardized case handling, promote victim-centred responses, support remedial action and improve oversight across African Union operations, enhancing compliance, credibility and trust.

During a three-day training in Nairobi, Kenya, in June, OHCHR collaborated with the African Union to strengthen the investigative capacities of 25 military, police and civilian personnel from troop- and police-contributing countries (T/PCCs), the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and RECs and Regional Mechanisms (RMs). In addition, OHCHR and the African Union developed a training curriculum on the investigation of misconduct in African Union peace support operations, which was finalized in Abuja, Nigeria, in September.

The curriculum outlines standardized methodologies for credible, timely investigations into violations and misconduct across peace support operations.

In **Ethiopia**, OHCHR operationalized a structured community-based Early Warning Network (EWN) model as a core prevention and protection mechanism in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Throughout the year, 10 gender-inclusive EWNs were operational across multiple regions, generating timely, credible, human rights-based information. OHCHR enhanced the capacities of members through tailored training and supported the monitoring of key risk indicators. The EWNs produced 1,185 verified alerts that informed human rights products and advocacy, thereby strengthening links between communities and institutional response mechanisms and enabling evidence-based prevention and response. The work of the EWNs has informed OHCHR's engagements with relevant stakeholders, including government officials, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the diplomatic community, highlighting the risks of deterioration of the human rights situation and urging them to take appropriate action to de-escalate tensions and enrich political dialogue.

Participation

OHCHR prioritized assistance to and the mobilization of 10 victims' associations across **Ethiopia** to encourage their involvement in advocacy initiatives related to accountability, truth and reparations. In 2025, OHCHR helped to create three groups in Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella, where they registered with regional authorities. This was an important first step in obtaining the financial support needed to carry out activities such as documentation, advocacy, storytelling and engagement with accountability mechanisms. The associations formed a joint alliance and began holding weekly online meetings in October. In partnership with the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), OHCHR delivered technical support and trainings to 494 participants (193 women), who were victims of human rights violations, equipping them with skills and opportunities for collective advocacy.

Further, a mapping of victims' groups was undertaken in five locations. These efforts contributed to the enhanced capacities of victims and their supporters, as evidenced by their constructive participation in a Ministry of Justice consultation on a draft "Strategy for the participation of victims and vulnerable sections of society in the transitional justice process in Ethiopia." Their comments and lived experiences were reflected in the final draft that was submitted to the Ministry, in August, and is now pending adoption.

Development

OHCHR played a vital role in the UNCT by promoting the integration of human rights into the formulation of **Ethiopia's** UNSDCF (2025-2030), which was adopted in 2025. OHCHR ensured that international human rights standards, principles and obligations were systematically incorporated across the Framework. More specifically, OHCHR supported the inclusion of human rights-based indicators within the UNSDCF Results Framework, such as those related to access to justice, protection of civic space, participation in decision-making, gender equality and protection in situations of conflict and displacement.

Mechanisms

OHCHR assisted with the preparation of a road map for implementing the fourth UPR cycle recommendations in Ethiopia. Following the adoption of Ethiopia's final UPR outcome report, in March, and the submission of a letter from the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in June, OHCHR advocated for systematic implementation through senior-level and technical engagements. On 21 November, at the Government's request, OHCHR helped to launch the road map, with broad stakeholder participation. It also organized a training for 42 participants (10 women) from 21 line ministries to strengthen their understanding and capacities to integrate Ethiopia's accepted recommendations into socioeconomic policymaking and budgeting. OHCHR encouraged the UNCT to support the implementation of the road map and use the accepted recommendations to guide engagements with relevant institutions across sectors.

EASTERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Multi-Country Office
Countries of engagement	Djibouti, Eritrea, Tanzania and Uganda
Year established	2025
Field office(s)	Nairobi
Staff as of 31 December 2025	7

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Development

In **Eritrea**, OHCHR's intervention helped to break a long-standing impasse, resulting in the Government's agreement to address its overdue reporting under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Eritrea has not submitted any reports under ICESCR since its 2001 accession to the Covenant. Its initial report, due on 30 June 2003, is still pending. OHCHR is providing technical and capacity-building assistance to the Government's team that is responsible for preparing the report. In **Uganda**, OHCHR's advocacy and a delivered workshop contributed to the Government's formal adoption and dissemination of the National Disability-Inclusive Planning Guidelines, thereby ensuring that persons with disabilities will be systematically factored into national budgeting. Also in Uganda, OHCHR supported the integration and mainstreaming of human rights into the new UNSDCF (2026-2030). In **Djibouti**, the Office undertook a human rights-based health budget analysis, which resulted in a series of recommendations aimed at supporting the effective realization of the right to health, particularly for persons with disabilities.

Participation

The Office helped to enhance the space in which environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) operate by facilitating the legal and operational establishment of the Technology Enabled Girl Ambassador (TEGA) (**Tanzania**) and Environmental Rights Organization (EROG) (**Uganda**) CSO

networks. TEGA is still finalizing its registration. EROG, an independent, self-governing body, is receiving technical expertise from the Office to enable it to advocate, monitor and report on land and environmental issues. In **Uganda**, the Office delivered a training to 25 HRDs on open source monitoring and investigations in anticipation of the general elections.

Accountability

OHCHR's strategic and high-level advocacy in **Uganda** contributed to the release of four individuals who were unlawfully detained for political reasons. By promoting the integration of international human rights standards into protocols of the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, the Office influenced a shift towards human rights-compliant counter-terrorism protocols across the subregion, moving from a security-centric approach to one that includes due process safeguards.

In addition, OHCHR's establishment of a dashboard to identify real-time rights violations and a media monitoring scheme enabled timely advocacy before and after Uganda's elections, notably through statements issued on 13 August and 3 December 2025 and 9 January 2026.

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THE GAMBIA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2022
Field office(s)	Banjul
Staff as of 31 December 2025	3

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Non-discrimination

OHCHR supported the efforts of the UNCT to build national capacities in relation to gender equality and women's rights. Notably, OHCHR coordinated and provided technical inputs to the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) concept and briefing on the establishment of a Gender Observatory. The proposed mechanism is intended to strengthen the Commission's monitoring and analysis of and reporting on the protection of the rights of women and girls. While the initiative was acknowledged as strategically important, the UNCT's resource constraints prevented it from providing the necessary assistance to advance its establishment.

OHCHR promoted disability inclusion within the UNCT's coordination structures by facilitating the UNCT Disability Thematic Group and supporting joint United Nations initiatives, including the UNFPA-UNICEF joint disability project, which is being implemented with help from the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). For instance, the UNPRPD collaborated with the NHRC and hosted a national roundtable on CRPD-compliant budgeting, in October, for approximately 50 participants, including representatives from the Government, CSOs, OPDs and the UN. The roundtable produced a series of recommendations to the Government to ensure disability-inclusive budget allocations.

At the national level, OHCHR provided the NHRC with technical advice on a national dialogue on protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, held in September. The dialogue

brought together more than 100 participants from the Government, CSOs, OPDs, the diplomatic community and the UN and reinforced the NHRC's role in monitoring compliance with the CRPD Convention and advocating for inclusive policy dialogue.


Accountability

In cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, OHCHR provided the NHRC with consistent technical and strategic support by planning and implementing activities related to anti-corruption and the right to adequate food. In September, OHCHR delivered specialized training to 30 NHRC staff on ESCRs, with a focus on the right to food. The Office also supported a national dialogue on the right to food, which was organized by the NHRC and FAO. The dialogue brought together more than 100 participants, including duty bearers and rights holders, such as farmers, fishers, small-scale food producers, nutritional experts, seed and laboratory officials, civil society and community groups. During the discussions, participants developed rights-based recommendations that contributed to an actionable strategy for ensuring food security in the Gambia. OHCHR also conducted a briefing for the UNCT on the right to food and the outcomes of the dialogue.

The Office worked closely with the NHRC on monitoring the transitional justice landscape, particularly with regard to the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC). OHCHR supported the digitalization and archiving of TRRC-related information and evidence to ensure their secure preservation and accessibility for future accountability efforts undertaken to uphold the rights of victims to truth, justice, reparations and non-recurrence.

OHCHR worked with the Office of National Security to deliver a training to 30 personnel on human rights and security sector reform in order to promote the compliance of security governance and operations with international human rights norms. OHCHR also assisted the Government and the NHRC to conduct a legislative review,

including in the context of proposals to repeal the Act that prohibits female genital mutilation (FGM), contributing to a more rights-compliant legal framework that is consistent with the Gambia’s international obligations.

 **Mechanisms**

As a result of OHCHR’s technical guidance, the UNCT strengthened the institutional capacities of State and non-State actors to improve the quality and timeliness of their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. More specifically, the Office provided financial and technical support in relation to: the NHRC’s independent submissions and participation in the reviews of the Gambia, in January, by the UPR and the CRC Committee; the NHRC’s alternative report to the CED; and reporting by the Government and CSOs to the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW).

Further, OHCHR facilitated additional capacity-building initiatives, including the organization of training for members of the National Assembly regarding child rights and the concluding observations of the CRC Committee. This enhanced their understanding of the Gambia’s obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), increased their capacities to integrate child rights standards into lawmaking and oversight functions and encouraged the systematic implementation of and follow-up to the Committee’s recommendations.

GUINEA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Conakry, Nzérékoré
Staff as of 31 December 2025	21

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability**

The ruling of the trial on the 28 September 2009 massacre represented an historic step towards justice as former transitional president Moussa Dadis Camara and seven others were convicted of crimes against humanity and were ordered to pay compensation to 334 victims. The appeal process, however, has been stalled for more than one year. Further, the 28 March presidential pardon granted to Moussa Dadis Camara, who was sentenced to 20 years in prison, raised significant concerns regarding the perceived integrity and efficacy of the judicial process, the interim authorities’ respect for due process and the rule of law and the implications for the rights of victims to an effective remedy and the guarantee of non-recurrence.

In the context of these and other challenges, OHCHR continued promoting accountability and combating impunity. The post-transition Constitution, which was adopted on 26 September following a referendum and with OHCHR’s technical support, integrates international human rights principles and provides a robust normative framework for equality, non-discrimination and accountability. To bring this about, OHCHR undertook advocacy related to the preservation of the NHRI within the new Constitution and provided inputs to ensure that international human rights standards, principles and guarantees remain at its core. With OHCHR’s technical assistance, the new Electoral Code and the Organic Law L/2025/036/CNT on the Constitutional Court were drafted and adopted on 27 September and 21 November, respectively, reinforcing principles of democratic governance. These reforms seek to strengthen judicial independence and due process. Early implementation will be required to assess

their efficacy. OHCHR also supported national authorities in drafting the Organic Law on the Establishment, Powers, Organization and Functioning of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the Law on the General Rules on Administrative Redress from Harm Caused by Human Rights Violations in the Republic of Guinea, ensuring their alignment with international standards. It further delivered a number of validation workshops and a national session on transitional justice and will follow up on the adoption of the legislation.

OHCHR undertook 80 monitoring visits to detention facilities across four regions and outlined concrete recommendations on cases of prolonged pretrial detention. It supported the Ministry of Justice in organizing criminal hearings at the Dixinn Court in Conakry, providing legal assistance to 64 detainees in situations of vulnerability. The Office worked closely with the penitentiary administration to develop the Strategic Development Plan (2026-2030) of the Guinean National Directorate of Penitentiary Administration and Reintegration. These efforts helped to sustain reforms in prison infrastructure, management and oversight mechanisms and ensured that detention conditions were in greater compliance with international standards, thereby increasing the dignity and safety for all detainees, including women and youth. For instance, 600 beds and mattresses were provided at Conakry Central Prison and a new prison will be built in Dubréka, for up to 3,000 detainees, reducing overcrowding in other prisons.

Non-discrimination

The Ordinary Law No. L/2025/020/CNT on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was unanimously adopted by the National Transitional Council (CNT), in August, and promulgated in September. It introduces measures such as guaranteed access to healthcare, education, transportation, accessible infrastructure and tax benefits, while imposing stronger sanctions for discrimination. OHCHR supported the development of the Law, including by assisting associations of persons with disabilities and the CNT with drafting, conducting technical reviews to ensure alignment with international standards and organizing stakeholder

consultations to promote inclusive provisions. OHCHR will continue supporting the effective implementation of the Law.

In collaboration with UN Women, OHCHR provided technical guidance to the CNT in preparing the draft Law Establishing Parity Between Men and Women. The previous Law (No. L/2019/0011/AN) was challenged for only emphasizing gender parity in access to electoral mandates and elected positions in public institutions. The new Law will cover areas beyond elective functions, including nominative functions in public institutions. It was developed in accordance with constitutional provisions and takes into account stakeholder inputs from a prior consultation. The drafting process gathered members of the CNT and representatives of women's associations, the National Council of Women, political parties and women leaders from across the country. Attention was paid to intersectional discrimination, including barriers faced by women and girls with disabilities and persons with disabilities in rural areas. The draft is pending adoption.

Participation

OHCHR played a central role in shaping Guinea's emerging human rights framework by assisting with the development and validation of draft legislation. More specifically, OHCHR undertook a technical legal review of draft provisions and ensured the alignment with the Paris Principles of the Law Establishing, Assigning Powers, Composition, Organization and Functioning of the National Commission for Civic Education and Human Rights. The draft was prepared through a broad participatory process involving civil society, journalists, academia and the Ministry of Justice and is currently awaiting validation. Further, OHCHR facilitated multi-stakeholder workshops with more than 40 participants, provided technical and capacity-building support and reviewed draft provisions for the elaboration and validation of the draft Law on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, urging the formal recognition and protection of those advancing human rights. The draft is before the General Secretariat of the Government (SGG) for review,

amendment and validation. The draft Law on the Prevention and Repression of Hate Speech and Incitement to Hatred, Discrimination and Violence, developed with strong participation from media associations and journalist unions, is also pending validation from the SGG. In addition, OHCHR provided technical and advocacy guidance on the adoption and implementation of the Law for the Protection of Victims and Witnesses and Any Person at Risk. To this end, the Office is supporting the preparation of implementing regulations establishing a victim and witness protection service. This service will operationalize protection mechanisms to coordinate and monitor protection measures, including those related to resettlement, identity change, protected testimony, secure hearings and State-funded protection costs.

OHCHR organized five community engagement sessions in the rural communes of Guinée forestière and Haute-Guinée to raise awareness about gender-based violence (GBV), corruption, inequality and harmful practices, fostering social cohesion and inclusive participation. The sessions gathered together 1,240 persons, including community, traditional and religious leaders.

To encourage youth engagement, OHCHR supported the creation of Human Rights Clubs in six universities, with a total of approximately 240 members (130 women). The clubs were strengthened through tailored training on international human rights principles, empowering young leaders to advocate for their rights and engage in civic participation within and beyond academic spaces.

Development

Guinea plans to adopt a legal framework on harmonized compensation for land expropriation linked to development programmes in order to ensure that extractive industries and other development projects are operating in compliance with the UNGPs. To support these objectives, OHCHR and the UNCT are working closely with national authorities and private sector actors to address development challenges associated with the extractive sector. OHCHR offered technical support to enhance transparency and accountability in

mining areas, notably in Boké, and contracted a consulting firm to design and implement tools that strengthen the traceability of financial and non-financial flows related to mining royalties. One such tool is a digital mechanism that can track taxes and fees. This will enable effective financial oversight, citizen audits and the promotion of good practices in transparency and participation. The digital mechanism is expected to be launched in 2026 and will incorporate data protection, transparency and independent oversight safeguards to prevent misuse and build public trust.

At the community level, OHCHR supported the localization of development plans in five localities (Mafareya, Moussaya, Kaleya, Kollet and Saré-Kally) by holding awareness-raising sessions for 153 grassroots participants (40 women). The sessions promoted the application of an HRBA to local governance strategies to ensure that mining revenues contribute to inclusive and sustainable development and to promote accountability and civic participation.

Mechanisms

The operationalization of the NMIRF faced some challenges, including unclear institutional anchoring and administrative delays, hindering regular meetings and effective coordination. Despite these constraints, OHCHR supported the NMIRF in updating its initial reports under ICCPR and the CAT Convention, which were due in 2024. Both reports are pending approval prior to submission by the Council of Ministers. OHCHR also supported the preparation of the initial report under ICRMW, which has not been submitted. Following the fourth cycle review by the UPR, in April, OHCHR provided technical and financial assistance and facilitated discussions between the Government and CSOs on drafting a national strategy to implement the 246 recommendations accepted by Guinea. The strategy has not been finalized.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2021
Field office(s)	Bissau
Staff as of 31 December 2025	4

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

On 25 February, following two years of work, amendments to Decree No. 06/2009, establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), entered into force. While the reforms introduced some improvements, the NHRC is still not operating in full compliance with the Paris Principles. OHCHR supported the drafting of a Law on the Ombudsperson (Provedor de Justiça), which was submitted to the Government, in July. Due to the dissolution of the Parliament, progress has been halted on this draft and other pieces of legislation that require parliamentary approval.

From 23 November to 18 December, an OHCHR Surge Team monitored the human rights situation in the pre-electoral, electoral and post-electoral context, including in the aftermath of the 26 November coup d'état. The Team regularly reported to the UN in Dakar, Geneva and New York, informing statements delivered by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which served as early warning to prevent the further deterioration of the human rights situation on the ground. The work of the Team also updated the RCO and the UNCT on human rights concerns and priorities, guiding their engagement with authorities. In addition, the Surge Team received allegations regarding the arbitrary detention of 87 people between 26 November and 15 December. After the High Commissioner issued a [statement](#) calling for their release, on 28 November, more than 20 individuals who were arbitrary detained by military and security forces were released.

As a result of OHCHR's support, there was significant improvement in the capacities of duty bearers and rights holders to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms. More specifically, OHCHR provided tailored capacity-building and financial assistance to the Government and CSOs to enhance their participation in Guinea-Bissau's fourth UPR cycle, in May, and the Human Rights Committee's review of Guinea-Bissau's initial report under ICCPR, in June. As a direct result of these efforts, six CSOs participated in a UPR pre-session for the first time, in February, and produced specific, measurable recommendations.

OHCHR also facilitated the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation from 10 to 19 March. The Special Rapporteur met with senior authorities, including the President and key ministries, as well as members of civil society, traditional leaders and representatives of the international community. The end of mission press conference generated strong national and international media engagement. The Special Rapporteur's findings highlight critical nationwide deficiencies in access to safe water and sanitation due to contaminated aquifers, failing infrastructure and a widespread lack of basic services in schools, health centres and rural communities, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Climate change is increasing scarcity and salinization. Governance challenges and heavy dependence on aid are exacerbating risks, posing a direct threat to life. During the Human Rights Council's annual Interactive Dialogue, in September, the Government participated remotely and expressed its openness to fully implementing the recommendations.

Participation

In April, the Network of Human Rights Defenders of Guinea-Bissau (RDDH-GB) launched a report, developed in 2024 with support from OHCHR and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, on the situation of human rights defenders, civic space and SDG 16.10.1, which was widely disseminated among HRDs. Despite a relatively strong legal framework, the report reveals that Guinea-Bissau remains an unsafe and restrictive

environment for HRDs. The report fed into other key documents, such as the recently developed Common Country Analysis (CCA).

Following OHCHR's capacity-building and networking efforts, HRDs demonstrated an improved ability to protect themselves and respond to threats and attacks. In 2025, particularly during the electoral period, HRDs employed protection strategies that were developed with OHCHR's support. For instance, in April, following the home invasion of the President of the Human Rights League, Mr. Bubacar Turé, by armed men attempting to arrest him, HRDs provided him with a secure temporary shelter until conditions allowed his safe return. In another example, in October, the former President of the Guinean Human Rights League and President of the Human Rights Commission of the Bar Association, Mr. Luís Vaz Martins, was abducted and assaulted. Human rights organizations united to condemn the abduction, urging the State to ensure his immediate release and conduct an independent investigation to hold perpetrators accountable. He was subsequently taken to the outskirts of Bissau where he was subjected to severe physical violence and humiliating treatment before being abandoned unconscious.



Development

OHCHR provided substantive inputs to the National Development Plan (NDP) to ensure the integration of human rights. The Office also served as a member of the Government's NDP thematic group and offered valuable contributions to encourage the mainstreaming of human rights into the document.

Through monthly briefing notes, OHCHR regularly informed the UNCT about relevant human rights developments. These notes provided information on the implications for UNCT programming and were supplemented by practical recommendations. Regular meetings were held to support the integration of human rights, a gender perspective and the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) principle into UN programming. For instance, OHCHR ensured that a human rights perspective was reflected in a range of strategic

documents, such as the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) annual strategic report for Guinea-Bissau, the CCA and the review of the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (SWAP), which was conducted in Guinea-Bissau, for the first time, in 2025.

KENYA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Countries of engagement	Kenya
Year established	2025
Field office(s)	Nairobi
Staff as of 31 December 2025	9

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Development

OHCHR strengthened capacities at the national and subnational level to ensure the integration of human rights into development planning, budgeting and implementation. Through collaboration with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, OHCHR supported the integration of SDG 16.10.1 data on attacks against journalists and HRDs into Kenya's 2025 Economic Survey, Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and national SDG reporting, making Kenya the first country in Africa to include civic space indicators in its official statistics.

OHCHR partnered with UN-Habitat, the KNCHR, the Council of Governors and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute to enhance participatory governance capacities at the county level by training 25 county budget directors (10 women) on integrating ESCR and SDG obligations into planning, budgeting and service delivery across key sectors. Following the training, three counties requested OHCHR's support in developing their 2026 County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), signaling an increased openness to engage.

OHCHR also reached more than 780 persons (420 women) through public consultations and participatory budgeting dialogues in three counties, namely, Garissa, Marsabit and Wajir. This provided marginalized groups with an opportunity to be involved in shaping equitable resource allocation in alignment with ESCRs. Community outreach was undertaken through social media platforms and local radio transmis-

sions to raise awareness about human rights-based budgeting and equitable resource allocation. OHCHR also piloted rights-based fiscal analysis using an LNOB approach, demonstrating how budget choices affect access to essential services and development outcomes.


Accountability

OHCHR's long-term engagement and collaboration with the Attorney General's Office (AGO) contributed to an improvement in the quality of investigations and the achievement of progress in emblematic accountability cases, including the Baby Pendo case (Criminal Case E074 of 2022). Moreover, across the country, cases related to torture, enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings were prioritized.

OHCHR supported the drafting of the National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan through consultations in 14 counties, which included the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups. The draft Policy and Action Plan, which is expected to be approved in 2026, aligns constitutional and development priorities with international human rights standards. OHCHR supported crucial legal reforms to promote civic participation, including by reviewing and providing guidance on the 2025 Public Participation Bill to ensure its alignment with constitutional and international human rights standards on inclusion and accountability. The Bill sets clear standards for public engagement in governance to foster meaningful, transparent and inclusive participation, especially for marginalized individuals and groups. The Bill has been tabled in the Parliament and stakeholder input is expected during the review by the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs (JLAC). Further, through ongoing collaboration with civil society and social justice centres, OHCHR supported the operationalization of the Public Benefits Organizations Act (2024), which expands legal recognition and operational space for more than 10,000 CSOs. In addition, OHCHR provided technical assistance for the development of draft proposals to criminalize enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings and to operationalize the National Coroners Service Act, in accordance with UPR

recommendations. The draft proposals are being reviewed at the technical level.

The Office promoted GBV prevention and response and gender-responsive governance in Bungoma, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kisumu, Nairobi and Vihiga. In Kilifi, a series of two-day capacity-building sessions and community dialogues were attended by approximately 300 participants, including community members and HRDs, in November and December. The dialogues generated a variety of commitments, including: the Government's pledge to establish a fully-fledged Child Protection and Gender Unit in Kilifi County; an agreement among justice actors to encourage coordination and expedite investigations and prosecutions; and a plan for CSOs to intensify grassroots sensitization and engage traditional leaders to address harmful norms. Capacity-building initiatives regarding public finance management and GBV monitoring enabled women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and community leaders to influence county budgeting, producing eight memoranda on GBV, peace and women's leadership. OHCHR strengthened Security Council resolution 1325 implementation, promoted peace processes, expanded early warning pathways and contributed to the first payment of compensation for survivors of electoral-related sexual violence under Petition No. 122 of 2013.

Through sustained engagement with the Environment and Land Court, OHCHR helped to enrich environmental and climate change jurisprudence in Kenya by building the capacities of judges, supporting the development of case management guidelines that integrate human rights and promoting the application of international human rights standards to environmental cases. OHCHR provided technical and financial assistance in relation to a landmark ruling in the case of Makueni Petition No. 9 (2019), wherein the Court relied on international and regional human rights norms to reinforce the constitutional right to a clean and healthy environment. The Court found a particular entity responsible for polluting a major river basin, affecting more than 3,000 residents, and affirmed that this constitutional right is fully enforceable and aligned with global standards. In its decision, the Court referenced a variety of international and regional documents,

including: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); ICESCR; ICCPR; article 24 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the right to a healthy environment; CDESCR General Comment No. 4 on the right to adequate housing; the UNGPs; Human Rights Council resolution 48/13 and General Assembly resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; and the 2019 report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The ruling of the Environment and Land Court significantly advanced environmental justice in Kenya, affirmed State and business obligations to respect the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and resulted in one of the country's largest environmental compensation awards.



Peace and Security

OHCHR helped to strengthen protection systems for refugees and host communities in Dadaab through a joint United Nations Refugee Management Project with the KNCHR, the University of Nairobi's Centre for Human Rights and Peace, grassroots networks and local duty bearers. Using a three-pronged approach, the Office developed capacities regarding non-discriminatory refugee management laws and policies, conducted regular human rights monitoring and carried out advocacy that was informed by monitoring to support redress for violations. Two trainings were delivered to 30 duty bearers (eight women) from security, justice and administrative institutions and 40 rights holders (14 women) from community organizations and HRDs, which improved coordination, rights-based service delivery and accountability. OHCHR also worked with 22 HRDs to monitor and document violations, contributing to redress in 15 cases and increasing access to justice for vulnerable groups. Monitoring insights informed 16 dialogue forums that were held for 620 participants from refugee and host communities, resulting in greater trust, improved collaboration with authorities and an expansion of civil society's role in prevention and advocacy.

In partnership with HAKI Africa, an NGO, the Office facilitated 31 community security dialogues with over 1,200 participants from across Mandera, Garissa and Wajir. The dialogues provided community members with structured spaces to raise concerns about insecurity, service delivery and civil security relations. During the dialogues, issues were documented and shared with the KNCHR and county commissioners, leading to more coordinated responses and more effective engagement between communities and authorities. In turn, this built the confidence of communities in formal reporting channels and increased their trust in State institutions. Finally, the Office worked with the KNCHR to conduct a human rights baseline assessment, informing strategic planning and enabling the deployment of human rights monitors to enhance early warning, documentation and follow-up on human rights concerns.

LIBERIA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Monrovia
Staff as of 31 December 2025	12

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

In July, the President of Liberia renewed an Executive Order extending the mandate of the Office for the Establishment of the War and Economic Crimes Court for Liberia (OWECC-L) for one year. OHCHR helped to strengthen the OWECC-L's technical capacities, enabling it to advise the Government on setting up the War and Economic Crimes Court (WECC) and the National Anti-Corruption Court (NACC). OHCHR provided office equipment, supported the road map for establishing the courts, trained 173 OWECC-L staff (56 women) on transitional justice and helped to develop its Communication and Outreach Strategy. Coordination of transitional justice efforts improved through the National Transitional Justice Coordination Committee (NTJCC), which was chaired by OWECC-L and co-chaired by OHCHR and the Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL). Eight NTJCC meetings were held in 2025, gathering more than 50 stakeholders at each meeting. Monthly meetings will continue in 2026.

OHCHR enhanced the capacities of CSO representatives, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons, academics and media actors, to advocate for an inclusive, victim-centred transitional justice process. The Office conducted five training sessions on transitional justice for CSOs and their networks, reaching 121 participants (41 women). These efforts supported the newly formed Liberia Civil Society Initiative for Transitional Justice (LCSITJ), which plans to hold a conference in early 2026 on the application of a victim-centred approach to transitional justice in Liberia.

OHCHR also partnered with New Narratives to train 85 journalists, editors and talk show hosts (32 women) to promote fair and unbiased reporting on truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence. This contributed to improved independent reporting, particularly by Front Page Africa, the national newspaper, and the OK FM radio station. In addition, OHCHR supported a national policy dialogue on memorialization to broaden the national discourse on transitional justice beyond the creation of judicial mechanisms and advance a more holistic and victim-centred approach to transitional justice efforts in the country. The event was attended by 65 stakeholders (23 women), including representatives from national authorities, CSOs, victims' groups, academia, the diplomatic corps and the UN. A policy brief was prepared and published in February 2026. A second dialogue was convened on reparations on 4 March 2026.



Participation

With OHCHR's technical and financial support, the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders was jointly validated, on 11 August, by the Government, CSOs, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) and other stakeholders and is pending cabinet approval. The Policy was developed through an inclusive consultation process that was supported by OHCHR and involved youth, women, persons with disabilities and law enforcement officers. It aims to safeguard the rights and safety of HRDs, reinforce democratic resilience and encourage peacebuilding and inclusive governance. Once the Policy is adopted, OHCHR will cooperate with other UN agencies to support its effective implementation.

During the year, OHCHR developed the capacities and efficacy of the INCHR. In February, it joined the Commission's first office-wide retreat to be held in three years. Participants reviewed the implementation of the INCHR Strategic Plan (2022-2027) and identified practical steps to strengthen its performance. More specifically, commissioners committed to streamlining internal communications, fostering accountability and enhancing delivery of the mandate. In April, OHCHR facilitated a two-day training for 40 INCHR field

monitors (nine women) on human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting. OHCHR and the INCHR agreed to establish a more structured and coordinated system to jointly monitor and follow up on human rights cases. Beginning in May, OHCHR provided financial and technical assistance to five INCHR monitors deployed across five counties to track and promote the implementation of the national transitional justice process. In September, OHCHR also trained seven INCHR staff and monitors, including three women, on transitional justice to improve reporting. This led to monthly progress reports and contributed to planning interventions, including the inauguration of two war memorials. OHCHR will continue supporting the five monitors in 2026.

The Office built the capacities of youth- and women-led organizations to engage in digital civic spaces. A total of 12 organizations received tailored training in relation to digital literacy, online advocacy and safety, empowering them to train over 4,000 of their members. These efforts enhanced their skills in human rights education, storytelling and digital campaigning on peacebuilding, gender equality and social inclusion. Further, through joint activities with the INCHR, UN Women and the Federation of Liberian Youth, 66 youth (33 women) from Lofa and Montserrado counties were trained on human rights monitoring and reporting.



Development

With regard to the NAPBHR, adopted in 2024, OHCHR supported meetings of the National Steering Committee on Business and Human Rights. Following the meetings, the NAPBHR's implementation road map was finalized at a technical working session that was organized and facilitated by OHCHR. In 2026, OHCHR will support its implementation.

The Office also facilitated the establishment of a joint government and CSO technical team on business and human rights to facilitate the implementation of the NAPBHR. The joint team is composed of institutions with oversight of business and human rights, including the Ministries of Justice, Labour, Mines and Energy, the INCHR and CSOs.

In collaboration with the INCHR, the Ministry of Justice and the National Bureau of Concessions, the Office conducted six monitoring visits across four counties, resulting in increased reporting of business-related human rights violations. The findings prompted authorities to take corrective action to improve conditions for workers and nearby communities. For instance, the House of Representatives endorsed a call to investigate the Bea Mountain Mining Corporation for alleged violations; the Joint Legislative Committee on Mineral Development Agreements (MDA) conducted a site visit to verify allegations against ArcelorMittal Liberia; and the Ministry of Labour fined the Bea Mountain Mining Corporation for failing to implement recommendations on the welfare of workers. The Ministry also ordered PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) to reinstate three wrongfully dismissed employees or pay them a combined total of US\$38,612 in compensation.

OHCHR assessed the existing legal protections for informal economy workers, including through a field visit to Grand Cape Mount County. At an October workshop that was convened by OHCHR, the INCHR and the Ministry of Labour, participants developed recommendations for stakeholders, including relevant ministries, trade unions and CSOs, to enhance the legal protection of informal workers and inform policy reforms. At a similar event, held in November, OHCHR, the Ministry of Labour and the INCHR provided these stakeholders with a platform for discussing and agreeing on collective action on the advancement and protection of workers, particularly those working in the informal economy.

Mechanisms

On 3 November, Liberia underwent its fourth UPR cycle. Following OHCHR's technical guidance, which led to improved national reporting capacities, the Government prepared its national report in compliance with the UPR's reporting obligations. The Office also assisted civil society, the INCHR and the UNCT throughout the consultation, drafting, validation and submission processes related to their respective UPR stakeholder reports. After the review, OHCHR supported the Government's consultations on the 245 recommendations

received. Liberia's position on the recommendations is reflected in the annex of the UPR outcome report, which was submitted to the HRC's sixty-first session. The annex notes that the accepted recommendations will be integrated into the Third National Human Rights Action Plan, currently being developed by the NMIRF.

Progress was made towards the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), in line with OPCAT. From 15 to 17 September, OHCHR facilitated an advisory mission of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) and the Association for the Prevention of Torture, which increased national awareness and understanding of OPCAT and its requirements. Through a roundtable with 26 government participants (four women) and a CSO training involving 21 participants (seven women), the Office strengthened the capacities of the Government and civil society to meaningfully engage in the monitoring of detention facilities and support the operationalization of the NPM. In 2026, OHCHR will provide technical guidance for the review and finalization of the NPM draft bill and advocate for its adoption.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR organized two joint field missions with the Ministry of Justice, the INCHR and LGBTQI+ organizations. The missions documented and reported on violations against LGBTQI+ persons and raised awareness among 150 stakeholders on the rights of LGBTQI+ persons. Further, OHCHR provided technical support regarding the review and adoption of a road map on the coordination of collective advocacy and strategic engagement, led by the Liberian Initiative for the Promotion of Rights, Identity, Diversity and Equality (LIPRIDE).

MADAGASCAR

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2011
Field office(s)	Antananarivo
Staff as of 31 December 2025	12

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

As a result of OHCHR's technical support over the previous two years, the PBF project "Bringing traditional and formal justice closer together for greater social cohesion," reported that human rights had been integrated into the traditional and formal justice systems, thereby enhancing community-level accountability and improving early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms. In another important achievement, the efficacy of the National Human Rights Observatory (ONDH), an NGO partner, was enhanced. Following OHCHR's delivery of tailored training for ONDH youth observers between January and March, their capacities to systematically collect, analyse and report human rights information significantly improved. This led to an increase in documented cases from nine in 2024 to 264 by November 2025, reflecting heightened community vigilance and a strengthened culture of local accountability.

During the year, OHCHR and the ONDH operationalized early warning, conflict prevention and protection mechanisms across 13 regions. Regional peace committees, which are now functioning in seven out of eight regions, reinforced coordination between communities, traditional justice actors and administrative authorities. The committees handled 26 per cent of reported cases (50 out of 183 by October), demonstrating an improved responsiveness to local human rights concerns.

During the political crisis in September, OHCHR worked closely with the ONDH to mobilize community observers across the country to

document violations, including in remote areas. Their rigorously verified data positioned OHCHR as the UN system's primary information source and informed two public statements issued by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. These statements helped to resolve the crisis by focusing international attention on the situation in Madagascar. They also contributed to reduced violence by putting pressure on political and security actors, illustrating the growing impact of community-based monitoring and accountability.

OHCHR trained more than 330 stakeholders, including civil society, traditional justice committees and local administrative, judicial and security authorities, on human rights and conflict prevention. Since then, participants have applied fair trial standards, access to justice principles and mediation tools in their work. Feedback shows a strong sense of ownership, particularly regarding the inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and minorities in local justice mechanisms. By fostering an understanding between traditional and formal justice systems and establishing mechanisms that promote the meaningful participation of women and youth in traditional justice processes, these initiatives have been instrumental in rebuilding trust between communities and public institutions.

In collaboration with national researchers, OHCHR undertook a comprehensive review of Madagascar's legal and institutional framework, including an audit of traditional justice regulations and a socio-anthropological study of their implementation. The review identified inconsistencies between customary practices and national and international human rights standards, leading to advocacy for progressive harmonization. OHCHR will continue promoting this objective in coordination with UNDP, the Ministry of Justice and civil society.

Participation

Founded on the delivery of trainings and comprehensive materials on international human rights standards and conflict prevention to youth defenders under the PBF project "Rary Aro Mada," OHCHR enhanced young people's capaci-

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ties to engage in civic participation. These activities contributed to the establishment of inclusive and effective mechanisms to protect young people involved in defending and reporting on human rights issues and strengthened a network of peace activists in local communities that was created in 2024. In the context of the national popular uprising that took place between 25 September and 16 October, youth defenders monitored and reported on the protests and provided protection to defenders at risk.

To prevent conflicts related to land grabbing, OHCHR and national civil society representatives conducted consultations with affected local citizens, compiled the collected information and advocated before local and national authorities to ensure respect for local community ownership when authorizing development projects involving land. OHCHR facilitated a multi-stakeholder dialogue in the south, in April, regarding a large mining project that proposed taking over large tracts of community land. The Minister of Land Use Planning subsequently agreed to speak to the affected communities. Individuals who were detained during clashes with the Defence and Security Forces were released. After OHCHR-led consultations were held with affected citizens in the north, followed by training on monitoring, reporting and advocacy, citizens collaborated with local and national NGOs and initiated a well-coordinated campaign to assert their land rights. As a result of these efforts and OHCHR's advocacy with authorities, the community of Nosy Sakatia obtained its land registration certificates at the end of 2025 and the Government suspended a hotel development that had been planned without public consultation.

During the September protests, OHCHR's support for the protection of HRDs contributed to peaceful demonstrations in Atsimo Andrefana, Boeny, Diana and Vakinankaratra. In Diana, mediation by peace committees and the ONDH helped to reduce violence by the Defence and Security Forces. Other regions saw an improvement in the practices of the Security Forces, including preventive approaches, better communication and a limited use of force. This was largely due to OHCHR's delivery of human rights training to the instructors of the Defence and Security Forces

and civic space training to operational agents in nine regions. After the fall of the previous Government in mid-October, OHCHR contributed to the release of several political prisoners. It is working with lawyers to appeal their sentences.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR's advocacy and technical support to advance the rights of persons living with disabilities resulted in significant progress. In collaboration with the RCO, UNICEF and UNFPA, OHCHR supported the Government in drafting the National Policy for the Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and ensured its alignment with international standards. At the end of 2025, the draft Policy was submitted to the Parliament for adoption. It is expected to come into force in 2026.

OHCHR advocated for the revitalization of the National Technical Committee on Albinism, which led the Ministry of Population and Solidarity to take over responsibility for the Committee from the Ministry of Justice. OHCHR built the capacities of persons with albinism and promoted their active engagement in decision-making forums and regional conferences to ensure they play a central role in the development and implementation of laws and policies concerning their human rights, in accordance with international human rights standards.

The commitment of youth to human rights in Madagascar was demonstrated through nationwide peaceful protests that contributed to the fall of the former Government. Previously excluded from decision-making processes, young people mobilized to demand respect for human rights, freedoms and better governance. OHCHR supported these efforts through human rights awareness and education initiatives that reached more than 5,000 youth, including young women and girls, HRDs, community groups and young reporters' clubs. Their increased awareness was reflected in non-violent mobilization, the articulation of rights-based demands and the creation of community-based monitoring committees.

MALAWI

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2024
Field office(s)	Lilongwe
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Non-discrimination

OHCHR provided technical inputs and advocacy to ensure the integration of an HRBA into the National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration (2025-2029), which the Government launched in August. The Plan strengthens migration governance by incorporating international human rights standards. In addition, it identifies alternatives to immigration detention as a priority implementation issue.

The Office provided technical input on the development of the National Disability Policy (2025-2030), which was also launched in August. The Policy provides a multisectoral framework to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities across national planning and service delivery. To advance inclusion in accordance with international standards, the Policy promotes non-discrimination, accessibility and participation. It also prioritizes inclusive access to education, health, livelihoods, social protection, justice and assistive technology.


Peace and Security

In response to increasing concerns about hate speech and misinformation and disinformation, particularly in the electoral context, OHCHR led UN efforts to improve preventive analysis and coordination. From 28 to 29 October, the Office held a UNCT workshop to develop a Plan of Action on Countering Hate Speech. This was supported by the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG) during its October mission and responded to an action

point from Malawi's Regional Monthly Review, in May. The workshop produced a zero draft UNCT Plan of Action, providing a shared analytical and strategic framework to address risks of incitement and misinformation and disinformation. Further consultations and the finalization are planned for 2026.


Mechanisms

OHCHR contributed to inclusive engagement in Malawi's fourth UPR cycle by providing technical and financial support for the preparation of the national report, three civil society coalition submissions and the NHRI submission. It also led the drafting of the UNCT report. On 9 October, OHCHR and UNDP organized an in-country pre-session event for more than 20 diplomatic missions, including embassies. The event featured seven thematic presentations by civil society leaders, covering civic space, torture, the death penalty, natural resources and land justice, the right to food and the rights of women and girls and of specific groups. The event helped to increase the visibility of priority human rights concerns in anticipation of the review. On 4 November, OHCHR hosted an in-country viewing of Malawi's UPR interactive dialogue in Geneva for the ad hoc NMIRF and UNCT and ensured a shared understanding of the 294 recommendations that were issued. On 3 December, the Office facilitated a consultation with the ad hoc NMIRF on the Government's position regarding the 294 recommendations. OHCHR also provided technical support to the Ministry of Justice in drafting the annex containing Malawi's responses to the recommendations. The annex was submitted on 12 December in advance of the adoption of the outcome report.

MAURITANIA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Nouakchott, Nouadhibou
Staff as of 31 December 2025	14

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

In 2025, OHCHR participated in government consultations aimed at reforming the treatment of migrants to ensure their rights are upheld. OHCHR's interventions on the integration of safeguards into policies and procedures led to the inclusion of essential safeguards in Law No. 2025-09, adopted by the National Assembly on 11 September. The Law amends provisions of Law No. 65-046 related to immigration and contains measures to protect migrants against SEA, such as safeguards related to transport and the presence of women in the Internal Security Forces during the disembarkation, transport and accommodation of female migrants. OHCHR successfully advocated for the Government and its partners to establish an independent complaints mechanism and monitoring system for newly disembarked individuals, which is managed by the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH). Technical discussions are ongoing to finalize operational modalities, including complaint intake procedures, monitoring methodologies, data confidentiality and coordination with relevant ministries and international partners.

Joint advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, UNHCR and IOM resulted in the exclusion of unaccompanied children from transit centres. Instead, specialized care is provided by civilian actors and family unity is preserved wherever possible, in accordance with the best interests of the child. OHCHR and its partners also recommended changes for transit centres, with an emphasis on measures to protect against SEA. Recommendations that were not implemented included those concerning the open nature of transit centres and

their civilian management and the decriminalization of irregular migration.

OHCHR conducted monitoring missions in the provinces of Adrar, Assaba, Gorgol, Guidimakha, Nouadhibou, Rosso, Tagant and Tiris Zemmour, engaging 134 civil society representatives and institutional actors, including prosecutors, mayors, governors, prison officials and healthcare workers. The missions identified human rights vulnerabilities, particularly legal and practical barriers affecting migrants. OHCHR outlined a series of recommendations, including to revise the standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the management and coordination of migrant disembarkation operations to strengthen assistance for vulnerable migrants. The SOPs were revised and adopted in May, clarifying intervention types, complaint mechanisms, expulsion procedures and the roles of all actors involved in disembarkation.


Non-discrimination

In collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA, OHCHR participated in the development and validation of the Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls. The Action Plan was approved during a validation meeting chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and Childhood and officially adopted on 25 November. Its implementation is being accompanied by awareness-raising activities and is anticipated to enhance the judicial handling of GBV cases. To bring this about, the Office fostered multisectoral coordination and clarified responsibilities, implementation timelines and resource requirements. It conducted several awareness-raising activities for gender units, with a focus on international standards related to women's rights, national protection mechanisms, GBV prevention and the improvement of referral procedures and support for survivors. The Office and UNFPA are also finalizing a joint study on GBV, which will be published in 2026. Based on testimonies of 114 individuals from diverse backgrounds, the study highlights major obstacles to accessing justice, holistic care and reparations, while underscoring the need to reinforce the legislative framework, improve access to medical, psychological and legal services and promote multisectoral coordination to ensure a coherent and sustainable response.

In the context of the PBF project “Addressing social justice for youth and women in Guidimakha,” which is being led by OHCHR, UNFPA and UNICEF, OHCHR supported five consultation frameworks, a network of community facilitators and a legal clinic that is available to individuals across five municipalities. To this end, OHCHR deployed a temporary mobile legal clinic to underserved communities. The project seeks to improve access to justice and the enjoyment of fundamental rights, especially in relation to civil registration, early marriage, education, child support and GBV. The consultation frameworks gathered community actors, including village chiefs, religious leaders, women’s representatives and youth, and provided a platform that links communities with municipal authorities, technical services and UN partners. Members received training on human rights, non-discrimination, participation, conflict management and facilitation to promote equitable access to justice and strengthen local dialogue. To promote long-term sustainability of the project, responsibility was transferred to a network of trained community facilitators, including imams, traditional judges and women leaders. Their shared cultural background will help to engender trust, acceptance and the impact of interventions. Together, the consultation frameworks and facilitator network form an interconnected local mechanism that will provide ongoing legal guidance, social mediation and rights awareness beyond the project’s PBF funding period.

With OHCHR’s support, the Ministry of Social Action, Children and Families created a multi-sectoral coordination framework, composed of public institutions, UN entities, the media and community actors, to monitor and fortify efforts to prevent digital violence. OHCHR also assisted the Ministry of Digital Transformation by developing a training module on human rights, GBV and digital violence. The training module was delivered prior to a Basketball Camp organized during the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” campaign, strengthening the knowledge of young participants about digital violence and empowering them to act as community advocates and raise awareness beyond the event.



Mechanisms

In preparation for Mauritania’s upcoming fourth UPR cycle, held in January 2026, OHCHR organized a series of training sessions for CSOs, UN agencies and NHRIs. In total, 81 participants (approximately 50 per cent women) benefited from the trainings. NGOs and NHRIs submitted their reports and the UNCT submitted its first UPR report since the mechanism’s creation. The Government has not yet submitted a formal response to the UPR outcome report, which includes 271 recommendations made by 97 States. The outcome report will be adopted at the HRC’s sixty-second session (June-July 2026).

Following an invitation from the Government, and with the support of OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants visited the country in September. The visit occurred shortly after the adoption of a new migration law that is aimed at tightening entry controls and regulating deportations. According to collected information, implementation of the legislation has resulted in systemic violations against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including arbitrary detention, confiscation of phones and documents, poor detention conditions, a lack of clarity on residence card procedures and harassment. These findings, along with recommendations, will be included in the Special Rapporteur’s report to the Human Rights Council in 2026.

MOZAMBIQUE

Type of engagement	Other Projects/Special Presences
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Maputo, Pemba
Staff as of 31 December 2025	16

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**
 **Participation**

In 2025, OHCHR strengthened the capacities of CSOs to monitor and report on human rights and engage with the international human rights mechanisms. The Office organized or contributed to nine activities that produced concrete outputs, including civil society submissions to the fourth UPR cycle and a road map for the preparation of the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports under the CEDAW Convention. These activities included: a UPR workshop in Maputo (19 June, 27 participants, 13 women); a UPR working session in Pemba (29 April, 17 participants, eight women); a UPR briefing for OPDs with the Mozambican Forum of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FAMOD) (7 October, 22 participants, 13 women); and a workshop on reporting to the CEDAW Committee, held with UN Women (20 June, 31 participants, 28 women).

OHCHR provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour, Gender and Social Action and other ministries to operationalize Law No. 10/2024 on the rights of persons with disabilities. The implementing decree was finalized and is pending approval by the Council of Ministers. In addition, work advanced on the National Action Plan on Disability through close consultations with civil society. To align the reforms with the CRPD Convention, OHCHR conducted a legal review of national legislation, which was informed by a legal reform workshop it co-organized with FAMOD (21 to 22 November, 50 participants, 25 women) and a follow-up consultation with OPDs and government officials (28 November, 29 participants, 16 women).

These measures will support the effective implementation of the Law once the decree is adopted.

The Office strengthened national engagement with processes related to the implementation of the CRPD Convention and improved State reporting. It also supported seven FAMOD delegates to present the civil society report to the CRPD Committee, in Geneva, from 22 to 25 March. OHCHR held a capacity-building workshop for members of Mozambique's NMIRF, the Inter-ministerial Commission on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CIDHDIH), and for OPDs on disability inclusion and preparing written responses to the CRPD Committee's LoIs. The workshop enhanced cooperation with line ministries and produced a consolidated response from the Government that was jointly endorsed.

 **Accountability**

OHCHR and the Ministry of National Defence signed a joint action plan (2025-2027), which outlines cooperation on capacity-building, legal reform and accountability. OHCHR supported the integration of a human rights module into the curriculum of the Military Academy, Mozambique's second-highest military training institution. To this end, OHCHR worked with the Ministry to help develop training modules and methodologies that are aligned with international standards and tailored to national needs. A total of 35 individuals participated in a training of trainers and then delivered the Military Academy's first human rights course. To assess its implementation, OHCHR and the Ministry conducted a scoping mission from 20 to 21 November. The mission confirmed the successful delivery of the course during the first semester and identified areas that needed improvement in 2026.

The Office facilitated access to justice in Cabo Delgado through technical assistance, capacity-building and direct legal aid. Between April and August, the Office helped to secure legal assistance for 338 detainees (six women), contributing to the initiation of trials for 20 detainees, the release of nine detainees and the monitoring of due process. From September to October, OHCHR trained 87 justice actors on military justice coordination, evidence admissibility, preventive detention and access to

justice for women, including with regard to CRSV, thereby strengthening institutional capacities to address these issues and cooperation with judicial authorities.

OHCHR supported the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) to become a more effective and credible NHRI that is capable of dealing with complex human rights challenges and operates in alignment with the Paris Principles. Through tailored capacity-building and strategic engagement, the Commission improved its monitoring and advocacy functions, issuing two public statements on human rights concerns during elections and re-launching a review of its establishing law to ensure compliance with international standards.

OHCHR deepened its collaboration with the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) to promote rights-based policing by building on cooperation that began during the 2024 general elections and equipping law enforcement actors with the knowledge, tools and protocols to prevent violations. For instance, OHCHR partnered with the PRM in Cabo Delgado, including through consultations on 7 May with the police in Pemba, to develop a handbook on human rights and law enforcement that will be finalized in 2026. From 6 to 9 October, OHCHR and the PRM organized a training of trainers for 28 senior officers (one woman), enabling them to serve as human rights focal points and trainers within their units.

Development

The NAPBHR is pending approval by the Council of Ministers. OHCHR is focused on laying the groundwork for its effective implementation once it is adopted. For instance, the Office and the Ministry of Justice supported the establishment of the Coordination Group on Business and Human Rights (GC-NDH), which brings together NHRIs, CSOs, international partners and private sector actors. OHCHR also undertook an assessment of Mozambique's legal framework to identify gaps and opportunities for its alignment with the UNGPs. The objective of these efforts is to ensure the effective operationalization of the NAPBHR.

OHCHR built the capacities of national actors to enable them to apply the UNGPs in practice and

to create a solid foundation for the implementation of the NAPBHR. To bring this about, the Office began developing a training package on corporate human rights due diligence, a core requirement of the UNGPs and a central element of the NAPBHR. From 24 to 25 April, OHCHR delivered a workshop for labour unions in Pemba with 24 participants (eight women) to enhance their understanding of international business and human rights standards. From 30 September to 2 October, in Macaneta, OHCHR delivered a training for members and technical staff of the CNDH on business and human rights (32 participants, 16 women), underscoring their role in monitoring business-related human rights issues.

NIGER

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Niamey
Staff as of 31 December 2025	8

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

OHCHR strengthened collaboration with the Office of the Prosecutor of the Niamey High Court through a bilateral working group established in 2024. Under this partnership, 18 magistrates, 16 judicial police officers and two defence and security force representatives (two women) were trained on integrating human rights into counter-terrorism responses. During the workshop, magistrates agreed on exceptions to specialized court jurisdiction, allowing ordinary courts to hear cases, potentially reducing processing times.

OHCHR advocated for community-based participation in the advancement of human rights within the context of persistent insecurity. In partnership with the NGO, Pan-African Human Rights Observatory, the Office delivered training to 32 community leaders and persons with disabilities (18 women) from Niamey and Tillabéri on human rights principles, protections for women and persons with disabilities and available remedies. The workshop enabled participants to voice their concerns and share their perspectives. In collaboration with the National Union of the Blind of Niger, OHCHR transcribed the workshop agenda into braille, making it the first such event in Niger to include braille materials. Participants committed to increased awareness-raising activities in their communities and a network of local focal points was established to promote the rights of marginalized individuals and groups.

Under its project to strengthen the penitentiary system in Niger, OHCHR conducted 26 monitoring visits to detention facilities in the Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder regions. The missions

were undertaken to assess detention conditions and follow up on the implementation of recommendations previously made to authorities. As a result of OHCHR's engagement and support, improvements were observed in eight detention centres, including increased access to water and sanitation. In addition, health units were rehabilitated and hygiene practices were enhanced following awareness-raising sessions for staff and detainees. Several facilities also reported improved record-keeping, better coordination with the Ministry of Justice and National Guard, the establishment of complaint mechanisms and updated internal regulations that are aligned with international human rights standards.

Under PROMIS, the regional project for the protection of the rights of migrants, OHCHR held a training for 30 traditional leaders to bolster their capacities to promote and protect the rights of migrants, in line with international standards. The training focused on human trafficking, smuggling, reporting abuses and supporting victims. A network of traditional leaders was subsequently established, which will serve as a community mechanism for increasing knowledge among local communities about the protection of migrants. Awareness-raising activities will be periodically implemented to foster peaceful coexistence between migrants and host communities.


Participation

OHCHR faced challenges in promoting participation in public affairs and protecting civic space due to ongoing restrictive measures. For instance, on 26 March, authorities adopted Order No. 2025-06, which dissolved all political parties. By ministerial orders adopted on 8 April, the Minister of Interior dissolved three unions within the Defence and Security Forces. Five additional decrees adopted in August dissolved unions in the justice sector. The civic space was again narrowed with the arrests of prominent journalists under the June 2024 amendment to the Cybercrime Law, further reducing media freedom.

Despite these challenges, OHCHR encouraged civic participation and democratic engagement, with a particular emphasis on youth and women's

empowerment. In collaboration with the *Candidats Laborieux au Bac (CLAB)*, a CSO, OHCHR delivered training to 60 participants, including students, journalists and HRDs, on the definition, content and scope of civil and political rights provided in ICCPR, thereby increasing their understanding of civic and democratic principles and encouraging youth involvement in the promotion of human rights. In partnership with the *Association Nigérienne pour la Défense des Droits des Femmes et des Enfants (ANDDFE)*, OHCHR conducted a training, in January, for 32 participants (seven women) from all eight regions on international human rights standards related to fundamental freedoms and civic space protection. Participants learned about international, regional and national norms, State obligations, documentation and advocacy methods.

In June, OHCHR convened a roundtable with more than 100 women's CSOs and community leaders on women's roles during political transitions. The resulting recommendations fed into national consultations and were used to advocate for women's participation in dialogue platforms and micro-project management in Tahoua and Zinder. As a result, women's representation reached up to 40 per cent in committees based in six municipalities, two regions and approximately 20 villages.

OHCHR supported the establishment of a Gender Unit within the High Authority for Peacebuilding (HACP), a key governmental body that is mandated to foster peace, social cohesion and development, and provided training for 25 staff members (10 women) on gender and human rights principles. Following the training, an interregional network was created to monitor nationwide violations of civic freedoms. The HACP agreed to consider the needs of women and young people in programmes and projects, with the objective of increasing women's economic empowerment in conflict zones and encouraging women and young people to participate in the implementation of peace agreements.



Peace and Security

During the year, OHCHR documented serious human rights violations through remote monitoring and field-based verification. On 21 March, it

documented the massacre of 44 civilians and 13 injuries in a mosque in Fambita village. These findings informed the 23 March communiqué of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which urged authorities to undertake investigations. In June, OHCHR recorded three incidents in the Ouallam department, where non-State armed groups killed 78 farmers. This information supported a joint advocacy note from OHCHR, the RCO and the Protection Cluster, which led to engagement between the RC, OHCHR, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice on preventing recurrence and ensuring accountability. OHCHR also documented three drone airstrikes and shared its findings with UN actors to inform internal advocacy and coordination.

OHCHR helped to improve access to justice for victims by disseminating the “Practical guide on complaint and referral mechanisms for victims of human rights violations committed by Internal Security Forces,” which was developed in cooperation with the National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance (NALJA). The Manual offers practical guidance on administrative and legal procedures and available redress mechanisms. In addition, 52 public defenders (nine women) from five regional high courts received capacity-building training on providing tailored legal assistance to victims, especially in cases involving Internal Security Forces. An assessment is underway to determine the impact of the trainings.

OHCHR supported the development and validation of the National Strategy for Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Persons Associated with Non-State Armed Groups and its Plan of Action, ensuring the integration of human rights principles. The Office is expected to play a key role in its implementation, particularly with regard to transitional justice interventions for the reintegration of former fighters.

NIGERIA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2014
Field office(s)	Abuja
Staff as of 31 December 2025	3

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

During the year, national authorities adopted several guidance documents, namely: an Advisory Opinion to the judiciary and law enforcement on the protection of the right to freedom of expression (issued by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), adopted in April); a new training manual and SOPs for the Nigeria Police Force to strengthen the response, prevention and management of GBV cases across the country (adopted in December); and the NAPBHR (adopted in January 2024 and operationalized in 2025). Through sustained legal reviews and close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the Legal Aid Council, the NHRI, the Nigeria Police Force and parliamentary committees, OHCHR ensured that rights-based principles were included during the drafting processes. The adoption of these guidance documents will contribute to ensuring accountability and protecting civic freedoms. For instance, the NAPBHR requires businesses to conduct human rights due diligence and provides affected rights holders with clearer pathways to remedy. OHCHR will support state-level adoption of these documents and provide training on the promotion and protection of freedom of expression in anticipation of the 2027 elections.


Development

OHCHR helped the UNCT and the Government to advance the integration of the most recent recommendations issued by the UPR and the human rights treaty bodies into national laws, policies and programmes, particularly those relating to

police accountability, fair trial guarantees and oversight of the justice sector. To this end, OHCHR convened a workshop with the European Union and UNODC, in April, to enhance the observation practices of trials related to terrorism. This will increase the capacities of observers to apply rights-based methodologies that are grounded in international standards. Further, OHCHR developed and validated a training manual aimed at enhancing police oversight. It facilitated a participatory workshop for members of the Police Service Commission, the NHRC, internal oversight units, civil society and academia to review and refine the content of the manual.

RWANDA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Kigali
Staff as of 31 December 2025	3

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

OHCHR strengthened government-led preparations ahead of the fourth UPR cycle, held on 21 January 2026. To ensure that the final submission was inclusive and aligned with UPR standards, the Office played a central role in coordinating national consultations and guiding the preparation of the UPR report, providing expert advice and participating in technical and high-level validation workshops, which were held on 19 and 30 September and attended by 130 participants. It also enhanced civil society participation by supporting the development of stakeholder submissions to the UPR, including a report on the rights of the child. A grassroots assessment of four districts generated further evidence on progress and gaps in implementing past UPR recommendations, informing national planning and increasing stakeholder awareness prior to the review.

To advance the institutionalization of human rights reporting and follow-up, OHCHR maintained its advocacy and secured support for the creation of an NMIRF, ensuring its members had clear terms of reference (ToRs). This facilitated the transition of the ad hoc Treaty Body Reporting Task Force (TBRTF) to a permanent NMIRF, which will serve as a sustainable and coherent State-owned system to track and implement Rwanda's international human rights obligations and enable coordinated reporting and follow-up. OHCHR continued its advocacy for the adoption of a Prime Minister's Order to complete the process. The transition process was enhanced by OHCHR's capacity-building initiatives related to the NRTD. Members of the NMIRF were equipped with the tools to systematically monitor

the recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies. OHCHR will continue providing support to the NMIRF through quarterly meetings and tailored training for new members.

OHCHR provided technical and financial support for the implementation of national commitments on gender equality by guiding the development of a comprehensive national road map on the implementation of recommendations issued by the CEDAW Committee. Developed with UN Women, the Ministry of Justice and women's rights CSOs, the road map will strengthen Rwanda's gender landscape and complement existing frameworks, such as the Gender Monitoring Office Five-Year Strategic Plan (2024-2029) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) (2025-2029). The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion is expected to adopt the road map in 2026. OHCHR will support its implementation through capacity-building and advocacy.

OHCHR also trained 90 stakeholders, including CSOs, journalists and other private sector actors, on gender-sensitive reporting and recommendations issued by the CEDAW Committee. Women's CSOs created their own road map for monitoring the implementation of the CEDAW Convention. Additionally, OHCHR delivered trainings to CSOs on preparing alternative reports for the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Progress was made in strengthening Rwanda's engagement with CESC. OHCHR provided capacity-building to 60 stakeholders and delivered tailored guidance on reporting to and implementing the Committee's recommendations to national institutions, including the Ministry of Public Service and Labour, the Ministry of Justice, the National Commission for Human Rights, the private sector, trade unions and CSOs. As a result of this collaborative process, a national road map was developed to guide the Government through the implementation of CESC's 2025 concluding observations on its fifth periodic report, with an emphasis on follow-up actions related to priority obligations. Further, a multi-stakeholder coordination framework was created to support the preparation of an annual report on the labour rights of informal workers and renewed commit-

ments were undertaken to improve data sharing and community-based monitoring. In 2026, the Office will provide technical and financial support through tailored capacity-building, advocacy, coordination and meetings with relevant government bodies.



Accountability

OHCHR offered technical assistance to national institutions in their development of policy reforms, including the Criminal Justice Strategic Plan and the NAPBHR, to ensure the compliance of national systems with international standards. The Criminal Justice Strategic Plan was adopted in 2025 and the adoption of the NAPBHR is expected in 2026. Together, these reforms will help to reinforce the protection of rights through a more effective and inclusive justice system.

In the context of delivering training to more than 100 military, police and corrections officers, OHCHR linked the provisions of the Criminal Justice Strategic Plan and the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector (JRLOS) Strategic Plan to uphold the rule of law, ensure safety and security and foster national reconciliation. OHCHR's objective is to reduce violations by increasing the compliance of the security sector with international human rights standards.



Non-discrimination

By providing technical support and advocacy that is grounded in a human rights-based approach, OHCHR contributed to the development and adoption by the Parliament of Law No. 026/2025 (17 September) on the regulation of healthcare services. In one positive example, the legislation lowers the age of medical consent for sexual health services from 18 to 15 years of age to reduce teenage pregnancy. As a result of OHCHR's engagement, the Law integrates international human rights standards, promotes equitable access to healthcare and strengthens protections for vulnerable groups.



Development

With OHCHR's support, the UNCT and the Government signed the new UNSDCF (2025-2029) on 20 May. The Office played a critical role in ensuring the new framework integrates human rights-based outputs and indicators across all its pillars. OHCHR will support the UNCT during the planning, programme design and implementation phases and ensure that its monitoring and evaluation processes fully integrate the human rights-based approach and the LNOB principle.

SOMALIA: UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SOMALIA (UNTMIS)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2024
Field office(s)	Mogadishu, Galmudug, Jubaland, Puntland, HirShabelle, Somaliland and South West State
Staff as of 31 December 2025	28

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

In 2025, Somalia achieved a major milestone in strengthening its human rights architecture with the full approval and creation of the National Independent Human Rights Commission (NIHRC). After years of stalled efforts, the Federal Cabinet endorsed nine nominees on 3 July, followed by approval from the Lower House on 11 October, the Upper House on 19 November and a presidential assent on 10 December. On 4 February 2026, the NIHRC elected its Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Secretary, marking the start of its operationalization. These steps helped to fulfil key commitments outlined in the National Transformation Plan (2025-2029) and the Somalia Human Rights Transition Plan (2025-2026) and implement the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. From May to July, the UNTMIS Human Rights Protection Group (HRPG) provided technical advice to the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development to advance the establishment of the NIHRC. The HRPG also delivered training to the 17-member Temporary Selection Panel from 21 to 24 May on national and international human rights frameworks, the Paris Principles and institutional setup, ensuring the transparent selection of the nine commissioners, in line with international standards and the NIHRC's establishing legislation.

On 26 March, the President of Jubaland signed the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2025), establishing a comprehensive ban on all forms of FGM, including Type IV. The Act defines

a girl as any female under 18 years of age, consistent with Somalia's Provisional Constitution, and extends protection to all women and girls regardless of their marital status. Its adoption marks a major step towards safeguarding their rights, dignity and bodily integrity and has the strong potential to reduce and prevent FGM in Jubaland. Since 2019, the HRPG has worked closely with the Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights (MoWFAHR) to achieve this result, including through technical and financial support, advocacy and public consultations with civil society and parliamentarians, and revised the draft to align its provisions with international human rights standards.

During the year, the Office supported capacity-building for military courts. For instance, from 9 to 11 September, the HRPG trained 20 military court judges and prosecutors on human rights and fair trial standards. On 8 December, Somalia's military court convicted two former members of the Somali National Army and one person serving in the militia for attacking a family in an IDP camp in Mogadishu. This was the second case in 2025 wherein the court convicted members of the Somali Security Forces for crimes against people living in an IDP camp in Mogadishu.

In August, September and November, the HRPG collaborated with the Federal and State Ministries of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to conduct trainings in Galmudug, HirShabelle and South West State, with an emphasis on age verification guidelines and the use of a standardized checklist. The trainings brought together 66 participants from state-level security forces, the Somali National Army, the military court, the Somali Custodial Corps, the Galmudug Bar Association and CSOs. Participants agreed on a distribution of roles and responsibilities to advance the implementation of the SOPs on the reception and handover of children associated with armed groups. The state-level Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs committed to delegating the agreed roles and responsibilities among security forces and state institutions.

Peace and Security

On 17 March, Somalia launched its National Transformation Plan (2025-2029), identifying the right to social protection as a national priority. This focus is critical to realizing human and social transformation, particularly for those most at risk of being left behind. To support these national efforts, the Office worked closely with government institutions, CSOs and the UN to produce and share evidence-based analysis and awareness-raising materials on the right to social protection. This multipronged approach drew on OHCHR's mandate, including capacity-building, monitoring, reporting and consensus-building between rights holders and duty bearers, within the context of Somalia's Joint Programme on Human Rights.

Somalia advanced the protection of children affected by armed conflict through the comprehensive revision of the 2019 Road Map on Children and Armed Conflict. The HRPG supported the Ministry of Defence in coordinating three national consultations with federal line ministries, Somali Security Forces and state-level authorities to validate the draft 2025 Road Map on Children and Armed Conflict. On 17 December, the revised Road Map was signed by the Minister of Defence, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of UNTMIS and the UNICEF Representative to Somalia, strengthening collaboration between the Government and the UN to address conflict-related harm affecting children. The revised Road Map is founded on five core pillars, namely: legal and institutional frameworks; prevention, awareness-raising and capacity-development initiatives; age assessment; release and reintegration; and support services for survivors.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Year established	1998
Field office(s)	Pretoria
Staff as of 31 December 2025	14

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

Due to OHCHR's support for a PBF project in **Lesotho**, the Tenth Constitutional Amendment Bill was adopted by the Parliament on 13 August and received Royal Assent on 18 August. The Amendment Bill includes provisions to establish a Paris Principles-compliant NHRI. It also implements recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of minorities and the rights of the child by expanding Lesotho's official languages from two to five, including sign language, defining 18 as the age of majority and providing a legal framework to address child marriage and child labour. To bring this about, OHCHR undertook a series of initiatives, including: the delivery of workshops on the establishment of an NHRI; engaging with the NMIRF Secretariat on the development of a baseline needs assessment survey; held consultations on the NHRI with stakeholders; and offered technical and capacity-building assistance to the Parliamentary Committee on Law and Public Safety Cluster on compliance with the Paris Principles and to the Ministries of Gender and Social Development to ensure the integration of gender and inclusion into the implementation of the PBF project.

In **Eswatini**, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP and advocated for the enactment of a Legal Aid and Legal Practitioners Bill to enhance legal representation and promote access to justice, in accordance with recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. Several consultations

were organized with Members of Parliament, the King’s Advisory Council and CSOs. In November, the Bill received Royal Assent and was gazetted.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR provided technical support and engaged in regional and country migration networks. More specifically, the Office participated in the Advocacy and Communications Working Group of the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional UN Network on Migration. In that role, the Office ensured that the ToRs for the establishment of the **Mauritius** and **Seychelles** migration networks incorporate a requirement for reporting and the implementation of relevant recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In **South Africa**, OHCHR undertook a human rights analysis of the draft One-Stop Border Post Bill to increase awareness about human rights at national borders, particularly where there is a risk of refoulement. The analysis was submitted for review under public commenting procedures. Although OHCHR’s findings were not included in the version that was adopted by the National Assembly in November, they were reflected in a draft “Revised white paper on citizenship, immigration and refugee protection,” which was published for public comment on 12 December. The Office also submitted inputs in relation to the South African Law Reform Commission’s draft Protection and Promotion of Persons with Disabilities Bill, which will be subject to public review before its adoption by the legislature. These inputs focused on ensuring alignment and compliance with international human rights obligations under the CRPD Convention. OHCHR worked closely with UNHCR to develop a tool to promote “*ubuntu*” and push back against anti-foreigner narratives and racism in schools. The tool incorporates OHCHR’s hope-based narratives and communications and a child-friendly version of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). It has been rolled out in schools across South Africa to increase the awareness of learners and educators about the protection, promotion and respect for human rights of persons facing

various and intersecting forms of discrimination, particularly with regard to racism and xenophobia.

Through the “Women human rights defenders in South Africa project,” OHCHR strengthened the capacities of 24 WHRDs in seven provinces on human rights monitoring, documentation and engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. Some of these WHRDs submitted a report to the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and to the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, highlighting their work in monitoring and documenting potential rights violations experienced by migrants trying to access public healthcare facilities in South Africa.

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Development

OHCHR strengthened laws, policies and practices that promote and protect ESCRs, the right to development (RTD) and the Human Rights Economy. As a member of Namibia’s Joint Policy Analysis Team, OHCHR contributed to the UN budget analysis for Namibia by providing input on the Human Rights Economy, with a focus on preventing debt servicing costs, which are crowding out fiscal space for investment in ESCRs.

OHCHR helped five countries to integrate human rights into their Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 3.0). In 2025, Eswatini and South Africa submitted revised NDCs that reflect measurable improvements that were realized following the implementation of OHCHR’s recommendations. Based on OHCHR’s 2024 baseline study and a 2025 impact assessment, both countries were assessed to have transitioned from partially compliant to substantially compliant across all seven thematic areas. Eswatini’s NDC 3.0 increases gender mainstreaming, establishes representation goals for women and persons with disabilities, incorporates inclusive early warning systems and traditional knowledge and strengthens its Just Transition commitments in relation to entrepreneurship and green skills programmes. South Africa’s NDC 3.0 reflects a more complete integration of equity, justice and inclusion and, for

the first time, incorporates persons with disabilities through disability-responsive adaptation goals and calls for disaggregated data, representing a major improvement since the 2021 NDC.

In 2025, **South Africa** assumed the G20 Presidency under the theme “Solidarity, equality and sustainability,” prioritizing debt sustainability, climate resilience, just energy transition, critical minerals, digital public infrastructure (DPI) and AI, inclusive industrialization and food security. Essential initiatives included a G20 Task Force on wealth and income inequality, the Africa Expert Panel, expansion of the Critical Minerals Strategy and a Just Transition investment push. Declarations adopted at the Leaders’ Summit and the Social Summit reflect rights-based elements that are consistent with OHCHR’s position papers, including calls for fair, people-centred energy transitions, environmental justice, strong social and environmental safeguards and community benefits from critical mineral value chains. Further, the G20 Social Summit Declaration and the G20 Leaders’ Declaration include core recommendations on human-centred AI, data protection, transparency, accountability and preventing online discrimination and gender-based digital violence.



Peace and Security

OHCHR provided legislative support to protect civic and digital space in Eswatini and Zambia. In **Eswatini**, OHCHR’s legal review of the draft NGO Policy Bill demonstrated its incompatibility with provisions of ICCPR and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, particularly regarding mandatory registration, intrusive oversight and the absence of independent appeals. The Office extended technical support to civil society and substantive inputs to a joint communication that was sent by three special rapporteurs on 6 October. As of the end of the year, the Bill had not been adopted. In **Zambia**, OHCHR’s human rights analyses highlighted serious risks in the draft NGO Bill, the Cybersecurity Act and the Cybercrimes Act. The Cybercrimes Act was adopted, in April, without incorporating OHCHR’s recommendations and the NGO Bill was deferred, preserving operational space for civil society.

The OHCHR-Education Above All Foundation project in **South Africa** offered training to nearly 300 young advocates and established a decentralized national network of youth HRDs. From May to October, the Office delivered workshops across four provinces, increasing the rights knowledge and advocacy skills of participants. Two new resources, the [Youth Rights Advocacy Toolkit](#) and the [YES microsite](#), were launched and partners supported modules on safe protest tactics and Artivism, including through a community workshop in Umlazi on safety in contexts of high insecurity.



Mechanisms

In collaboration with RCOs, OHCHR provided technical support, guidance and advisory services to UNCTs in **Eswatini**, **Lesotho**, **Mozambique**, **Namibia** and **Seychelles** for the preparation of their UNCT reports, which were submitted in anticipation of their respective fourth UPR cycle reviews.

OHCHR strengthened the capacities of States to engage with the human rights treaty bodies. This contributed to **South Africa**’s submission of its combined second to fourth periodic reports to the CRPD Committee and to **Lesotho**’s submission of its initial report to the CRPD Committee and its replies to the CED Committee’s LoIs in the absence of its initial report. Following OHCHR’s workshop and technical support, **Eswatini** submitted its initial report to the CAT Committee. Finally, OHCHR conducted a virtual capacity-building session to support **Mauritius** with the preparation of written responses to the CEDAW Committee’s LoIs and submission of its ninth periodic report.

SOUTH SUDAN: UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2011
Field office(s)	Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kuajok, Malakal, Pibor (sub-office under Bor), Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei
Staff as of 31 December 2025	65

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability**

During the year, the UNMISS Human Rights Division monitored and reported on accountability measures taken against uniformed personnel for human rights violations. As a result, significant progress was achieved in Aweil, Bentiu, Kuajok, Torit, Wau and Yambio, where armed officers were prosecuted and sentenced for committing criminal offences against civilians. The UNMISS Human Rights Division closely followed several cases that were filed or adjudicated in relation to uniformed elements and high-ranking individuals in South Sudan. It recorded a total of 253 criminal convictions. Of those convicted, 34 were uniformed personnel from the police, the South Sudan People’s Defence Forces (SSPDF), the Sudan People’s Liberation Army - In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and other armed actors. The accused individuals were sentenced to prison, demoted, dismissed from service or ordered to pay compensation. The convictions, sentencing and other punitive measures brought some relief to victims and their families who had previously believed that uniformed personnel were above the law and could not be held accountable.

The Human Rights Division worked closely with other UNMISS components during mobile courts and courts martial across several states to support the protection of victims and witnesses of SGBV and other forms of sexual violence. The Office collaborated with legal and protection experts in Bor, Leer and Malakal to enable approximately

90 survivors to safely and effectively participate in judicial processes and ensure that victims and witnesses had access to psychosocial support, legal counselling and transportation to and from mobile court sessions.

The Selection Panel for the Commission for Truth, Reparation and Healing (CTRH) was established and endorsed by the President, marking a pivotal step towards initiating CTRH operations. Engagement of the Human Rights Division helped to stabilize the nomination process, resolve disputes in accordance with the CTRH Act and ensure the inclusive participation of stakeholders, including civil society. The Human Rights Division provided sustained technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice, conducted working sessions to clarify statutory provisions, aligned timelines and procedures and facilitated meetings of the Transitional Justice Working Group. The Office also funded and operationalized the Ministry of Justice website to enhance the transparency of the CTRH process and ensure greater public access to information.

 **Peace and Security**

The Human Rights Division conducted 246 monitoring and investigation missions, 278 detention visits and deployed Surge Teams to improve field monitoring. When access was restricted, the Human Rights Division implemented remote monitoring and produced flash reports and a white note to provide evidence-based early warning. The Human Rights Division documented a sharp escalation in violence and recorded 1,207 civilian victims attributable to conflict actors, representing a 145 per cent increase since 2024. It also documented 3,274 victims of intra- and intercommunal violence, a rise in the number of abductions by SPLA-IO and National Salvation Group (NAS) splinter groups, 490 victims of unidentified armed elements and 18 alleged SSPDF aerial bombardments leading to at least 255 civilian casualties.

Implementation of the HRDDP was strengthened through an integrated approach that led to consistency and coherence across UNMISS and all UN agencies, entities, funds and programmes providing support to non-UN security forces. As a result, the revised HRDDP SOPs were adopted.

The new SOPs streamline procedures and enhance compliance with the Policy, including through the introduction of umbrella risk assessments that enable timely support to pre-screened forces in a complex operational environment.

The HRDDP Secretariat conducted sensitization sessions with UNMISS components and UN agencies to ensure their understanding of and compliance with the revised SOPs. The Human Rights Division also increased analytical output to support UNMISS and OHCHR leadership, providing timely alerts on aerial bombardments, intercommunal violence and attacks on civilians.

In 2025, a total of 96 HRDDP risk assessments were processed and approved, ensuring that UN support to non-UN security forces only proceeded after the identification of appropriate mitigation measures. Further, each risk assessment was approved with tailored mitigation measures, including advocacy, monitoring, reporting, corrective measures, training, technical assistance, preventive actions and victim/survivor support, to address specific risks identified.



Mechanisms

National capacities to engage with the international human rights mechanisms were strengthened through the validation of a National Implementation Matrix of Accepted Recommendations. It was developed with government institutions, CSOs and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC). The Human Rights Division provided ongoing technical assistance and high-level advocacy and supported its development, official presentation and dissemination. In February, the Matrix was presented to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for endorsement, signaling a critical step in institutionalizing follow-up on the recommendations issued by the UPR and preparing the national report, which is due in January 2027.

SUDAN

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Kassala and Port Sudan; Abéché, Chad and Nairobi, Kenya (on a temporary basis)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	46

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

OHCHR monitored, verified and documented more than 300 incidents of CRSV, affecting over 450 survivors (244 women, 200 girls, three men, five boys). This information was reflected in public and monthly analytical reports, providing real-time evidence to humanitarian partners and protection mechanisms. In addition, reporting informed the protection priorities of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), strengthened early warning through risk analysis and scenario planning and supported inter-agency assessments, including inputs to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework. It also guided humanitarian responses and protection interventions for affected communities. Documentation contributed to accountability efforts by supplying reliable information to national, regional and international actors, including verified data on enforced disappearances used by the CED Committee and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID). It strengthened referral pathways by raising awareness about available services, mapping providers, identifying gaps in legal, health and psychosocial support, training local responders on survivor-centred approaches and making referrals through community volunteers. Together with its partners, OHCHR facilitated safe access to medical, psychosocial and protection services for CRSV survivors.

In 2025, OHCHR helped to develop the Implementation Plan for the Framework of Cooperation on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict that was signed by the United Nations and the Government of Sudan. During the drafting process, the Office promoted the inte-

gration of human rights considerations across key areas, including survivor-centred services, established a security sector code of conduct, reinforced command responsibility and increased the protection of victims and witnesses. OHCHR will closely monitor the Framework’s implementation in 2026.

Sudan’s protracted conflict continued to expose children to unprecedented levels of violence and abuse. Against this backdrop, OHCHR documented and reported violations to ensure that children’s rights and protection needs remained central to national and international advocacy. The Office systematically gathered and verified evidence of 332 grave violations and, despite severe security and access constraints, captured age and gender disaggregated data. This documentation informed UN-led mechanisms, including the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, and supported evidence-based global advocacy. OHCHR also developed an analytical note on the systemic criminalization of children associated with armed groups. The report examines the issue of children being prosecuted as criminals rather than being recognized and supported as victims and provides clarity on complex child protection challenges. OHCHR will strengthen its monitoring in order to preserve evidence for future accountability processes and advocate for the implementation of action plans to prevent violations against children.

OHCHR prioritized the resumption of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) reform process, which had been stalled since the 2021 coup. In August, in Port Sudan, the Office convened a one-day workshop for the NHRC commissioners on compliance with the Paris Principles, with a focus on independence and impartiality. Ongoing discussions regarding the 2021 draft NHRC Law advanced dialogue on the Commission’s mandate, reform priorities and capacities to undertake independent monitoring and reporting, marking an important step towards restoring a national oversight mechanism for accountability and protection.

Participation

OHCHR supported Human Rights Forums across the country, providing safe spaces for civil society to discuss human rights, coordinate advocacy and strengthen knowledge. In East Sudan, eight hybrid meetings brought together more than 30 participants from Kassala, Port Sudan and online, creating a vital platform for engagement and informing OHCHR’s protection analysis, early warning and advocacy. In cooperation with DefendDefenders, the Office delivered a workshop on physical and digital security to 25 HRDs, building their capacities to manage risks and continue working in a highly constrained environment.

OHCHR collaborated with UNDP and the RCO to launch and chair the Hadis (“speech” in Sudanese) Working Group. It is the first UN working group to prevent and counter hate speech and disinformation in Sudan and serves as a critical early warning mechanism. It developed a strategic plan (August 2025-2026), which is being implemented. As a result of OHCHR’s engagement in the HCT, the protection concerns raised by community-based actors, including women’s groups, IDP representatives, persons with disabilities and Emergency Response Room (ERR) volunteers, were integrated into its protection analysis and advocacy initiatives.

OHCHR increased protection for civil society actors, HRDs, journalists and local responders by coordinating with protection service providers. In addition, OHCHR led the Human Rights Defender Protection Working Group, which met quarterly, helping to strengthen collaboration with embassies. The members of the Working Group include international NGOs providing protection to HRDs and embassies to Sudan. Through its efforts, more than 20 actors facing protection risks were referred to legal and psychosocial support services.

Development

OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, especially ESCRs, into collective development analysis and planning, including the UN Interim Cooperation Framework (2026-2028). OHCHR’s inputs enhanced the application of an HRBA and emphasized the prin-

ciples of LNOB, non-discrimination, equality, accountability and participation, ensuring that programming addressed the conflict's differentiated impacts on women, displaced persons, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities.

The Office recognized land disputes as a major driver of conflict and displacement and produced analysis on land, housing and property issues, including forced evictions, land occupation, home destruction and disputes affecting IDPs and returnees. OHCHR's analysis informed advocacy with UN partners and national actors by highlighting the human rights dimensions of land governance, tenure security and access to resources and promoting the application of an HRBA to dispute prevention and resolution. Further, OHCHR integrated human rights, including monitoring and reporting on violations, into the ToRs of the Housing, Land and Property Working Group.



Peace and Security

OHCHR strengthened early warning and prevention by integrating verified human rights information into UN systems and international engagement, raising global awareness about escalating crises in Al Jazirah, Darfur, Khartoum and Kordofan and prompting timely action. It also reinforced protection within the humanitarian response, using its monitoring to shape evidence-based advocacy and operational decisions. As a member of the HCT, OHCHR pushed for a system-wide scale-up of protection and, with UNHCR, launched the Humanitarian Country Team Protection of Civilians Advisory Group. The Advisory Group's analysis informed high-level engagement during the El Fasher crisis.

Through consultations with OPDs and displaced persons, the Office undertook analysis that integrated disability perspectives into humanitarian planning and its own reporting. OHCHR's data informed advocacy on principled evictions, IDP returns and disability-inclusive responses, ensuring that operational decisions took human rights into account.



Mechanisms

OHCHR advanced truth-seeking and justice for enforced disappearances by supporting a national network of more than 30 HRDs and civil society actors. This facilitated coordination, information-sharing and advocacy for truth and accountability. Working with the CED Committee, ICRC and PAX International, the Office linked Sudanese initiatives, including the Mafqoud Initiative and Waditohm Wain Campaign, with international expertise. Tailored training on international standards, documentation and the CED Committee's urgent action procedure contributed to the submission of 13 urgent actions by the Committee in 2025, resulting in requests for information on 13 missing persons.

In August, OHCHR and the Ministry of Justice convened a workshop with members of the NMIRF, which concluded with a 2026 capacity-strengthening plan of action. A subsequent roundtable promoted Sudan's engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, bringing together representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry of Defence and the General Intelligence and Security Service.

Through sustained dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons and other special procedures mandate holders, the UN Designated Expert on human rights in Sudan ensured that the situation of IDPs, refugees and returnees from Sudan was reflected in global human rights analysis and advocacy. This contributed to increased awareness about protection gaps affecting displaced populations, victims of enforced disappearances, women, HRDs and communities affected by violence. These interactions supported more coherent international follow-up and reinforced opportunities for joint advocacy.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2024
Field office(s)	Dar es Salaam
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Development**

In July, Tanzania launched its new development framework (Tanzania Development Vision 2050). Compared to Vision 2025, the new framework more fully integrates international human rights norms, standards and principles and places a clear and deliberate emphasis on Leaving No One Behind. It establishes a robust rights-based policy framework, which will ensure that Tanzania’s development priorities advance human rights, gender equality and the inclusion of marginalized groups. During the preparation and drafting process, OHCHR provided technical analyses and reference materials, including UPR clustered human rights recommendations. In May, it delivered a training on the application of an HRBA to development programming for 27 youth (15 women). The objective of the training was to strengthen their knowledge and skills to engage in the implementation of the Tanzania Development Vision 2050, with an emphasis on rights-based planning, participation, accountability and inclusion in national development processes.

OHCHR provided substantive technical inputs to the review of the draft National Policy on Disability and focused on strengthening provisions related to reasonable accommodation across public services, education, employment, justice systems and community participation. OHCHR’s analysis highlighted gaps in the draft and offered concrete recommendations to ensure the Policy addresses systemic barriers faced by persons with disabilities, in line with the CRPD Convention. As a result, the national drafters incorporated clearer definitions, stronger obligations for duty bearers and more explicit commitments to non-discrimination and

accessibility. It is anticipated that the Policy will be adopted in 2026.

The Interministerial Technical Committee in Zanzibar, composed of permanent secretaries and deputy permanent secretaries, endorsed the adoption of UN programming principles to guide the planning and implementation of the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 and the Blue Economy sectoral plans and strategies. This decision followed a 27 May briefing by the Office on the integration of gender equality and the principle of LNOB and the application of an HRBA. Youth were identified as a spotlight population to demonstrate how the programming principles can be applied and the added value of situating rights holders at risk of being left behind at the centre of development action. The Interministerial Technical Committee agreed to prioritize youth-focused interventions within the Blue Economy framework and Zanzibar’s long-term development trajectory.

At the request of the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MOCLA), OHCHR provided technical assistance to support the development of a National Human Rights Education Plan. The Office offered practical guidance on the design of a comprehensive and context-specific national framework grounded in international human rights standards and global good practices, including those reflected in OHCHR’s Compendium of Good Practices on human rights education, plans of action and guidance from the World Programme for Human Rights Education. Tanzania subsequently adopted the National Strategy for the Delivery of Human Rights Education (2026/2027-2030/2031). Through training and awareness-raising initiatives, it will serve as a strategic tool to enable marginalized groups to meaningfully participate in development processes and claim their rights. The MOCLA has written to the Resident Coordinator to convene a joint meeting with selected UN entities to discuss the implementation of the Human Rights Education Strategy. The Ministry widely consulted with stakeholders on the draft, including youth, before it was adopted.



Accountability

During and after the 29 October general elections, the High Commissioner for Human Rights strongly advocated for accountability, primarily through a [statement](#) issued on 11 November, condemned the scale of killings and called for accountability and respect for the rights of victims. The statement became a key reference for diplomatic and media responses. International media coverage, as well as aligned statements from the African Union, the Commonwealth, the European Union and UN leadership, including OHCHR, contributed to a measurable domestic response. President Samia Suluhu Hassan acknowledged the violence and, on 20 November, launched a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the events of 29 October, including youth-led protests and the subsequent response of the security forces. She noted that the Commission was created in accordance with the Commissions of Inquiry Act (2023), which empowers the President to institute investigative commissions.

In cooperation with Taboom Media, OHCHR convened a four-day workshop from 14 to 18 July for 25 journalists, media professionals, social media influencers and communications officers from organizations working with populations in vulnerable situations. The training equipped the participants with relevant knowledge and skills on human rights and gender-sensitive media reporting to counter hate speech, incitement, violence and discrimination. One of the workshop's outcomes was the development of a National Action Plan on media engagement and advocacy, which will guide the elaboration of a comprehensive media advocacy strategy to address thematic priorities, such as countering discrimination, legislative reforms, the rule of law and advocacy on thematic human rights issues, including the rights to adequate housing, health, education, freedom of expression and association.



Participation

During the year, a joint OHCHR-ILO capacity-building initiative was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, the Tanzania Labour College, the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration, the Tanzania Domestic Workers Association and trade unions. Under this initiative, a peer-to-peer learning and referral network was set up for domestic workers, who were trained and certified to provide structured peer support and referrals. The first cohort of domestic workers were trained from 1 to 2 August on human rights and decent work standards. The second cohort participated in a five-day certification course from 17 to 21 November, which was delivered in partnership with Tanzania Labour College (TLC), Mbeya. In total, 25 peer educators were trained and certified to educate their fellow workers on labour rights safeguards, dispute resolution, occupational safety and health and the prevention of violence and harassment. They are now providing timely support, referrals and information to their fellow domestic workers.

WEST AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal and Togo
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Dakar
Staff as of 31 December 2025	16

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

In April, following OHCHR's tailored advocacy and technical engagement with authorities, draft legislation establishing Côte d'Ivoire's NPM was approved by the National Assembly's Commission on General and Institutional Affairs. This was a crucial step in aligning the country's national legislation with its obligations under OPCAT and brings Côte d'Ivoire closer to establishing an independent body to monitor places of deprivation of liberty. The draft is awaiting scheduling for consideration in a plenary session of the Parliament. Members of the **Benin** Commission on Human Rights were appointed, in July, in accordance with the NPM establishing law. This development is largely due to OHCHR's ongoing advocacy and dialogue with national authorities and marks the culmination of its efforts to ensure the compliance of Benin's legal framework with the Paris Principles and OPCAT.

In 2025, the Network of National Human Rights Institutions of West Africa adopted a road map linking their responses to regional human rights concerns and priorities, including shrinking civic space, detention and prison overcrowding, transitional justice, reparations and engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. The road map elevates prison overcrowding to a regional priority and commits its NHRIs to promoting alternatives to detention. In cooperation with 25 members from 13 West African NHRIs, OHCHR organized and facilitated the regional consultations that led to the development of the road map. Its adoption has strengthened coherence,

peer learning and collective advocacy across the region, reinforcing NHRI leadership on cross-border issues.

OHCHR supported stakeholders working on child protection under the "Project to support the protection of children victims of rights violations" (PAPEV). In July, the Government of **Guinea-Bissau** adopted a National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, including children. The Action Plan enhances coordination and creates a structured framework for addressing persistent vulnerabilities affecting children and adults at risk of trafficking. OHCHR worked closely with UNODC to provide tailored advocacy and technical support to ensure the adoption of a comprehensive and rights-based plan. In his final report, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment recommends that the NPM in **Senegal** inspect Koranic schools to prevent all forms of violence against children. This recommendation follows a consultation with CSOs that OHCHR organized to raise awareness about child abuse. In November, **Guinea** validated its National Child Protection Policy (2026-2035). The Policy strengthens institutional and legal child protection systems and ensures a more coordinated approach to protecting girls and boys. OHCHR provided technical and financial support through consultation and validation processes. Finally, in October, the Governments of **the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau** and **Senegal** endorsed a regional road map on child protection priorities, with a focus on children on the move. The road map aims to address persistent challenges, including cross-border mobility, child marriage, child trafficking and violence against children. Through PAPEV, OHCHR conducted advocacy with ministers responsible for child protection and provided both technical and financial support for the finalization of the road map.

Non-discrimination

In 2025, West African countries strengthened laws and policies on the protection of children and migrants, in accordance with international human rights standards. In **Senegal**, recommendations were incorporated into the revised

National Strategy against Irregular Migration, which is expected to be approved in 2026. In **Chad**, OHCHR contributed to the inclusion of human rights language throughout an amended anti-trafficking bill. For instance, article 27 now explicitly refers to women and children rather than grouping them under “vulnerable groups.” In **Burkina Faso**, OHCHR delivered tailored workshops, provided technical assistance and undertook regular engagement with government entities and partners, resulting in a draft decree on legal aid that integrates human rights and gender considerations. OHCHR will continue supporting the finalization and adoption of the decree.

Efforts were made to strengthen policies and programmes to prevent discrimination and violence against children. In **Guinea** and **Guinea-Bissau**, 75 children accessed social and legal support services, including reception, identification, psychosocial support and family reintegration. This support was delivered through governmental and civil society partners that received financial assistance under the PAPEV project. Through the project, OHCHR mobilized public authorities, facilitated legal harmonization and strengthened the capacities of duty bearers, thereby contributing to more effective child protection responses.

West African NHRIs played a central role in promoting and protecting the rights of migrants through monitoring and reporting. The NHRI of **Senegal** led advocacy efforts resulting in a [press release](#), issued in May, on the situation of migrants at the Mauritania-Senegal border in Rosso. In October, **Nigeria**’s NHRI documented the human rights situation of migrants at the Idiroko and Seme borders with Benin and engaged high-level border security officials in Abuja to follow up on the identified human rights issues. The NHRI is engaging with relevant actors regarding those issues. NHRIs in **Burkina Faso** and **Senegal** prioritized migrant rights by including, for the first time, a dedicated chapter on migration in their respective annual reports, which were finalized and are pending publication. The reports focus increased attention on the rights of migrants and will serve as advocacy tools with governments and other stakeholders. Finally, 13 NHRIs intensified their efforts to implement the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and the Economic Community of West

African States Free Movement Protocol by supporting VNRs related to the GCM and the development of human rights-compliant national frameworks. In **Burkina Faso**, a draft National Action Plan on the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration was developed. It was finalized with inputs from stakeholders and is pending the signature of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. OHCHR provided inputs and participated in a December national seminar to review and validate the draft. In addition, OHCHR and UNODC led a regional initiative to strengthen NHRI engagement in human rights-based migration governance, enhance monitoring, reporting and cross-border cooperation and facilitate sustained dialogue on the implementation of the GCM, including with regard to the development of National Action Plans.

Participation

Senegal took an important step towards strengthening its national human rights framework related to civic space with the adoption of the Whistleblower Protection Act and the Access to Information Act on 25 August and 26 August, respectively. These legislative reforms follow several years of advocacy by OHCHR, UN agencies, civil society, the media and NHRIs and aim to improve transparency, accountability and the protection of fundamental rights. OHCHR contributed to their alignment with international human rights standards, particularly the Access to Information Act, through advocacy and technical support.

The **Ghana** Police Service identified actions to uphold the right to freedom of expression and protect journalists, in accordance with the [UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity](#). It also helped to fulfil a number of Ghana’s 2023 UPR commitments, including 11 recommendations on media freedom. OHCHR and UNESCO contributed to these efforts through the delivery of trainings and by holding dialogues with 30 police officers (nine women) and 15 journalists (eight women) to improve their mutual understanding and cooperation. Moving forward, both organizations will be involved in the revision of the police training manual to ensure the integration of journalist safety and in order to create a pool of trainers to scale-up future trainings.

Children’s participation in public life was encouraged across West Africa through revitalized youth-led engagement platforms. In **Senegal**, after more than a decade, the Children’s Parliament was reactivated under a new model that expands participation in all communes, includes children in non-formal education and introduces a quota to guarantee the representation of children with disabilities in the Executive Bureau. The Children’s Parliament had been inactive since its last renewal in 2009 and the validation of a more inclusive and representative model was pending. In **Guinea-Bissau**, youth associations and child parliamentarians developed a youth-led advocacy road map on children’s rights. A total of 655 children from the region engaged in awareness-raising, prevention and advocacy initiatives. Under the PAPEV project, OHCHR provided technical and financial support, co-organized advocacy trainings and promoted peer learning among child parliamentarians from the Gambia, Guinea and Senegal.

Development

In **Ghana**, in accordance with a recommendation of the UPR, the NAPBHR was approved by the National Action Plan Steering Committee and launched, in July, under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and the NHRI. The NAPBHR is aligned with the UNGPs and is pending parliamentary adoption. In **Senegal**, the NAPBHR was adopted at a technical level, making Senegal the first francophone country in Africa to reach this stage. A drafting committee was established to finalize the document. OHCHR provided technical, institutional and advocacy support to both countries, leading advocacy efforts and technical assistance in Ghana and contributing to the technical validation of the NAPBHR in Senegal. OHCHR will follow these processes and advocate for the adoption of the respective NAPBHRs.

In December, OHCHR collaborated with the **Senegal** RCO, UN agencies and ActionAid to convene a “High-level roundtable on public debt management and governance for human rights and sustainable development in Senegal.” The event brought together representatives from the Government, oversight bodies, civil society, de-

velopment partners and the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. It also strengthened multi-stakeholder dialogue on integrating human rights into debt governance. After the roundtable, the UN in Senegal committed to supporting the Government’s efforts to safeguard human rights in debt and resource mobilization policies in 2026.

Peace and Security

OHCHR deployed surge support during electoral periods in **Côte d’Ivoire** and **Guinea-Bissau** to monitor violations, foster collaboration with NHRIs and CSOs and inform decision-making by RCOs. In Guinea-Bissau, OHCHR monitored the human rights situation surrounding the 23 November presidential elections and the aftermath of the 26 November coup d’état. The Surge Team provided regular reporting, informing statements by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, thereby providing early warning to prevent further deterioration. OHCHR’s documented concerns guided the engagement of the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT, particularly in relation to arbitrary detentions. Following the High Commissioner’s statement calling for the release of detainees, on 28 November, more than 20 individuals who were arbitrarily detained by military and security forces were released.

Mechanisms

Due to OHCHR’s capacity-building and technical guidance, stakeholders from West Africa produced 14 national and alternative reports to the international human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies, the UPR and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC). Notably, the UNCT in **Mauritania** submitted its first report to the UPR. In addition, CSOs in **Niger** submitted an alternative report to the CMW and actively participated in the Committee’s review of Niger’s second periodic report, in April.

States in West Africa made efforts to implement the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. In **Ghana**, OHCHR sensitized parliamentarians about their role in following up on the implementation of the recommendations, especially those relating to their mandate. In **Cabo Verde**, the Office offered guidance to government authorities, civil society, the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, academia and international development partners on the preparation of implementation and financing strategies regarding recommendations on ESCRs. The NHRI is working with the Ministry of Finance to include a human rights perspective in the evaluation process of the Third National Development Plan, due in 2026. In **Senegal**, OHCHR provided technical assistance leading to the adoption by civil society of a road map to monitor the implementation of recommendations issued by the CRC Committee. Further, the NMIRF developed a draft National Action Plan for implementing recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR. It is expected that the Action Plan will be adopted in 2026.

Across the region, increased engagement by the special procedures, with the technical support of OHCHR, promoted improved compliance with international human rights obligations through timely communications and country visits. For instance, communications ([AL BEN \(1.2025\)](#) and [AL CIV \(3.2025\)](#)) issued by the Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights defenders, on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, on the independence of judges and lawyers and on torture, the WGEID and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) were transmitted to Benin and Côte d'Ivoire. These communications raised concerns about enforced disappearances, non-refoulement violations, arbitrary detention and restrictions on freedom of expression, allegedly in retaliation for criticism of the Government of Benin. The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders also issued communications to **Togo** ([TGO 1/2025](#) and [TGO 2/2025](#)) regarding the detention of human rights activists, medical care needs and concerns about enforced disappearances.

ZIMBABWE

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Harare
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Development

On 27 November, the President of Zimbabwe officially launched the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) (2026-2030). The UN, including OHCHR, helped the Government to integrate the SDGs and human rights into the Strategy. As a result of these efforts, the Strategy commits to upholding international human rights commitments and implementing inclusive policies on gender equality, youth empowerment, disability inclusion and social protection, while also promoting equitable access to health, education, housing and economic opportunities. Additionally, it integrates human rights into sectoral strategies by addressing a variety of issues, such as GBV, labour rights, consumer protection and decentralization to improve access to justice and public services. The Strategy's monitoring frameworks include disaggregated indicators to track progress on inclusivity and equity. In 2026, OHCHR will support the development of the next UNSDCF, which will guide the UN's support to implement the NDS2.

Non-discrimination

The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls contributed to the ongoing reform process of the abortion law during its country visit, in August. In its end of mission statement, the Working Group recommended that the Government revise the Termination of Pregnancy Act (1977). On 23 October, the National Assembly adopted the Medical Services Amendment Bill, which expands access to safe abortion, and transmitted the Bill to the Senate. On 19 February, the Senate approved the Bill but

removed the clauses that expand the grounds for abortion and formally referred the revised version of the Bill to the Parliamentary Legal Committee to ensure that the provisions are in line with the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

Building on the Policy Lab Model, developed in 2024 under a UNPRPD project, OHCHR provided tailored technical support in a workshop that was co-organized with UNICEF, UNDP and UNESCO and equipped legislators to engage in parliamentary committee debates on the Bill. This contributed to the enactment, on 21 November, of the Persons with Disabilities Act, which repositions disability in Zimbabwe as a human rights issue and aligns national law with the CRPD Convention. The Act, however, does not establish a fully independent monitoring body as prescribed by the CRPD Convention and grants the Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare broad discretionary powers over the National Disability Board. OHCHR will continue advocating for the review and compliance of provisions with the CRPD Convention.

In collaboration with UNDP, the Office strengthened national capacities to integrate disability rights and inclusion into economic governance and planning. A tailored training was delivered to officials from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, the Reserve Bank, the Statistics Agency, the Parliament's Budget Office and umbrella OPDs to enhance their institutional capacities to ensure budgeting, resource allocation and expenditure are in accordance with provisions of the CRPD Convention. Following the training, the Government established provincial disability coordination committees to pursue accountability. The 2026 budget expanded the Disability Empowerment Fund to support persons with disabilities through: increased access to financing for inclusive businesses; enhanced public sector recruitment objectives; and ring-fenced procurement opportunities for disability-owned enterprises. The Government is working with provincial committees to ensure that the benefits of the Fund and the National Disability Policy reach rural and urban communities.

In partnership with UNDP, OHCHR delivered tailored training to the Office of the Auditor General, developing the capacities of 32 participants (20 women) to integrate disability rights and inclusion into audit processes. Building on this, OHCHR and UNDP supported the drafting of guidelines to improve tracking and auditing of disability-related public funds and performance. The Office of the Auditor General subsequently conducted internal training on the application of the guidelines, reinforcing the capacities of the audit teams to apply CRPD-aligned practices, assess budgets and programmes through a disability inclusion lens, identify systemic gaps and produce audit reports that promote equitable public spending.

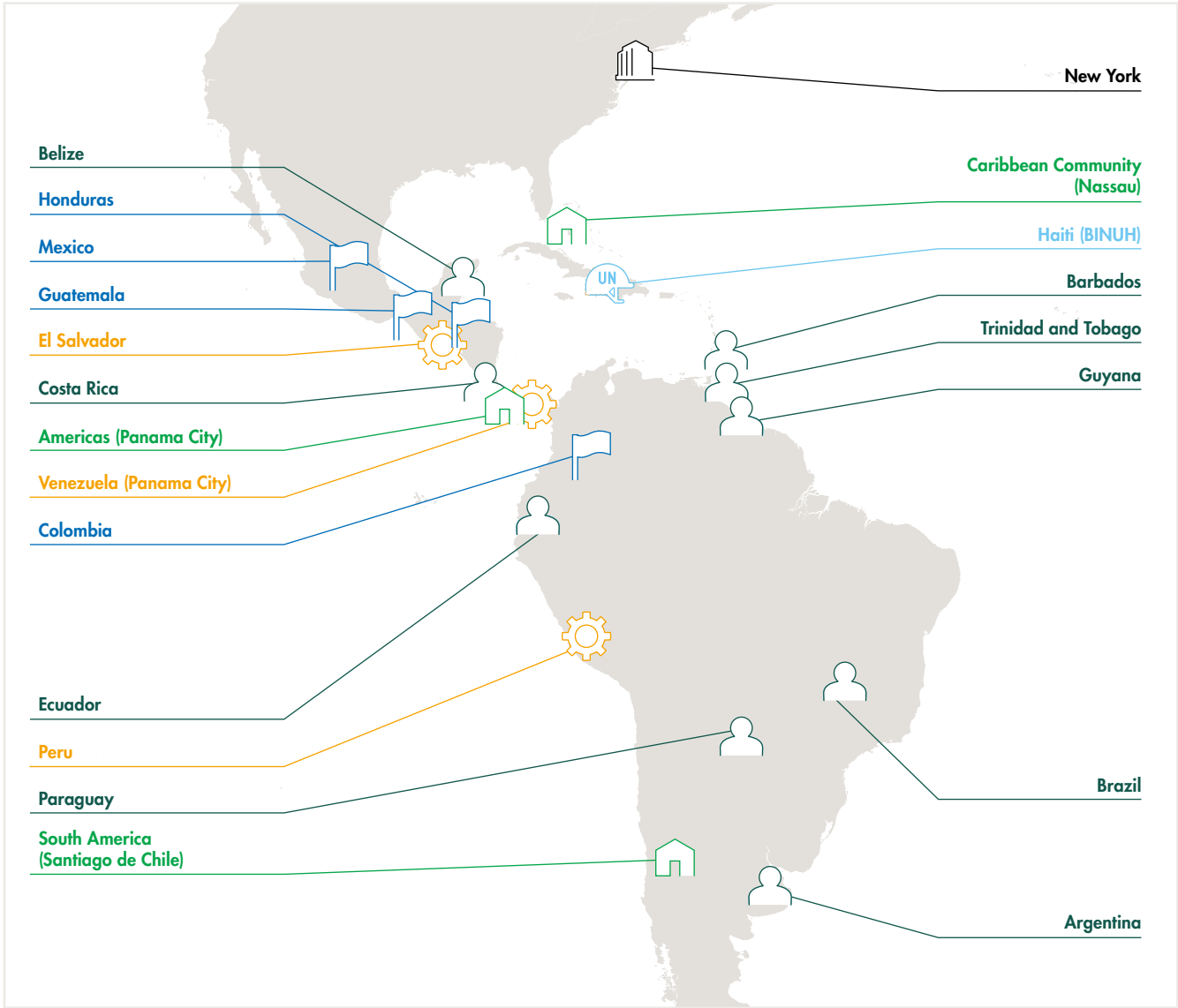


OHCHR-supported capacity-building of defence and security forces for the electoral process in Guinea. © OHCHR

UN Human Rights in The Americas



The UN Human Rights team monitoring a protest camp in Azacualpa, Honduras, established by communities from Azacualpa, Ceibita and Cedros, to oppose the expansion of a mining company and defend the environment, land and territory. © OHCHR



TYPE OF PRESENCE



Headquarters



Regional Offices



Country Offices



Human rights components in UN Peace/
Political Missions



Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs



Other Projects/Special Presences

LOCATION

New York

Americas (Panama City, Panama),^a Caribbean Community (Nassau, Bahamas)
and South America (Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico

Haiti (BINUH)

Argentina, Barbados,^b Belize,^c Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana,^c Paraguay^b
and Trinidad and Tobago^c

Peru, El Salvador and Venezuela (Panama City, Panama)

a Transitioned into Regional Hub in 2026.

b Discontinued in December 2025.

c Transitioned into Other Projects/Special Presences in 2026.

In 2025, the Americas faced converging structural challenges and rising pressures, including unlawful military actions, that significantly increased human rights risks. High levels of violence, weak rule of law, entrenched inequalities, economic instability and climate impacts created fertile ground for anti-rights movements and the development of restrictive policies in areas such as gender equality, non-discrimination, migration, counter-narcotics and trade. Many governments relied on security and armed conflict narratives to justify the militarization of public security, raising concerns about proportionality, accountability and human rights compliance. Some States reduced their engagement with international bodies, including by withdrawing from the Human Rights Council (HRC) or limiting their participation in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Despite these trends, the Office also witnessed strong engagement from public officials, communities and civil society across the region in defence of dignity and human rights.

Political polarization and authoritarian tendencies intensified throughout the region, resulting in the continued repression of dissent and a shrinking of civic space in some countries. Human rights defenders (HRDs), journalists and CSOs increasingly faced intimidation, criminalization and heightened State control. During the year, efforts to weaken institutional checks and balances persisted, including through legal and constitutional reforms. Judicial independence was undermined and corruption and impunity obstructed access to justice and eroded public trust in State institutions. Several electoral processes were accompanied by protests, violence and inflamed rhetoric. High levels of violence linked to organized crime and gang activity in several countries, coupled with the increased militarization of public security and prison governance, remained a major driver of human rights violations and abuses in the region. Gang-related insecurity, alongside economic hardship and climate-related disasters, fueled internal displacement and cross-border migration.

Within this context, the High Commissioner's voice remained vital, highlighting and clarifying legal standards and countering actions that have the potential to normalize the use of unilateral force and weaken the rules-based international order. OHCHR maintained a strong presence in the Americas through consistent monitoring, reporting and the provision of assistance to authorities in relation to prevention, protection and accountability.

UN Human Rights supported the HRC's technical cooperation mandates in Colombia, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela, contributed to annual reports on Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras and to the Security Council-mandated work of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH).

Severe funding cuts required major reductions in staffing and activities. The UN's liquidity crisis limited the delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building mandates in countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Colombia, Haiti and Honduras and support for the Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti.

Following the 2025 OHCHR Global Operational Review, the country offices in Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico significantly reduced their respective footprints. The Venezuela Technical Mission was adjusted to a lighter configuration. The human rights adviser (HRA) presences in Barbados and Paraguay were discontinued and the HRAs in Belize, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago were integrated into the Regional Office for the Caribbean Community.

AMERICAS

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Regional Office located in Panama City (Panama) and a Human Rights Adviser in San Salvador (El Salvador)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	42

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

OHCHR engaged in sustained technical cooperation with national authorities to reinforce access to justice frameworks in the context of migration governance. More specifically, OHCHR supported **Panama's** adoption and initial implementation of the Protocol on Access to Justice for Migrant Persons in Panama. These actions represent a landmark achievement as the Protocol provides procedural guarantees for migrants who are navigating judicial and administrative processes. Due to OHCHR's guidance, the Protocol is aligned with international human rights standards and complements broader institutional reforms.

Following technical cooperation from OHCHR, the Government adopted Bill No. 164, which amends Law No. 7 to strengthen the Defensoría del Pueblo of **Panama** (the national human rights institution (NHRI)), in line with the Paris Principles. This legal reform process was inspired by the 2021 downgrading of the NHRI's status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) Sub-Committee on Accreditation. Between 2024 and 2025, OHCHR provided technical assistance and reviewed the draft Bill to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles and the recommendations issued by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation. OHCHR also participated in legislative sessions and debates at the National Assembly, providing it with the opportunity to advocate for the adoption of the Law.

In October, GANHRI reviewed the NHRI's status and, in December, it re-accredited the NHRI with "A" Status.

In **Costa Rica**, OHCHR's technical advice informed a national study on access to justice for migrants and refugees, which is shaping judicial planning and institutional decision-making. Regionally, the Office advanced cross-border cooperation through its work with the Ibero-American Network of Prosecutors against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (REDTRAM/AIAMP) and consolidated human rights-based judicial guidelines for the Central American and Caribbean Judicial Council. These efforts were undertaken to enhance prosecutorial coordination, improve standards of practice and lay the groundwork for institutional responses to trafficking, smuggling and migrant disappearances that are consistent with international obligations.

To advance the application of the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide), the Office strengthened the capacities of more than 170 judicial practitioners who completed a **virtual training**. The training was developed in partnership with UN Women and the Specialized Network on Gender of the Ibero-American Association of Public Ministries (REG-AIAMP).

In **Costa Rica**, OHCHR provided ongoing support through workshops in four regions and Indigenous territories to promote gender sensitivity in judicial practice. Consequently, the judiciary officially endorsed and promoted OHCHR's "Guide on integrating a gender perspective into domestic violence judgements."

In **Panama**, OHCHR assisted the judicial branch with the systematic integration of human rights into the judicial career system to ensure that judges and judicial personnel possess competencies in international human rights law. To this end, OHCHR delivered a specialized training to 30 judges from across the country, increasing their capacities to apply international standards in judicial decisions. Furthermore, OHCHR engaged with the Judicial School and the Judicial Career Council to advance the institutionalization of permanent human rights training for all judges, including through support for a practical reference manual

on human rights standards. A human rights training module is being finalized for integration into the judicial career system.

As a result of a new partnership between OHCHR and Panama's Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry has taken preliminary action to establish a dedicated Human Rights Office, marking a first step towards fulfilling its commitment, instituting rights-based policing and strengthening internal accountability mechanisms.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR collaborated with the Latin American Network of Young Journalists (RedLatAm) and developed the capacities of journalists to produce more humane, human rights-centred narratives when covering migration. In addition, OHCHR enhanced institutional capacities in **Costa Rica** and **Panama** through joint monitoring, data generation and technical guidance. This helped to align protection measures with international standards, reduce protection gaps and reinforce rights-based migration governance.

In **El Salvador**, OHCHR helped to disseminate and implement the "Technical guidelines on compliance with professional secrecy in the National Integrated Health System." These guidelines aim to eliminate gender stereotypes in sexual and reproductive healthcare, particularly during obstetric emergencies. Based on the guidelines, the Office engaged in technical cooperation to develop the capacities of public health personnel, including by training a group of 569 professionals from the three inland regions of the country. OHCHR ensured the training sessions integrated specific human rights standards related to gender stereotyping and discrimination to reduce discriminatory practices in clinical care and prevent the criminalization of obstetric emergencies.

OHCHR sustained the operational functioning of the National Observatory on LGBTQI+ persons in **Panama** and strengthened the advocacy capacities of LGBTQI+ organizations. A total of 11 organizations subsequently submitted a joint alternative report in anticipation of the country's fourth UPR cycle.

In advocating for the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in **Panama**, OHCHR generated consensus among stakeholders through 20 workshops with 10 civil society groups, representing a coalition of 110 CSOs. During one joint session, participants prepared a common human rights agenda with six priorities, which included the adoption of the anti-discrimination law and the drafting of submissions to the UPR. These efforts contributed to strong UPR outcomes. A total of 19 recommendations address discrimination and eight of these explicitly call for the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law.



Peace and Security

In **El Salvador**, OHCHR undertook an evidence-based analysis of the human rights context to inform decision-making by the UN system. For instance, it created and systematically applied a rigorous methodology for primary source verification and information triangulation.

In **Panama**, OHCHR enhanced the use of human rights-based monitoring and early warning during social protests through joint field missions and timely flash reports, thereby enabling the UNCT and UNOCC to anticipate risks and support preventive action in rapidly changing environments. At the regional level, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) improved the quality, accessibility and timeliness of human rights risk monitoring through dashboards, infographics, factsheets and flash reports.



Participation

Following extensive consultations with Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendant people, women, LGBTQI+ groups, environmental defenders, protection mechanisms, academics and civil society, OHCHR developed the Regional Guidelines on Collective Protection of Human Rights Defenders. The Guidelines provide a shared framework for engagement with State institutions.

 **Development**

In **Panama**, OHCHR’s recommendations were incorporated into the national road map for implementing the Escazú Agreement and Panama’s 2025 Nature Pledge. This serves as a commitment to addressing the interrelated issues of climate, biodiversity and land objectives identified in the three Rio Conventions within a single framework.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago
Year established	2024
Field office(s)	Nassau (Bahamas), Belmopan (Belize), Georgetown (Guyana) and Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	6

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Development**

From 3 to 4 September, in **Barbados**, OHCHR convened the first regional dialogue on advancing a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to climate finance to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) and climate justice in the Caribbean. The event brought together more than 20 representatives from seven CARICOM countries, as well as Indigenous Peoples, civil society, academics and UN partners. The event facilitated an exchange of practices and the identification of pathways to ensure that climate financing mechanisms uphold the rights to health, housing, food and livelihoods. Discussions also led to a shared recognition of the importance of applying an HRBA to climate action.

From 7 to 10 April, OHCHR participated in the “Third forum on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean,” in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Dialogue among HRDs, government representatives and CSOs enabled OHCHR to identify strategic entry points for collaboration, resulting in technical support and tailored advocacy. These efforts contributed to the ratification of the Escazú Agreement by the **Bahamas**, on 5 June. The Agreement outlines the legally binding obligations of governments to protect environmental defenders and ensure public participation in environmental decisions and access to environmental information and justice.



Mechanisms

OHCHR provided technical expertise and delivered capacity-building sessions to enable stakeholders to assess the extent to which States are fulfilling their international human rights obligations. Consequently, a critical analysis related to **Jamaica** was submitted to the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW). A UN Country Team (UNCT) report, with evidence-based assessments regarding gender equality and women's rights in **Belize**, was submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

OHCHR worked closely with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) to organize a workshop, held from 5 to 6 March, for 20 government officials and CSOs (12 women) to raise their awareness about the international human rights mechanisms, data collection and reporting. Following the workshop, **Saint Lucia** reactivated the membership of its National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights, updated its terms of reference (ToRs) and committed to improving its coordination for timely reporting to the international human rights mechanisms. To this end, it submitted its national UPR report and participated in a September regional workshop, alongside Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis, that focused on the reporting obligations under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).



Non-discrimination

On 4 July, OHCHR, IOM and UNHCR organized a training for media professionals in the **Bahamas**, equipping them with the tools and knowledge to ethically and accurately report on migration. Participants enhanced their understanding of the impact of media narratives on public opinion and migrant communities and drew from international good practices, thereby strengthening human rights-based reporting on migration and reducing the stigmatization of people on the move.

OHCHR also provided technical inputs that were integrated into the **CARICOM** Migration Policy Framework. Once adopted, the Framework will be the first migration strategy in the region.

On 26 November, OHCHR visited the Carmichael Road Detention Centre, in Nassau, **Bahamas**, to determine its compliance with international human rights standards. The Centre is primarily responsible for holding migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. This visit was followed by a workshop conducted in partnership with IOM and UNHCR. A total of 21 immigration officers (eight women) developed knowledge and skills related to the implementation of international standards on the rights of detainees.



Accountability

In **Saint Kitts and Nevis**, on 21 July, OHCHR undertook a mission to Her Majesty's Prison. The Office submitted its observations and practical recommendations to national authorities to promote compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). The recommendations are being followed up. From 22 to 23 July, 30 detention officials received training on the rights of persons deprived of their liberty. OHCHR also delivered tailored workshops for Crown Counsel and detention officials on the rights of persons deprived of liberty, building national capacities to uphold international human rights standards in detention and bolstering safeguards to prevent ill-treatment and arbitrary detention.

OHCHR provided ongoing technical support for the establishment of national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights in Caribbean countries. In December, the Government of **Barbados** appointed its first Human Rights Commissioner.



Participation

In **Belize**, 75 CSO representatives attended a participatory workshop on 29 October that was organized by UN Belize, with the support of OHCHR. Participants developed the CSO Human Rights Agenda (2025-2026), which will provide a coordinated framework for advancing the rights of marginalized groups.

COLOMBIA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	1997
Field office(s)	Bogotá, with Field Presences in Arauca, Barranquilla, Cali, Cúcuta and Pasto
Staff as of 31 December 2025	44

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

Within the context of the humanitarian and human rights crisis initiated in the Catatumbo region, on 16 January, the Office developed a comprehensive human rights assessment of measures undertaken by the Government to protect civilians. The assessment was presented to the Constitutional Court under a judicial procedure to determine the effectiveness of the State's response to the crisis.

OHCHR supported several State institutions and CSOs to formulate a national policy to protect HRDs, which is expected to be adopted in 2026. Further, the Office provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Interior on the drafting process and facilitated dialogue among CSOs and State institutions to reach consensus regarding key elements of the policy.

OHCHR supported the National Guarantee Process, which serves as the primary space for dialogue between authorities and human rights platforms at the national and territorial level. Its objective is to establish robust processes and mechanisms to protect HRDs and prevent future violence. OHCHR advised on the methodological aspects of three national roundtables that were held with the Attorney General and the Ministers of Interior and of Defence. It also supported territorial roundtables in at least 15 departments of Colombia. OHCHR's assistance included: building methodologies for discussions in Bogotá; contributing to the establishment of "recognition spaces" in Magdalena Medio; supporting the organization of the roundtable in Cesar after 10 years of advocacy; and facilitating the implementation of

technical plans and case prioritization matrices in Atlántico and Magdalena.

Through the provision of technical assistance to the National Protection Unit (UNP), OHCHR promoted the application of international standards to risk assessments. The Office participated in sessions of the Committee for Risk Assessment and the Recommendation of Protective Measures (CERREM), including those focused on women human rights defenders (WHRDs). More specifically, it monitored 301 individual cases (124 of which involve WHRDs) and promoted collective protection measures for Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendent and peasant communities. This collective approach improved dialogue with government authorities and enabled institutions to adapt their responses in accordance with persistent and complex risk contexts faced by organized communities.

The Office raised awareness about gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence, against Indigenous women. For instance, OHCHR worked with Jamino, an organization of Jiw Indigenous women, to develop a strategy to claim their rights and engage with the Ministry of Interior to ensure the inclusion of gender issues in processes related to consultation and free, prior and informed consent. In addition, OHCHR advocated for the Ministry of Justice to provide financial support for a gathering of Jiw Indigenous women in southern Meta and Guaviare to enable them to address GBV from the perspectives of Indigenous governance and justice. Moreover, OHCHR coordinated with the Guaviare Sectional Prosecutor's Office on the adoption of specific referral pathways for Jiw women survivors of GBV.

With regard to the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, OHCHR contributed to the adoption of a new regulatory framework on the use of less-lethal weapons by the police during protests. Following a dialogue process between public security forces and human rights organizations, which was financially and methodologically supported by OHCHR, the Ministry of Defence adopted Resolution No. 01840, on 20 June. The Resolution aligns the national framework with international human rights standards by incorporating the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and the

differentiated use of force. It also mandates that: less-lethal weapons are only used as a last resort; non-violent means, such as dialogue, are prioritized; police are obliged to record their operations; and the Ministry must maintain oversight of the regulatory framework.



Peace and Security

Through an established working group, the Office engaged with the Ministry of Defence, the General Command of the Armed Forces and the National Police to discuss human rights violations allegedly committed by members of the security forces and the implementation of preventive measures. This engagement contributed to a 61 per cent reduction in the number of cases of human rights violations allegedly committed by the security forces from 2023 to 2025.

In 2025, OHCHR contributed to reform efforts of the intelligence sector. To ensure transparency, accountability and privacy protections, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the National Intelligence Directorate (DNI) on the integration of international human rights standards into the intelligence management cycle. The Office provided technical assistance on the reform of Law No. 1621 (2013), known as the Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Law, which is expected to be debated and voted on in 2026.

OHCHR also supported the reform of the National Police. In particular, it promoted the inclusion of more than 700 recommendations in the human rights volume of its operational doctrine, which were approved by the Police Technical Advisory Council on Human Rights. The recommendations aim to integrate international human rights standards into the operational doctrine, the human rights curriculum and the Institutional Standardization Process.



Development

With regard to collective and land rights, OHCHR provided technical advice to the Directorate of Ethnic Affairs of the Land Restitution Unit and the Autonomous Council of Chiefs of the Barí people in formulating precautionary measures based on

ILO Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. A subsequent request to the Land Restitution Court led to an order for the implementation of 19 precautionary measures covering territorial rights, expanded self-government and individual and collective protection. With OHCHR's support, the Barí people formalized an agreement with the National Land Agency to strengthen the capacities of traditional authorities to address land regularization and support the expansion of two Indigenous reserves. At the same time, the Motilón Barí and Catalaura La Gabarra Indigenous reserves signed agreements with the Land Restitution Unit to update studies on the damages and impacts suffered due to the armed conflict and to reactivate collective land restitution claims. These agreements are currently being implemented.

OHCHR and the Office of the Ombudsperson promoted a dialogue process among Indigenous, Afrodescendant and peasant communities in relation to land acquisition and territorial rights conflicts. This resulted in a joint declaration aimed at reducing the numerous conflicts among these groups, including through regional roundtables that are planned for 2026, which will enable participants to address the conflicts in greater depth. In Catatumbo, within a context of generalized violence, OHCHR strengthened coordination between the National Land Agency (ANT) and local communities and issued recommendations to resolve land use and tenure conflicts between Indigenous Peoples and peasant communities.

The Office coordinated with the Office of the Presidential Counsellor for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law to facilitate three regional events on environmental rights, bringing together 18 CSOs, 10 State entities and four companies. The events culminated in the development of a baseline for the Policy on Business and Human Rights, which emphasizes environmental obligations and State monitoring responsibilities. The Office is promoting the finalization and adoption of the Policy. OHCHR also supported the creation of an inter-institutional network for the protection of environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) and finalized the network's draft ToRs with the Ministry of Environment. The approval process for the ToRs is ongoing.

In June, OHCHR published a [briefing note](#) entitled “Caught in the web of conflict: The increased recruitment of girls and boys,” which denounces their recruitment by armed groups through social media. The note outlines 15 recommendations directed towards public authorities and digital companies and calls for: enhanced coordination among national, territorial and ethnic authorities to prevent the recruitment, use, trafficking and disappearance of children in armed conflict; support for Indigenous and Afrodescendant community protection strategies; and urgent joint actions to locate and safeguard missing children and their families. OHCHR also participated in multi-stakeholder meetings, including with State authorities, private companies and CSOs, and issued 21 press releases, demonstrating its role as an authoritative voice on the issue.

Accountability

OHCHR advanced efforts to combat impunity and strengthen transitional justice by supporting victims’ participation in cases before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP). The Office facilitated accreditation in Case No. 03 (extrajudicial killings ‘false positives’), Case No. 08 (displacement, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions) and Case No. 11 (prejudice motivated crimes) and ensured that their participation aligned with their collective identities and rights. These macro cases address large-scale conflict-related violations and open pathways to truth, justice, reparation and non-recurrence. Through technical engagement with the JEP and authorities, OHCHR also supported the adoption of collective precautionary measures to enable safer participation.

Further, OHCHR contributed to guarantees of non-recurrence by translating the Truth Commission’s recommendations into an operational road map composed of human rights-based indicators and monitoring methodologies. This increased institutional capacities to prioritize actions, track progress and sustain public and inter-institutional advocacy. On disappearances, OHCHR supported a more coordinated State response by reinforcing the operational capacities of the Unit for the Search of Persons Deemed as Missing (UBPD) in Putumayo and Norte de Santander, improving

search efforts, consolidating technical teams and enhancing the identification of sites of interest. OHCHR also promoted the application of an HRBA in the development of public policy on disappearances, resulting in the realization of justice in 76 cases of missing Venezuelan migrants, the drafting of regulations under Law No. 2364 and strengthened rapid search mechanisms, such as Alerta Rosa and the Urgent Search Mechanism.

OHCHR supported the Special Investigation Unit in at least 15 emblematic cases involving the killings of HRDs, as well as threats, stigmatization and massacres. A key milestone was reached when the Attorney General indicted non-State armed group commanders for the killing of more than 30 authorities, Indigenous guards and community leaders of the Nasa people. After evidence of an extermination plan was uncovered, the suspects were charged with genocide. OHCHR provided technical cooperation, legal analysis and facilitated dialogue between prosecutors, Nasa authorities and the victims’ families.

GUATEMALA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2005
Field office(s)	Guatemala City
Staff as of 31 December 2025	32

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

OHCHR provided inputs on several pieces of draft legislation to ensure closer alignment with international human rights standards, particularly regarding equality and non-discrimination for women and LGBTQI+ persons. The drafts included Bill No. 6453 on Sex Education for the Protection of Children and Adolescents; Bill No. 6473 on the Comprehensive Conservation of Society; and Bill No. 6475 on Amendments to the Criminal Code on “sexual inviolability.” Five special procedures mandate holders expressed their concerns about these draft laws and article 60 of Decree No. 35-2024 (National Civil Police Law, OL GTM (3.2025)), citing their inconsistencies with the right to life, the proportional use of force and access to justice. In line with the special procedures, the Congressional Committee on Children and Families issued an opinion on Bill No. 6473. It is anticipated that these responses will lead to revisions of the Bill that safeguard international human rights standards.

As of September, the Congressional Committees on Women and on Disability Affairs had institutionalized regular technical exchanges with the Office. Through these exchanges, 65 Members of Parliament and advisers (38 women) improved their understanding of international standards. The participants reported in post-training assessments that their knowledge had increased by 25-35 per cent and was being implemented in a variety of ways, including: a more consistent application of international standards in parliamentary debates and reports; the inclusion of references to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in discussions of

the Women’s Commission of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala on violence against women; and the integration of principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) into legislative reviews on legal capacity.

In light of persistent challenges to judicial independence, including the misuse of criminal law against justice actors, OHCHR prepared technical notes and legislative alerts on the Law on Nominating Commissions (Decree No. 19-2009) and on draft Bill No. 6493, proposing amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code on pretrial detention to promote greater compliance with international standards. In cooperation with civil society, OHCHR finalized the “Good practices guide on judicial independence” to inform debates on judicial appointments and institutional integrity. Further, 133 illustrative indicators on the implementation of the Judicial Career Law (Decree No. 32-2016, modified by Decree No. 7-2022) were suggested and subsequently validated by 21 representatives from nine organizations, including CSOs and the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights. A technical review of the regulatory and procedural framework for the implementation of the Law, conducted by OHCHR in consultation with relevant stakeholders, identified gaps related to transfers, transparency and disciplinary safeguards, establishing a methodological basis for future monitoring. OHCHR also strengthened protection mechanisms through practical tools, including protection information sheets for justice operators in Guatemala and a practical guide on criminal proceedings for civil society actors and criminalized justice operators (under development). The tools are aimed at promoting the application of international standards on fair trial guarantees and protection measures.

In the Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción case, wherein 41 girls and adolescents lost their lives in a 2017 fire that broke out in a locked classroom in a government-run group home, the Seventh Court convicted six former State officials of child abuse, dereliction of duty, abuse of authority and manslaughter. From the outset, OHCHR provided technical assistance to CSOs representing the victims and their families and monitoring hearings. These actions resulted in the documentation of violations, the preparation of legal analyses and heightened international visibility of the case. The ruling set an

important precedent for addressing institutional and gender-based violence, establishing State responsibility for the protection of girls under its custody, ordering reparation measures and strengthening prevention and accountability mechanisms.



Participation

As part of its efforts to follow up on the violations committed by authorities of the National University of San Carlos of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly of students and teaching staff, OHCHR published a [document](#) on academic freedom and university autonomy. The document offers guidance for protecting academic rights and promoting student participation and seeks to contribute to public debate and challenge the use of judicial processes against students, university faculty and their supporters for speaking out against the undermining of democratic institutions and corruption. Communication campaigns led by young people have changed public perceptions, presenting them as key actors working towards democracy and peacebuilding. OHCHR will continue to monitor and document the cases of students and teaching staff whose rights were violated by university authorities.

To promote engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR collaborated with 25 youth, Indigenous and Afrodescendant representatives to establish a new inter-institutional coordination space, in Sololá, to facilitate enhanced communication between State and civil society actors and therefore improve the implementation of UPR recommendations. In preparation for the review of Guatemala's combined eighteenth to twentieth periodic reports by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), OHCHR supported the drafting and submission of an alternative report by the Civil Society Articulation Group against Racism and Discrimination, which incorporates youth, Indigenous and migrant perspectives. An additional confidential UN system report, coordinated, drafted and submitted by OHCHR, documents structural discrimination and exclusion.

OHCHR conducted more than 230 interviews and focus group discussions with HRDs, including

persons in detention and in exile. The results are detailed in an updated [report](#) on the situation of human rights defenders in Guatemala, published in December. This strengthened the evidence base and identified new patterns of judicial persecution and hate speech to inform State responses and international advocacy.

During the year, a noteworthy milestone was reached with the adoption of the Public Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Guatemala (2025-2035), published in accordance with Governmental Agreement No. 198-2025, and launched on 13 November. The Policy establishes a formal coordination mechanism to address violence against HRDs and lays the foundation for a coordinated, rights-based protection system aligned with international standards. It will be operationalized by the Ministry of Interior, the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), the Office of the Ombudsperson for Human Rights and civil society. This represents the culmination of a 10-year process that was undertaken with various governments and supported by OHCHR, including through advocacy, technical assistance and the identification and documentation of trends and patterns of attacks against HRDs from 2020 to 2025.

OHCHR monitored more than 20 hearings in emblematic cases of Indigenous leaders, journalists and justice operators being held in prolonged pretrial detention, resulting in increased international visibility and calls for due process and protection against the misuse of criminal law. Due to OHCHR's technical assistance, seven criminalized defenders received substitute or conditional measures, representing tangible progress in providing protection and access to justice. In addition, OHCHR's documentation informed the preparation of three joint communications by special procedures mandate holders in relation to reprisals, forced exile and the criminalization of HRDs.



Non-discrimination

OHCHR advocated for the Government to demonstrate leadership while implementing the second International Decade for People of African Descent (2025-2034), emphasizing the coordinating role

that could be played by the Ministry of Culture and Sports (MICUDE). The Office developed a national study to review progress and challenges related to the first International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024), drawing on input from over 80 community leaders. The study now serves as a technical reference tool for future policy dialogues on equality and non-discrimination.

OHCHR helped to develop the capacities of the Ministry of Health and the National Council for the Attention of Persons with Disabilities (CONADI) to draft and implement regulations under the Law on the Biopsychosocial Certification of Persons with Disabilities in Guatemala (Decree No. 6-2024). This improved the readiness of the participants to operationalize the certification system and advance a rights-based disability framework, in line with the provisions of the CRPD Convention.

OHCHR engaged with Indigenous women to promote their participation and influence in national economic and cultural policymaking. Through sustained advocacy and technical engagement, the National Movement of Weavers and the Guatemalan Institute of Tourism (INGUAT) ensured the inclusion of a human rights- and gender-based approach in the Guatemala Sustainable Tourism Policy (2026-2036) and its Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism. The Master Plan, adopted in December, explicitly recognizes the contribution of Indigenous women and references the right to participation and Indigenous forms of organization.

OHCHR offered technical assistance to LGBTIQ+ organizations and to justice and forensic institutions regarding the development of the draft Regional Protocol for the Investigation of Violent Deaths of LGBTIQ+ Persons. It is anticipated that the Protocol will be validated and adopted in 2026. This process has strengthened coordination and increased awareness about differentiated investigative approaches, protection needs and accountability measures for crimes against LGBTIQ+ persons.



Development

OHCHR enhanced the capacities of 149 private sector representatives (78 women) to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and

Human Rights (UNGPs), including those related to responsible business conduct, human rights due diligence, impact identification, risk assessment and action planning. Three major business associations, namely, CentrARSE, GREPALMA and AGEXPORT, integrated human rights and a gender perspective into their internal policies and due diligence procedures, reflecting an incremental but tangible shift towards improved corporate accountability.

With OHCHR's technical assistance, COPADEH underwent a significant institutional transformation in 2024 and 2025, shifting from a centralized approach to a territorial, participatory and rights-based model of engagement. For the first time, COPADEH conducted verification visits to six Maya Q'eqchi' communities in relation to the 1978 Panzós case, wherein more than 100 Maya Q'eqchi' farmers were killed by the Guatemalan army. The visits enabled OHCHR to collect first-hand information on the living conditions of these communities and their access to basic rights, the identification of culturally-relevant priorities, the generation of evidence to guide differentiated institutional responses and the recognition of communities as legitimate actors in the management of agrarian conflict. OHCHR's direct territorial engagement, joint missions, tailored technical assistance and trust-building with communities provided methodological continuity in the context of institutional turnover. This stabilized COPADEH's work and supported the incorporation of a territorial and human rights-based approach. It also strengthened COPADEH's capacity to respond in a more timely, preventive and standards-aligned manner.

OHCHR played a substantive role in the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2026-2030), signed on 9 December. More specifically, it contributed to causal analysis, the theory of change formulation, the identification of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and the preparation of multi-year financial projections to 2030. The Framework constitutes a good practice, particularly as it integrates human rights principles across the Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace pillar and analytical areas.

HAITI: UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED OFFICE IN HAITI (BINUH)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2004 as MINUSTAH; MINUJUSTH since 2017; BINUH since July 2019; MSS (since 2023); converted to GSF in 2025
Field office(s)	Port-au-Prince
Staff as of 31 December 2025	18

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Peace and Security**

OHCHR worked closely with the Office of Citizen Protection (OPC) to lead 12 sessions of the Protection Cluster, thereby strengthening the coordination of protection activities and promoting the integration of human rights across the humanitarian response. Beginning in July, nearly 300 weekly protection monitoring reports were submitted from 22 sites, enabling OHCHR to identify and refer 1,602 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (591 women, 295 men, 420 girls, 296 boys) to essential services. These reports were primarily collected from the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, Kenscoff and Plateau Central, and documented a range of protection incidents. This enabled monitors to respond to medical, psycho-social, shelter and hygiene assistance needs.

Since 2022, OHCHR has monitored and exposed the widespread commission of sexual violence by gangs. In 2024, it launched the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) to augment the UN’s response to sexual violence committed by armed actors, particularly gangs. Between January and November, the MARA recorded 1,655 incidents involving 1,753 victims, including 542 from previous years that were not reported until 2025. Collective rape accounted for 77 per cent of all cases. According to the MARA data, sexual slavery, extreme brutality and patterns linked to gang control of transport and neighbourhoods are underreported. OHCHR’s work ensures greater visibility, accountability and better protection for survivors, including those facing pregnancy or HIV as a result of the assaults.

OHCHR supported 176 officers (92 women) of the Haitian National Police (HNP) in responding to incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), many of which involved armed gangs. From May to November, 118 officers (68 women) from specialized SGBV units in all 10 departments received training on investigations, evidence handling and the application of survivor-centred approaches. OHCHR complemented these sessions with follow-up monitoring visits to police stations, enabling it to assess the use of newly acquired skills, provide case-by-case guidance and identify ongoing mentorship needs, including in relation to cases referred to the Public Prosecutor’s Office.

In collaboration with the HNP, OHCHR finalized and disseminated a practical manual on investigative techniques for SGBV cases, which includes interviewing survivors, types of sexual violence and the collection of evidence. Between May and November, 220 copies were distributed to police stations nationwide to encourage harmonized, survivor-centred investigations. OHCHR also supported the creation of a secure digital SGBV data collection tool, which the HNP validated on 28 July, contributing to more efficient case management, standardized reporting and the protection of sensitive survivor information, in spite of disruptions caused by gang attacks and other data losses.

Since May, OHCHR and the HNP have established SGBV Coordination Platforms in Delmas 33, Pétionville, Canape Vert and Tabarre/Croix-des-Bouquets. These mechanisms bring together police, service providers and civil society to improve communication, increase case reporting and coordinate survivor care. This initiative addresses a persistent challenge in Haiti, wherein survivors often turn to service providers rather than the police due to fear or distrust. A perception survey carried out in December revealed that the SGBV Coordination Platforms are helping to rebuild public confidence and promoting a more coordinated response among law enforcement to sexual violence.

Through a project funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) entitled “Strengthening the protection response to sexual and gender-based violence in displacement sites in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince,” OHCHR

helped to provide 6,500 survivors of violence (5,850 women) with cash assistance and access to essential services, such as emergency medical care, psychosocial support and temporary shelter. Partner organizations operating across multiple areas provided community-based expertise, facilitating the delivery of tailored, context-sensitive assistance. OHCHR also extended capacity-building support to these partners to promote the implementation of holistic, survivor-centred responses to protection incidents, including SGBV cases.

In October, OHCHR developed and launched a protection monitoring tool to enable monitors to track 15 globally identified protection risks and analyse evolving protection threats, their effects and the response capacities of relevant actors. In cooperation with REACH, an NGO, and five protection partners, the Protection Cluster launched a protection monitoring pilot that is consistent with the approach of the Global Protection Cluster and inter-agency guidance. Efforts are underway to align these initiatives to enable collective analysis.



Accountability

Following technical and logistical support from OHCHR and UNODC to promote judicial reform, a presidential decree was adopted on 14 April, establishing a specialized judicial unit for the prosecution of complex financial crimes and offences and another for the prosecution of mass crimes and sexual violence. The first unit is dedicated to combating corruption and financial crimes and the second is focused on addressing gang-related violence and serious human rights violations, including sexual violence against women and girls. The presidential decree is aligned with broader efforts to combat corruption and restore security; two of the country's most urgent priorities. If implemented effectively, the judicial units could strengthen the rule of law and improve Haiti's international credibility. Operationalization is progressing under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), with support from OHCHR and UNODC. In September, the Ministry recruited 10 public prosecutors and the designation of judges is pending. OHCHR also completed a needs assess-

ment for Port-au-Prince magistrates and developed training modules that have been validated for future members of the specialized units.

With OHCHR's assistance, 79 criminal cases were adjudicated at the Court of First Instance of Les Cayes, leading to an initial reduction of the judicial backlog. Fifty-two of these cases, involving 140 individuals, were heard in May and July. OHCHR provided legal advice to investigating judges and prosecutors to ensure that the cases were appropriately processed and prepared for trial. In addition, OHCHR financed criminal trials before juries and correctional hearings. A total of 25 detainees had their cases adjudicated at the Court of First Instance of Croix-des-Bouquets and 25 cases were adjudicated at the recently reopened Court of First Instance of Port-au-Prince, thereby contributing to the restoration of judicial functioning across multiple jurisdictions.

As of 31 December, OHCHR had transmitted to the Inspector General of the Haitian National Police (IGPNH) 222 documented cases of summary executions and the unlawful use of lethal force attributed to HNP officers. The IGPNH confirmed that investigations were open for all transmitted cases and that their files were referred to relevant departmental offices for further action. None of the investigations have been concluded or submitted for judicial prosecution. OHCHR will continue to monitor and document progress in these cases and advocate for their timely and effective accountability.

With OHCHR's support, two steering committee meetings were held, in July and September, with members of the Complaints and Reporting Mechanism (CRM) of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission and focal points from 30 CSOs. The meetings strengthened coordination related to the MSS accountability framework. OHCHR worked closely with the MSS to develop and implement a CRM to document and address human rights violations, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). During the year, Security Council resolution 2793 (2025) was adopted, authorizing the MSS to transition to the Gang Suppression Force (GSF). OHCHR will support the establishment and operation of the oversight compliance mechanism to prevent human rights violations and abuses, particularly SEA.

As of September, OHCHR had delivered 23 induction and in-mission human rights trainings to 692 MSS personnel (36 women), representing 70 per cent of its personnel, leading to more rights-based security operations. The trainings focused on: integrating human rights into planning and operations; preventing SEA; addressing GBV; engaging with children associated with gangs; and applying international standards to the use of force, arrests, detentions, internal investigations and the protection of humanitarian actors, women and children. These efforts helped to strengthen lawful, ethical and accountable MSS operational practices.

OHCHR partnered with 75 CSOs, represented by 391 HRDs (207 women), to build their capacities to monitor human rights compliance during joint HNP and MSS security operations in high-risk and hard-to-reach areas, primarily in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince and the Artibonite department, strengthening community-level protection.

Participation

In September, with support from OHCHR, UNDP and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), and in collaboration with key ministries, the national “Youth Sectoral Working Group” was established within the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action (MJSAC). Originating from OHCHR-facilitated youth consultations, the Working Group serves as an official entry point and sustainable platform for young people to engage in policy dialogue, advocate for their rights and participate in decision-making processes.

HONDURAS

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2015
Field office(s)	Tegucigalpa
Staff as of 31 December 2025	20

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

A bill to reform the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code was submitted to the National Congress for legal review, advancing efforts to establish a legal framework that protects online and offline civic space. OHCHR supported the drafting and dissemination of the bill to prevent the inclusion of language that could be used to criminalize HRDs. OHCHR also provided technical assistance to develop a Due Diligence Protocol for investigating crimes against HRDs and journalists. The final draft is pending approval by the Attorney General’s Office (AGO).

With technical assistance from OHCHR, the Protocol for Collective Case Review, which provides community-based and collective guidance on cases, was adopted. Together with the Protocol on the Use of Protection Measures, developed by ProDerechos, OHCHR and the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH, the NHRI), the new Protocol will help to improve the compliance with international standards of the National Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Operators, which seeks to protect HRDs and others facing threats.

In relation to the fourth UPR cycle review of Honduras, OHCHR provided technical assistance that built the capacities of civil society to produce evidence-based reports and engage in effective advocacy. As a result, community radios participated in the UPR process for the first time. Their reports emphasize structural limitations affecting their operations and outline recommendations to guarantee media pluralism and protection for community communicators.

OHCHR monitored and documented human rights violations against HRDs, journalists and civil society actors and improved verification processes through ongoing engagement with victims, organizations and authorities. In 2025, OHCHR documented a total of 42 cases of human rights violations against these actors, including 17 killings. Of those killed, 13 were land rights defenders and their relatives, two were journalists and two were an environmental defender and his son. The Office also registered nine arbitrary detentions (three women) linked to deficiencies in the National Access Case Management Information System (NACMIS), a database primarily used by the National Police of Honduras, highlighting structural gaps in the coordination between security forces and justice institutions. These efforts provided an evidence base for advocacy and contributed to the release of nine HRDs.

Accountability

During the year, OHCHR facilitated access to justice for victims of the 2009 coup d'état, with a focus on the emblematic case of Isy Obed Murillo, who lost his life during a July 2009 protest. In collaboration with the AGO and the Committee of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared in Honduras (COFADEH), OHCHR provided advice to ensure access to justice, monitored the 2025 hearings and advocated for the adoption of the draft Law on Compliance with International Human Rights Obligations in Respect of Victims of the National Security Doctrine (1980-1993), the development of which it also supported. The trial is scheduled for 2026.

OHCHR enhanced the capacities of justice actors and supported civil society to advocate more effectively for accountability. For instance, in following up on two incidents involving human rights violations allegedly committed by military personnel (the unlawful use of force against the residents of the Ibans community in 2021 and the extrajudicial execution of a community member in Las Marías in 2024), OHCHR conducted two monitoring missions to document the victims' testimonies and advocated with the AGO. The AGO committed to sending prosecutors to the community, an action that has been pending since 2021. In the case of Las

Marías, the accused military officer was arrested in 2025. He remains in pretrial detention as the trial continues. In addition, OHCHR's technical assistance enabled prosecutors to file charges in relation to the enforced displacement of approximately 150 peasant families from palm cooperative farms, in May, as called for by the Agrarian Platform. This case is the first such prosecution of actions taken against peasant communities affected by land conflict.

At the request of the AGO and the State Attorney's Office, and building on previous efforts, OHCHR provided technical guidance in elaborating the draft Protocol for the Effective Investigation of Politically Motivated Murders, in line with a ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) in *Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras*. The draft Protocol was reviewed and approved by a working group of prosecutors, the AGO's professional school and legal unit and victims' representatives, ensuring its alignment with international standards. It is currently awaiting the AGO's signature prior to formal adoption.

In the course of monitoring 20 cases of enforced disappearance, most of which occurred since 2022 and allegedly involve the police, OHCHR identified institutional gaps hindering investigations and search efforts, leaving families without information or access to justice. Its findings highlight the limited expertise and resources of the AGO and the Technical Agency for Criminal Investigation, and underscore that enforced disappearance has yet to be recognized as an autonomous crime. In response, OHCHR recommended legal reforms and proposed the preparation of an internal AGO protocol to help guide investigations and searches. It is anticipated that OHCHR will assist with the drafting of the protocol in 2026.

OHCHR supported the revision of the judicial training curriculum to integrate a gender perspective into a structured career path for judicial professionals. To this end, it delivered six specialized modules to the Supreme Court. The modules cover fundamental subjects, including international and national gender frameworks, reparations and the application of a gender perspective in judicial rulings.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR promoted a new regulatory framework guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities, in accordance with international obligations. In May, the National Congress held consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) to review the draft Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was prepared in 2024. OHCHR's technical assistance strengthened its compliance with international standards, however, the draft has yet to be finalized and approved.

After OHCHR provided technical support to the Criminal Justice Sub-Commissions of Tocoa, Colón and Atlántida and the Judicial School, justice sector institutions incorporated international standards regarding land, territory and the environment into their rulings, resolutions and decisions. This led to changes in judicial practices, such as the halting of at least two forced evictions against Garífuna communities. More specifically, judges applied international standards in relation to: 1) the right to the ancestral territories of Indigenous Peoples; 2) the judicial obligation to exercise conventionality control; 3) the use of criminal law as a last resort (*ultima ratio*) in cases involving the land, territory and natural resources of Indigenous Peoples; and 4) international standards on forced evictions. Subsequent judicial decisions have guaranteed the right to citizen participation for local communities in cases dealing with extractive projects and prevented the use of criminal law to prosecute land defenders.

OHCHR worked closely with the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Forcibly Displaced Persons (CIPPDEF). In so doing, it helped to identify and analyse the causes of forced displacement and define priority areas to enhance the prevention role of participating institutions. In turn, this empowered the institutions to recognize social conflict related to land, territory and the environment as a key driver of displacement. OHCHR also supported the development of a National Policy for the Prevention of Forced Displacement and the creation of the “Single request form for assistance and protection (FU-01),” which enables displaced individuals or groups to seek assistance from the Ministry

of Human Rights, in line with the 2022 Law for the Prevention, Care and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons.

Following the forced displacement of 150 cooperative families from Bajo Aguán, OHCHR, which serves as a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Protection Cluster, played a central role in addressing human rights violations, protection risks and humanitarian needs. For instance, OHCHR conducted joint monitoring, issued messages to mitigate xenophobia and encouraged coordination among response actors. Consequently, UN agencies and partners carried out two field missions to assess needs and ensure they received essential services, such as medical care, education, food and water.

Development

OHCHR helped to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks and policies and practices that guarantee access to land and territories, particularly for Indigenous Peoples and peasant communities, such as the English-speaking Black community of Diamond Rock in Roatán (Bay Islands) and the Garífuna communities in Trujillo (Colón), where community members were criminalized for the alleged offences of usurpation and forced displacement in the context of defending their ancestral territories. Due to OHCHR's support, justice operators from the Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary ceased to criminalize communities and execute forced evictions in cases involving ancestral territories. OHCHR's technical assistance contributed to rulings and decisions that now incorporate international standards, including the right to ancestral territory, collective property, the protection of HRDs, safeguards against evictions and conventionality control. Its efforts also contributed to preventing at least two forced evictions of Garífuna communities and the dismissal of criminal proceedings against nine territorial rights defenders.

OHCHR supported the review of the country's environmental legal framework, including the draft reform of the General Law of the Environment and of the regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SINEIA), managed

by the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (SERNA). The Office enriched the capacities of officials and other actors involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process, promoting professionalism, ethics and human rights-based technical criteria in order to prevent the negative environmental, social and cultural impacts of extractive projects and ensure environmental protection, public participation, consultation and free, prior and informed consent. This led to the development of two reform proposals, which were submitted to the Secretariat of SERNA, to align SINEIA with international standards. OHCHR will continue engaging with SERNA regarding the regulation of SINEIA and the submission of the draft General Law of the Environment to the National Congress.

The Inter-Institutional Coordination Protocol on Land, Territory and Environmental Conflicts, adopted in 2024 with OHCHR's support, was instrumental in preventing violations of collective rights and improving access to ancestral territories for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities. In seven cases involving the Lenca Indigenous Councils of La Paz, a number of communities approached the National Inter-Institutional Roundtable for the Prevention and Redress of Social Conflict in relation to conflicts over their ancestral territory. This enabled participating institutions to hear the conflicts, undertake a comprehensive approach and formulate proposals for resolution. OHCHR offered technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights and provided capacity-building support at national and departmental roundtables. As a result, State institutions identified key challenges, enhanced coordination and addressed cases related to ancestral territory, access to land and the rights to consultation and free, prior and informed consent.

With OHCHR's support, progress was made towards establishing a Special National Tribunal for Land, Territory and the Environment to improve access to justice in conflicts related to the environment, agriculture, cultural heritage and ancestral territory. To bring this about, the Office provided a comprehensive legal proposal that included contributions from Supreme Court magistrates.

OHCHR's technical assistance to Lenca Indigenous Councils, the National Agrarian Institute and the Forest Conservation Institute advanced the recognition of the Lenca Indigenous Council El Cacao's territorial rights. This resulted in the favourable titling of 14 land blocks and helped to guarantee the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights of Indigenous Peoples.



Peace and Security

In 2025, collaboration between CONADEH and OHCHR led to strengthened national capacities to identify human rights violations during the state of exception. With CONADEH's support, OHCHR carried out 13 missions across nine departments, during which it documented 25 cases and received an additional 34 allegations. Its findings revealed recurring abuses, including the excessive use of force, extrajudicial executions, torture or ill-treatment and enforced disappearances, that occurred in the course of warrantless police raids. These abuses disproportionately affected vulnerable communities and low-income youth in certain areas, such as Rivera Hernández and Chamelecón. OHCHR's findings prompted prosecutors to prioritize investigations, which was supported by a newly designated specialized civilian investigative team, enabling more systematic case analysis. To date, no formal accusations have been presented.

OHCHR worked closely with the National Penitentiary Institute and the judiciary and convened two roundtables to develop and review an inter-institutional comprehensive protocol on petitions and complaints for persons deprived of liberty. The draft protocol establishes standardized procedures for individuals and their families to submit petitions to the Penitentiary Institute and file complaints before judges and the AGO. It also clarifies institutional responsibilities to ensure timely responses, strengthened protection and facilitated access to justice. OHCHR will support its adoption in 2026. The Penitentiary Institute requested OHCHR's assistance to design a professional penitentiary career track and improve training for future detention centre officials.

In anticipation of the 30 November general elections, OHCHR coordinated with electoral au-

thorities, UN partners, the NHRI, the police and the AGO to implement a nationwide human rights monitoring strategy to monitor risks of rights violations, including the rights to public participation and to freedom of expression. On election day, five teams documented violations to inform the development of a post-election advocacy to ensure the fulfilment of democratic guarantees.

MEXICO

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Mexico City
Staff as of 31 December 2025	27

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability**

Disappearances remained one of the country’s most serious human rights issues. Despite institutional advances, the families of disappeared persons continued to face serious obstacles in the search and identification of their loved ones and quest for truth and justice. OHCHR provided technical assistance to ensure that an HRBA and a victim-centred approach were integrated into search strategies and institutional protocols. OHCHR actively participated in two annual sessions of the National Search System, four sessions of the National Search Commission and numerous coordination meetings with search commissions at the state level, including those involving families’ collectives. These efforts contributed to the adoption, in December, of a revised National Protocol for the Search of Disappeared Persons, local policies at the federal level and a comprehensive state search plan in Coahuila, all of which are aligned with international standards.

In 12 cases involving disappeared persons, OHCHR carried out urgent action measures to promote inter-institutional coordination in searches; supported the effective participation of victims; addressed persistent barriers to accessing information; and encouraged timely and coordinated responses by authorities to the demands and needs of families. As a result, the perspectives of victims informed the design and implementation of search strategies and institutional protocols, in compliance with international standards.

Due to the technical assistance OHCHR has provided in relation to the prevention of torture since 2019, the National Programme for the Prevention and Punishment of Torture and Other

Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment was published, in February. In addition, the Supreme Court of Justice confirmed, on 9 July, that provisional measures issued by the Committee against Torture (CAT) are binding in Mexico, reaffirming the domestic enforceability of international human rights obligations and prior jurisprudence on urgent actions issued by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED). The judgment explicitly referred to international standards on the prohibition of torture that were central to OHCHR's long-term monitoring and advocacy efforts.

Following OHCHR's advocacy, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued an Opinion, in August, in the case of Cipriano García Amaya, recommending his immediate release and the provision of compensation and other reparations. The Working Group found that he had been arbitrarily arrested in Nuevo León, in 2021, and had been subjected to torture. OHCHR documented the case, advised the victim and advocated for improved documentation by the State Commission for Human Rights. The Commission issued a decision, in July, affirming that his rights to personal integrity and liberty had been violated.

OHCHR also delivered capacity-building support, which focused on disseminating international standards on the use of force. In October, 100 medium- and high-ranking police officers in Sonora participated in a training based on the OHCHR/UNODC Manual on the "Use of force and firearms in law enforcement." According to post-training surveys, all participants found the training useful and 90 per cent indicated there was a high likelihood that they would apply the learning in practice.

Development

OHCHR supported national efforts to reform Mexico's water governance framework. This resulted in reforms to the National Water Law and the publication of a new General Water Law, in December, which incorporates several international human rights standards. OHCHR participated in forums convened by the National Water Commission (CONAGUA), provided technical inputs related to international standards on the human rights to water, sanitation, a healthy environment, the rights of Indigenous Peoples and business re-

sponsibilities. It also submitted tailored proposals for an amendment during legislative hearings to strengthen key provisions in the new Water Law.

OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights standards into environmental and climate policy. In November, the Ministry of Environment published the Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) under the Paris Agreement, incorporating several OHCHR recommendations. The revised NDC includes cross-cutting references to human rights and a Just Transition, consideration of the rights of LGBTQI+ persons and other population groups and strengthened components on the management of integrated water resources and human mobility linked to climate impacts. The NDC preparation process followed OHCHR's guidance to ensure it was participatory and rights-based.

To support participatory environmental governance, the Office attended the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) Mexico 2025 and engaged with more than 2,500 youth from across the country. OHCHR promoted the incorporation of international human rights standards into the National Youth Climate Statement and fostered collaboration with various initiatives, including the Green Steps Project, which promotes climate participation among children, families, teachers and educational communities in Sinaloa and other states.

OHCHR provided ongoing technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy in its revision of the draft National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR), emphasizing the need for legislative frameworks that include mandatory human rights due diligence. With OHCHR's support, an inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder advisory group was established on Responsible Business Conduct, bringing together more than 25 federal institutions and over 20 civil society, business, UN and international cooperation actors, creating a key governance platform for UNGP implementation at the federal level.

Participation

To promote and protect civic space, OHCHR undertook monitoring, documentation and advocacy with regard to attacks against HRDs

and journalists. In 2025, the Office carried out 35 field missions and verified 28 killings and disappearances. As of the end of the year, the Office had documented 1,078 cases of assassinations, attempted assassinations and disappearances of HRDs and journalists that had occurred during the previous 10 years. The Office also produced in-depth documentation of emblematic cases and accompanied investigations, including in relation to the killing of Father Marcelo Pérez Pérez, which led to the first conviction in this case, in August.

Further, OHCHR monitored and documented cases of the criminalization of persons exercising their rights to freedom of expression and public participation. Following OHCHR's intervention in a case involving three HRDs who had been subjected to improper organized crime investigations in connection with their human rights work, the charges were dropped. In November, OHCHR welcomed a judicial ruling that concluded proceedings against journalist David Chi, thereby reinforcing safeguards against criminalization.

In order to strengthen protection mechanisms, OHCHR offered technical assistance to the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists. Specifically, the Office participated in its monthly meetings and supported the definition or improvement of protection plans in over 800 cases.

In addition, OHCHR provided tailored technical assistance to improve the justice sector's investigations of and responses to crimes against HRDs and journalists. The Office delivered training workshops on good investigative practices to prosecutors' offices in Guanajuato, Sinaloa and Zacatecas, reaching 244 participants, including 147 women.

The Office worked closely with the AGO to develop an Investigation Protocol for Crimes against Human Rights Defenders that was developed through a participatory process involving CSOs. The Protocol lays out the steps for public prosecutors to investigate crimes against HRDs and ensure their protection. The Protocol is pending approval by the National Conference of Prosecutors.

OHCHR also undertook sustained engagement with legislators, prosecutors and civil society

to support the reform of legislative frameworks that are aligned with international standards on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. In February, in the state of Mexico, the Congress reformed its Criminal Code to derogate the final criminal offence that was used to restrict the right to freedom of expression through the misuse of so-called honour crimes. In the state of Nuevo León, where authorities reported 15,400 open investigations for so-called honour crimes, the Congress reformed the Civil Code to strengthen civil protections of so-called honour and reputation, paving the way for the future repeal of criminal provisions. In the state of Zacatecas, OHCHR convened a multi-stakeholder forum that included legislators from five political parties, senior judicial and executive authorities, representatives of the state human rights institution and journalists to discuss a bill repealing so-called honour crimes, which was drafted with OHCHR's support. The bill was formally introduced to Congress the following day and is pending adoption.

PERU

Type of engagement	Technical Mission
Year established	2023
Field office(s)	Lima
Staff as of 31 December 2025	12

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:


Accountability

OHCHR's monitoring and technical assistance contributed to the increased compliance of justice actors with international human rights standards and improved access to justice for victims. OHCHR expanded its technical engagement with justice institutions through the inclusion of the Institute of Forensic Medicine (IML) and the judiciary in OHCHR's MoU with Peru. The Office organized 10 training sessions and 22 technical roundtables for prosecutors, which helped to ensure that international human rights standards were incorporated into 19 emblematic cases of human rights violations that occurred during the 2022-2023 protests. The cases involve 481 victims and 365 alleged perpetrators, including senior commanders. Transparency and accountability were enhanced through the development and implementation of an information management and data visualization tool for specialized human rights prosecutors. It was formally delivered to the Public Prosecutor's Office, in November.

OHCHR strengthened the capacities of the IML during two weeks of specialized trainings on international standards for the investigation of serious human rights violations. The sessions were delivered in Lima and Juliaca. A team of international forensic experts provided additional support, resulting in the alignment of investigations with international standards and improved evidence gathering, with particular emphasis on the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the

Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death. OHCHR facilitated five joint training sessions for more than 600 prosecutors and forensic staff (56 per cent women), which closed institutional gaps, facilitated inter-institutional coordination and increased forensic and prosecutorial capacities in cases of serious human rights violations.

Work with victims and civil society remained a central priority for OHCHR. To this end, it promoted a rights-based and intercultural approach during eight sessions organized for 43 psychologists working in community health centres and staff from three departments of the Public Prosecutor's Office working on victim-support functions. As a result, more than 400 victims of human rights violations received enhanced psycho-social support. According to follow-up surveys, victims' confidence in the justice system rose by 44 per cent in mid-2025, compared to 2023.


Non-discrimination

OHCHR extended technical assistance to the Public Prosecutor's Office to develop an investigation protocol related to violent crimes against LGBTQI+ persons. This represented an important step in fulfilling the obligations of the IACtHR ruling in *Azul Rojas v. Peru* and improving access to justice for LGBTQI+ individuals. It is expected that it will be adopted in 2026. OHCHR also provided technical assistance to update the Protocol for Joint Action by the Women's Emergency Centres and Police Stations on Protection Against Domestic Violence Under Law No. 30364.

In 2025, OHCHR developed and validated the "Practical guide to promote the inclusion of LGBTQI+ persons in the workplace" and launched it in Lima and Arequipa. The guide represents one of Peru's key deliverables that were ordered in the IACtHR ruling in *Olivera Fuentes v. Peru* and was developed in cooperation with civil society, governmental and private sector actors, primarily from Pride Connection Peru. It outlines eight practical measures that companies can adopt to guarantee the rights of LGBTQI+ persons in the workplace and is being recognized as an important tool by companies and civil society.

OHCHR conducted systematic monitoring of national legislation, analysing 42 draft laws on gender equality, women's rights and the rights of LGBTQI+ persons. Overall, 40.5 per cent of the reviewed laws reflect human rights advances, 26.2 per cent were identified as neutral and 33.3 per cent were identified as setbacks, particularly LGBTQI+ and gender mainstreaming initiatives. This analysis led to evidence-based advocacy with key stakeholders and was shared with the UN system and civil society.



Participation

OHCHR supported the Public Prosecutor's Office in developing a Prosecutorial Protocol for investigating crimes against HRDs and journalists. The Protocol has undergone a validation process and was submitted to the Attorney General for approval and publication in 2026. OHCHR facilitated trainings and meetings with human rights prosecutors and CSOs to ensure their work is aligned with international standards and that specialized investigative methodologies are applied when investigating crimes committed against defenders.

As a result of OHCHR's capacity-building and technical assistance, the Intersectoral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (MIPDDHH) was strengthened and made progress in its decentralization process. OHCHR supported the development of a road map for its improvement, based on a diagnostic assessment. Various tools, such as a risk analysis protocol and interview guide, were included to enhance prevention and protection efforts.

Between January and December, the MIPDDHH addressed 103 risk situations involving 245 HRDs, 40 family members and one collective case (92 women, 193 men). In coordination with Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR), an NGO, OHCHR helped to increase the protection capacity of the MIPDDHH by establishing an emergency fund for defenders at imminent risk. Through this fund, the MIPDDHH provided protection measures in 25 cases, benefiting 169 defenders and their families. OHCHR also carried out 18 field missions in high-risk regions, prioritizing

the monitoring, documentation and verification of attacks in order to protect civic space and Indigenous defenders dealing with threats linked to illicit activities in their territories. Further, through a consultative process with over 270 HRDs, OHCHR developed and published a "Self-protection manual for human rights defenders," providing them with a practical tool to help identify risks and design or improve their own protection plans.



Development

OHCHR monitored cases of the criminalization of Indigenous and peasant community leaders in the context of social protests in Peru's mining corridor. The Office observed a number of court hearings to ensure procedural guarantees, such as the use of interpreters during trials. This contributed to two acquittals in the final instance. A third case is still in oral trial.

OHCHR advanced the implementation of the NAPBHR by supporting nine training sessions for 463 officials from State-owned enterprises (SOEs) on the UNGPs, international human rights standards, gender and human rights due diligence. Consequently, seven SOEs began to develop human rights policies and five requested support to do so. OHCHR participated in the first national workshop at the First Sustainability Convention, in November, with representatives from 35 SOEs. During the workshop, OHCHR strengthened the capacities of business managers to identify stakeholders and assess the negative impacts of business activities. In addition, the Office held decentralized workshops for representatives of civil society and the private sector, contributing to an assessment of the implementation of the NAPBHR. Following these discussions, OHCHR advocated for the extension of the NAPBHR, which was extended until the end of 2026.



Mechanisms

OHCHR promoted the integration of human rights and a gender perspective into UN programmes and encouraged civil society engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

In collaboration with the RCO and Colectivo EPU Peru, OHCHR facilitated 13 thematic multi-stakeholder sessions to promote the implementation of UPR recommendations, engaging more than 260 organizations and authorities. OHCHR also delivered briefings and coordinated inputs from UN agencies in relation to three human rights treaty body reviews in 2025 (CED, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)).

SOUTH AMERICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay
Year established	2009
Field office(s)	Santiago (Chile), with Human Rights Advisers in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and a Liaison Team in Bolivia
Staff as of 31 December 2025	25

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS

Accountability

In **Argentina** and **Bolivia**, OHCHR launched the Spanish version of the “[Reference manual on the use of force](#),” providing national institutions with updated guidance from the United Nations on the use of less-lethal weapons in order to enhance monitoring and preventive functions.

In **Paraguay**, OHCHR extended technical assistance to the independent Public Defender’s Office (Ministerio de Defensa Pública) for the development of the first National Plan on Access to Justice. This assistance included the design of a participatory methodological framework that was aligned with the Plan’s strategic objectives, followed by consultations, workshops and meetings with stakeholders. The draft Plan was shared with civil society representatives to request their feedback and will then be published for implementation.

In **Brazil**, more than 300 families displaced for over 10 years due to a dam project were able to return to their territories following OHCHR’s advocacy and engagement with stakeholders. It also provided inputs to key documents and consulted with victims. The management of the company was subsequently dismissed and federal agencies ordered the company to urgently resolve the situation. Community leaders recognized OHCHR as an instrumental force in securing this long-awaited resolution.

Non-discrimination

In **Chile**, OHCHR advanced the implementation of UPR recommendations related to the legal capacities of persons with disabilities. More specifically, it promoted legislative reform aimed at bringing national legislation in line with article 12 of the CRPD Convention, including through a joint position paper that was signed by 11 law schools and a political declaration that was issued by parliamentary leaders of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

In **Ecuador**, the Office was actively engaged in advancing the rights of Indigenous Peoples. For instance, it supported the implementation of the CEDAW Committee's General Recommendation No. 39 on the rights of Indigenous women and girls (2022) by convening Indigenous women leaders and producing a diagnostic assessment used for policy advocacy. The assessment will be disseminated as an advocacy tool across the country's territories. In partnership with the Constitutional Court, OHCHR developed a "Guide to the case law on Indigenous justice of the Constitutional Court," which clarifies standards of legal pluralism and highlights UPR recommendations on access to justice for Indigenous women and girls. OHCHR also delivered trainings on Indigenous rights, benefiting approximately 120 Indigenous leaders, 15 national leaders and 30 intercultural university students.

Development

In **Brazil**, OHCHR prepared and began implementing a workplan on environmental emergencies under the UNSDCF with the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. It also assisted with the drafting of the environmental pillar of the National Plan on Human Rights Education. Further, OHCHR advocated for the ratification of the Escazú Agreement by Brazil's Federal Congress.

In **Ecuador**, OHCHR supported the first Summit on Responsible Business Conduct, on 15 October, attended by approximately 150 representatives from Ecuador's agricultural and extractive sectors. In addition, it organized a workshop on

international standards and the UNGPs for 20 participants from Indigenous communities, enabling them to share their experiences and develop their capacities to advocate for their rights against the impacts of the extractive and agribusiness industries.

Peace and Security

OHCHR produced early warning, situational and thematic analyses to support prevention and decision-making. Thirteen country reports were published on risks and the human rights implications of electoral processes in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador, which informed prevention efforts at national and regional levels and supported the UNCTs and Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs). OHCHR also contributed risk analysis in more than 60 UNOCC monitoring and prevention products to support UN and humanitarian decision-making. OHCHR participated in 13 regional and national humanitarian or prevention working groups, including the Network of Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Funds (RedLAC) and inter-agency groups in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador.

The Office strengthened the capacities of stakeholders with regard to protection in climate and environment-related emergencies. OHCHR and the Regional Network of National Human Rights Institutions in the Americas (RINDHCA) collaborated to assess and enhance NHRI capacities in humanitarian action. Together, they are finalizing a guide to support rights-based NHRI engagement in early warning, risk reduction, preparedness and response. Validation sessions and trainings are planned for 2026.

In **Brazil**, the Office developed practical tools to facilitate the mainstreaming of human rights in humanitarian action, with a focus on persons in situations of vulnerability. The ERT worked closely with the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship to create an interministerial emergency working group and designed a capacity assessment tool to determine its preparedness and identify emergency response gaps. Moreover, it conducted a pilot mapping of the internal capacities of partner institutions, including the Ministry of Human

Rights and Citizenship and a regional office of the Federal Prosecutor's Office for Citizens' Rights, to identify their institutional capacities to respond to and operate in protection areas during emergencies.



Mechanisms

In **Argentina**, OHCHR supported the organization of an Interdisciplinary Meeting on the Istanbul Protocol, in October, for representatives of the Programme against Institutional Violence, the National Public Defender's Office and the Forensic Medical Corps of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation. The event strengthened expert assessments through updated interdisciplinary training and responded to recommendations issued during Argentina's fourth UPR cycle. More than 80 participants attended (35 women), including judicial forensic experts, public defenders, attorneys and judiciary operators. This initiative built on the long-standing collaboration between OHCHR and the Public Defender's Office to enhance national capacities to implement the Istanbul Protocol and the Minnesota Protocol.

In **Brazil**, the Office strengthened its cooperation with the Ministry of Human Rights through an MoU and a training plan to support the NMIRF's implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of a National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD). In **Chile**, following the relaunch of the NMIRF, OHCHR contributed to drafting its ToRs and helped to complete a needs assessment. During a mock constructive dialogue with CESCR, OHCHR and other partners enacted a session for the Government's delegation and trained national CSOs on the preparation of alternative reports, resulting in 44 submissions.

VENEZUELA

Type of engagement	Technical Mission
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Panama City
Staff as of 31 December 2025	7

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

Despite its team primarily operating outside of the country, OHCHR engaged on a number of serious human rights issues in the country, including arbitrary detention, deaths during security operations and protests, enforced disappearances and attacks against HRDs and journalists. As a result of sustained engagement and follow-up, joint advocacy with the RCO, international organizations, diplomatic missions and the international human rights mechanisms, 52 people (11 women) were released from detention in 2025. More than 500 persons have been released since OHCHR established a presence in Venezuela.

Despite the Government's suspension of the Letter of Understanding with OHCHR, in February 2024, resulting in its departure from the country, the Office has increased its coordination with humanitarian organizations. This enabled OHCHR to provide psychological and socioeconomic assistance to more than 100 relatives of persons who were arbitrarily detained following the election. OHCHR also promoted awareness of the rights of detainees across UNCT platforms, which informed joint analyses and a focus on reinforced protection standards during engagement with authorities. This contributed to the reactivation of the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) subgroup on persons deprived of liberty, led by OHCHR, which strengthened the engagement of victims' associations with UN agencies working to address the situation of persons deprived of their liberty.



Participation

Ahead of the 2025 regional and municipal elections, OHCHR implemented a human rights monitor-

ing strategy to document, analyse and report on allegations of violations. The strategy included monitoring of gender equality and the participation of Indigenous Peoples and follow-up on the general legislative elections and elections of Indigenous representatives to the National Assembly. OHCHR provided timely updates and analysis to stakeholders, including the RC, the UNCT and other entities, to support their advocacy related to specific issues and general concerns, such as the new Law on Oversight, Regularization, Operation and Financing of Non-Governmental and Related Organizations (“NGO Law”). It also coordinated with UNICEF and OCHA to address the detention of adolescents.

The Office achieved some progress regarding individual cases of serious human rights violations that were raised with authorities. For instance, OHCHR and the RC facilitated a meeting between a human rights NGO that was stigmatized and criminalized by authorities and the General Prosecutor of Venezuela in order to mitigate protection risks and deter further acts of criminalization. OHCHR also raised concerns with authorities and the Superintendency of Banking Sector Institutions in Venezuela about NGOs that were unable to maintain bank accounts due to the banking sector’s implementation of the NGO Law. OHCHR’s advocacy enabled CSOs to keep their bank accounts and helped to prevent further restrictions.

Mechanisms

Through tailored training and technical guidance, OHCHR developed the capacities of civil society to document human rights violations and engage with the international human rights mechanisms. Eight training sessions benefited 225 participants, including 170 women and 66 Indigenous representatives. OHCHR also supported CSOs in preparing and submitting 47 alternative reports, primarily to the special procedures mandate holders, thereby increasing the visibility of the human rights situation in Venezuela. Consequently, six allegation letters were sent by special procedures mandate holders to Venezuela, highlighting concerns about arbitrary detention, disappearances, freedom of association, freedom of expression, intimidation and reprisals.

Further, the WGAD issued five opinions on the arbitrary deprivation of liberty of seven detainees, including two HRDs.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR took steps to prevent discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons through two tailored workshops. On 30 January, OHCHR and UNFPA trained 34 public servants (21 women, 11 men, two non-binary persons) on sexual orientation and gender identity, various forms of violence and the use of the “*Fobiómetro*” (an educational and didactic tool to identify, measure and reveal levels of prejudice, hatred and violence against LGBTQI+ persons). The training resulted in the development of recommendations on anti-discrimination actions. From 3 to 4 February, OHCHR collaborated with the RCO and the Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Metropolitana (CDH-UNIMET) to train 18 participants (14 women, four men) from nine private companies on the United Nations Standards of Conduct for Business on Tackling Discrimination against Lesbian, Gay, Bi, Trans and Intersex People. This led to the drafting of indicators and a pledge to promote inclusive, non-discriminatory workplaces.

From 17 to 18 July, OHCHR convened a forum, in Maracaibo, with 18 Indigenous journalists and eight experts, to improve their journalistic skills in relation to Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous media outlets, human rights reporting and digital security. This sparked an interest among participants to establish a regional Indigenous journalism network for continued collaboration. Following the forum, participants used secure communication tools in their interactions. OHCHR will continue to provide advisory support and follow-up to ensure the practical application of these capacities.

From 21 to 22 October, in Caracas, OHCHR brought together 23 Indigenous defenders and leaders (11 women) from five states to build their knowledge and skills with regard to extractive projects, including how to undertake human rights monitoring and documentation, engage with the international human rights mechanisms, address security issues, such as digital security and protection, and integrate a gender perspective.

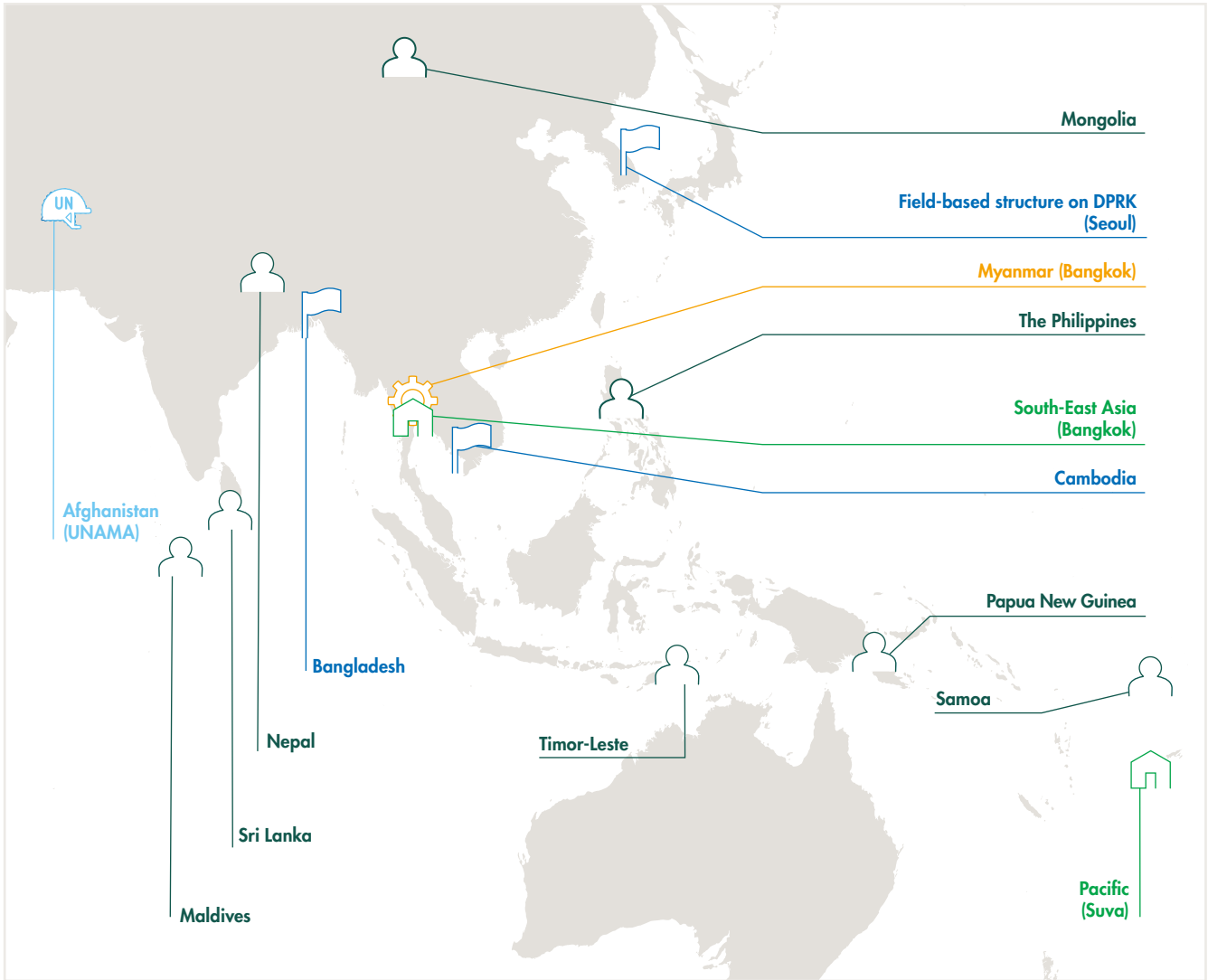


Participants of a focus group workshop, organized by OHCHR, on risks faced by persons with disabilities in Haiti. © OHCHR

UN Human Rights in Asia-Pacific



Individuals with hearing impairments from the Deaf Leadership Training Programme expressing their appreciation in sign language during a training session on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, disability rights and deaf culture, in Cambodia. © OHCHR



TYPE OF PRESENCE



Regional Offices



Country Offices



Human rights components in UN Peace/Political Missions



Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs



Other Projects/Special Presences

LOCATION

South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)^a and the Pacific (Suva, Fiji)

Bangladesh, Cambodia and field-based structure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) (Seoul, Republic of Korea)^b

Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste

Myanmar (based in Bangkok, Thailand)

^a Transitioned into Regional Hub in 2026.

^b Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

In 2025, the Asia-Pacific region saw unexpected and destabilizing developments, including: a brief armed conflict between India and Pakistan after a terrorist attack on Indian tourists in Pahalgam, Indian-administered Kashmir; renewed clashes between Cambodia and Thailand over border issues; and ongoing tensions between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Myanmar's human rights and humanitarian situation further deteriorated due to intensified fighting in Rakhine State, causing large-scale displacement and increased Rohingya refugee arrivals in Bangladesh.

The region saw Gen Z-led protests in Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Timor-Leste over corruption, inequality and limited opportunities. Cyclones and flooding in late 2025 severely affected Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and especially Sri Lanka, underscoring climate vulnerability and long-term human rights impacts.

UN Human Rights supported the special procedures mandate holders on Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Myanmar. It coordinated the implementation of Human Rights Council (HRC) resolutions on Afghanistan, Cambodia and Myanmar, two accountability mandates on the DPRK and Sri Lanka and a thematic mandate on the legacy of nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands.

The Office advanced work on accountability, transitional justice and security sector reform in Fiji, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan's situation remained critical, particularly for women and girls, as de facto authorities imposed growing restrictions, prompting the HRC to establish a new independent mechanism. In Bangladesh, the Interim Government agreed to the presence of an OHCHR mission that is providing technical advice on transitional justice.

Following the 2025 OHCHR Global Operational Review, the Myanmar team and the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) presence in Maldives were reduced, while the Bangladesh Mission and the Nepal HRA were strengthened.

AFGHANISTAN: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Kabul
Staff as of 31 December 2025	70

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

Throughout the year, OHCHR and UNAMA shared allegations of civilian casualties with relevant parties, advocating for investigations and enhanced protection for civilians in affected areas. In cooperation with UNICEF and UNMAS, the Office established a core dataset of civilian casualties resulting from explosive remnants of war (ERWs). The collected data informed advocacy with the de facto authorities, Member States and partners on the need for continued demining activities. Partners responded by providing funding support to sustain mine action activities, including mine risk education, and address the issue of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Afghanistan.

Concerning violations against children, the UN-led Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting maintained its systematic monitoring, documentation and reporting on grave violations committed against Afghan children. Explosive devices, including UXO, continued to be the leading cause of child casualties, resulting in the killing and maiming of at least 260 children. This was partially due to civilians having access to areas that were previously inaccessible, exposing children to ERWs. In addition, OHCHR, UNAMA and UNICEF drafted the Afghanistan section of the annual Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, published on 17 June (A/79/878-S/2025/247).

Accountability

OHCHR and UNAMA monitored and documented credible allegations of human rights violations,

including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, detentions, torture, ill-treatment and corporal punishment. They used this information to report on the overall human rights situation and conduct bilateral advocacy with de facto authorities. On UNAMA's [website](#), OHCHR and UNAMA published: four periodic updates on the human rights situation in Afghanistan (January, May, August and October); a thematic report entitled "No safe haven: Human rights risks faced by persons involuntarily returned to Afghanistan," and a briefing paper entitled "Out of reach: The impact of telecommunications shutdowns on the Afghan people."

Following the mid-2023 decision of the de facto Office of Prison Administration to allow OHCHR and UNAMA to access prisons across the country, the Office regularly visited places of detention. As of 30 November, OHCHR and UNAMA had conducted 138 visits in 2025, reaching detainees in 32 of Afghanistan's 34 provincial prisons. Approximately 25 visits were carried out at de facto police lock-ups in seven provinces. After the release of the OHCHR and UNAMA visit findings, the de facto Office of Prison Administration informed the Office that it accepted some of their recommendations, such as the development of an internal disciplinary framework for all prisons.

Participation

In 2025, de facto authorities continued to enforce the 2024 Law on the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, which restricts the rights and freedoms of all Afghans, particularly women and girls. OHCHR, through UNAMA, maintained engagement with the authorities on civic space and fundamental freedoms, including through nine awareness-raising sessions on the rights to freedom of expression and access to information across nine provinces, which were attended by 162 representatives of the de facto authorities and 58 journalists and media support actors. UNAMA also held 19 sessions on media freedoms and the situation of journalists with the de facto Ministry of Information and Culture and its provincial departments in 13 provinces. OHCHR and UNAMA maintained regular contact with media outlets, media support organizations and civil society activists

to document their concerns about shrinking civic space. As many CSOs and human rights defenders (HRDs) became inactive after August 2021 due to threats of arbitrary arrest or exile, UNAMA broadened its outreach to university staff and religious communities to address issues related to academic freedom, freedom of expression and freedom of religion.

marriages involving de facto authority members. In April, the de facto Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice began publicizing statistics on women's rights cases it had reportedly resolved. Although this appeared to be a good initiative at the outset, details of how the cases were resolved remain unclear and unpublished.



Non-discrimination

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OHCHR and UNAMA consistently advocated for the respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of women and girls. This advocacy took the form of dialogue with de facto authorities in some provinces. In addition, awareness-raising initiatives were undertaken, such as radio programmes, to address discrimination against women, with a particular focus on ending gender-based violence (GBV).

On 19 March, the de facto authorities published a decree on the “prevention of improper customs during weddings, calamities and upon return from Hajj and Umrah,” which emphasizes the requirement for women's consent in marriage. While this reflects limited improvement with regard to marriage-related rights, Afghan women and girls remain disproportionately affected by the broader laws, policies and practices imposed by the de facto authorities.

Enforcement of restrictions also extended to Afghan women staff of the United Nations. On 7 September, de facto security forces barred all Afghan women, including UN personnel, contractors and visitors, from entering UN compounds, thereby implementing the April 2023 verbal notification prohibiting Afghan women from working for the UN. All UN entities were forced to establish remote work arrangements for Afghan women staff. For UNAMA, the ban has significantly constrained field monitoring, particularly limiting women-to-women interviews, including with GBV survivors.

Despite significant challenges faced in verifying reported incidents of GBV cases due to fears of stigma, reprisals and pressure from perpetrators or de facto authorities, OHCHR and UNAMA documented numerous incidents, including forced

BANGLADESH

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2018 (HRA)/2025 (Country Office)
Field office(s)	Dhaka
Staff as of 31 December 2025	5

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

In 2025, Bangladesh experienced a significant political transition stemming from the 2024 student-led protests. While the political environment is open to scrutiny around past violations, OHCHR advocated for enhanced accountability.

In February, OHCHR published a fact-finding [report](#), documenting widespread violations that were committed during the 2024 protests, including killings, torture, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances. The report also illustrates the decisive role that investigative bodies play in supporting accountability processes at the national level. It has subsequently shaped national debates and led authorities to initiate several accountability processes. In August, the High Court of Bangladesh issued a landmark ruling that declared OHCHR's comprehensive report to be an historic document. This judicial recognition reinforced the report's credibility and enduring value as both an important evidentiary resource and a national reference point for truth, accountability and collective memory. The Court ordered authorities to: publish the report in the Bangladesh Gazette under the title of "July Revolution 2024;" preserve the report in the National Archives and other State repositories; ensure that copies are available at public libraries and State archives; and upload it to official government websites so that it can be easily accessed by citizens, researchers and legal practitioners. The Court's ruling amplified the impact of OHCHR's work, acknowledged the experiences of victims and highlighted the essential contributions of OHCHR's investigations to long-term justice and human rights protection.

Building on its previous engagement with the Government, which contributed to the 2024 ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), OHCHR's advocacy and trust-based partnerships with State actors contributed to the 2025 ratification by Bangladesh of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). This created an important opening for structural reforms in the national prevention and accountability architecture. Further, OHCHR provided technical advice on key legal reform processes, including revisions to the Cyber Security Ordinance, the Anti-Terrorism Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the draft National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Ordinance. OHCHR also delivered detailed comparative options and drafting guidance on the designation and establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), outlining institutional models, guarantees of independence and operational requirements that are consistent with standards outlined by OPCAT and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) and potential pathways to harmonize future NPM functions with the draft NHRC Ordinance. Although the reforms are at an early stage, interlocutors acknowledged the relevance of OHCHR's inputs.

During the year, the International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) managed a substantial caseload consisting of 40 investigations and 10 trials involving 277 accused persons. For the first time, the ICT initiated proceedings against serving military officers and, in November and December, brought formal charges related to enforced disappearances and torture and delivered high-profile verdicts against former senior officials. The Office closely monitored the proceedings to ensure that fair trial guarantees were upheld, prepared analytical notes and engaged in quiet diplomacy to promote adherence to international standards, particularly in cases involving enforced disappearances, torture and other serious violations. Throughout the process, OHCHR urged adherence to due process guarantees and reiterated its principled opposition to the death penalty.



Development

OHCHR's support for the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations Security Forces (HRDDP) was instrumental to the revision of the risk assessment to ensure it takes into account the 2024 protests and the outcomes of the fact-finding report. OHCHR will continue to engage with UN agencies to promote the Policy's implementation and finalize related standard operating procedures (SOPs).

In September, following OHCHR's technical engagement, the Resident Coordinator (RC) approved the use of the General Protection Risk Assessment Framework (GPRAF) as a confidential tool to guide UN entities in identifying human rights risks that are related to support to security actors. Specifically, the GPRAF introduced a structured methodology for assessing risks, mitigation measures and accountability pathways, strengthening compliance between UNCT programming and HRDDP obligations.

In 2025, the new Common Country Analysis (CCA) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) were prepared. OHCHR provided analysis to support the integration of human rights-based analysis into UN planning, early warning processes and engagement on governance, civic space, social protection and inclusion.



Peace and Security

In Cox's Bazar, OHCHR documented emerging risks linked to developments in Myanmar, such as renewed displacement, landmine threats and cross-border instability. This analysis was regularly shared with humanitarian actors, supporting early warning, operational planning and risk assessments within the Protection Sector. OHCHR provided technical inputs to a new Protection Risk Analysis model, which was presented in September, and endorsed as a 'living document' that partners can update and use to guide their prioritization and mitigation efforts. The model represents an important step towards mainstreaming rights-based risk analysis in the work of Inter-Sector Coordination Groups.

Direct engagement with affected populations remained central to OHCHR's support. The Office interviewed newly arriving families from Rakhine State on protection barriers, which informed advocacy on registration and assistance. Regular exchanges with community volunteers and civil society actors ensured that gender-sensitive insights informed the interventions of UN partners.

OHCHR expanded its advocacy through a [report](#) entitled "Rohingya perspectives on pathways to a safe, dignified and peaceful future," which is based on interviews with 125 Rohingya women and men. Published in September, ahead of an international conference on Rohingya at the General Assembly in New York, the report gained widespread national visibility and informed UN and humanitarian partners about community perceptions regarding safety, registration and return.

CAMBODIA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	1993
Field office(s)	Phnom Penh
Staff as of 31 December 2025	20

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Development**

OHCHR helped to empower civil society actors to engage more effectively on economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs), particularly through the promotion of human rights-based budget analyses. This followed a similar training in 2024. The Office contributed to events that were organized by the Budget Working Group, the NGO Forum on Cambodia, the International Budget Partnership and government stakeholders, thereby helping to ensure the integration of human rights principles into public finance and budgeting processes. In addition, it supported the delivery of a training on budget analysis and advocacy, provided assistance to a national workshop on open and accountable budget implementation and advocated for the application of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) during the National Public Forum on “Citizen engagement in budget formulation and monitoring.” Together, these initiatives strengthened the capacities of CSOs to identify gaps in budget processes and enabled them to produce budget analysis reports that were used to advocate for increased allocations to social sectors, including education. The share of the education sector in the total national budget increased from 10.6 per cent in 2024 to 11.3 per cent in 2025.

In July, the Government, through the Ministry of Environment, submitted its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NDC integrates an HRBA into its strategy and tailored actions, demonstrating a commitment to inclusive, sustainable and equitable climate action. Working in

collaboration with other development partners, OHCHR provided technical expertise during workshops and disseminated OHCHR’s “Toolkit for practitioners on integrating human rights in Nationally Determined Contributions.” The Office also helped to ensure that the rights and voices of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities were meaningfully considered in the drafting process. The contributions of OHCHR and other partners, including the UNCT and diplomatic bodies, are acknowledged in the final version of the NDC.

In November, OHCHR provided recommendations regarding the draft Policy on Managing and Solving Homelessness Issues (2025-2035), which was prepared by the National Social Protection Council (NSPC). The recommendations encourage the NSPC to apply an HRBA to the issue of homelessness in the country, emphasizing that individuals who are homeless are rights holders and their dignity and fundamental freedoms must be protected. OHCHR will continue advocating for the adoption of the Policy.

 **Peace and Security**

Unprecedented levels of armed clashes along the border between Cambodia and Thailand in July and December 2025 resulted in civilian deaths and injuries, large-scale internal displacement, disruption of essential services and damage to civilian infrastructure. Civilians also faced impacts linked to explosive hazards, loss of livelihoods, restrictions on freedom of movement and other rights. Pre-existing restrictions on civic space and media reporting in both countries, combined with limitations on access to border areas, constrained independent access to affected locations and hindered external verification of alleged violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

In his engagement with Cambodia and Thailand, including through letters to both Foreign Ministers in July 2025 and during subsequent bilateral meetings and public statements, the High Commissioner urged restraint, adherence to ceasefire commitments, the protection of civilians and compliance with international human rights law and

international humanitarian law. OHCHR actively engaged with the Cambodian authorities and with affected populations and individuals to address their rights and protection needs.

Through the High Commissioner's engagement, the parties were reminded of their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including in relation to the protection of civilians and provision of assistance to affected populations. He also raised concerns about detained personnel and urged that they receive the treatment that they are entitled to under international humanitarian law, including humane conditions and due process guarantees. Eighteen Cambodian soldiers being detained by Thailand were subsequently released. The High Commissioner welcomed the ceasefire agreements and offered OHCHR's support in advancing human rights-based confidence-building measures to reinforce the foundations of lasting peace and respect for human rights.

Accountability

OHCHR strengthened engagement with its national partners to address overcrowding, improve detention conditions and prevent torture and ill-treatment. In February, the Office supplied 900 complaint boxes and posters on detainee rights to the National Committee against Torture (NCAT) for use at police stations and detention centres to promote safer means of reporting abuse. OHCHR also worked closely with the General Directorate of Prisons to organize a seminar on prison overcrowding, bringing together representatives of the Government, the judiciary and NGOs, as well as prison officials and UN experts, to identify rights-based solutions. Follow-up is planned for 2026. In addition, OHCHR conducted 22 monitoring visits to 15 detention sites.

Further, the Office monitored 34 trials and hearings to analyse access to justice and fair trial guarantees, using its findings to inform stakeholders and advocate for reforms. It provided technical advice to three human rights lawyers working on six cases involving arbitrarily detained HRDs and journalists, helping them to integrate international human rights standards into their defence strategies.

Finally, OHCHR completed its disability rights justice trainings, which were first launched in 2023, in cooperation with the Disability Action Council (DAC) and the Ministry of Justice. The final two sessions held in 2025 brought the total number of participants to 246 justice actors nationwide (70 women). Exams showed that the participants had an increased understanding of international standards and the barriers faced by persons with disabilities.

Participation

In a context of shrinking civic space, the Office provided an essential platform for dialogue between civil society and authorities and strengthened the capacities of civil society actors to promote and protect their rights. For instance, in 2025, OHCHR hosted the second edition of the Annual Intensive Course on Human Rights, in Phnom Penh, gathering 25 participants (12 women) from the Government, civil society and diverse communities, including Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities and youth. The course enhanced their knowledge of international human rights law and mechanisms, equipped them with practical tools and created a safe space for networking. The members of its growing alumni network continue to influence their respective institutions and contribute to OHCHR's work.

OHCHR also advanced the participation of persons with disabilities in public life. The Office integrated disability rights into governmental capacity-building initiatives, including by supporting training sessions for provincial DAC structures and developing a manual for the DAC on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The manual outlines CRPD principles, subnational responsibilities and guidance on inclusive training. In December, OHCHR supported the development of a facilitator's guide and held preparatory sessions with DAC trainers. These efforts reached 113 participants, including 29 women and six representatives from organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in Kampot and Takeo.

In February, OHCHR facilitated training for 20 emerging leaders with hearing disabilities (11

women) on fundamental human rights, the CRPD Convention and the recognition of Cambodian Sign Language. At the request of the Disability Action Council, OHCHR produced a white paper proposing the inclusion of the legal recognition of Cambodian Sign Language in the revised draft Disability Law. The DAC expressed its willingness to incorporate several of OHCHR's recommendations, including the formal recognition of Cambodian Sign Language as an official language of persons with hearing disabilities.

In September, OHCHR organized a capacity-building programme for OPDs, emphasizing their roles and participation in disability identification, CRPD-aligned policymaking and monitoring. A total of 27 participants (11 women) from 12 OPDs and six NGOs from 11 provinces attended. The programme concluded with the first dialogue between OPDs and the DAC. Beginning in 2026, this dialogue will serve as an annual communication platform for stakeholders.

Mechanisms

The Office advanced the implementation of recommendations issued during Cambodia's fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) by assisting the Cambodian Human Rights Committee (CHRC), through technical cooperation and workshops, to disseminate and operationalize the 232 recommendations it accepted. In March, the Office helped to organize a national workshop for 145 participants from the Government, the Parliament, NGOs and partners, with a focus on the development of an implementation plan. OHCHR prepared a follow-up report and will support the next steps, including the preparation of the 2026 mid-term report. It also convened pre- and post-workshop dialogues with civil society to strengthen coordinated engagement.

The Government finalized and submitted its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which has been overdue for 10 years. This marked an important milestone, as the report was one of only two State Party reports that have been outstanding since 2015. OHCHR provided guidance, including Khmer-language information notes on the CRPD

Committee, and training on the reporting cycle with mock simulations and a meeting with the Secretariat of the CRPD Committee. Similarly, the Office offered technical and logistical support to the DAC, which included facilitating a meeting with the CRPD Secretariat and translating the State Party report into English, thereby supporting the Government's efforts to fulfil its CRPD obligations.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)*

Type of engagement	Field-based structure
Year established	2015
Field office(s)	Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	12

Key OMP pillars in 2025

*Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

Accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK remained a priority. OHCHR monitored and documented violations through interviews with victims, witnesses, families and high-level defectors, open source research and engagement with CSOs and governments. The Office interviewed 117 escapees (84 women) who were housed in and outside the ROK Government reception centres. Several former government officials, who have defected, provided insights into State policies, structures, decision-making and command responsibility. OHCHR also conducted two missions to Japan, meeting government officials, families of the abducted and disappeared and CSOs, to update documentation on DPRK abductions. The Office expanded its central repository of evidence, which includes interviews, DPRK documents, analytical reports, academic sources and satellite imagery, that will be available to support future judicial and non-judicial accountability processes. In June, several interviewees shared their experiences at public information sessions organized by OHCHR, in Seoul, amplifying the voices of victims and raising awareness about the human rights situation in the DPRK.

The findings of these activities fed into the High Commissioner's [10-year assessment report](#) on the "Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," which was published on 12 September. The HRC-mandated report reviews developments in the country since the 2014 publication of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea. The latest report notes that despite isolated improvements, human rights conditions have either not improved or worsened. Further, it highlights: increasing State surveillance and control through new laws and practices; the continued operation of political prison camps; and the unresolved fate of hundreds of thousands of disappeared persons, including foreign nationals abducted from the ROK, Japan and elsewhere. Citizens continue to be subjected to unremitting State propaganda throughout their lives. The report also documents persistent violations of the right to food, the increased use of the death penalty and severe restrictions on freedom of expression, including harsh punishments for sharing foreign media content. The report provides stakeholders with information about major human rights trends over the past decade and was presented to the HRC, in September, on the occasion of an enhanced interactive dialogue. A media and outreach campaign led to widespread domestic and international coverage. OHCHR organized briefings in the ROK and Japan to share its findings with governments, civil society and affected communities.

In March, the Office finalized and presented its [report](#) on promoting accountability in the DPRK to the HRC. It details the DPRK's ongoing failure to fulfil its international human rights obligations and the lack of progress made in fostering criminal accountability. At the same time, civil litigation, memorialization and reparation efforts are underway in the ROK and Japan that support both legal and non-judicial accountability. OHCHR also prepared the Secretary-General's annual [report](#) on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was presented to the General Assembly, in October. The report analyses accountability issues and identifies links between human rights and peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

The Office organized a public session with 100 participants and held 13 consultations with 30 stakeholders (11 women), providing a platform for victims and witnesses to share testimonies and express their views on truth, justice and reparations. These engagements helped to increase the visibility of human rights violations in the DPRK and amplified the voices of victims. Through par-

participation and capacity-building activities, the Office supported government officials in Japan and the ROK in developing inclusive, victim-centred, non-judicial accountability measures.

The Office engaged with accountability mechanisms to encourage the investigation and prosecution of those responsible for international crimes in the DPRK, including under the principles of extraterritorial and universal jurisdiction. More specifically, it worked closely with Pacific Just (the Pacific Justice Network) and Eurojust (the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation) to explore accountability options and consulted with prosecutors on possible legal avenues. In April, it supported a conference hosted by the German Embassy, in cooperation with Estonia and Poland, on the International Criminal Court's restrictive jurisdiction over the crime of aggression, emphasizing the need to address impunity. The Office convened meetings between CSOs and international criminal law experts to discuss strategies for advancing accountability.



Mechanisms

In 2025, the DPRK engaged with the international human rights mechanisms, creating new opportunities for direct engagement on human rights issues. For instance, in February, the Government accepted 132 of 262 recommendations issued during its fourth UPR cycle and, in August, the CRPD Committee completed its review of the DPRK's initial report. Also in August, OHCHR and DPPA held a two-day information session to facilitate constructive dialogue with government officials from Pyongyang on the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons. This was the third such session in recent years and the Government expressed an interest in additional sessions.

The Office provided technical assistance to CSOs in the ROK and Japan, enabling six organizations to submit stakeholder reports in anticipation of the CRPD Committee's review of the DPRK. OHCHR facilitated an online meeting between the Committee and 10 CSOs that shared inputs. To disseminate the Committee's concluding observations, OHCHR organized briefings for CSOs and diplomatic missions in both countries

and conducted social media outreach, helping to ensure a more informed and comprehensive review process.

OHCHR provided further guidance to CSOs in the ROK and Japan on engaging with the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, some of these organizations submitted complaints to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID). In February, the WGAD issued Opinion No. 59/2024, concluding that the detention of three ROK nationals in the DPRK for over a decade is arbitrary. The WGEID reviewed the cases of the alleged enforced disappearances of Japanese nationals in the 1970s. OHCHR publicly raised concerns about abductions, urged the DPRK to clarify the fates of missing persons, briefed the UN Country Team (UNCT), diplomats and CSOs on the DPRK's UPR outcomes and widely disseminated the accepted recommendations.

As part of its mandate, the Office provided substantive support to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Her first official visit to Japan, in February, focused on advocacy in relation to enforced disappearances, including abductions by the DPRK. Her [report](#) to the General Assembly addresses international abductions, enforced disappearances, forced labour of overseas workers and illegal cyber activities. Her [report](#) to the HRC focuses on ESCRs and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Peace and Security

The Office highlighted the central role of human rights in peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. It analysed the links between human rights and peace and participated in multiple forums in the ROK to advocate for the integration of human rights into broader engagement strategies with the DPRK, including in the context of the new ROK Government's attempts at rapprochement with the DPRK. At the General Assembly high-level plenary meeting on human rights in the DPRK, held in May, senior UN officials underscored the interconnections between security,

peace and human rights. The Office also monitored peace and security developments through expert engagement and participation in security and political briefings.

The Office delivered a series of university lectures in the ROK and Japan, reaching more than 1,000 students from over 20 universities. The Office regularly updated the UNCT on human rights developments in the DPRK. It also advocated with the DPRK Government for the urgent return of UNCT members to enable the UNCT to resume humanitarian operations and support the DPRK in its implementation of the SDGs.

MALDIVES

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2020
Field office(s)	Malé
Staff as of 31 December 2025	2

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

The Office engaged with ILO and IOM in selected activities related to the implementation of the UNCT's Labour Migration Country Action Plan (2024-2028). In July, IOM cooperated with the Government to launch the Migrant Workers Resource Centre, which is not yet fully operationalized. Further, OHCHR supported the engagement of IOM with NGO partners working on the Resource Centre and advocated with the diplomatic corps to gather support for this initiative.

In August, a revised Media and Broadcasting Regulation Law was introduced. OHCHR analysed the Law and issued a [press release](#) outlining its concerns. Despite strong advocacy efforts undertaken by civil society and media activists, the Law was adopted by the Parliament and, in September, ratified by the President.

Development

The UNCT began evaluating the current UNSDCF (2022-2026) in anticipation of the development of the next UNSDCF (2027-2031). To this end, OHCHR participated in meetings and consultations and supported the drafting of the CCA. It also contributed to various other policy documents and initiatives to ensure that an HRBA was applied to programming and that human rights perspectives would be duly reflected. These efforts included: preparing the Third Nationally Determined Contribution, which will be submitted to the UNFCCC; launching the National Action

Plan on Disability Inclusion; implementing ILO's Decent Work Country Programme for the Maldives (2025-2031); and participating in IOM's efforts to reinvigorate the United Nations Network on Migration.

The Office offered secretariat support and advice to the UNCT's Gender Equality and Human Rights Thematic Group, including with regard to the formulation, monitoring and implementation of its annual workplan. In addition, the RC requested that OHCHR undertake the responsibility of supporting the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network. As the structure of the previous PSEA Network required modification, OHCHR revised its terms of reference (ToRs), in coordination with the Regional PSEA Coordinator. In early 2025, the UNCT adopted the ToRs and the PSEA annual workplan.

Mechanisms

During the year, the Maldives engaged with the international human rights mechanisms. For instance, in August, the CRPD Committee reviewed its initial report; in November, the Maldives underwent its fourth UPR cycle; and in December, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) reviewed the Government's combined thirteenth to fifteenth periodic reports. The Maldives submitted its national reports prior to each of these processes, as did the national human rights institution (NHRI) and members of civil society. OHCHR facilitated and supported the UNCT's joint submissions to the UPR, CERD and the CRPD Committee.

MYANMAR

Type of engagement	Other Projects/Special Presences
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Bangkok, Thailand
Staff as of 31 December 2025	13

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

Despite the absence of a legitimate government in the wake of the 2021 coup, OHCHR undertook legal analysis and adapted its monitoring activities to assess the human rights impacts of the laws and policies issued by the military, the National Unity Government and the Ethnic Armed Organizations. In 2025, OHCHR prepared seven public reports and updates that document the overall situation in Myanmar, including for the Rohingya and other minorities, and detail patterns of abuse and emerging governance models. More specifically, the reports note that: the targeting and displacement of civilians have persisted during military-imposed elections; airstrike-related deaths have doubled since 2024; and the use of indiscriminate strikes against military and civilian targets are widespread. Further, when issuing its findings, OHCHR warned the international community about the rapidly worsening protection environment.

OHCHR analysed escalating armed conflict through 117 primary source interviews and monitored unilateral decisions taken by all parties. To protect HRDs abroad, the Office shared updates on legislative and administrative changes and continued to engage with pro-democracy actors on reforms. Through an eight-month capacity-building programme for 30 judges and legal professionals (10 women), OHCHR strengthened the understanding of participants about judicial independence, ethics, the rule of law and international law. It also trained 36 representatives (18 women) from Ethnic Armed Organizations on international law and reviewed local gover-

nance systems to assess how emerging rules protect civilians. In addition, it contributed expert legal analysis to the reports to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and supported the UNCT by integrating human rights due diligence into its engagement guidelines.

OHCHR urged duty bearers, including the National Unity Government and Ethnic Armed Organizations, to reinforce civilian protection obligations and comply with international law. It delivered trainings on the principle of distinction and observed improvements among some anti-military forces. The Ta'ang National Liberation Army requested its first training on human rights and international law and OHCHR provided templates on documenting violations, including for the use of weaponized chemicals.

The Office advanced human rights advocacy through close collaboration across the UN system and diplomatic networks. It participated in UNCT mechanisms, thereby contributing to policy setting in key mechanisms, such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Protection Cluster. It also referred the case of a minor, who had been forcibly recruited by the military, to the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting, resulting in its resolution.



Participation

OHCHR influenced international decision-making by presenting evidence on the impacts of military violence on civilians, including in the context of the military-controlled elections that began in December. OHCHR's reports and updates provided information about airstrikes, forced recruitment, aid obstruction and the deteriorating situation of the Rohingya, drawing on primary sources and 126 consultations with nearly 400 people across Myanmar. OHCHR submitted analyses, including documented violations and analysed trends, to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and supplied information to Member States, the media and the international human rights mechanisms. This evidence has contributed to targeted sanctions, informed private sector disengagement and influenced regional diplomacy and international responses

to the military-controlled elections. For instance, an OHCHR [report](#) on the Rohingya, which was released prior to the General Assembly's High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar, supported the efforts of Bangladesh and Malaysia (as Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)), to focus the attention of the international community on durable solutions for the Rohingya.



Non-discrimination

Through public reporting and media outreach, OHCHR documented patterns of discrimination and the impacts of discriminatory actions on minority communities. To prepare its reports, OHCHR gathered information from primary, secondary and open sources. It held extensive consultations with HRDs, minorities, women, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons and displaced communities and used their testimonies to develop tailored actions. The Office monitored developments in Rakhine, documented restrictions faced by the Rohingya and delivered training sessions to civil society members, service providers, lawyers, humanitarians and local duty bearers on investigation and verification methodologies, and obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law. It worked with defence counsel on detainee treatment, identifying torture or ill-treatment and use of the individual complaints procedures under the international human rights treaties. It also engaged with local judicial mechanisms on judicial independence, fair trial and due process obligations, detainee rights and core human rights principles.

OHCHR's monitoring demonstrated that although the Arakan Army retained control of most of the State, the rights of the Rohingya continued to deteriorate. As a result, more than 150,000 people fled to Bangladesh. Despite OHCHR's tailored advocacy and engagements with the leadership of the Arakan Army, it denied that violations had been committed against the Rohingya.

OHCHR's extensive findings are outlined in reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and in an updated report that

was issued during the General Assembly's High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities. In the latter report, OHCHR analyses the differential impacts of violence and the denial of humanitarian access, especially in Rakhine where the situation of the Rohingya is deteriorating due to the proliferation of discriminatory rules.

NEPAL

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Kathmandu
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

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Accountability

On 8 September, large protests erupted across Nepal, primarily led by Gen Z students, stemming from long-standing anger over corruption, police violence, poor governance and the social media ban that was imposed the previous week. The violence killed more than 70 people and injured hundreds. Public property and businesses suffered major destruction, including government buildings that were set on fire. Attacks were also reported in other provinces. The turmoil led to the resignation of Prime Minister K.P. Oli. Former Chief Justice Sushila Karki was appointed as interim leader after being nominated, on 12 September, by the protest movement. The new cabinet, largely composed of professionals without political party affiliations, prioritized governance and electoral preparation. Following the dissolution of the Parliament, as recommended by the Interim Prime Minister, parliamentary elections were held on 5 March 2026.

In July, the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the appointment of 52 office bearers of various constitutional bodies, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). This decision provided the NHRC with greater validation, permitting its members to serve their full terms. Nevertheless, the Government has only fully implemented 13 per cent of the NHRC's recommendations. The Commission is conducting an investigation into the September protests and is expected to issue its findings in 2026. OHCHR supported the RC in advocating for the adoption of an NHRC bill, however, with the dissolution of the Parliament, endorsement of the bill remains uncertain.

Non-discrimination

In May, the NHRC published and launched a joint OHCHR-UNFPA report on the status of a policy related to senior citizens. The report, which was developed to advocate for the rights of older persons, includes recommendations urging the Government to adopt the policy and amend relevant legislation. OHCHR and UNFPA provided technical support on the methodology of the report and the design of a questionnaire. The NHRC will continue advocating for the Government to implement the report's recommendations.

Mechanisms

In January 2026, Nepal underwent its fourth UPR cycle review of the country's human rights situation. In anticipation, CSOs, NHRIs and the UNCT jointly prepared and submitted a report that addresses the implementation of recommendations Nepal received in its previous cycles and an analysis of emerging human rights issues. OHCHR led the coordination and drafting of the UNCT submission. The Government submitted its national report in September.

In February, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) issued recommendations to strengthen women's political participation, combat trafficking in women and the exploitation of prostitution and encourage a gender-responsive transitional justice process. The NHRC supported the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and Gender Equality and Social Inclusivity (GESI) Working Group to finalize the UNCT's submission to the CEDAW Committee. It also provided advice on adopting the Committee's recommendations.

Participation

OHCHR is the focal point on disability inclusion at the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and supports the RC with the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) in Nepal. In addition, the Office engaged with disability rights activists, OPDs and the UNCT to strengthen disability inclusion across 14 indicators of the UNDIS.

THE PACIFIC

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (Republic of), Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
Year established	2005
Field office(s)	Suva
Staff as of 31 December 2025	12

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Development

With support from OHCHR, the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security (PCCMHS) programme advanced human rights in climate mobility governance. More specifically, it contributed to the adoption, in August, of the Implementation Plan for the Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility by the Forum Officials Committee (FOC) of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). Following technical guidance from OHCHR and its partners, including the PIF Secretariat, IOM, ESCAP, ILO and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), human rights were integrated into the Implementation Plan as a priority area for sustained follow-up. Civil society perspectives were included after a PCCMHS-supported regional consultation was held, in April, for more than 50 representatives of youth, women, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ communities and rural populations.

In Samoa, OHCHR built the capacities of environmental defenders through workshops, youth engagements and community conservation activities, empowering over 200 representatives from the Government and civil society to apply human rights frameworks to the issues of plastic pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss. These initiatives fostered collaboration between HRDs and environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) and sparked new partnerships to encourage youth-led climate justice efforts. Participation in public events, including at a tree planting event on

International Volunteer Day (5 December) and a film screening and youth panel on Human Rights Day (10 December), increased knowledge about how to use human rights as a tool for climate accountability and translate principles into practical conservation action.



Mechanisms

In April, OHCHR, the Secretariat of the CEDAW Committee, the PIF Secretariat, the Pacific Community, UN Women and other UN actors supported the first regional Technical Cooperation session of the CEDAW Committee, in Suva. The session was attended by approximately 800 stakeholders, including government, civil society and development partners. The Committee held country dialogues with representatives from **Fiji**, the **Solomon Islands** and **Tuvalu** in relation to their State Party reports. The session generated momentum regarding the rights of women and girls in a region facing high levels of violence, low political and public participation and entrenched gender stereotypes. OHCHR promoted civil society engagement by holding a consultation on General Recommendation No. 41 on gender stereotypes with over 100 Pacific CSO representatives. In collaboration with the Pacific Disability Forum (PDF), it also organized a dialogue with more than 50 women with disabilities. These efforts contributed to renewed engagement. In January 2026, Fiji's Cabinet endorsed a [national follow-up plan](#) to implement the recommendations issued by the CEDAW Committee.

OHCHR supported State engagement with the UPR and the human rights treaty bodies across the Pacific through technical assistance, capacity-building initiatives and coordination. With OHCHR's support, all Pacific States that were reviewed by the UPR in 2025, including **Kiribati**, submitted their national reports on time. Several of these Member States established or strengthened National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs) to ensure sustainable reporting and follow-up.

Further, OHCHR supported the visits of various special rapporteurs to the region. The Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights undertook its

first mission to the **Federated States of Micronesia**, in June, and the WGAD undertook its first mission to **Australia**, in December. Following the visit of the Special Rapporteur to the Federated States of Micronesia, initial steps were taken to implement her recommendations, such as the creation of a space to display significant cultural objects in the National Convention Centre, in Palikir.



Participation

In **Fiji**, through a joint programme on social cohesion funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), OHCHR supported tailored engagements that enabled HRDs and CSOs to participate in discussions on policing, accountability and civic space. On 9 December, a workshop was delivered to 20 participants (13 women), thereby establishing a trusted platform to address digital space challenges and protection concerns. In **Tonga**, a workshop was held from 28 to 29 May on the application of an HRBA to digital space, raising the awareness of 30 participants (22 women) about rights, risks and the links between digital governance and participation and increasing their capacities to safely undertake advocacy online.

OHCHR enhanced the capacities of civil society to engage with national and international human rights mechanisms. From 25 to 26 August, in the **Solomon Islands**, a UPR workshop was held for 25 participants, leading to a heightened understanding of the UPR cycle and the submission of alternative reports. OHCHR also supported consultations between civil society and the Government of the **Federated States of Micronesia** and facilitated inputs from CSOs for inclusion in the UPR reports of the **Marshall Islands** and **Palau**.

The creation of UN-Civil Society National Reference Groups, in **Niue**, **Samoa**, the **Solomon Islands** and **Tonga**, bolstered structured engagement with civil society, resulting in systematic information-sharing, joint prioritization and coordinated advocacy. Their impact was evident in Samoa, where the CSO Co-Chair joined the UN Joint Steering Committee as an observer for the first time, ensuring that civil society perspectives directly informed UN decision-making.



Non-discrimination

Through a programme implemented by OHCHR and UNDP entitled “Facilitating inclusive dialogues and decision-making to strengthen social cohesion post-COVID-19,” the Office helped to develop individual, institutional and community-based capacities to engage in inclusive dialogue and rights-based decision-making in the **Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru and Palau**. A total of 18 community dialogues were held with more than 300 participants from diverse groups to improve their understanding of human rights and governance processes. This created new engagement spaces with duty bearers and enhanced their skills to integrate human rights into policy discussions on gender, disability and social protection. Outcomes from the dialogues, documented in regional and country reports, will serve as a legacy resource that governments can consult in the future.

In **Samoa**, engagement of the fa’afafine and fa’atama communities was boosted through a dialogue on the occasion of the International Day against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia (IDAHOBIT) (17 May) and participation in partner consultations, strategic retreats and capacity-building workshops on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC). These platforms enabled community members to identify priority challenges and solutions, resulting in agreed action areas, such as legal reforms, inclusive and culturally competent healthcare and meaningful inclusion in national data systems.

Collaboration with OPDs led to tangible advances in disability inclusion in **Samoa**. OHCHR supported tailored advocacy, institutional capacity-building and coordinated action. A public message by the RC on the International Day of Sign Languages (23 September) raised national visibility about the issue. Trainings on disability-inclusion for UN staff and the NHRI improved the integration of disability rights. A two-day event to commemorate the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3 December) brought together more than 200 stakeholders and produced an action-oriented outcome document that establishes priority measures to ensure the integration of disability inclusion into national policies and programmes.



Accountability

OHCHR contributed to human rights-based law and policy reform processes in **Fiji**. In partnership with UNDP and UN Women, through a UN joint programme funded by the PBF, OHCHR engaged with the Attorney General’s Office (AGO), the Law Reform Commission, the Fiji Police Force, the Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission and the Fiji Lawyers Association, providing legal analysis and supporting consultations on five laws and policies, namely: the Police Act; the Fiji Police Force Use of Force Policy; the Information Act; the Code of Conduct Bill; and the Accountability and Transparency Commission Bill. The review of the Police Act 1965 and the Use of Force Policy was supported by two high-level validation workshops for 30 senior police officers, held in Suva, in October, and for 25 CSOs and oversight bodies, in collaboration with the New Zealand Police, in December. Through the PBF joint programme, 260 police officers (102 women) were trained on human rights, gender equality, conflict-sensitive policing and protection of vulnerable groups. The direct engagement of the Minister for Policing affirmed the Government’s commitment to additional consultations before finalizing the draft Police Bill, which is to be tabled before the Parliament in 2026.

To complement these reforms, critical dialogues and tailored capacity-building initiatives were undertaken with members of the **Fijian** media, in cooperation with the University of the South Pacific’s Journalism Programme and the Fiji Media Association. Emphasis was placed on human rights reporting, gender equality, the prevention of hate speech and conflict-sensitive journalism. The joint programme also contributed to the legal profession’s promotion of human rights and peacebuilding, sponsoring the Fiji Law Society and Second Pasefika Lawyers Collective Convention, in Nadi, from 30 to 31 October. The event gathered more than 300 legal professionals, judges and policymakers to discuss reform of the legal system, access to justice, digital transformation and the role of the legal community as a stabilizing institution that checks power and protects civic space.

The **Fiji** Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission (FHRADC, the country’s NHRI)

launched its Capacity Assessment Review Report and conducted provincial-level assessments across all 14 provinces, including the remote Lau Islands, with support from OHCHR. On 4 September, a multi-stakeholder dialogue was held with civil society, contributing to rebuilding trust, strengthened independence and revision of the FHRADC Strategic Plan. This followed an earlier assessment undertaken with partners, including OHCHR, the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) and UNDP. The Commission is now moving towards reaccreditation as a fully independent and effective NHRI.

Following consistent engagement throughout 2024 and 2025 by OHCHR and its partners, including the Pacific Community (PC) and the APF, the **Marshall Islands** enacted legislation, in March 2026, establishing an NHRI that is in compliance with the Paris Principles. In December 2025, **Nauru** had enacted similar legislation.

In **Tonga**, OHCHR engaged the Ombudsperson and authorities with regard to transitioning the Office of the Ombudsperson into an NHRI. The Ombudsperson noted that draft legislation was tabled to add an anti-discrimination mandate. Once signed by the King, the draft legislation is expected to strengthen efforts to promote equality and advance the implementation of Tonga's human rights framework.



Peace and Security

The Office reinforced human rights early warning and response in the Pacific through the systematic monitoring of political, human rights and humanitarian developments. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) provided timely data and indicators to identify emerging risks and reported them to the UN system to inform evidence-based advocacy. It also worked with humanitarian actors, including the Pacific Humanitarian Protection Cluster, to encourage the application of an HRBA to civil-military coordination and responses to natural disasters and other crises. In 2025, the ERT monitored 832 media reports, flagging 361 to UN partners, and issued 26 analytical products, including briefs, snapshots and visualizations to support regional and global situational awareness.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Port Moresby
Staff as of 31 December 2025	3

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

In August, the National Executive Council adopted the National Human Rights Strategy (2024-2029). The Strategy is the first Cabinet-level policy instrument that commits to establishing a National Human Rights Commission during the current parliamentary term. Reflecting OHCHR's inputs and advocacy, it provides a clear institutional road map for the creation of an NHRI, including its proposed mandate, independence safeguards, core functions, linkages with the NMIRF and international reporting obligations. The Strategy also institutionalizes priority capacity-building areas aimed at improving the compliance of law enforcement and State security forces with international human rights norms, including proportionality, accountability and respect for civic space and participation. OHCHR will continue assisting with the implementation of the Strategy.



Non-discrimination

Adopted by the Parliament in July, the Disability Services Act is a significant milestone in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities. OHCHR provided technical advice to ensure it is in line with the CRPD Convention. OHCHR also worked closely with UNFPA and held consultations with OPDs.

Building on this foundation, OHCHR offered technical support to the Department for Community Development and Religion (DFCDR) regarding the revision of the National Policy on Disability and the reporting process under the CRPD Convention. The Office facilitated broad

and inclusive consultations among stakeholders, which led to the creation of a national Technical Working Group on Disability Equity, Inclusion and Rights under the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Development Partners Coordination Group. DFCDR is serving as the Chair and OHCHR is serving as the Secretariat. The Working Group operates as a cross-sectoral coordination platform that is supporting the National Advisory Committee on Disability, representing the first national platform to align governmental action, development partner support and UN engagement on disability inclusion.

OHCHR advocated for UN-wide disability inclusion by collaborating with the RCO and UNFPA to implement the UNDIS, prompting the UNCT's Gender Equality and Human Rights Thematic Group to expand its mandate to incorporate disability inclusion. This shift inspired an accessibility audit of UN premises and the delivery of a tailored training on disability inclusion for programming and operations leads. Consequently, the UNCT met or exceeded 13 out of 14 UNDIS indicators. It also adopted an action plan to implement key recommendations on reasonable accommodation, promoting inclusive hiring and retention and ensuring the accessibility of UN premises and websites.

As a core partner of the National Secretariat for Gender-Based Violence, OHCHR supported the development and finalization of the National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (2026-2035), which was formally adopted by the National Executive Council, in December. OHCHR contributed inputs based on international standards and provided technical support to a workshop for members of the judiciary, including on drafting internal guidelines to reduce barriers for GBV survivors. These initiatives are advancing judicial reforms that will improve access to justice and eliminate perpetrator bias. The Strategy also introduces specialized roving investigation and prosecution teams in hotspot provinces and sets ambitious five-year targets for prosecutions and convictions, with the assistance of dedicated funding.



Peace and Security

In September, the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister launched Papua New Guinea's National Prevention Strategy (2025-2030), providing the country with a framework to address violence and instability through prevention. OHCHR cooperated with UN partners to draft the Strategy, ensuring the inclusion of sorcery accusation-related violence (SARV) as both a manifestation and driver of conflict and highlighting customary land disputes as root causes of violence. OHCHR is supporting the Strategy's implementation by the Prime Minister's Office and the Department of Justice and Attorney General.



Mechanisms

Following the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy, and with support from OHCHR, the NMIRF updated its ToRs and membership and adopted a multi-year workplan. OHCHR strengthened national understanding of Papua New Guinea's treaty obligations, reporting duties and follow-up processes under the international human rights treaties to which it is a State Party. The Office also linked recommendations issued by the UPR and the human rights treaty bodies to sectoral mandates and planning. As a result, departmental focal points gained a clearer understanding of their roles in addressing systemic service delivery gaps affecting women, persons with disabilities, children, youth and communities in remote or conflict-affected areas.



Development

OHCHR collaborated with the Special Parliamentary Committee on Customary Land Rights and Land Reform to enhance its knowledge of international standards on land, housing and property. The Office provided substantive inputs to the Committee's draft Customary Land Authority Bill, which aims to formally recognize customary land rights covering 95-97 per cent of Papua New Guinea. The draft proposes the establishment of a registry of clans and customary lands, institutionalizing free, prior and informed consent, and setting up a mechanism to secure perpetual

customary title for clans while enabling leasehold arrangements.

OHCHR’s technical support during the year included guidance on: housing, land and property rights; the rights of Indigenous Peoples; free, prior and informed consent; and the relevance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), ILO Convention No. 169, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and standards on forced evictions, restitution and a Human Rights Economy. This strengthened the Special Parliamentary Committee’s outputs, including its decision to co-host a high-level seminar “Advancing customary land reform through a human rights lens in Papua New Guinea,” in Port Moresby, from 22 to 23 January 2026. Bringing together over 200 stakeholders, the seminar informed the drafting of the Special Parliamentary Committee’s report and the legislation that establishes a framework for Customary Land Tenure, both of which were unanimously approved, in principle, on 12 March 2026. OHCHR, the RCO and UNDP will continue to support the socialization and enactment of the Customary Land Tenure Act.

THE PHILIPPINES

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2014
Field office(s)	Manila
Staff as of 31 December 2025	3

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability**

OHCHR contributed to strengthened access to justice and protection and helped to ensure that all victims of human rights violations and abuses have access to effective remedies and reparations. More specifically, OHCHR worked closely with the Philippine National Police Human Rights Affairs Office (PNP-HRAO) to review the human rights curriculum of the PNP’s academic and training institutions, drawing on OHCHR’s training package on human rights education for law enforcement officials. In doing so, OHCHR increased the knowledge of 69 criminology school instructors (37 women) from different regions. It also collaborated with the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP) to enhance the monitoring of detention facilities, including drug rehabilitation and mental health facilities. The Office also supported the CHRP’s engagement with CSOs, victims, families and lawyers to address issues such as enforced disappearances, the impacts of anti-terrorism legislation on civic space and support for families of victims of human rights violations. Work that began in 2025 will continue into 2026, including the review of the PNP’s curriculum, initiatives to improve response pathways and accountability in relation to allegations of enforced disappearances and follow-up on initiatives to prevent torture.

 **Development**

OHCHR advanced human rights mainstreaming in the work of the UNCT, including by co-chairing the LNOB Working Group with IOM, coordinating quarterly meetings and encouraging disability

inclusion. In June, OHCHR organized the Asia-Pacific launch of the Second International Decade for People of African Descent, gathering representatives of governments, NHRIs, academia, civil society and people of African descent. OHCHR also enhanced the capacities of Indigenous Peoples by holding two workshops for 140 participants (88 women), during which participants engaged in policy-related discussions.

In June, OHCHR and the CHRP held two workshops for legislators on the application of an HRBA to lawmaking. Further, OHCHR engaged mayors and local officials in three cities. In July and September, workshops were held for 98 participants (33 women), leading to the development of local human rights ordinances and the promotion of greater transparency, participation and accountability.

Mechanisms

OHCHR supported CSOs and the CHRP in developing UPR indicators, which were presented to government agencies and the international community, in September. CSOs from 13 sectors will use these indicators to monitor and report on the implementation of UPR recommendations, including for the mid-term report.

In February, the UNCT worked closely with OHCHR and submitted information to the Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), in anticipation of its review of the seventh periodic report of the Philippines. It then participated in a confidential briefing with the Committee. Several of the UNCT's recommendations were included in the Committee's concluding observations.

Between July and October, OHCHR strengthened the capacities of local CSOs in Baguio, Bataan and Pampanga to engage with the international human rights mechanisms through tailored trainings. More than 150 participants attended and participating CSOs submitted inputs to special procedures mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the WGEID and the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Bangkok
Staff as of 31 December 2025	42

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

To address corruption and human rights, OHCHR collaborated with UNODC and held a High-level Meeting on Judicial Integrity for South and South-East Asia, in Manila, from 20 to 21 November. Participants included 21 chief justices, supreme court justices and senior personnel from supreme courts across the region. The event concluded with the adoption of the Manila Statement, a regional commitment that outlines shared principles and actionable recommendations for strengthening judicial integrity, the rule of law and regional cooperation.

In Malaysia, OHCHR and UNDP supported the development of the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR), launched in August. The Office facilitated engagement with the special procedures, in particular the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. It also participated in a high-level judicial exchange on "Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs) and its impacts on civic spaces and corporate accountability in Asia," which was organized by UNDP and the Legal Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Department (BHEUU), in June. Further, OHCHR was involved in promoting the integration of Just Transition principles into human rights due diligence,

legal standards and evidentiary burdens and made practical recommendations to improve judicial responses to SLAPPs, such as the early dismissal of meritless claims and the establishment of protection mechanisms for affected individuals and communities.

In working with the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT) programme, OHCHR offered substantive technical inputs to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), thereby contributing to the “ASEAN Guidelines on the implementation of the non-punishment principle for victims of trafficking,” which were launched on 1 June. The Guidelines will enable ASEAN member states to include the non-punishment principle in their national legislation and mechanisms, including in relation to cases of trafficking for forced criminality. OHCHR was invited to join the Technical Drafting Committee responsible for developing an ASEAN-specific training manual and indicators on trafficking for forced criminality in 2026.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR fortified multisectoral partnerships by establishing a Community of Practice (CoP) for advertisers, businesses, media, civil society and UN agencies as a way to promote human rights due diligence and information integrity in the Asia-Pacific region. In cooperation with the Conscious Advertising Network, the Office convened a regional roundtable of 30 experts, resulting in the adoption of the [Multi-stakeholder Action Plan for Information Integrity and Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region](#) and the creation of a CoP to collectively address human rights concerns around hate speech, misinformation and disinformation found in advertising, in line with the United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity, the Global Digital Compact and the UNGPs.

In **Thailand**, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice in drafting an anti-discrimination bill to ensure its alignment with recommendations issued by the internation-

al human rights mechanisms. More specifically, OHCHR mapped existing laws and identified gaps affecting vulnerable groups. In November, it worked closely with the Ministry to convene a multi-stakeholder consultation with government entities and CSOs, which focused on combating discrimination against migrants and LGBTIQ+ persons. The consultation generated evidence-based inputs on legal and policy gaps and built consensus and capacities regarding the adoption and implementation of the draft bill.

In September, **Thailand** adopted the Act on the Protection and Promotion of the Way of Life of Ethnic Groups, which entered into force on 19 September. The Act affirms the rights to equality and non-discrimination, prohibits hate speech and protects linguistic, cultural, education, welfare and land-related rights within designated protected areas. OHCHR provided written inputs during the parliamentary review. Despite OHCHR’s sustained advocacy, the Act does not explicitly recognize Indigenous Peoples. This is a significant gap given Thailand’s endorsement of UNDRIP. OHCHR will continue engaging with the Government to encourage the full recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their rights, in line with international human rights standards.

Participation

By leading a 14-member Stakeholder Advisory Group of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific, OHCHR ensured that civil society, migrant groups and HRDs could meaningfully contribute to the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, held in February. The Advisory Group brought nearly 100 stakeholders together to participate in intergovernmental talks, thereby shaping the outcome report ([ESCAP/GCM/2025/5](#)).

OHCHR improved the quality of inputs submitted by stakeholders to the international human rights mechanisms, including through technical guidance, capacity-building workshops and advocacy. In **Indonesia**, OHCHR engaged with 30 CSOs and HRDs to enhance their knowledge

of and engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, contributing to submissions to the special procedures, in particular on ESCRs and business-related human rights violations. This resulted in the issuance of three press statements and 11 communications, including on the rights and legal protection of Indigenous Peoples. On 18 November, a letter was issued on the amendments to the draft Criminal Code and draft Criminal Procedure Code. Both bills could potentially undermine the fundamental principles enshrined in international human rights instruments. Although the amendments were adopted, OHCHR's inputs will continue to be used as key advocacy tools by CSOs and legal experts. In **Thailand**, OHCHR trained 47 HRDs and CSOs to strengthen their engagement with national and international human rights mechanisms, resulting in 10 submissions to the special procedures. In response, a number of special procedures issued 10 communications to Thailand, primarily consisting of joint allegation letters, providing stakeholders with a foundation for advocacy with authorities to protect fundamental freedoms.

In June, **Thailand** enacted the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption (No. 2) B.E. 2568, which strengthens whistleblower protections by integrating anti-SLAPP principles and shielding good faith whistleblowers from criminal, civil and disciplinary liability. In turn, this has empowered the National Anti-Corruption Commission to provide legal and financial assistance, including counsel, litigation costs, bail support and remedies for whistleblowers. OHCHR advocated with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant authorities to reinforce the legal protection for individuals and HRDs against SLAPPs within the framework of Thailand's NAPBHR (2023-2027). The Action Plan envisages both the protection of HRDs and the amendment of anti-SLAPP legislation. OHCHR's public and bilateral advocacy with authorities was informed by its trial monitoring of SLAPP cases against HRDs and whistleblowers.



Development

OHCHR provided support to UNCTs in **Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand** and Viet Nam through

technical reviews of CCAs and UNSDCFs. These reviews were undertaken in conjunction with training workshops on the HRBA and the LNOB principle, safeguarding civic space, integrating human rights into development priorities and translating recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into actionable programming and policy solutions.

In 2025, the ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment was adopted, the region's first dedicated instrument linking human rights and environmental protection. OHCHR's advocacy throughout the drafting process ensured its close alignment with international human rights standards. This objective was reinforced during the Fourth Asia Environmental Human Rights Defenders Forum, which convened over 200 participants to strengthen protection mechanisms and promote rights-based conservation. The Declaration establishes regional norms that are more compliant with international standards and ensures that environmental governance addresses State obligations and corporate accountability.



Peace and Security

OHCHR promoted the importance of human rights-based and data-driven early warning and prevention through the adoption of expanded information management and analysis systems. One notable achievement was the transformation of OHCHR's use of information management and data analysis. For instance, specialized databases were used to track cases related to online freedom of expression, HRDs, land rights and political violence and external datasets obtained from independent monitoring organizations, such as Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED), were integrated into conflict analysis. A range of tools, including regional and country snapshots, country fact sheets and the Asia-Pacific Crisis Risk Dashboard, provide real-time, accessible insights for decision makers. OHCHR also created an online database and dashboard to track cases involving HRDs, including cases of transnational repression, from **Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand** and Viet Nam.

The Office supported **Sri Lanka's** Early Warning System (EWS) monthly risk analysis briefs by introducing human rights indicators into their monitoring framework. Tailored election monitoring documents, including for **Bangladesh**, ensured that international human rights standards informed electoral processes and the UN's engagement. The Office also partnered with UNDRR to undertake multidimensional risk analysis and foresight exercises in **Lao PDR** and **Viet Nam**, ensuring that human rights were embedded in their respective CCAs and UNSDCFs. Through the results gathered during field missions in **Thailand's** southern border provinces and in monitoring the **Thai-Cambodia** border clashes, OHCHR strengthened early warning and advocacy initiatives. These initiatives led to the institutionalization of human rights in UN planning, bolstered prevention strategies and timely responses to crises, ultimately contributing to peace and stability in the region.

Maldives and promoting **Malaysia's** accession to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) through a high-level dialogue. Also in **Malaysia**, OHCHR supported a UNICEF-led initiative through workshops and dialogues to build the capacities of federal and state officials to effectively participate in the reporting process under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In **Thailand**, the Office worked closely with government ministries and CSOs to prepare submissions to the CEDAW Committee, resulting in 17 submissions from 26 organizations, and contributed to the development of an action plan for the implementation of recommendations issued by the Committee against Torture (CAT). **Lao PDR** benefited from mock UPR sessions and follow-up workshops on prioritizing recommendations issued by the UPR, which were included in a National Action Plan.



Mechanisms

OHCHR provided extensive technical and capacity-building support across South and South-East Asia, enabling State institutions to strengthen their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, increase their reporting and improve their implementation of recommendations issued by those mechanisms. More than 30 activities were conducted with **Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam**. The activities included multi-day workshops for government officials, CSOs and NHRI staff, high-level dialogues, mock review sessions of the human rights treaty bodies and collaborative planning.

Collective engagement was enhanced through regional initiatives, such as the High-level Meeting on Judicial Integrity for South and South-East Asia, in **Manila**, the Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the South-East Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum (SEANF) in **Jakarta** and the AICHR Workshop in **Lao PDR**. OHCHR also supported the work of NMIRFs, manifested in rolling out the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) in the

SRI LANKA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2004
Field office(s)	Colombo
Staff as of 31 December 2025	4

Key OMP pillars in 2025



Development

In January, OHCHR supported the Malaiyaha Teachers' Research Conference, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Malaiyaha Tamil community's arrival in Sri Lanka. With over 200 teachers in attendance, the event highlighted the community's challenges and resilience while building a network of young, primarily women, teachers trained to conduct participatory research on land, education, employment and gender equality.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

During the High Commissioner's visit to Sri Lanka, in June, the Government was encouraged to continue its efforts to advance accountability, reconciliation and human rights and implement trust-building measures, in line with the recommendations outlined in his reports to the HRC on Sri Lanka. The High Commissioner travelled throughout the country, meeting victims, civil society representatives and religious leaders from all communities and visiting the site of a newly exhumed mass grave. The High Commissioner also underscored the human rights impacts of the economic crisis, debt restructuring and austerity.

Throughout the year, overdue reports were submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the CAT and CRPD Committees. Further, the Government prepared a voluntary mid-term report under the UPR. Civil society members, including families of the disappeared, victims and survivors, participated in the HRC interactive dialogue promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka, and in the reviews of Sri Lanka by the CEDAW and CRPD Committees and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED).

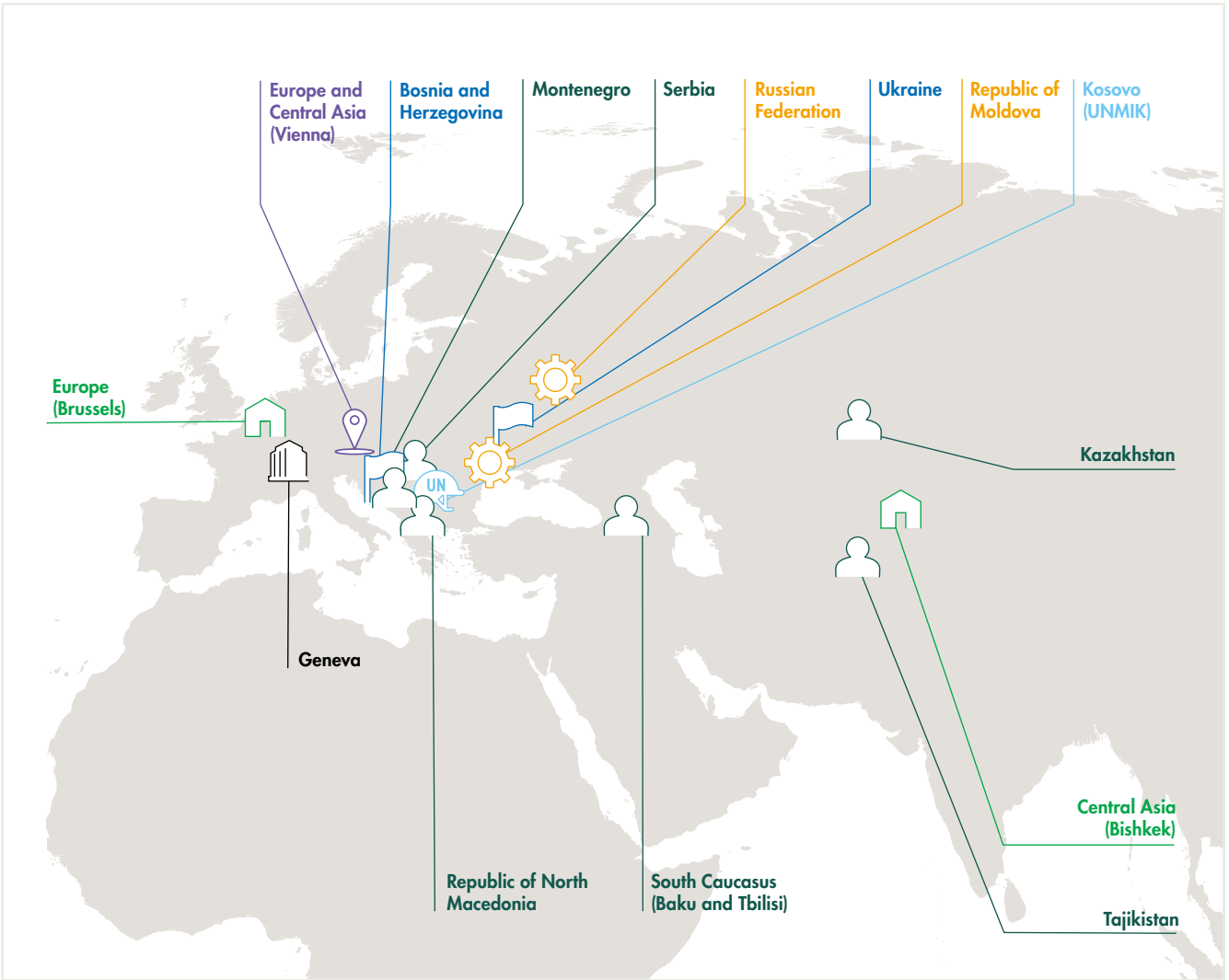


A public session on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held in June 2025, providing a platform for victims and witnesses to share their testimonies and express their views on truth, justice and reparations in Seoul, Republic of Korea. © OHCHR

UN Human Rights in Europe and Central Asia



UN Human Rights facilitated an event on the mobility and protection needs of human rights defenders in the European Union on 1 October 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. © OHCHR



TYPE OF PRESENCE

LOCATION

 Headquarters	Geneva
 Regional Hubs	Europe and Central Asia (Vienna, Austria)
 Regional Offices	Central Asia (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) and Europe (Brussels, Belgium)
 Country Offices	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine (HRMMU)
 Human rights components in UN Peace/Political Missions	Kosovo (UNMIK) ^a
 Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs	Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, South Caucasus (Baku, Azerbaijan and Tbilisi, Georgia) and Tajikistan ^b
 Other Projects/Special Presences	Republic of Moldova and Russian Federation

a All references to Kosovo should be understood in compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244.

b Transitioned into Other Projects/Special Presences in 2026.

Europe and Central Asia is a vast, politically and culturally diverse region of 54 countries covering the 46 member states of the Council of Europe (CoE), including the 27 member states of the European Union (EU), EU candidate countries and the disputed territories controlled by de facto authorities. It includes regional bodies, such as the CoE, the EU, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). OHCHR continued its constructive engagement with the EU. It maintained cooperation with the OSCE and its institutions, including the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities.

Long-standing commitments to equality and non-discrimination were tested by rising hate speech targeting migrants, ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+ persons and journalists in EU countries. Concerns about racial and ethnic profiling by law enforcement persisted. Migration remained a major challenge, with reports of pushbacks at external borders, poor reception conditions and uneven access to asylum procedures. In the Western Balkans, civic space continued to shrink, with interference in media freedom and discriminatory measures against LGBTQI+ persons, women, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities, particularly Roma.

In light of the escalation of violence in Ukraine resulting from Russia's ongoing armed attack, OHCHR documented and reported on rising civilian casualties and widespread human rights violations, informing international accountability mechanisms and integrating human rights into humanitarian, recovery and peace efforts to strengthen civilian protection.

UN Human Rights implemented the Human Rights Council (HRC) and General Assembly reporting mandates on Belarus, Cyprus, Georgia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, promoted regional human rights engagement, participated in political processes, such as the Geneva International Discussions, and supported early warning, prevention and recovery efforts.

Following the 2025 OHCHR Global Operational Review, the Country Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina was recommended for consolidation, while the Regional Office for Central Asia in Bishkek, the Country Programme in the Republic of Moldova and the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) in South Caucasus were recommended for resource adjustments. The HRA in Kazakhstan was strengthened and the HRA in Tajikistan transitioned into other projects/special presences.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2025
Field office(s)	Sarajevo
Staff as of 31 December 2025	4

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Development

OHCHR's substantive contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Bosnia and Herzegovina (2026-2030) led to the integration of a strong human rights dimension across its three priorities. One of these priorities, on accountability and social cohesion, emphasizes strengthened UN support for the rule of law, transitional justice and citizens' participation and civic space, which will enable the UN to engage more consistently, coherently and cohesively on these critical issues. This constitutes significant progress as the previous Framework was developed prior to the deployment of the OHCHR presence and included limited references to human rights.

Participation

In the follow-up to the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, OHCHR collaborated with the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, parliamentarians, the national human rights institution (NHRI) and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) to promote and advance the participation of persons with disabilities in public affairs. As part of these efforts, OHCHR contributed to a roundtable that was organized by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, on 14 May. OHCHR provided advice and comments on a draft decision to establish an advisory committee of persons with disabilities within the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on an OHCHR proposal, and under its coordination, the UN Country Team (UNCT) addressed a letter to the Parliamentary Assembly,

on 8 December, expressing support for the adoption of the decision. It was proposed that the advisory committee would strengthen inclusive governance and ensure that persons with disabilities have access to a formal mechanism that would enable them to contribute to legislative processes and advance their right to participate in public life.

In OHCHR's first cooperation with the Centres for the Training of Judges and Prosecutors, it conducted trainings in Sarajevo and Banja Luka for 61 judges and prosecutors (42 women), on 24 April, 30 May and 29 September. The sessions aimed to expand the knowledge of participants about international human rights standards related to the right to freedom of opinion and expression, with a focus on free access to information and freedom of expression in the courtroom. The trainings were prepared by the Global Drive for Media Freedom, Access to Information and the Safety of Journalists and were based on a 2024 OHCHR module on the right to freedom of expression. Trainings to increase judicial awareness of relevant human rights standards are crucial as many judges do not rule in favour of journalists and other human rights defenders (HRDs) in cases against them, such as Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs). This collaboration will continue in 2026. In addition, OHCHR established new partnerships with the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Banja Luka and the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Tuzla. Their journalism departments incorporated the OHCHR module on freedom of expression as an optional teaching material, with a view to its potential inclusion in the regular curriculum. This initiative sought to address a gap in the education of journalism students and raise their awareness about new and emerging issues, such as the impacts of digital technologies and SLAPPs and possible responses.

Mechanisms

Following the fourth UPR cycle of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 29 January, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees solicited the support of OHCHR for the implementation of the UPR recommendations. In October, the Ministry invited OHCHR to be an observer at the first

UPR follow-up meeting of focal points based in ministries and institutions across the country. In addition, OHCHR and UNICEF are supporting the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees to establish a National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD). A unique database format, tailored to the decentralized governance system of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was developed and capacity-building to pilot the database will begin in 2026. The Office also translated and widely disseminated the UPR documents and recommendations to authorities, institutions, the NHRI and civil society actors to increase their awareness and knowledge of the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms.



Peace and Security

OHCHR played a critical role in ensuring that transitional justice is a priority of peacebuilding efforts undertaken by the UN in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 3 November, OHCHR partnered with the EU and the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network, a media NGO specialized on transitional justice, to convene and facilitate a consultation on non-monetary reparation related to the 1992-1995 conflict. Participants included representatives of NGOs, victims' associations, the NHRI, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees. The event followed up on an initial consultation on reparation, organized by OHCHR in November 2024. It will feed into a project on transitional justice, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which OHCHR and UNDP will implement between 2026 and 2028. The primary objectives of the project are to engage authorities in transitional justice efforts, ensure the recognition of all victims and foster a victim-centred/rights-based approach.

CENTRAL ASIA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan); Field Offices in Astana (Kazakhstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan) and Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	20

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

In Kyrgyzstan, despite OHCHR's advocacy efforts to preserve the country's National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture (NCPT) was abolished. This followed the adoption of a constitutional Law on the Ombudsperson that established the NHRI as Kyrgyzstan's NPM. Since then, OHCHR has extended technical assistance to the NHRI, enabling it to engage with civil society experts on the development of a new NPM monitoring methodology and procedures for places of deprivation of liberty. It is also taking steps to encourage civil society to become more involved in the work of the NPM to prevent torture. In collaboration with UNDP and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), the Office supported a comprehensive capacity assessment of the NHRI and prepared a report that provides the NHRI with a road map to increase its compliance with the Paris Principles. The report was publicly endorsed by the Ombudsperson. With expert support from OHCHR, the NHRI developed a set of policy and legislative recommendations on the issue of alimony enforcement practices and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). The NHRI is expected to discuss these recommendations with the Parliament in 2026.

OHCHR provided Kyrgyzstan with human rights analyses to inform relevant legislative processes. In October, the Office advocated against the reintroduction of the death penalty by sharing information about international human rights standards with policymakers, the NHRI, the judiciary, civil society

and the general public. The Constitutional Court subsequently reiterated that the death penalty cannot be reintroduced as it would violate the Constitution and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (ICCPR-OP2). In February, the Office raised concerns about the right to liberty and to a fair trial in relation to a draft law that would authorize the police to hold intoxicated individuals in administrative detention. The draft remains stalled.

In **Turkmenistan**, OHCHR facilitated high-level engagement on human rights with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Parliament and the Inter-Agency Committee on Human Rights. This led to a commitment to implement recommendations issued by the UPR and the preparation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (2026-2030), which was drafted with technical assistance from the Office.

In **Uzbekistan**, OHCHR facilitated the first systematic collection of national data on torture and ill-treatment from State authorities and CSOs by submitting detailed questions to relevant authorities and circulating questionnaires to civil society. OHCHR is analysing the inputs it received from authorities and CSOs in order to establish a baseline for the annual monitoring of torture-related cases and sanctions. In 2026, OHCHR plans to collect and analyse judicial practices related to cases of torture and ill-treatment. Further, it will undertake a second data collection exercise to assess progress in combating torture. This initiative will raise awareness among national stakeholders about the importance of data-driven accountability for torture.



Participation

OHCHR promoted an enabling environment for civil society, including by raising the awareness of duty bearers and the general public about the international human rights mechanisms. For example, in **Kazakhstan**, the Office facilitated a conference for State representatives and civil society to engage in dialogue on trends limiting the exercise of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. OHCHR provided attendees with background information on relevant UPR recommendations and views issued

by the Human Rights Committee. The conference resulted in a greater understanding of the gaps in legislation and practice and provided civil society with a unique opportunity to highlight barriers, such as preventive detention, disparity of treatment for HRDs and a failure to implement constitutional jurisprudence.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, OHCHR raised the awareness of State bodies regarding the importance of aligning draft legislation with international human rights standards. This advocacy contributed to the revision of draft legislation on fines for online defamation, insult and dissemination of false information, leading to a substantial decrease in the size of fines. Nevertheless, a new restrictive law on mass media was adopted, in June, which obliges media outlets to re-register and restricts the right of foreign entities to own media in the country.

The Office reinforced the evidence base related to civic space in the country by producing four non-public civic space monitoring reports and a public report that analyses the impact of the Law on Foreign Representatives on civic space, which entered into force in April 2024. To this end, OHCHR interviewed 82 CSOs from all provinces. The reports informed advocacy and awareness-raising efforts with all levels of the Government and diplomatic missions. The UNCT and the Resident Coordinator (RC) used the findings in their advocacy.

In **Tajikistan**, OHCHR facilitated capacity-building activities and dialogue opportunities to encourage the Parliament to engage with the international human rights mechanisms. Specifically, a workshop was held for 15 Members of Parliament (seven women), during which they learned about their potential roles in advancing human rights through the UPR process and enhanced coordination with national actors. It also led to concrete measures, such as the establishment of an inter-agency working group on specific topics and the organization of parliamentary hearings to follow up on recommendations issued by the UPR, especially those related to freedom of expression, gender equality and the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition, participants identified ways to improve transparency during legislative processes, in particular regarding the draft Law on Non-Commercial Organizations. Consultations were organized on the draft, enabling CSOs

to participate and provide comments. OHCHR also shared the draft with relevant UN special procedures mandate holders and requested their feedback.

In **Turkmenistan**, OHCHR organized a dialogue between the Government, persons with disabilities and OPDs on the importance of implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). During the dialogue, the Office presented a legal analysis of national legislation related to persons with disabilities and provided technical advice on developing a draft national strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities. It also delivered technical workshops to build the capacities of 25 national stakeholders to apply a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to disability, thereby empowering rights holders to advocate for their rights and enabling duty bearers to integrate principles of the CRPD Convention into policy development, service delivery and institutional practice.

In **Uzbekistan**, the first constructive dialogue on NGO taxation was held with the Tax Committee. In response to an official request from OHCHR, the Committee provided detailed written inputs clarifying tax procedures for NGOs, which will serve as a baseline for future dialogue with civil society. During an official meeting with the Regional Representative, in September, the Ministry of Economy and Finance expressed its readiness to discuss the fiscal regime for NGOs with OHCHR and civil society representatives. A joint roundtable is planned for early 2026. Further, following OHCHR's advocacy, the 2025 Road Map on Civil Society Development was adopted, in May, which calls for an analysis of the income-generating activities of NGOs to maximize their effectiveness.



Development

In **Kyrgyzstan**, prior to the fourth UPR cycle, OHCHR organized review briefings for diplomats and NGOs to highlight human rights issues and guide the development of well-informed recommendations. Following the review, the Office facilitated consultations between authorities, civil society and UN entities on Kyrgyzstan's position regarding the recommendations, culminating in the acceptance of 21 additional recommendations.

After the adoption of the UPR outcome, OHCHR held a follow-up briefing for members of the country's diplomatic corps to present the contents of the report and outline the steps that need to be taken to implement the recommendations. OHCHR supported a woman environmental activist in preparing a submission to various special procedures mandate holders with regard to restrictions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, a lack of public participation in decision-making processes and a decision of the Mayor's Office of Bishkek to phase out emission-free public transportation. On 17 March, the special procedures sent the Government a communication, which was published. The Mayor's Office subsequently established a consultative body that will include civil society representatives.

In **Tajikistan**, OHCHR encouraged national preparedness for participation in the fourth UPR cycle by delivering trainings on the UPR process for governmental and civil society partners, reviewing progress made on the implementation of previous recommendations and identifying priority issues for the national report that is due in July 2026. In parallel, over 50 NGO representatives were trained on stakeholder submission processes, monitoring practices and advocacy strategies. Consequently, 14 NGOs and experts worked together and submitted a mid-term UPR report, contributing to more coordinated and evidence-based human rights engagement.

In **Turkmenistan**, OHCHR played an active role in the development of the country's UNSDCF (2026-2030), signed in October, leading to the inclusion of human rights, disability and civil society in its results framework and reinforcing the link between the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) and sustainable development planning. In line with the UPR recommendations, OHCHR contributed to the development of policy and legal measures on the rights of persons with disabilities. The Office collaborated with UNICEF to conduct a legal review of national legislation and presented its recommendations at a high-level roundtable. A subsequent technical seminar was held with representatives from line ministries, the Parliament, the Institute of State, Law and Democracy, NGOs and OPDs to identify priority areas for a national strategy,

including inclusive education, employment and vocational training, health and rehabilitation. This work led to the preparation of a draft national strategy that will be discussed with national authorities and persons with disabilities in 2026.

In **Uzbekistan**, OHCHR organized technical discussions with national institutions and advocated for the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. This enabled representatives of the national courts, the Parliament, executive and law enforcement bodies, the Bar Association and academia to improve their understanding of the mandates and working methods of the international human rights mechanisms, share good practices and suggest concrete steps to enhance follow-up processes. Participants put forward proposals to amend procedural and compensation laws to ensure the effective follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and promote mandatory training on these bodies for judges and lawyers. The proposals are under consideration by national authorities.

In December, OHCHR convened national consultations to validate the draft UPR mid-term report of Uzbekistan, due in March 2026. As a result, the report includes additional evidence and statistics and identifies areas where international and national partners could provide tailored support. The discussions were preceded by three consultations with regional authorities, in Fergana, Nukus and Samarkand. The consultations complemented a UPR mid-term seminar, held in September, which established the structure and initial content of the report. Further, OHCHR convened a seminar for State representatives on the development of a national road map for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR), based on an accepted UPR recommendation. In the course of the discussions, participants assessed the country's legal and institutional readiness and came to an agreement regarding a preliminary, action-oriented road map that defines the required legal steps, institutional responsibilities and immediate follow-up measures to advance ratification and facilitate implementation.

EUROPE

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	European Union
Year established	2009
Field office(s)	Brussels
Staff as of 31 December 2025	15

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-discrimination

OHCHR coordinated the joint United Nations inputs to the draft European Union LGBTIQ+ Equality Strategy (2026-2030). More specifically, the Office led inputs regarding the global dimensions of the Strategy and an analysis of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms to EU member states. The Strategy, published on 8 October, addressed many of the UN's advocacy points, such as conversion practices, the EU's global role in countering retrograde narratives and intersectionality. Within the context of human rights backsliding by EU countries, OHCHR assumed an active role in relation to the European Union LGBTIQ+ policy for the first time and expanded its partnerships.

On 29 October, OHCHR and the European Public Health Alliance (EPHA) hosted the "Third Conference and Workshop on Racism and Health," gathering approximately 60 participants, in person and online. Building on the momentum of previous years, the event explored how racism affects physical and mental health and highlighted the role of art and culture in trauma healing. Policy recommendations on racism, health, redress and healing were produced for EU policymaking and implementing bodies, thereby guiding the implementation of EU policies and the Roma Strategic Framework.

Informed by consultations with over 300 civil society actors, OHCHR submitted recommendations to the European Commission on the European Union Anti-Racism Strategy (2026-2030), which was launched in January 2026. The overall conceptual

alignment between OHCHR's contribution and the Strategy is strong, particularly on tackling structural, systemic and institutional racism; advancing the implementation of international human rights obligations and partnerships with relevant mechanisms; strengthening participation, representation and academic engagement; and improving data quality, including disaggregated data collection.

On 28 October, OHCHR organized the Regional Launch of the Second International Decade for People of African Descent in Europe, bringing together 70 participants from UN bodies, EU institutions and civil society. The event reviewed achievements of the First International Decade (2015-2024) and reaffirmed the goals of the Second Decade (2025-2034), namely, recognition, justice and development, with an emphasis on inclusion, accountability and the elaboration of a United Nations Declaration on the Respect, Protection and Fulfillment of the Human Rights of People of African Descent.



Accountability

OHCHR's advocacy encouraged the integration of human rights protection into EU legislative initiatives on migration, which will positively impact on the human rights of people on the move in the EU. Founded on expert analysis and advice, this advocacy was elaborated in three non-papers that provided recommendations on the reform of the New Common European System for Returns. OHCHR collaborated with civil society partners to organize an expert roundtable for EU policymakers on the human rights aspects of the revised 2023 European Union Directive on the Facilitation of Irregular Migration, which led to the issuance of some [key messages](#). The roundtable contributed to the human rights-based implementation of EU laws and policies on migration and border governance. It also resulted in the establishment of a UN Task Force on Migration, through which OHCHR will co-lead the creation of civil society consultation structures. The Office regularly monitored and advocated for the human rights compliance of Frontex operations as members of the Frontex Consultative Forum on Fundamental Rights (CF). Further, the Office supported EU member states

as they implemented a new screening system for migrants at EU borders. More specifically, as part of the Frontex CF, it organized a seminar for national authorities on the protection of persons in vulnerable situations and human rights monitoring at borders.

Since 2020, OHCHR has prepared inputs to the European Commission's annual Rule of Law Report. OHCHR's latest [submission](#) compiles findings and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to the 27 EU member states. The submission was formally acknowledged, increasing the visibility and application of international human rights standards in the assessment of the rule of law in the EU. In addition, OHCHR partnered with CSOs to host an event in Brussels to assess how the report is being used and to consider data collection processes. Another event was held, in Montenegro, with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to follow up on a 2023 country visit. Together, these actions increased awareness of the link between human rights protection and the rule of law.



Development

With a view to promoting a human rights-based care and support agenda in the EU, OHCHR became a member of the European Expert Group on the transition from institutional to community-based care (EEG). In this context, the Office submitted inputs during the European Commission's consultations on the future Multiannual Financial Framework (MMF) and advocated for the prioritization of community inclusion and deinstitutionalization in the updated European Disability Strategy. Moreover, the European Commission established its first mandate on housing, presenting the Office with an unprecedented opportunity to advocate for the recognition of housing as a human right, not a commodity. In cooperation with UNEP, OHCHR and UN-Habitat prepared a joint [paper](#) for the European Commission's public consultations on the European Affordable Housing Plan. The document outlines recommendations to ensure that the Plan addresses the need to provide sustainable, affordable housing.

On 6 October, the Office convened an expert roundtable on poverty and human rights. Participants included the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, a member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), representatives from the European Commission, ILO, UNICEF, civil society, trade unions and international human rights institutions. The outcome of the roundtable, which set out recommendations for an Anti-Poverty Strategy grounded in human rights, was published and submitted to the European Commission. The Strategy is expected to be launched in mid-2026. OHCHR also submitted a document to the European Commission's public consultation on the new European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, which serves as the guiding compass for the EU's social policy. OHCHR's input provided an update of a 2021 submission and calls for the strengthened integration of international human rights standards and mechanisms into the Action Plan and other EU policies for social rights.

EU legislation on the environment has direct implications for human health, human rights and accountability. Ensuring the inclusion of a human rights perspective in EU environmental legislation helps to operationalize the right to a healthy environment and strengthens accountability mechanisms. OHCHR provided guidance and resources that empower stakeholders to apply an HRBA to environment-related legislation. For instance, one of its briefing papers highlights its concerns regarding the human rights implications of the Omnibus VI proposal on chemicals. While the Omnibus VI proposal is still under negotiation, the Council of the European Union adopted a position that deleted the European Commission's proposal on the exemption of carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances in cosmetics based on oral administration or inhalation, which was highlighted in OHCHR's briefing paper.

As a result of OHCHR's engagement on the Omnibus I package proposal to amend the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights issued Opinion COM(2025)0081-C10-0037/2025, referring to the OHCHR Commentary as a resource. The CSDDD was adopted in 2024, but following a

request from EU member states, an amendment process was initiated. At the end of 2025, the European Parliament voted on the final proposal and the risk-based approach to due diligence was preserved, marking an important milestone in the preservation of alignment with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The CSDDD represents the first regional legal instrument to establish human rights due diligence as a binding legal obligation. Given the global influence of EU legislation, its impact is expected to extend beyond Europe. The CSDDD should be fully aligned with the UNGPs in order to effectively safeguard human rights throughout the business value chain.

Participation

OHCHR's engagement was instrumental in creating spaces for reflection with civil society stakeholders and EU policymakers on advancing the protection of HRDs in the EU and through EU external action. A workshop and policy dialogue were hosted by the Office. Civic space and protection actors, EU and member state representatives discussed concrete ways to better respond to the mobility and protection needs of HRDs in the EU. The Office published select messages from the dialogue that were addressed to EU policymakers. In addition, protection actors, EU institutions and other regional entities committed to establishing a regional Community of Practice (CoP) on the protection of HRDs, which was constituted on 25 March 2026. This will serve as an important step towards enhanced collaboration, coordination and synergies to advance the protection of HRDs across the region against a background of increasing threats and attacks.

MONTENEGRO

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Podgorica
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

On 10 October, the Protocol on the Protection of Journalists in Montenegro was signed by the Media Union, the Supreme State Prosecutor, the Ministers of Culture and Media and Justice, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and five media outlets, including the public broadcaster. The Protocol serves as a foundation for establishing a national safety mechanism for journalists and defines its legal status, organization and funding. Once established, the mechanism will coordinate protection activities and ensure timely responses to attacks on journalists. The Protocol includes obligations for authorities to process threats within 12 hours, maintain a 24/7 hotline for incident reporting and provide legal and psychosocial support to victims. Further, media outlets are required to conduct risk assessments and implement protection measures for their employees. OHCHR contributed to this result through sustained advocacy and technical advice, such as the consistent communication of concerns regarding freedom of the media to the Committee against Torture (CAT) and the Human Rights Committee, and engagement with national authorities and media stakeholders to ensure their activities are aligned with international standards. These actions were taken in response to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms to safeguard press freedom.

The Parliament withdrew amendments to the Law on Freedom of Association that would prohibit demonstrations from most public roads in Montenegro. The withdrawal was announced following civil society advocacy. These efforts were supported by a letter sent by OHCHR and the RC to the heads of all Parliamentary Clubs, on 22 July, outlining the ways in which the amendments contradict international

standards. Subsequent public and bilateral advocacy undertaken by the EU and the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights played a key role in the withdrawal of the amendments.

OHCHR promoted increased engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. Following trainings and the regular sharing of updates on the mechanisms, journalists associated with the Media Union and lawyers became engaged for the first time. In February, the Media Union submitted an alternative report to the Human Rights Committee, prior to its consideration of Montenegro's second periodic report under ICCPR, and in September and December, lawyers engaged with the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers. An additional seven CSOs, including women's rights NGOs, OPDs and representatives of Roma, Egyptian and LGBTQI+ communities, submitted reports to the Human Rights Committee, in February, and to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED), in July.

Non-discrimination

Progress was made in strengthening the legal and strategic framework on discrimination in accordance with international standards and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. In December, Montenegro's Parliament adopted the Law on the Protection of Equality and the Prohibition of Discrimination. OHCHR provided comments on the Law during the drafting process. This is the first comprehensive anti-discrimination law to be adopted in the world since 2022.

In July, the Government adopted the National Strategy for Gender Equality (2025-2029) and began drafting a new Gender Equality Law. In line with OHCHR's advocacy, the Strategy integrates various recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to strengthen the gender machinery and normative framework, address GBV and tackle stereotypes through education on gender equality.

Throughout the year, proposed legislation on Montenegro's NHRI (the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms) remained in draft form.

A number of OHCHR's recommendations to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles were integrated into the draft. The Office, the EU and the CoE will continue advocating for the adoption of the law in 2026.

Mechanisms

In the context of implementing the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech (2024-2025), which was developed under OHCHR's leadership, joint UN advocacy highlighted incidents and trends of hate speech. Analysis prepared by OHCHR informed the review of Montenegro's second periodic report by the Human Rights Committee, in March, which issued specific recommendations on hate speech. Notably, on 9 May, the Supreme State Prosecutor issued a binding instruction to all prosecutors regarding the investigation of allegations of hate crime and hate speech. The instruction seeks to ensure effectiveness and uniformity in the proceedings of all State prosecutor's offices and makes reference to the application of international standards and recommendations. In addition, a project that is funded by the PBF and implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO, with OHCHR's support, facilitated inclusive local dialogues on social cohesion. The project also assisted the NHRI to monitor online hate speech and produce an analysis on the extent to which codes of conduct of national and local parliaments integrate respect for human rights to ensure that the conditions are in place for constructive debate.

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Skopje
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

The Office of the Ombudsperson of North Macedonia (the NHRI) continues to be confronted with serious challenges in the performance of its mandate due to an incomplete legal framework, limited independence and inadequate financial and human resources. Amendments to the 2016 Law on the Ombudsperson are stalled before the Parliament and it is uncertain when the legislative process will resume. To support the NHRI in strengthening its effectiveness and compliance with the Paris Principles, OHCHR cooperated with GANHRI and UNDP to facilitate a number of capacity-building activities. For instance, an international conference was held to review the recommendations issued during the fourth UPR cycle. The conference brought together 50 stakeholders, including parliamentarians and representatives from the Government, civil society and international partners, to share good practices and propose concrete actions to enhance the NHRI's independence and effectiveness. Participants underlined the need for a sound and enabling legal and institutional framework, functional and financial independence, sufficient human and financial resources, and pluralistic representation of the country's diverse society. OHCHR also supported a comprehensive legal and institutional assessment of the NHRI, identifying challenges and drafting a plan of measures that will be further developed in 2026. To improve the NHRI's knowledge of environmental justice and promote cooperation with CSOs, OHCHR trained 40 representatives (17 women) from the NHRI, CSOs and HRDs on the right to a safe, healthy and sustainable environment.



Mechanisms

OHCHR built the capacities of 20 NHRI and CSO representatives (16 women) in anticipation of the Human Rights Committee's review of the country's fourth periodic report under ICCPR. As a result, seven CSOs submitted reports to the Committee for the first time, including the Association of Journalists. Following the Committee's adoption of its concluding observations, OHCHR partnered with the Ministry of Justice and convened open consultations among representatives of various ministries and government agencies, the NHRI and CSOs. Participants discussed the implementation of the accepted recommendations, including by strengthening judicial independence and ongoing reforms, improving the legal framework of the NHRI and its compliance with the Paris Principles, and preparing an effective response to GBV, discrimination and threats to freedom of expression. The discussions resulted in the identification of concrete action points and synergies that focus on enhancing national capacities to implement the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee, facilitate access to justice, create a more effective response to GBV and fulfil the right to political participation for persons with disabilities, particularly in relation to elections.

The Republic of North Macedonia underwent its fourth UPR review in May 2024. The UPR outcome was adopted in September 2024. The country accepted 191 out of 205 recommendations received, noted 12 and requested clarification for two. OHCHR worked closely with the Government's Interministerial Body on Human Rights (the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF)), which is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to bolster its capacities and assist with the development of a plan to implement the UPR recommendations. On 22 October, in Skopje, a consultation was held by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and OHCHR for more than 30 technical-level representatives of line ministries and other governmental and independent institutions that are members of the NMIRF. Representatives of the EU and UN agencies actively participated in the consultation, highlighting op-

portunities where they could contribute to the implementation process. An Implementation Plan was subsequently drafted, reflecting ongoing and future activities, timeframes, indicators, linkages to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the resources that are needed to implement the UPR recommendations.

OHCHR's cooperation with the UNCT increased the knowledge and engagement of UN agencies with the international human rights mechanisms, as evidenced by the submission of joint reports and the extension of support to the Government in meeting its international obligations. More specifically, with OHCHR's guidance, the UNCT made a joint submission to the Human Rights Committee that addresses challenges and gaps, and offers recommendations to adopt and amend policies, laws and practices for the protection of civil and political rights that fall under the mandates of the UNCT agencies. A joint report was also submitted to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on their right to equal participation in political life. The report will be presented and discussed at the HRC's sixty-first session.

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Type of engagement	Other Projects/Special Presences
Year established	2008 (HRA)/2024 (Other Projects/Special Presences)
Field office(s)	Chisinau
Staff as of 31 December 2025	15

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Participation**

In the context of the UNCT’s engagement with marginalized groups in the Transnistrian region during an acute energy crisis, in January, OHCHR provided continuous support to the UNCT, UN agencies and development partners. It also facilitated the participation of CSOs from the Transnistrian region in the OHCHR-led comprehensive needs assessment on the impacts of the energy crisis on the human rights of marginalized groups in the region. The active and meaningful participation of CSOs was instrumental in shaping the UNCT’s understanding of the situation and drafting a response and mitigation actions to prevent and respond to emerging energy crises in the region in a timely manner. The results of the survey will be widely presented in 2026. It is anticipated that they will inform the actions of State authorities, development partners and CSOs.

In April, OHCHR supported Roma Culture Week on both banks of the Dniester/Nistru River and organized events with UN agencies, INGOs and CSOs. In Chisinau, OHCHR delivered presentations on human rights and minority participation for over 200 duty bearers and civil society members. In the Transnistrian region, more than 200 Roma and non-Roma residents attended awareness-raising activities led by Roma mediators, with a focus on Roma history, discrimination and inclusion. These efforts strengthened community engagement. Roma mediators organized subsequent sessions on legal rights and access to services for marginalized Roma.

During the annual “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” campaign, OHCHR worked closely with Roma community mediators from the Transnistrian region and a psychologist

and held information sessions on preventing and responding to GBV in various locations of the left bank of the Dniester/Nistru River. Over 70 women and girls from Roma and non-Roma communities increased their awareness about different forms of GBV.

OHCHR continued to provide technical and financial assistance to the Roma Community Mediators Programme in the Transnistrian region, which was established in 2021 with OHCHR’s support. In 2025, the Office supported the pilot implementation of a Contingency Fund within the Institution of Roma Community Mediators to cover the documentation costs (mandatory State fees for identification and civic status documents and the official translation of documents) for the most vulnerable members of the Roma community. Due to this Fund, over a period of 10 months, 26 Roma, including 15 women and children, obtained identity documents (birth certificates, passports and certificates of disability status) and benefited from improved access to essential rights and services, including education, social protection and health. For instance, a single mother of five children from the left bank of the Dniester/Nistru River, received support from the Fund and birth certificates for all of her children, as well as facilitated access to social support benefits. In addition, three of her school-age children were enrolled in school.

In 2025, OHCHR helped to ensure that 1,900 Roma in the Transnistrian region received advice on combating discrimination and barriers in accessing various public services. Roma Community Mediators facilitated access in 338 cases. In 2026, OHCHR will continue providing expert and technical support for the activities of the mediators in the Transnistrian region.

 **Development**

Following the 2021 signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the NHRI and the Equality Council on the development of human rights indicators, OHCHR supported the finalization and validation of the draft indicator sets on the right to education and social security, thereby enhancing national capacities for human

rights-based monitoring. Advocacy actions with relevant public authorities are planned for 2026 to promote the systematic use of these indicator sets for data collection, analysis and disaggregation, which will contribute to more reliable and comparable human rights reporting. Further, in partnership with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe High Commissioner on National Minorities, OHCHR prepared and launched a pilot long-term training course on applied data science skills for measuring the integration of diverse societies. Through the first two sessions, 20 NBS staff members improved their knowledge about minority rights, equality, human rights indicators and approaches to the collection and analysis of disaggregated data by 65 per cent. The course will continue in 2026.

As part of its work to assist refugees from Ukraine, OHCHR built the capacities of 17 CSO staff in the Transnistrian region to apply an HRBA to their programming. Assessments carried out before and after the trainings showed that the participants' knowledge of HRBA principles increased by an average of 75 per cent, enhancing their capacities to deliver more inclusive and equal services for marginalized refugees. OHCHR also strengthened the human rights awareness and practical knowledge of 36 refugees by offering tailored guidance and practical information about their entitlements, including how to access services and support through health mediators and available appeals related to cash assistance.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, OHCHR conducted an analysis of knowledge, attitudes and practices for the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons in the Republic of Moldova. More than 35 participants, including older persons, CSOs, NHRIs, State entities and UN representatives, engaged in a constructive dialogue to finalize and validate the study. OHCHR will disseminate the findings to contribute to evidence-based decision-making and the application of an HRBA (by drafting legislation on older persons or mainstreaming the rights of older persons into the existing legal framework), the mid-term evaluation of the National Programme on Active and Healthy Ageing (2023-2027) and the development of the new National Programme.

As co-Chair of the Disability and Age Task Force, a coordination body of the inter-agency Refugee Coordination Forum in the Republic of Moldova, OHCHR undertook inclusive actions for persons with disabilities and older persons, such as a mapping of the needs of refugees with disabilities in the Republic of Moldova and generating evidence-based recommendations to address stigma, accessibility barriers and gaps in psychosocial support. OHCHR also advanced sectoral learning through a [publication](#) entitled “Inclusive practices for supporting older persons and persons with disabilities in humanitarian settings: A compilation of good and promising practices from the Republic of Moldova.” The publication seeks to inform the work of humanitarian actors and recognize the efforts of civil society in supporting the refugee response.

Further, over 100 specialists, including 12 persons with disabilities (95 women, 14 men), working on the protection of the human rights of older persons and persons with disabilities at the national level co-created and piloted instruments to evaluate the extent to which human rights are respected in the establishment and provision of social services, including support and care. The instruments, which include specific criteria and data collection methodologies, were finalized and shared with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to assist with monitoring and evaluating respect for the human rights of older persons and persons with disabilities in the provision of social services. The instruments have also been integrated and utilized by the National Agency for Accreditation of Social Services.



Mechanisms

Following a comprehensive review of the NMIRF in 2024, OHCHR provided technical support to the Permanent Human Rights Secretariat, enabling it to conduct extensive and inclusive consultations on the revised structure and functionality of the NMIRF. A total of 52 State institutions, NHRIs, CSOs and UN agencies provided constructive feedback and recommendations to enhance inter-institutional coordination and ensure compliance with international human rights obligations. This led to a proposal for a new structure for the NMIRF.

OHCHR conducted a two-day training, in close cooperation with the State Chancellery, for 26 members (20 women) of the Specialized Commission on the Universal Periodic Review that operates under the National Human Rights Council. The participants increased their knowledge and skills regarding engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, the inclusive preparation of the national report for the fourth UPR cycle and the activities of the NMIRF. The training concluded with an agreed timeline and the assignment of responsibilities for preparing the Republic of Moldova's national report to the UPR.

OHCHR advocated for the adoption of the Human Rights Framework in the Transnistrian region, which aims to address the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. Several discussions were organized with de facto authorities to present the final version of the Framework and promote the inclusive and meaningful participation of CSOs in the finalization process and in the monitoring mechanism, once approved. It is anticipated that the final draft of the Framework will be adopted in 2026.



Peace and Security

Through workshops, awareness-raising activities and discussion platforms on the advancement of human rights, OHCHR developed the capacities of CSOs and non-governmental actors from both banks of the Dniester/Nistru river, including youth organizations, to foster effective relationships and cross-river partnerships. A total of 25 CSOs and HRDs from the Transnistrian region were empowered to identify the issues faced by women with disabilities who are survivors of GBV. This strengthened dialogue between CSOs, HRDs and the UN on the promotion of priority actions to improve the protection and support mechanisms for women with disabilities who are survivors of GBV. In 2026, OHCHR will facilitate discussions and pursue follow-up initiatives on both banks of the Dniester/Nistru River.

OHCHR advanced cross-river collaboration and promoted social cohesion and sustainable

peace through several initiatives. For instance, two cross-river roundtables were organized in the Transnistrian region, gathering 45 duty bearers, NGOs and community groups to address challenges faced by personal assistants for persons with disabilities with high-care needs. The participants agreed to formalize the Personal Assistance Service on the left bank, identify resource gaps, define training needs and create strategies for psycho-emotional support.

OHCHR hosted various activities to increase the capacity of media outlets, journalists and communication specialists across the country to prepare materials that are compliant with human rights and social cohesion standards. Specifically, OHCHR organized the seventh edition of a five-month Human Rights Media Academy for 19 media specialists (12 women) from both banks of the Dniester/Nistru River, enhancing their knowledge and skills about human rights-based journalism and deepening their understanding of human rights concepts, the harms caused by discrimination and hate speech and the media's role in promoting social cohesion. With technical support from OHCHR and guidance from mentors, the Academy produced four sets of human rights-compliant media materials that were published by eight media outlets on both banks. The materials address critical but often overlooked issues, including the impact of inflammatory rhetoric on social cohesion, accessibility barriers hindering the inclusion of persons with disabilities, the importance of timely support services for women during crises and the value of intergenerational dialogue.



Accountability

OHCHR helped to mainstream human rights into education by providing technical guidance and capacity-building to more than 180 curriculum experts. This support enabled them to integrate human rights, equality, non-discrimination and peace education into primary, secondary and high school curricula. In cooperation with UN agencies, OHCHR assisted the Ministry of Education and Research in conducting the School Barometer on the situation in secondary and high education across 110 schools.

The study assessed quality of education, awareness of human rights, gender equality, student participation and bullying and laid the groundwork for evidence-based improvements in 2026.

OHCHR helped the General Inspectorate of Carabineers to integrate human rights standards into operational practices by mentoring trainers and strengthening the capacities of 15 senior officers and 45 staff members. The Office provided technical support for developing a standard operating procedure (SOP) on public order during assemblies and assessed national legislation on the use of force against international standards, issuing recommendations to harmonize laws and enhance safeguards.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Type of engagement	Other Projects/Special Presences
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Moscow
Staff as of 31 December 2025	3

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

OHCHR worked closely with the Consortium of Russian Universities to strengthen the Human Rights Master's Programme, including by ensuring that the curricula reflect current human rights issues, such as the SDGs, the adverse impacts of business activities, climate change and the challenges of digital technologies. The eleventh Summer School session, supported by OHCHR and held in the city of Yekaterinburg, in the Ural Federal District, from 23 to 27 June, provided master's students in human rights, teaching staff and human rights activists with a platform to address these issues. More specifically, the 2025 curriculum was organized around three themes, namely, climate change and human rights; digital transformation and human rights; and youth as the driving force of the implementation of the SDGs. More than 90 participants (70 per cent women) attended from regions across Russia and the CIS. Keynote speeches were delivered by prominent human rights defenders and experts, professors and representatives of business and civil society.

In the context of the cooperation between the Federal Ombudsperson's Office and the Consortium of Russian Universities, OHCHR coordinated three workshops for master's students on the following themes: "Protection of human rights in places of enforced detention;" "International bilateral cooperation concerning the activities of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation;" and "Protection of citizens' rights in proceedings on cases of administrative offences." Senior officials from the Federal Ombudsperson's Office delivered lectures and facilitated practical sessions. Approximately 150 students (70 per cent women) participated from Moscow and the regions (online).

Development

OHCHR used the established Business and Human Rights Community of Practice as a platform to highlight existing and emerging business and human rights practices within the country. According to information shared through the platform, prominent companies have begun implementing human rights policies in the course of their activities to ensure they are operating in alignment with international standards on business and human rights. Further, OHCHR used the UNGPs as a road map to explore business contributions to sustainable development. For instance, it sought out new avenues to encourage selected companies, including Norilsk Nickel, Rosatom, Sakhalin Energy, as well as the National Global Compact Network, to implement due diligence practices across their supply chains in order to identify, prevent and address human rights-related risks connected with their activities and business relationships.

Non-discrimination

OHCHR led the United Nations Gender Theme Group, with a focus on promoting gender equality and protecting women's rights in Russia. In cooperation with the UNCT and the UN Global Compact Network Russia, OHCHR hosted a special event to commemorate International Women's Day (8 March) at the UN House. In November, OHCHR organized a roundtable discussion for the Gender Theme Group at the UN House, marking the Secretary-General's "16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence" campaign (25 November to 10 December), Human Rights Day (10 December) and the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. These events raised public awareness and provided a platform for discussions on gender equality and women's rights.

Protection of the rights of persons with disabilities remained a priority for OHCHR. In November, the Moscow City Ombudsperson invited OHCHR to participate in a plenary session of the Interregional Conference "Eco-social technologies of integration: A basis for upholding the rights of persons with disabilities," held at the Moscow

Situational Centre. The session was attended by human rights commissioners from 25 regions of the country, representatives of federal ministries and agencies, legislative bodies, executive authorities, public associations, specialized institutions and the media, as well as experts, HRDs and lawyers. Following the meeting, participants developed proposals to strengthen social support for persons with disabilities. The document was sent to relevant governmental authorities and deputies of the State Duma (Federal Assembly). In December, OHCHR and UNIC organized a roundtable discussion dedicated to the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3 December). The event brought together representatives of UN agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Federal Ombudsperson's Office, the Office of the Ombudsperson of Moscow City, NGOs dealing with disabilities issues, medical doctors and academics. Participants discussed fundamental issues related to building a disability-inclusive society and measures that are needed to ensure accessible information, and an inclusive educational environment for children and students with disabilities. These issues will be considered by the Federal Ombudsperson in her special annual report on the rights of persons with disabilities, which will be presented to the Government and the State Duma.

SERBIA

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	1996
Field office(s)	Belgrade
Staff as of 31 December 2025	2

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

In the context of the 2025 mass protests across Serbia and allegations of excessive or unlawful use of force against protesters, OHCHR supported an organization of human rights defenders, YUCOM, through translations and the publication and dissemination of the Model Protocol for Law Enforcement Officials to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Context of Peaceful Protests. This toolkit provides law enforcement officials with clear guidance on aligning their actions with international human rights standards. It was launched at a conference organized by YUCOM, at Human Rights House, on 21 October, entitled “Freedom of assembly in Serbia: Opportunities, challenges and the role of key institutions.” The conference assembled over 50 participants from civil society, academia, the media and young people. The toolkit was subsequently disseminated to all police stations. Follow-up on its application will continue in 2026.

The Office initiated the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations Security Forces (HRDDP) in Serbia, including the mapping of UN agencies providing support to non-UN security forces. OHCHR delivered training sessions on the HRDDP for UN staff and took steps towards the development of the General and Preliminary Risk Assessment Framework (GPRAF), which will take place in 2026. Additionally, to ensure full compliance with the HRDDP, the Office will continue to assist all UN agencies with their ongoing and future programmes and projects that engage security forces to ensure full compliance with the HRDDP.


Mechanisms

Due to the general context and allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement, as well as illegal digital surveillance and attacks on judicial independence, civil society actors increasingly reported to and communicated with the international human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures. OHCHR provided support to the official country visit of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, which emphasized the rule of law, the impact of business sector activities and related State obligations. Likewise, the country visit of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) served as an important opportunity to review the national framework for protection from torture and ill-treatment and discuss questions related to allegations of an excessive use of force and use of a sonic weapon during a protest in Belgrade, on 15 March. Visits were also undertaken by the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences. These visits highlighted a variety of issues, including civic space and the rule of law, freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, the safety of HRDs, illegal digital surveillance, judicial independence and excessive use of force by law enforcement.

SOUTH CAUCASUS

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser (based in Georgia); Human Rights Staff (based in UNCT Azerbaijan)
Countries of engagement	Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Baku (Azerbaijan) and Tbilisi (Georgia)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	14

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

In **Azerbaijan**, OHCHR partnered with the Ombudsperson to organize a roundtable, on 21 October, to identify pathways for enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation in the development of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR). The roundtable brought together 40 participants, including representatives from State agencies, the private sector and civil society, to exchange views on advancing the business and human rights agenda in the country. Participants agreed on the need for sustained and structured dialogue and decided to reconvene in 2026 to present inputs and concrete recommendations for the drafting of the NAPBHR. To this end, OHCHR supported the efforts of the Ombudsperson to promote and implement the UNGPs. Since 2022, OHCHR has led a joint working group composed of the UNCT in Azerbaijan and the Ombudsperson's Office, thereby facilitating coordination and closer cooperation and laying the groundwork for joint actions and the development of a National Action Plan.

The Office helped to facilitate access to justice and human rights protection in Azerbaijan by launching two Legal Resource Centres (LRCs) in Baku and Ganja. Building on its prior experience with operating an LRC in Baku (2018-2023), OHCHR conducted site visits and held consultations with national stakeholders to identify and equip suitable premises. As a result, the Baku Centre was re-opened and a new LRC was established in Ganja. This expansion beyond the capital

marked a major step towards decentralizing legal support and reaching underserved communities. The Centres provide free legal assistance to vulnerable groups and safe and enabling spaces where civil society actors, HRDs and lawyers can collaborate. In 2025, the Centres delivered free legal aid to 329 individuals, including 212 women.

Between May and July, OHCHR and UNDP responded to an increasingly restrictive environment for **Georgian** civil society by organizing a series of four forums under the EU-funded "Joint programme Georgia human rights for all – Phase III." The forums offered a safe and confidential space for more than 130 participants, including HRDs, grassroots organizations, media support groups and activists working with youth, minorities, persons with disabilities and LGBTIQ+ communities, to openly discuss challenges posed by recently enacted restrictive laws and repressive measures. Through structured dialogue, the meetings facilitated the sharing of experiences, reinforced solidarity among regional and national CSOs, and identified concrete needs and actionable recommendations for civil society and the international community to safeguard the survival of the sector.

To promote inclusive decision-making in **Georgia**, OHCHR developed a comprehensive training curriculum on mainstreaming the rights and needs of persons with disabilities in public decision-making processes. The curriculum highlights gaps in accessibility and includes detailed modules on disability-inclusive legal frameworks, international standards, good practices and case studies. It provides structured guidance on integrating disability perspectives into national and local policies and programmes, and emphasizes the importance of partnerships between duty bearers and rights holders. OHCHR developed and delivered a training-of-trainers programme for 32 representatives of OPDs, equipping them with the knowledge and tools to effectively advocate for inclusion. Following the training, some of the OPDs made submissions, including alternative reports, to the CAT Committee and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

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Mechanisms

OHCHR held a briefing for the Ombudsperson's Office on upcoming reviews and events of the human rights treaty bodies related to **Azerbaijan**. The objective of the briefing was to encourage the Office of the Ombudsperson to actively engage with the treaty bodies by providing it with practical tools to systematically track the most up-to-date information on review cycles and related activities. OHCHR introduced the staff to its UN Treaty Body Database and Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI), enabling them to monitor changes in review schedules, access relevant recommendations issued to Azerbaijan and initiate and plan its reporting to the treaty bodies. This addressed a previous reliance on review dates noted in concluding observations, which limited the Ombudsperson's ability to adapt to revised timelines.

The Office also conducted four capacity-building sessions for national CSOs and members of the lawyers' community in Baku. The sessions were delivered to 72 participants, including 40 women, from organizations working on human rights, social inclusion and community development. Participants received an overview of the international human rights frameworks, select provisions of the international human rights treaties and the mandates of the international human rights mechanisms. In addition, they gained practical skills to prepare and collaborate on submissions to these mechanisms, follow up on the implementation of their issued recommendations and undertake monitoring, documentation and evidence-based advocacy. Participants reported an improved understanding and stronger commitment to using the international human rights mechanisms for accountability and the protection of human rights in Azerbaijan. OHCHR also held 10 individual meetings with 15 leaders of national CSOs to promote their participation in upcoming reviews of the human rights treaty bodies. OHCHR provided step-by-step guidance on engagement throughout the reporting cycle, including the preparation of submissions, participation in review sessions and follow-up on recommendations.



Accountability

Azerbaijan's latest UNSDCF (2026-2030) was signed on 24 October, signalling a milestone in the partnership between the UN and the Government. The new Framework sets out a shared vision for cooperation over the next five years, defining the UN's planned collective contribution to inclusive human development, institutional resilience and human rights protection in Azerbaijan. OHCHR contributed to its development throughout the year. More specifically, OHCHR participated in the Strategic Prioritization Workshop, convened by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), facilitating group work under the human development priority area and guiding discussions on policy and institutional changes to advocate for inclusive growth and rights-based development. OHCHR also participated in the follow-up consultation between the UNCT and the Government to review the Results Matrix. In endorsing the Results Matrix, the Government confirmed its shared ownership over the Framework's strategic priority areas and reaffirmed its commitment to align Azerbaijan's national development strategy with the UN Cooperation Framework. This will ensure that national development efforts are grounded in international norms and principles, such as Leaving No One Behind (LNOB).

UKRAINE

Type of engagement	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU)
Year established	2014
Field office(s)	Kyiv; Field Offices in Dnipro, Kharkiv and Odesa; Satellite Office in Chisinau (Republic of Moldova)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	85

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

The impact of the HRMMU's monitoring, documentation, analysis and reporting on accountability was reflected in the reliance of international judicial bodies on its findings. For example, in its 9 July [judgment](#) in *Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia*, the European Court of Human Rights referenced the HRMMU's findings extensively. In a separate [judgment](#), issued on 13 March in *Vyacheslavova and Others v. Ukraine*, the Court relied extensively on OHCHR's reporting, dedicating part of its Legal Framework chapter to the HRMMU's findings. These decisions demonstrate that the HRMMU's documentation is an essential component of the evidentiary record before international human rights adjudicatory bodies.

At the national level, the HRMMU's public documents contributed to the development of rights-compliant jurisprudence within Ukrainian courts, including the Supreme Court and the High Anti-Corruption Court. In 2025, Ukrainian courts referenced the HRMMU's findings and recommendations in more than 130 judicial decisions. The most consistent uptake concerned the HRMMU's analysis of pretrial detention standards in conflict-related criminal proceedings. In 83 instances, the courts relied on the assessment that pretrial detention should not be applied as an automatic or sole preventive measure and that measures of restraint must be based on an individualized assessment. Courts also integrated the HRMMU's verified civilian casualty data into factual assessments. In 2025, this data was cited in an estimated 40 decisions in diverse proceedings.

The judicial uptake of the HRMMU's reporting was underpinned by the Mission's continued monitoring and analysis of conflict-related detention, including the situation of prisoners of war (POWs) and civilian detainees. According to available information, the HRMMU conducted 50 visits to places of detention and gathered first-hand information through interviews with victims and witnesses between 1 June and 30 November. Staff members conducted 397 interviews with released Ukrainian POWs and civilian detainees held by the Russian Federation and 280 interviews with Russian POWs and conflict-related detainees held by Ukraine. This monitoring enabled an objective identification and analysis of patterns of torture and ill-treatment in detention and informed the development of recommendations and tailored advocacy messages to promote the increased compliance and accountability of relevant duty bearers and stakeholders.

During its engagement with national stakeholders, the HRMMU advocated for the protection of those deprived of their liberty. In September, the Mission published a comprehensive report on the treatment of civilians detained in the context of the war, documenting patterns of torture, ill-treatment and arbitrary detention by both parties. The report can be used to support the release of civilian detainees held by the Russian Federation and the public record can be employed to hold perpetrators accountable. Penitentiary authorities in Ukraine strengthened oversight measures to prevent abuse in their facilities, including through the introduction of a human rights inspector position in places of detention. In addition, the HRMMU consistently raised concerns with the Government about the treatment of Russian POWs, particularly in transit facilities. By providing evidence of these abuses and supporting civil society submissions, the Mission ensured that the CAT Committee's 2025 review of Ukraine's seventh periodic report examined allegations of the torture of Russian POWs. The Committee's concluding observations reflect these inputs and stress that accountability and humane treatment must be universally applied. The report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) refers to the Mission's findings and confirms that the enforced disappearances committed by Russian authorities amount to crimes against humanity.



Peace and Security

The HRMMU provided verified, real-time information on violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law during the armed conflict, enabling protective actions and international engagement. The Mission documented civilian casualties, attacks on infrastructure and patterns of hostilities, supporting early warning and advocacy for compliance with international law. The HRMMU conducted 379 field missions and 3,700 interviews and produced six reports, 12 updates on the protection of civilians and 30 press releases. Verified civilian casualties were 31 per cent higher than in 2024, with 2,514 killed and 12,142 injured. There were 1,674 casualties, in July, marking the highest number since April 2022.

At the international level, data compiled by the HRMMU informed 20 meetings of the Security Council on Ukraine, the Women, Peace and Security agenda and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), including the Arria-formula meetings. The HRMMU's analysis contributed to four national laws and policies adopted in 2025. Law No. 4502-IX on citizenship, signed on 15 July, incorporates a recommendation from the HRMMU that obtaining Russian citizenship in the occupied territory should neither be considered voluntary nor result in the loss of Ukrainian citizenship. This protection is critical for civilians who face coercion to acquire Russian documents. Resolution No. 871 adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine establishes a procedure to validate education received in the occupied territory, directly implementing a recommendation made in OHCHR's [report](#) on children's rights, in March. In addition, the Implementation Plan (2026-2027) under the Framework of Cooperation on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence was adopted following the HRMMU's review and contribution of specific activities and outcomes. Further, the HRMMU provided inputs to the draft updated National Human Rights Strategy (until 2035), contributing analysis on violations in the occupied territory and applicable international standards.

The HRMMU's advocacy efforts, undertaken in coordination with other international and national protection actors, produced concrete protection outcomes at the individual level. For instance, advocacy on behalf of people arriving from the occupied territory led to improved treatment at the State border.

The HRMMU's documentation ensured that sustained attention was paid to the issue of CRSV and motivated international action at the highest levels. The Mission's data was included in the annual Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2025/389), which concludes that sexual violence against Ukrainian POWs and civilian detainees is widespread. In the report, the Secretary-General placed the Russian Federation's armed and security forces "on notice" for potential listing in forthcoming reporting cycles as perpetrators of sexual violence. From the onset of the full-scale invasion in February 2022 through 31 January 2026, the HRMMU has documented 784 cases of CRSV, affecting 151 women, 617 men, 14 girls and two boys.

When major incidents occurred, the HRMMU moved quickly to establish facts and counter misinformation. Following the 4 April attack on Kryvyi Rih, the Mission rapidly deployed to verify the impact on civilians. The findings were cited by 106 Ukrainian and more than 50 international media outlets, reaching over 60,000 social media users through UN and diplomatic account sharing. During the year, approximately 5,750 media articles referenced the findings of the HRMMU and human rights messaging reached approximately 1.72 million people. Overall, the HRMMU's data and analysis enabled the Government and the international community to make informed decisions to protect civilians, promote accountability for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law and address the gender-specific impacts of the conflict. The Mission's verified data remains integral to United Nations and international deliberations, national policy processes and public discourse, demonstrating that independent human rights monitoring serves protection objectives in situations of armed conflict.

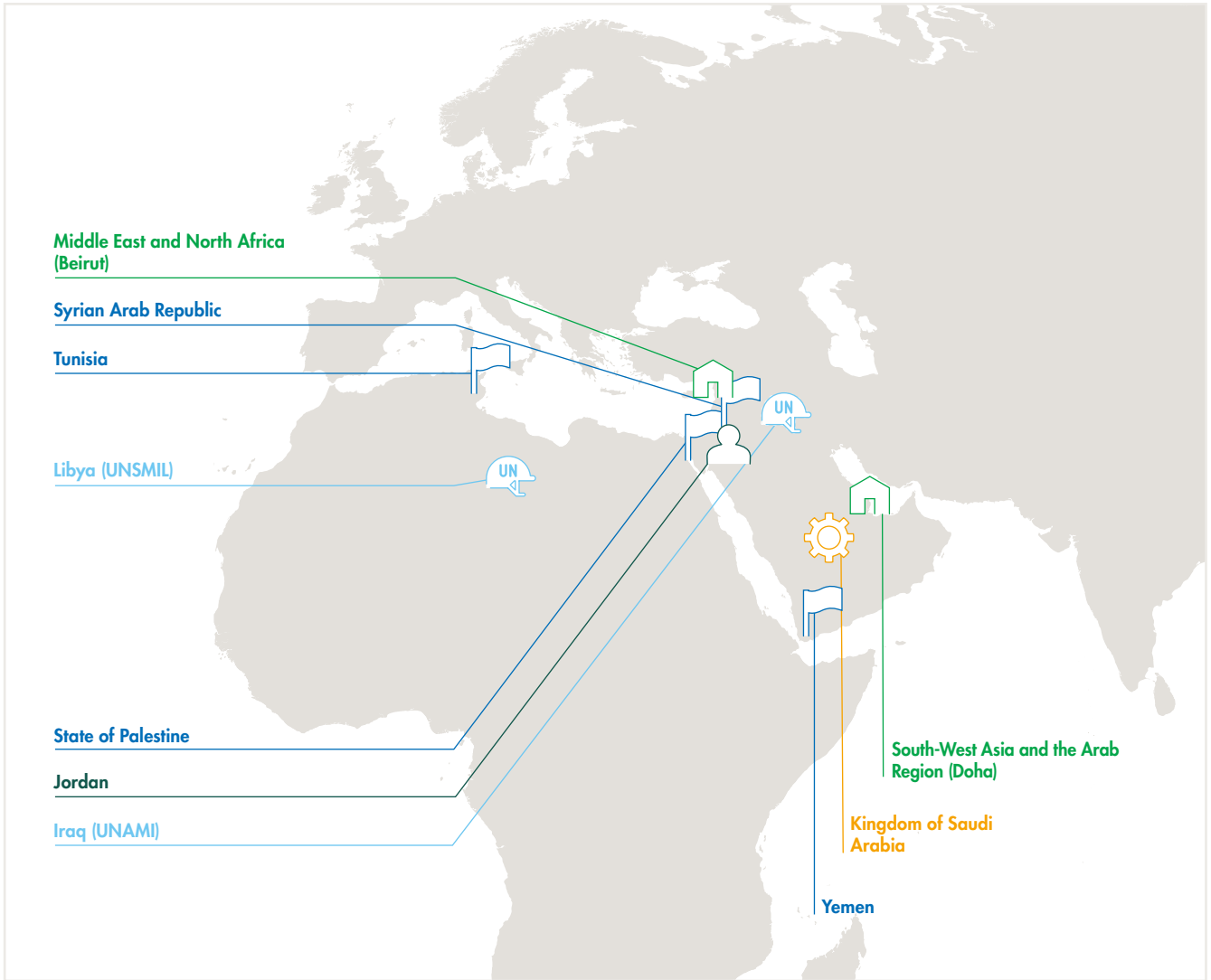


Participants discussed political participation and reviewed expert findings on election involvement, on 17 March 2025, at the training of persons with intellectual disabilities on voting rights and electoral procedures in Tbilisi, Georgia. © OHCHR

UN Human Rights in the Middle East and North Africa








Training session on business and human rights, organized with ILO, on 23 November 2025. © Saudi Human Rights Commission



TYPE OF PRESENCE

LOCATION

 Regional Offices	Middle East and North Africa (Beirut, Lebanon), ^a South-West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha, Qatar)
 Country Offices	State of Palestine, ^b Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen
 Human rights components in UN Peace/ Political Missions	Iraq (UNAMI) ^c and Libya (UNSMIL)
 Human Rights Advisers in UNCTs	Jordan
 Other Projects/Special Presences	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

a Transitioned into Regional Hub in 2026.

b References to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

c Discontinued in December 2025.

In 2025, UN Human Rights responded to crises, violence and insecurity across the region through monitoring, analysis, public reporting, advocacy, tailored capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance. This work took place in the context of growing restrictions on civic space, pressures on civil society and persistent violations linked to impunity, weak accountability and challenges to the rule of law and the administration of justice, alongside citizenship revocations and the continued use of the death penalty. Monitoring and reporting were complemented with customized national initiatives, such as the delivery of trainings to law enforcement officers in Kuwait and prison inspectors in Saudi Arabia. OHCHR's efforts also contributed to strengthened regional organizations, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs).

During the year, the Office implemented country programmes in Egypt and Iran from OHCHR's Geneva headquarters. It supported two special procedures mandates, namely, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Further, it served as the Secretariat to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, as mandated by the General Assembly. The Office also cooperated with the independent mechanisms focused on Iran, Libya, the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)³ and the Syrian Arab Republic and supported the preparation of the mandated reports of the Secretary-General.

Following the 2025 OHCHR Global Operational Review, the country offices in Tunisia and Yemen significantly reduced their respective footprints.

3 References to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

IRAQ: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR IRAQ (UNAMI)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2003 (closed on 31 December 2025)
Field office(s)	Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk and Mosul
Staff as of 31 December 2025	26

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Non-discrimination**

On 8 April, UNAMI’s Human Rights Office (HRO) organized a Dialogue on Countering Hate Speech in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The event was attended by representatives from the Kurdistan Regional Government, civil society, the Independent Human Rights Commission (Kurdistan Region of Iraq) and UNAMI. Participants stressed the need for tailored legislation as a measure to counter hate speech, while also ensuring that freedom of expression is protected. In May, the Minister of Communications shared a draft National Strategy on Countering Hate Speech with the HRO and requested inputs, which were submitted, in July.

 **Mechanisms**

Iraq’s fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle was held in January. Of the 263 recommendations that were received, Iraq accepted 181, noted nine and did not accept 73. In preparation for Iraq’s review, the HRO conducted two training workshops for government officials, in Baghdad and in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, to facilitate their engagement during the UPR Working Group session. As a follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations, the HRO collaborated with the Iraqi Free Association for Fails Kurds and organized an advocacy session, on 7 August, to discuss civil society support for the Government in implementing UPR recommendations, with a specific emphasis on minority rights. A total of 30 participants (19 women) attended, including minority representatives, lawyers, CSOs, human rights defenders (HRDs) and community leaders.

Participants stressed the importance of engaging with the Government at all levels to implement effective and measurable policies and programmes to improve minority rights, in line with international human rights standards.

 **Accountability**

To promote compliance with procedural guarantees and fair trial standards, the HRO carried out trial monitoring of selected cases, including the investigative hearings of ISIL suspects who were transferred from Syria and the trials of CSOs and HRDs who had been charged under defamation laws. From 1 January to 30 November, the HRO conducted 431 monitoring missions related to the administration of justice, which included 77 trial-monitoring missions and 327 monitored trials. The HRO monitored the investigative hearings at the Presidency of Karkh Court of Appeal, in Baghdad, of Iraqi detainees/returnees from Syria who faced terrorism charges. It also observed 11,877 investigative hearing sessions.

The Office conducted eight capacity-building activities for 162 law enforcement officials and government employees, including 33 women, enabling them to uphold international human rights standards in the administration of justice. In October, the HRO partnered with the UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre (Doha), the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights (IHCHR) and the Iraqi Ministry of Oil to organize a training of trainers (ToT) on “Designing, managing and delivering human rights training.” The participants learned to develop, design and deliver effective human rights training programmes. This training was made available to human rights trainers working in the Ministry of Oil and a requirement of the Iraqi National Action Plan to implement recommendations received from the international human rights mechanisms. In May, the HRO collaborated with the IHCHR and UNODC to conduct a four-day workshop for investigative officers at the Institute of Intelligence and Criminal Investigations of the Ministry of Interior. The workshop strengthened the capacities of participants to apply international human rights standards to their investigations and enhance their understanding of relevant national legal frameworks.

 **Participation**

In light of reports of ongoing restrictions on civic space in Federal Iraq and the Kurdistan Region, the HRO promoted freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, journalist protection and the prevention of online threats. The Office advocated for measures to ensure that media and civil society actors could participate safely and effectively in human rights promotion. On 26 April, in Baghdad, the HRO held a dialogue on the legal and regulatory framework governing freedom of expression with 32 participants (seven women), including judges and defence lawyers, journalists, media regulators and members of CSOs. The event improved their understanding of national and international human rights standards, including laws on defamation and hate speech, and encouraged constructive engagement between media professionals and authorities. This dialogue formed part of a broader series of HRO-facilitated consultations in Baghdad and Basra.

On 19 February, the Federal Commission of Integrity and the HRO launched a series of five dialogue sessions across Iraq on integrating a human rights-based approach (HRBA) into anti-corruption efforts. The sessions brought together more than 200 stakeholders to engage on a variety of issues, such as the connection between corruption and human rights violations, and the need for collaborative strategies to prevent and combat corruption while promoting human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs). Participants also called for reinforced collaboration, public awareness on the Commission of Integrity's mandate and better protections for whistleblowers and anti-corruption advocates.

 **Peace and Security**

The HRO continued to document incidents of insecurity leading to harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure. From 1 January to 30 November, the HRO documented 40 conflict-related incidents that resulted in 72 civilian casualties. A total of 26 individuals were killed, including two women, four girls and 10 boys, and 45 civilians and one police officer were injured, including one woman, five girls and 22 boys. This represents a 33 per cent

decrease in civilian casualties compared with the same period in 2024, when 108 civilian casualties were recorded. The data provided an evidence-base to support advocacy with stakeholders and was fed into key reports, such as the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Iraq.

JORDAN

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Amman
Staff as of 31 December 2025	1

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:****Mechanisms**

OHCHR supported Jordan’s engagement with the international human rights mechanisms and promoted the use of their recommendations in national and international processes. Specifically, the Office provided technical assistance to translate these recommendations into actionable policy and programmatic guidance. Capacity-building support was offered in relation to a number of areas, such as the rights of domestic workers, disability inclusion, climate change, trafficking and economic and social rights, to enable government, civil society and UN partners to integrate human rights recommendations into their thematic strategies. For instance, a training on reporting to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) was delivered to the UN Country Team (UNCT) and civil society to develop their capacities to undertake coordinated and evidence-based engagement with the human rights treaty bodies. In addition, OHCHR produced an infographic mapping of international human rights recommendations related to climate and disability to ensure greater alignment between national policies and international obligations.

Following the training, Jordan’s first “Situational analysis on disability and climate change” was developed and published, in February 2026. This is the country’s first reference document that outlines the legislative, policy and institutional gaps hindering disability-inclusive climate action. It also identifies opportunities for organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) to participate meaningfully in national climate strategies and serves as a strategic advocacy tool.

LIBYA: UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT MISSION IN LIBYA (UNSMIL)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Component in UN Peace/Political Mission
Year established	2011
Field office(s)	Tripoli (Libya) and Tunis (Tunisia)
Staff as of 31 December 2025	26

Key OMP pillars in 2025

**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

Libya remained marked by political instability and an unpredictable security environment. Following the killing of militia leader, Abdel Ghani al-Kikli, in May, armed clashes led to renewed insecurity and heightened human rights concerns, such as restrictions on civic space, arbitrary arrests, detentions and other abuses and violations in detention facilities, including reports of deaths and the discovery of mass graves.

On 20 January, access was granted to parts of the Mitiga Prison, which is under the authority of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and operated by the Deterrence Apparatus for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism (DACOT). In cooperation with a prosecutor from the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the team inspected sections of the facility, reviewed detainee files, conducted private interviews and communicated concerns about limited access to lawyers and irregular court appearances. From 8 to 11 February, partial access was granted to the Kuwayfyah Prison in Benghazi and Gernada Prison in Bayda', run by the Libyan National Army (LNA). The visits were carried out by OHCHR and UNSMIL, accompanied by the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, and generated serious concerns regarding detention conditions, due process and the treatment of detainees. These concerns were shared with the LNA and several requests to visit the detention facilities went unanswered. Similarly, despite assurances from both the MoJ and the AGO that access to detention facilities in Tripoli, including the Mitiga Prison, would be granted, the requests went unanswered.

Through 15 workshops conducted across the country, OHCHR trained prison officials in order to improve detention conditions and bring the treatment of detainees in line with international standards. Specialized training for judges and prosecutors was also conducted on international human rights standards and mechanisms, criminal justice principles and fair trial guarantees. In addition, sustained advocacy was undertaken with authorities across the country, contributing to the release of 25 individuals who were arbitrarily detained in western Libya. Unconfirmed reports indicated that several individuals being arbitrarily detained in eastern Libya were released but verification was not possible. Advocacy regarding detention-related concerns led authorities in western Libya and de facto authorities in the east to establish ad hoc, high-level committees to address arbitrary detention, abuses and detention conditions. On 23 December, the Council of Ministers, appointed by the House of Representatives, issued Decree No. (487), establishing a committee to monitor the conditions of prisons and detainees. The Committee is mandated to review detention conditions across the country, verify the legality of detention, monitor compliance with judicial orders and prevent unlawful detention. OHCHR recommended the establishment of this type of committee in a letter to the LNA, which was submitted on behalf of 19 Member States and organizations, in January. UNSMIL publicly welcomed the efforts undertaken by the AGO to address arbitrary detention and offered technical assistance to support the work of the Committee.

The Office advocated for the development of several legislative initiatives, including the draft Law on the Protection of Women against Violence, the draft Transitional Justice Law and the draft Law on Civil Society Organizations. In collaboration with civil society, OHCHR ensured that the draft Laws were aligned with international human rights standards and engaged with a variety of stakeholders to advocate for their adoption. Nevertheless, none of the drafts were adopted due to the politically divided legislative authority, a lack of political buy-in and the instrumentalization of law and the lawmaking process.

The Office advocated for the reform of the criminal justice system and amendments to core penal leg-

islation, particularly the Penal Code and Criminal Procedures Code, to bring them in line with international standards and good practices. Progress on these amendments was hindered by institutional competition over jurisdiction and an absence of legislative consensus. Following the provision of technical support to a national committee of experts, in February, the process may advance with the direct support of the AGO in the context of its criminal justice reform agenda.



Peace and Security

The Office contributed to the integration of documentation on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) into UN frameworks, including by strengthening referral pathways, protection mechanisms and accountability processes.

OHCHR is a member of the United Nations Gender Thematic Group, which serves as the primary coordination space for integrating the CRSV policy and contributing to SGBV work across three pillars: prevention, protection and accountability. The CRSV policy is being implemented by OHCHR and the Senior Women's Protection Adviser (SWPA) is leading its operationalization. A particularly important achievement was the listing of perpetrators in the annexes of the latest annual Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence.

In collaboration with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC), the Office will engage with Libyan authorities to facilitate the development and implementation of an action plan to end sexual violence in Libya. Progress will depend on the level of commitment demonstrated by the authorities ahead of the next Report of the Secretary-General, anticipated in the spring of 2026.

At the same time, steps are being taken to empower HRDs and women human rights defenders (WHRDs) to safely collect and document CRSV cases, primarily through secure and confidential communication channels.

In cooperation with the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, the Office delivered a four-day

training, in November, on gender and safe spaces from sexual harassment. The workshop gathered 11 of the 12 members of the Libyan Platform for Human Rights (six women), with a focus on gender mainstreaming and the creation of safe spaces within Libyan organizations that are free from sexual harassment and oppression. Moreover, emphasis was placed on taking action to protect human rights movements against sexism and support organizations in formulating gender equality policies, thereby preventing discrimination and combating gender-based violence in their communities.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Beirut, Lebanon and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Staff as of 31 December 2025	30

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

The Office played a pivotal role in enhanced accountability across the region. For instance, it provided technical advice to shape **Lebanon's** National Human Rights Plan (2026-2030), which was launched by the Parliament on Human Rights Day (10 December). The Plan establishes a broad framework for advancing human rights over the next five years, setting legislative, procedural and executive priorities. It addresses justice reform, anti-corruption, detention conditions and protection from torture, while upholding civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, association and privacy. It also outlines measures to promote ESCRs, including health, education, housing and a healthy environment, with dedicated sections on the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons.

OHCHR helped to increase accountability in the Internal Security Forces and the Lebanese Army by supporting the revision of their respective human rights standards for law enforcement. The updated versions incorporate recent developments in international standards, including the rights of people on the move and the application of an HRBA to border management.

In the **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**, OHCHR strengthened the oversight and compliance of the Saudi Human Rights Commission (SHRC) by developing regulatory and monitoring frameworks for social care institutions and the business

environment, including reference reports and inspection checklists. Further, it improved the capacities of inspectors. As a result, the SHRC communicated that its Human Rights Protection Department will integrate the new frameworks into its work and committed to the application of these methodologies during future visits to improve the quality of inspections and their alignment with international human rights standards. A follow-up ToT is planned for all SHRC branches in 2026.

In **Kuwait**, OHCHR implemented a series of human rights trainings with security sector partners, strengthening the capacities of 49 law enforcement officials (20 women) to apply human rights standards in law enforcement, particularly in the context of arrest, detention and the use of force. A ToT was delivered to eight trainers (five women) to ensure sustainability and national uptake.

OHCHR assisted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar in laying a foundation for the establishment of national human rights mechanisms, including the NMIRF, and preparing the National Action Plan (NAP) and a human trafficking referral system. OHCHR also provided technical support for the drafting and presentation of a comparative regional analysis of NMIRF establishment laws.

Development

OHCHR cooperated with **Jordan's** NHRI, the National Centre for Human Rights (JNCHR), and held a workshop to strengthen the capacities of 14 JNCHR staff (seven women) to apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) to the monitoring of business-related human rights risks. The JNCHR committed to integrating the UNGPs into its national monitoring framework and developing follow-up awareness initiatives for the private sector.

In the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)**, the Office supported the establishment of a national human rights cadre within the Permanent Committee for Human Rights, composed of 46 officials from 13 institutions, to equip officials from key ministries and public institutions with the necessary competencies to effectively engage with the international human rights system. Through OHCHR's

intensive capacity-building programme, the members of the cadre gained the skills to analyse and follow up on recommendations issued by the UPR, the special procedures and the human rights treaty bodies, and to use human rights indicators to guide timely and accurate reporting. At a meeting of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers (a specialized body of the League of Arab States), the UAE referenced this initiative as a good practice in national cooperation with the UN and OHCHR, underscoring its regional relevance and impact.

OHCHR introduced an HRBA to Lebanon's national and UN-supported debris management efforts after the recent conflict. By engaging the UN Debris Task Force and national counterparts, OHCHR helped to ensure that the removal, processing and disposal of debris follows principles of transparency, accountability and the protection of land and property rights. This contributed to coordinated measures that include clear community feedback and complaint mechanisms, thereby strengthening protection and rights-compliant recovery.



Participation

OHCHR is finalizing a report entitled “Freedom of association of legal professionals in the MENA region,” which analyses national legislation governing bar associations and the professional associations of lawyers in the countries covered by the Regional Office. This will help increase awareness of the gaps that undermine the independence and effectiveness of the legal profession across the region. In addition, the report provides tailored recommendations to reinforce the autonomy, self-governance and capacity of bar associations to safeguard access to justice and the rule of law. The Office will build on the report's findings and recommendations to engage with stakeholders and undertake awareness-raising and advocacy efforts to advance international standards. It will also work with regional bar associations to enhance their operational capacities and independence.



Peace and Security

In Lebanon's Hezbollah-Israel conflict, OHCHR monitored hostilities and identified potential violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. As the only UN body systematically verifying civilian deaths, OHCHR played a central role in documenting harm and advocating for civilian protection and accountability through rigorous, evidence-based casualty monitoring.

OHCHR promoted the application of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) in Lebanon by coordinating the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), the primary platform for UNCT members and the United Nations International Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to exchange information and receive guidance on HRDDP compliance. Under OHCHR's leadership, the HRWG updated HRDDP tools, including the UN-wide standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the implementation of the HRDDP in Lebanon and the General and Preliminary Risk Assessment Framework (GPRAF). This ensured a coherent UN approach to assessing risks linked to support for Lebanese security forces. OHCHR also facilitated several HRDDP screenings and provided regular analysis of security force conduct, enabling the UN to undertake informed decisions on risk mitigation or support adjustments. This strengthened the UN's collective capacity to uphold human rights in engagements with non-UN security forces. OHCHR is also advising the UNCT in Morocco on the application of the HRDDP.



Mechanisms

OHCHR supported governments and stakeholders to prepare for their fourth UPR cycle reviews. For instance, it held a technical workshop for the Lebanese NMIRF on the use of human rights indicators for monitoring and following up on the implementation of recommendations. It also offered trainings to civil society on their engagement with the UPR, supported national consultations and dialogues with the diplomatic community and coordinated the UNCT's drafting of a joint UPR report. In cooperation with the Human Rights Department of Kuwait's Ministry

of Foreign Affairs, OHCHR organized a one-day workshop on UPR engagement and follow-up to recommendations for 39 members (26 women) of its Permanent National Committee on International Human Rights Law.

In collaboration with the National Human Rights Council (CNDH), OHCHR strengthened Algeria's engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. More specifically, it delivered two online trainings for more than 40 CNDH staff and civil society representatives on Algeria's obligations and the role of NHRIs and CSOs in engaging with the mechanisms. An in-person training for CNDH members and staff strengthened their skills in monitoring and documenting human rights violations.

In Jordan, OHCHR partnered with the Phenix Centre for Economics and Informatics Studies (PCEIS) to organize a workshop for 21 participants from the Government and CSOs in order to strengthen their capacities to engage with CESCR. Following the workshop, CSOs took steps to ensure their alternative reports were aligned with the Committee's reporting guidelines, which enhanced the quality of their submissions.

STATE OF PALESTINE*

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	1996
Field office(s)	East Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron and Ramallah
Staff as of 31 December 2025	58

Key OMP pillars in 2025



* References to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

Member States and international and regional actors incorporated OHCHR's information, analysis and recommendations into their accountability demands for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) by all parties to the conflict (Israel, the Palestinian Authority and Palestinian armed groups). The Office documented gross violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and atrocity crimes in Gaza and oppressive practices and policies in the West Bank aimed at displacing as many Palestinians as possible. The Office documented disturbing trends, such as: attacks on the tents of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Gaza, resulting in the death of entire families; the use of starvation as a weapon of war; unlawful killing during the conduct of hostilities and in contexts governed by the laws applicable to law enforcement; mass unlawful detention, torture and other ill-treatment, including SGBV; mass displacement amounting to forcible transfer; and the mass destruction of civilian infrastructure and attacks on cultural heritage.

Based on its monitoring and documenting of violations on the ground, OHCHR provided timely and detailed analysis of violations of international law, including conditions for impunity, through reports, local statements, tweets and briefing papers for the UNCT, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the diplomatic community. These were widely reflected in the media and the

reports of intergovernmental bodies. Human rights analyses were also incorporated into UN recovery planning processes.

Mandated reports on settlements ([A/HRC/58/73](#) and [A/80/399](#)) focus on the expansion and regime associated with the settlements, settler violence and the forced displacement of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Israel's consolidation of its unlawful annexation of large parts of the West Bank. The report on the accountability of all duty bearers ([A/HRC/58/28](#)) highlights grave violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In many cases, these violations amount to crimes under international law and cast a spotlight on the lack of accountability for violations, despite the international focus on the situation in the oPt. A [thematic report](#) on attacks on hospitals raises concerns about Israel's destruction of the medical system in Gaza and its impact on the enjoyment of the rights to life and health. In spite of these actions, human rights violations in the oPt are committed with almost total impunity by all duty bearers.



Peace and Security

As the lead of the Protection Cluster, OHCHR underscored the centrality of protection and human rights in humanitarian action, humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts through scaled-up operational capacities, systematic mainstreaming and proactive protection strategies.

During the year, OHCHR expanded the Emergency Protection Responder (EPR) programme in Gaza, which was rolled out in 2024. The EPRs are core implementers of the Gaza Protection Monitoring System, undertaking protection assessment and response activities. It is a critical model of a pool of protection professionals and other frontline intersectoral humanitarian workers who are engaged under the Protection Cluster umbrella to provide time-critical, lifesaving and general protection assistance to new or existing service points across the oPt in a coordinated and complementary manner and in consultation with affected communities. The EPR programme was expanded to track and analyse protection risks and trends, and advocate for the most vulnerable members of the community across the Gaza Strip.

The EPRs ensured ongoing protection monitoring and service delivery, including through protection desks set up at reception points and hospitals to carry out safe identification, referrals to specialized, multisectoral actors and critical case management, psychological first aid and psychosocial support, information signposting, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and care for carers. Tailored trainings equipped staff of protection partners with essential skills and improved their readiness to more efficiently meet the protection needs of the population. In 2025, 500 EPRs were trained on protection mainstreaming, safeguarding, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH), gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). As of 31 December, the Protection Cluster had established a network of approximately 500 trained EPRs, all of whom are protection staff and volunteers from approximately 35 active Protection Cluster partners. It is estimated that nearly 1.7 million individuals were reached through the Protection Cluster Services in Gaza during the year, including 596,430 individuals referred to specialized protection services.

In the West Bank, the Protection Cluster closely coordinated with partners and humanitarian stakeholders to design and roll out a customized West Bank Protection Monitoring System. The Monitoring System will enable regular tracking and analysis of protection risks in order to inform evidence-based advocacy and programming.

To reinforce a systematic approach to protection mainstreaming, the Protection Cluster developed the oPt-wide Centrality of Protection – Protection Mainstreaming Strategy. The Strategy was endorsed by the HCT and the National Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, in December, to promote harmonized efforts to ensure access, safety, accountability, gender sensitivity and disability inclusion is incorporated throughout humanitarian planning and resource allocation. In 2025, the Cluster conducted a comprehensive mapping and analysis and issued a report on all mainstreaming activities. It also held initial discussions with other Clusters on action plans for implementation.

OHCHR contributed a legal analysis to the UNCT's Rule of Law Assessment, which was undertaken as part of the Gaza and West Bank Interim Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (IRDNA). This process seeks to address the destruction of the justice infrastructure and the consequential implications for the rights of detainees.

The Protection Cluster ensured comprehensive coordination during large-scale militarized operations, including in Jenin and Tulkarm, prioritizing rapid assessments, partner mobilization and advocacy for access to affected populations. Coordination of assessments for Bedouin and herder communities in Area C demonstrated coercive environments that are linked to settler violence and forced displacement, informing advocacy and tailored responses. In addition, special attention was paid to the 2025 olive harvest. The Cluster expanded its role in coordinating the response with OCHA and the Food Security Sector. Together, they safeguarded the access of farmers to agricultural lands in over 70 high-risk communities, including by monitoring incidents, providing a protective presence and reinforcing the do-no-harm principle.

Non-discrimination

The Office advanced non-discrimination through institutional engagement, capacity-building and evidence-based advocacy. In addition, in all mandated and local reports, OHCHR emphasized equality and the systems of violence and domination that are practiced against Palestinians, serving as a reminder of the underlying causes of the conflict, including the denial of the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

OHCHR contributed to increased awareness, strengthened institutional capacities and improved the representation of excluded groups in national and international human rights processes. For instance, OHCHR co-chaired the UNCT Diversity and Inclusion Working Group and the Disability Working Group. In these roles, the Office ensured that disability inclusion was fully integrated into all UN recovery planning and humanitarian responses and that disability is recognized as a cross-cutting priority in all aspects of the

UN's response. With the support of a Disability Adviser, the Office engaged with more than 50 UN agencies, CSOs and persons with disabilities. This enabled the UNCT to compile a situational analysis, the first of its kind on disability in the oPt, leading to the identification of crucial gaps on the ground and a set of recommendations to support the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making and the establishment of priorities for a disability-inclusive recovery. As a result of this work, the UNCT Diversity and Inclusion Working Group received a 2025 UN Secretary-General Award, under the category of inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Further, through Protection Cluster partners, support was provided across programmes and projects to strengthen disability-inclusiveness, including through the increased accessibility of service points, improved referral pathways and protection-sensitive service delivery. This contributed to 3,870 persons with disabilities accessing inclusive services, including health, education, relief and social services.

OHCHR supported the Ministry of Women's Affairs as Chair of the Higher National Committee for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (HNC), particularly as it sought to integrate intersectional gender and disability perspectives into policy dialogues. The Office also facilitated the inclusion of women's organizations in discussions on proposed amendments to the draft Personal Status Law, inheritance laws and family protection frameworks.

Participation

OHCHR encouraged CSOs, OPDs and youth actors to participate in the oPt's reporting process to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), prior to the Committee's review of the oPt's initial report. More specifically, the Office guided them in preparing and submitting alternative reports in accordance with the Committee's reporting guidelines and ensuring their safe participation from Gaza and the West Bank. Virtual consultations between the OPDs and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities enabled OPDs to share testimonies about discriminatory access to shelter,

psychosocial support and livelihood opportunities. Some of the concerns raised by CSOs and the UNCT were reflected in the Committee's concluding observations.

In 2025, OHCHR conducted over 45 capacity-building activities for approximately 900 participants (45 per cent women, 39 per cent youth) across Gaza, the West Bank and regional platforms. Activities included trainings and technical exchanges on international human rights law, engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, disability inclusion and human rights-based recovery. OHCHR supported over 25 civil society actors, including OPDs, youth-led groups and women's organizations, along with academic and community-based groups. It also trained Palestinian institutions, which included training for more than 150 security and law enforcement personnel and judges focusing on accountability, detention oversight, the prevention of torture and ill-treatment, and international human rights standards.

The Office strengthened the engagement of women's organizations and WHRDs, particularly those documenting GBV, CRSV and discrimination in access to services. Through its collaboration with the Minister of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW), OHCHR facilitated trainings for 45 stakeholders from MoWA, GUPW and national observatory teams, strengthening capacities on CRSV documentation, safe referral pathways and reporting to the human rights treaty bodies (i.e. the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Committee against Torture (CAT)).

Through more efficient information management processes, the civic space tracker was refined and the Office publicly reported on cumulative civic space incidents figures, for the first time. In December, it issued a [statement](#) regarding civic space violations in 2025.

Instances of restrictions on civic space were included in all mandated reports, media statements, on World Press Freedom Day (3 May) and in response to other major incidents, such as the raid of Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC), in December. Through its casualty

tracking methodology, OHCHR verified that 289 journalists were killed in Gaza between the escalation of hostilities on 7 October 2023 and the ceasefire on 10 October 2025.

In 2025, sanctions against four Palestinian NGOs severely debilitated their capacities to function. In September, the High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a [statement](#) against these measures and called for the sanctions to be withdrawn.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Damascus
Staff as of 31 December 2025	11

Key OMP pillars in 2025**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

OHCHR operated in a complex and rapidly shifting environment. The December 2024 fall of Syria's former government and the formation of a transitional authority created an historic opportunity to address a human rights landscape marked by a decade of conflict and systematic abuses. These developments enabled renewed efforts to advance accountability, rebuild the dignity of victims and restore institutions that respect human rights. During this period, the Office completed its transition from Beirut to Damascus and established a full-fledged presence inside Syria.

OHCHR provided technical legal analysis to support credible accountability processes for serious violations linked to the violence that surged in Syria's coastal region, in March. An internal policy paper was developed, which outlines applicable international human rights law and legal standards, including those governing civilian protection, the use of force and State obligations. Used as a technical briefing tool for the Syrian fact-finding committee, the paper strengthens the rigor and integrity of its work by framing the events within clear, rights-based legal parameters.


Participation

On 25 November, OHCHR facilitated a one-day workshop on the application of an HRBA to the programming of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in Syria. The workshop brought together 25 participants (18 women) representing the UN, INGOs and national CSOs. The sessions covered the use of: the right to health under the

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) to create a framework for MHPSS; the core principles and methods to apply an HRBA to humanitarian and development programming; and OHCHR methodology to set up human rights indicators related to MHPSS in Syria. Participants discussed the status of the Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Quality (AAAQ) of MHPSS services and worked in groups to design new indicators on structures, processes and outcomes that are tailored to the Syrian context. OHCHR will follow up with the MHPSS Technical Working Group (a sub-sector of protection and health sectors) to prepare and circulate a guidance note on integrating an HRBA into MHPSS programming, including recommendations on the human rights indicators that were developed during the workshop using OHCHR methodology.


Peace and Security

Activities were undertaken in an unpredictable and rapidly evolving political and security environment. Limited and inconsistent access to certain areas and operational and security restrictions restrained engagement with some stakeholders. In 2025, OHCHR conducted five field missions (As-Sweida, rural Damascus, Homs and Aleppo), during which OHCHR monitored the second hearing of a public trial of individuals accused of participating in the violence that occurred in the coastal governorates of Latakia and Tartus from 6 to 10 March. These missions enabled OHCHR to assess the human rights situation, share human rights concerns with the respective interim authorities and provide human rights-related recommendations, which have been acknowledged by the authorities.

The Office documented 610 emblematic incidents of human rights violations across Syria, including incidents of arbitrary killings and arrest, abduction, torture and ill-treatment, death in detention and death resulting from explosive remnants of war (ERWs).

 **Mechanisms**

To strengthen national engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR supported the mapping and consolidation of existing recommendations, which helped authorities to identify priorities and sequence actions. This improved institutional awareness and ownership of human rights commitments. OHCHR also developed tailored training materials and engaged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates and the Ministry of Justice to lay a foundation for coordinated institutional processes to address human rights issues. These early discussions helped to build a shared understanding of responsibilities and potential coordination arrangements for sustained engagement.

Further, OHCHR provided trainings and technical mentoring and facilitated peer reviews for over 40 CSOs to enable the adoption of more standardized documentation methodologies that are aligned with international human rights and transitional justice standards.

TUNISIA

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2011
Field office(s)	Tunis
Staff as of 31 December 2025	13

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability**

OHCHR enjoyed unhindered access to prisons and cooperation from the staff. This enabled the Office to conduct 21 unannounced prison visits to assess detainee conditions and advocate for necessary improvements. Requests and recommendations were communicated to prison officials, resulting in improvements for some detainees, including facilitated access to healthcare and legal assistance.

In August and September, OHCHR partnered with the UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha) and UNDP to deliver a ToT for the Ministry of Interior Directorate-General for Human Rights, the police and the Tunisian National Guard. A total of 46 trainers (four women) learned about the international human rights mechanisms, the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. The objective of the trainings was to build the capacities of enforcement officials to uphold international standards and prevent torture and ill-treatment.

 **Participation**

Several trainings were organized to promote and protect human rights in the context of shrinking civic space. OHCHR organized four three-day workshops on human rights monitoring and engagement with the international human rights mechanisms for 62 participants (37 women) from 14 governorates. Participants reported an improved understanding of the processes to monitor and

report on violations and stated that they would review and adjust their strategies to reflect the content of the trainings. Several indicated that they planned to engage with the mechanisms.

OHCHR also advanced civil society participation in human rights activities and decision-making through tailored capacity-building and advocacy initiatives. The Office organized workshops for 41 participants, including persons with disabilities, on the reporting processes of CESCER and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), with an emphasis on the submission of alternative reports. Following the workshop, 11 alternative reports were submitted by participants.

A regional training was held for young defenders on “The role of young defenders in promoting and protecting human rights through the international human rights mechanisms,” gathering 35 participants from 17 Arab countries. A transitional justice workshop provided a platform for victims and local organizations to share strategies for the promotion of justice.

To enable HRDs to operate safely and independently without fear of reprisals, the Office and Access Now organized a specialized training on digital security for civil society representatives. The session was delivered to 18 participants (eight women) from six governorates, in September. Participants were equipped with essential skills to safeguard their work and personal data against digital threats, which have become increasingly prevalent in an environment of shrinking civic space and heightened scrutiny of CSOs.



Development

OHCHR supported a [study](#) on the textile industry in Monastir entitled “Working conditions and the environmental impact of textile companies in Monastir, Tunisia: An in-depth study,” which was published in February 2026. The study concluded with a series of recommendations for stakeholders. A total of 29 participants attended, including labour inspectors, workers, academics and representatives of employer federations, companies, diplomatic missions and the National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPE).



Peace and Security

OHCHR documented violations of international human rights law, with a focus on cases that highlight fragility and insecurity. It monitored many cases of individuals held in pretrial detention since February 2023, including politicians, opposition members, HRDs, trade unionists, media actors, dismissed judges and businesspeople, whose court proceedings appeared to have fallen short of fair trial standards. OHCHR also tracked restrictions on the media and the right to freedom of expression, the increased scrutiny of CSOs and violations of migrant rights. These efforts involved direct engagement, such as meetings with families of detainees, and systematic monitoring of trials and detention conditions. This provided critical evidence-based information that was used for advocacy and by the international human rights mechanisms, including in seven communications that were issued by the special procedures in 2025.

OHCHR enhanced the knowledge and skills of national authorities on international human rights standards through tailored capacity-building initiatives. In April, the Office cooperated with the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the NMIRF to organize a workshop on analysing recommendations issued by the UPR and monitoring their implementation using data collection and human rights indicators. Twenty participants attended, including representatives from key ministries and the National Institute of Statistics. In July, OHCHR partnered with the Secretariat of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) to support the NMIRF’s preparation of Tunisia’s second periodic report under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED). The report was submitted to the Secretariat on 15 September.

YEMEN

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2012 (Sana'a)*/2019 (Aden)
Field office(s)	Aden
Staff as of 31 December 2025	18 (including eight detained)

Key OMP pillars in 2025



* The Sana'a Office was closed at the end of 2025.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

Escalating measures against the United Nations and humanitarian partners by de facto authorities led to widespread closures of UN, INGO and NGO offices in Sana'a. Due to the impending closure of the OHCHR Office in Sana'a at the end of 2025, OHCHR remained operational and covered the whole of Yemen from its presence in Aden.

OHCHR actively monitored justice-related human rights issues in Yemen, including arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture, extrajudicial killings and violations of due process during police and security operations. The Office compiled and analysed data from field monitoring operations in order to prepare 12 internal monthly reports on incident tracking, caseload evolution and protection risk assessments, and to produce tailored statistical annexes for advocacy purposes. OHCHR also undertook more than 20 legal analyses of applicable legislation and regulations related to diverse human rights cases to guide the decision-making of authorities. This contributed to the release of dozens of detainees and the reversals of death sentences handed down for offenders who were children. OHCHR's documentation and analysis of civilian casualties informed advocacy by UN partners, including the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), the Mine Action Cluster and the Protection Cluster, as well as national institutions, thereby reinforcing advocacy and preventive measures.

On 8 October, the HRC adopted resolution 60/31, noting the High Commissioner's report on technical assistance and capacity-building in

Yemen. In the resolution, the HRC requests that the Office continue providing capacity-building and technical assistance to the Government and support to the National Commission of Inquiry to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights in Yemen (NCOI). It also urges ongoing cooperation between Yemen and OHCHR and asks the Secretary-General to ensure the availability of adequate resources to carry out this work.

Accountability

In 2025, OHCHR enhanced the NCOI's institutional and operational capacities. For example, the Office fortified the skills of 40 NCOI field monitors (12 women) at a workshop that was held, in May, to improve the quality of the NCOI's periodic reporting. The analytical depth, clarity of findings and recommendations of the field monitors were instrumental to the preparation of the thirteenth periodic report of the NCOI. The report was launched in September and contributed to increased transparency and stakeholder engagement by the NCOI.

In August, OHCHR convened a training on fair trial rights for 20 participants (seven women), including the NCOI, justice actors and CSOs. The session produced actionable recommendations, such as the establishment of a specialized court and strengthened evidence protocols, which can advance impartial adjudication and close accountability gaps. Collaboration between the NCOI and civil society was enhanced through a workshop, organized by OHCHR and jointly moderated with the NCOI, in August, for 23 CSO representatives and NCOI field monitors (11 women) from 10 governorates. The participants adopted practical recommendations on monitoring, documentation and advocacy that are addressed to the parties of the conflict, the international community, CSOs and the NCOI. The recommendations aim to ensure broader geographic coverage, the implementation of a victim-centred approach and more consistent framing of ESCR claims for policy, litigation and protection pathways. The NCOI and CSOs are using the recommendations in their engagement with stakeholders.

OHCHR undertook five monitoring missions to places of detention, namely, the Bir Ahmed Central

Prison in Aden, the Mukalla Central Prison in Hadramaut, the male juvenile reformatory in Mukalla, police detention facilities in Mukalla and the Security Belt Forces detention facility at the al-Nasr military camp in Aden. The Office shared its observations and recommendations with the authorities. OHCHR also engaged with the AGO regarding two foreign nationals who, despite the completion of their sentences, were still being held at the Mukalla Central Prison and in need of repatriation. The Attorney General instructed the staff to facilitate their repatriation in coordination with local authorities.

Further, OHCHR raised concerns with the Supreme Judicial Council, the AGO and the governorate administration about overcrowding in police detention facilities and the suspension of funding for central prisons. As a result, pretrial detainees were transferred from police detention facilities to central prisons and funding for central prisons was restored. This helped to alleviate overcrowding and ensure access to basic services and legal oversight. In addition, OHCHR provided the Specialized Criminal Prosecutor in Aden with reports of deaths at the Security Belt Forces facility in the al-Nasr military camp. Consequently, dozens of detainees held on politically motivated grounds and facing legal proceedings were transferred to the Mansoura Central Prison and the Bir Ahmed Central Prison. Their detention was subject to regular judicial oversight and they received enhanced medical attention and reinforced safeguards, in compliance with international human rights standards. These actions contributed to strengthened protection of the rights of detainees and increased the accountability of custodial authorities.

Participation

Through a structured capacity-building programme, 124 CSO representatives (60 women), 27 HRDs (16 women) and 46 officials (19 women) from various governorates gained a practical understanding of ESCRs, international human rights standards and State obligations. The delivery of practical training on monitoring and a gender-responsive analysis improved the identification of gender-specific risks and enabled more tailored recommendations on SDG-aligned protection.

OHCHR organized three workshops with 30 women's organizations to aid in the preparation of alternative reports to the CEDAW Committee and contribute to the preparation of the Committee's list of issues (LoI), in anticipation of the review of Yemen's next periodic report. Regular dialogues between CSOs and national authorities fostered mutual trust and encouraged follow-up on international human rights commitments. OHCHR also held consultations in Aden and Ta'izz on freedom of expression and the media's role in transitional justice, resulting in concrete recommendations. Commemorations and forums, such as the commemoration of the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances (30 August), in Aden and Ta'izz, enabled victims, their families and CSOs to engage with authorities on enforced disappearances, detention-related violations and institutional responsibilities.

To develop the capacities of grassroots organizations, the Office awarded eight small grants to diverse CSOs, prioritizing initiatives led by women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups. The CSOs used the grants to implement practical projects, including rights-based awareness campaigns and community-based capacity-building efforts, thereby increasing their knowledge and skills to address human rights issues of concern.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-WEST ASIA AND THE ARAB REGION

Type of engagement	Regional Centre
Year established	2009
Field office(s)	Doha, Qatar
Countries of engagement	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen
Staff as of 31 December 2025	17

Key OMP pillars in 2025



PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

OHCHR undertook activities aimed at supporting HRDs, government institutions, NMIRFs, prosecutors, diplomats and UNCTs across the Arab region to strengthen their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

More specifically, from 11 to 12 February, OHCHR and OMA, an Iraqi youth organization that focuses on human rights and democracy empowerment, conducted a two-day online training on complaint mechanisms for 17 Iraqi HRDs, including 12 women. Participants received guidance to support their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms and report violations. Following the training, participants began preparing a report on human rights violations against HRDs across Iraq, which will be published in 2026.

In April, OHCHR cooperated with Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to organize a briefing and mock session for 23 officials (15 women) from its delegation in preparation for the country's review by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), from 21 to 22 May. In early May, a second briefing was held for 15 delegates (10 women) to enable the members of the delegation to respond to questions using indicators and to follow up on concluding observations. After

Qatar's dialogue with the Committee, OHCHR provided a follow-up training for the Ministry of Social Development to enhance its understanding of the recommendations and the Government's reporting obligations.

OHCHR implemented the second phase of a capacity-building programme for approximately 70 women from the General Women's Union and the Permanent Committee for Human Rights of the United Arab Emirates. The training used case studies and mock sessions to review the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the UPR, gender equality frameworks, GBV and Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The sessions increased the knowledge of participants regarding international human rights obligations and strengthened their advocacy skills.

From 17 to 19 November, in cooperation with the Jordan Institute for Diplomacy, OHCHR organized a regional training for 13 junior diplomats (six women) from 13 Arab countries on engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. The programme provided information on the UPR, the human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures. The participants noted that the training bolstered their confidence and capacities to integrate human rights into their diplomatic work.

Participation

OHCHR implemented regional and subregional activities to strengthen civic engagement and meaningful participation among youth, NHRIs, CSOs, HRDs, journalists, universities, diplomats and government representatives.

From 18 to 20 February, OHCHR and the National Council for Human Rights in Egypt held a three-day training for 22 journalists (10 women) on the application of an HRBA. Participants reported an improvement in their skills to apply international human rights standards to their work.

In cooperation with the Arab Network of NHRIs, OHCHR advanced the regional Human Rights Education Guide through consultations with the Ministry of Education, NHRIs, UNESCO and

regional education bodies, in March, May and at a regional meeting in Beirut, in July. The consultations refined the survey findings, the outline and the content. The report was finalized and will be issued in 2026.

OHCHR also launched a three-phase regional online training programme for young HRDs across the Arab region. Phase one (28 to 30 April) focused on engaging with the international human rights mechanisms; phase two (2 to 3 July) covered monitoring and reporting; and phase three (28 August) addressed advocacy strategies. The programme trained 41 young HRDs (24 women) from 15 countries, several of whom later published analytical works or participated in media discussions.

OHCHR partnered with the Al Jazeera Centre for Public Liberties and Human Rights to host the second edition of the “Be the narrator” youth film competition. Two online sessions, in May, trained 22 young participants from 11 Arab countries on human rights, ethics and filmmaking. A total of 11 films were submitted. The winning film was announced in September and was featured on Al Jazeera’s digital platforms and OHCHR channels.

From 29 September to 1 October, OHCHR, Qatar’s Ministry of Interior and the Police Academy delivered a three-day training on human rights in law enforcement for 35 students from police colleges in eight countries. The training covered the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the practical treatment of detainees and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, thereby strengthening the participants’ understanding of human rights obligations in operational policing. OHCHR was requested to continue this cooperation in 2026.

In addition, following six months of preparation, the Office launched the first Regional Arab Moot Court Competition. A three-day online course introduced 185 students from 48 universities to international human rights law. Written memorials were developed over several months, followed by in-person rounds in Doha, from 7 to 9 October, with 38 students from 11 universities. Participants reported an enhanced knowledge of human rights procedures and advocacy.

Finally, from 3 to 6 November, OHCHR and Qatar’s Public Prosecution’s Criminal Studies Institute held a regional training for 21 prosecution officials from five Gulf countries, with a focus on fair trial guarantees, the application of international human rights standards and emerging challenges, such as AI and digital evidence. Participants reported their appreciation for the training’s relevance to their daily prosecutorial practice.

Development

OHCHR advanced the promotion and protection of ESCRs across the region through tailored activities and knowledge products that engaged civil society, HRDs, government partners and UNCTs.

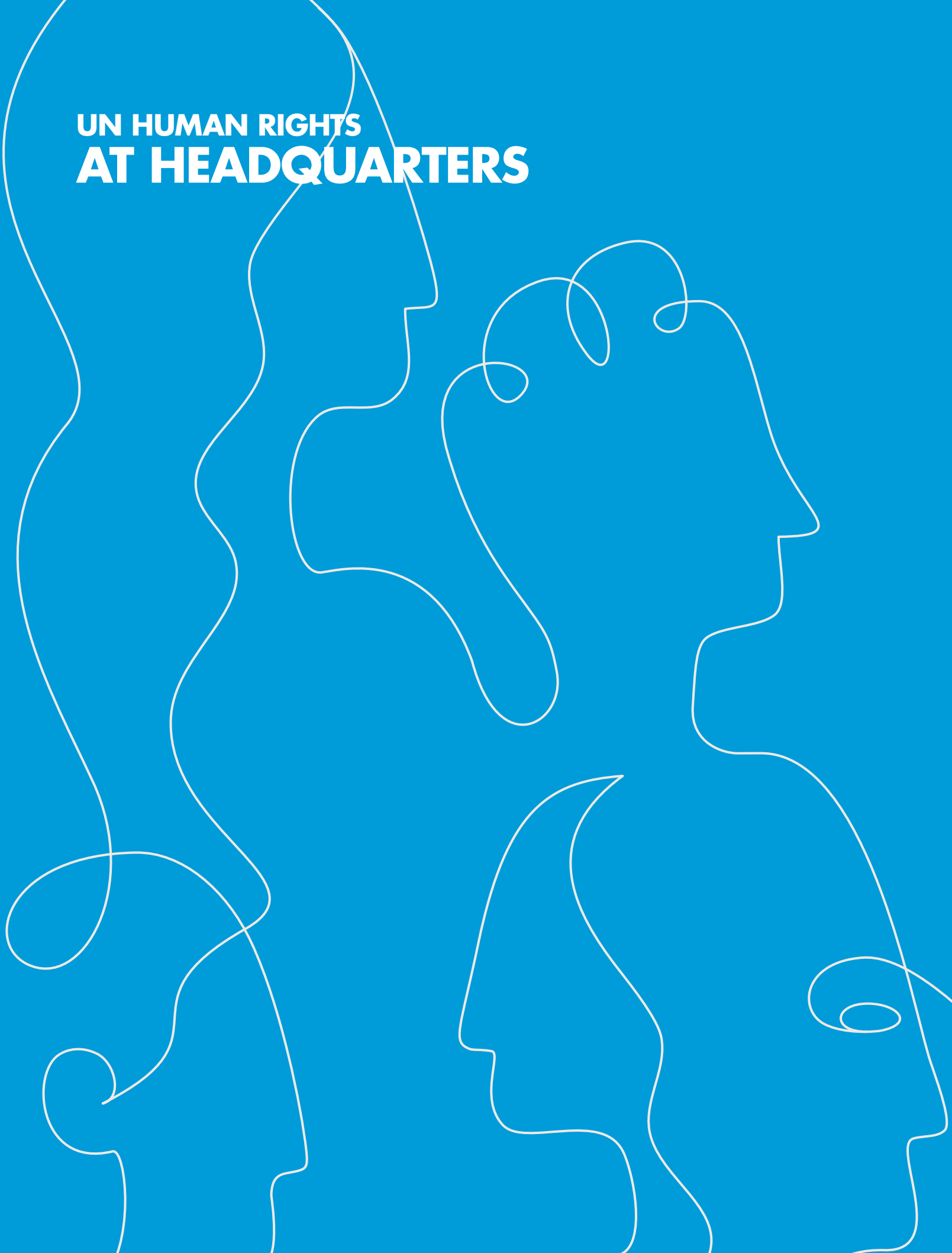
On 17 March, OHCHR co-organized a regional seminar for 40 participants on “The right to food: Threats and protection opportunities,” with Qatar’s National Human Rights Committee, UNDP and WHO. The Office presented a working paper on international human rights standards and the discussions identified regional food security gaps. The seminar concluded with recommendations for stronger cooperation and national policies to safeguard the right to food.

OHCHR supported the design and technical development of a new regional e-learning on ESCRs for NHRIs, CSOs, governments and HRDs, which will be finalized in 2026.



Sixth Arab Youth Scout Forum, 10-14 November 2025, in the United Arab Emirates. © OHCHR

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS
AT HEADQUARTERS**



INTRODUCTION

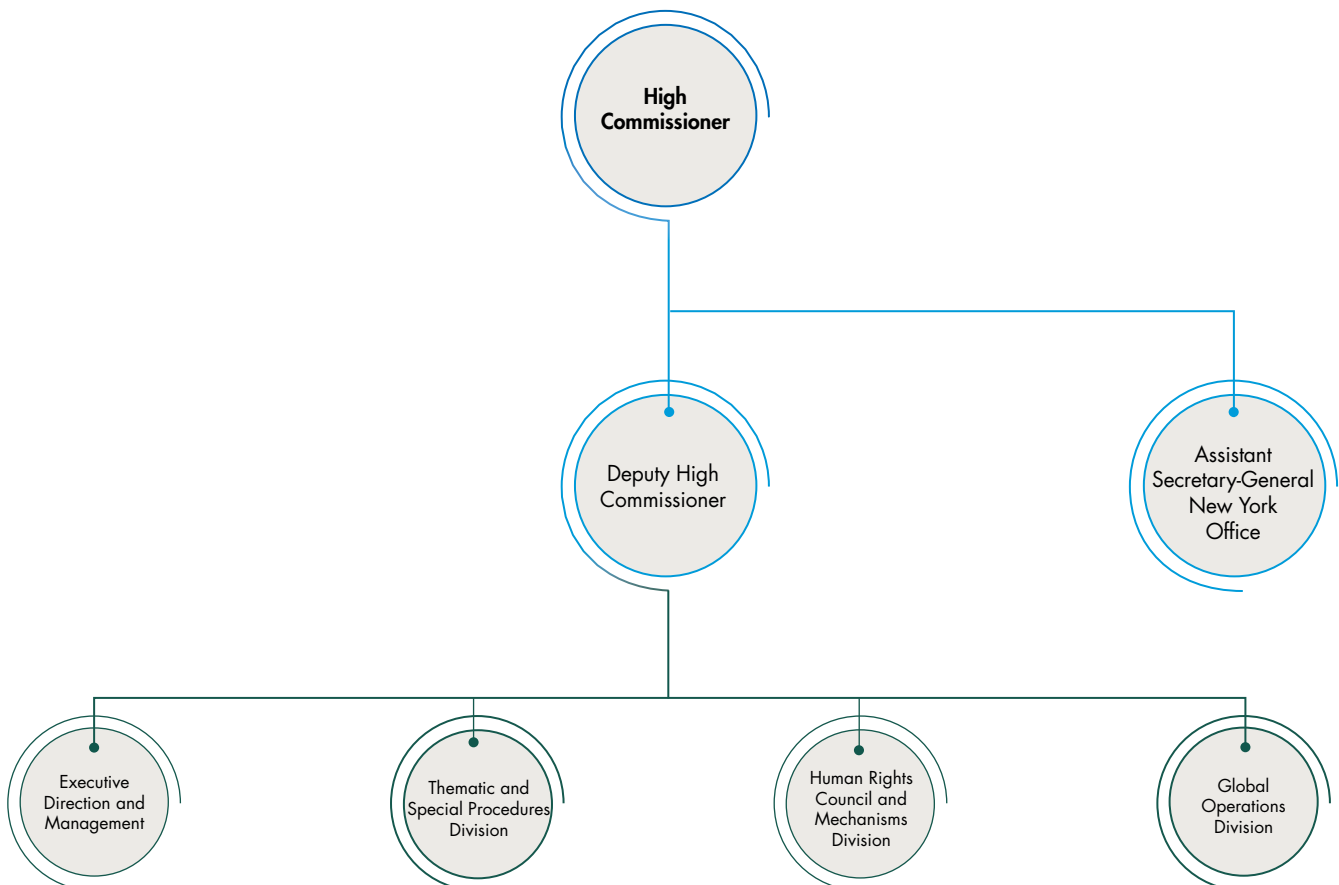
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or UN Human Rights) headquarters is located in Geneva and an office is maintained in New York. OHCHR’s headquarters are central to implementing the High Commissioner’s mandate, outlined in General Assembly resolution 48/141.

In addition to the managerial functions of the Office, the Geneva-based headquarters house the core functions of servicing the Human Rights Council (HRC) and its subsidiary mechanisms, namely, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the human rights treaty bodies. Staff at headquarters also support thematic engagement and the special procedures system and oversee and assist

OHCHR’s work at the national and regional level, including through advisory services and technical cooperation.

The principal objective of the New York Office is to integrate human rights norms and standards into policies, discussions and decisions made in intergovernmental, interdepartmental and inter-agency bodies at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It is primarily responsible for the reprisals mandate, which seeks to strengthen the UN’s response to intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the UN on human rights matters.

This chapter highlights several key achievements that OHCHR attained in 2025.



PILLAR RESULTS



Mechanisms (M)

Improving the implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms

In 2025, there were **nine new treaty ratifications**. Four of these ratifications were of optional protocols that include individual complaints procedures and two were of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). These results followed a ratification campaign that began in 2023 as part of the Human Rights 75 (HR75) Initiative.

Progress was made in the development of international human rights law and jurisprudence. For instance, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) adopted **General Comment No. 27** on economic, social and cultural rights and the environmental dimension of sustainable development. The new General Comment clarifies the obligations of States Parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) to implement economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) in a manner that respects ecological limits and the finite nature of natural resources. In partnership with the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) adopted joint **General Recommendations No. 38** and **No. 39** (CMW General Comments No. 7 and No. 8) on general guidelines for eradicating xenophobia towards migrants and others perceived as such. These documents provide authoritative guidance to Member States and human rights defenders (HRDs) on combating xenophobia and racism in the migration process,

particularly in the context of a growing anti-migrant sentiment in many parts of the world.

The **Committee on the Rights of the Child** (CRC) continued its work on General Comment No. 27 on children's rights to access justice and to an effective remedy. In cooperation with other organizations and stakeholders, the Committee finalized a Joint Statement on Artificial Intelligence and the Rights of the Child. The Statement was prepared to provide guidance to States, international organizations and other stakeholders on utilizing the opportunities presented by AI, while simultaneously taking action to prevent and mitigate the consequential risks for children.

Despite severe resource constraints, OHCHR enhanced the capacities of the human rights treaty bodies to respond to critical human rights issues, including **individual communications**. In 2025, OHCHR received 123,900 communications in the first three quarters of the year, including over 2,000 new complaints, registered 243 cases and adopted 273 decisions.

During the year, Member States submitted **79 reports on the implementation of ratified treaties**. Many of these reports were prepared following OHCHR's capacity-building activities and efforts to strengthen National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs), support the roll-out of National Recommendations Tracking Databases (NRTDs) and utilization of tools the

Office made available. Although this number represents a decline compared to previous years, it is notable given the considerable reduction in OHCHR's human and financial resources due to the UN's liquidity crisis. To counter these challenges, OHCHR will continue to advocate for the submission of reports under the simplified reporting procedure, develop e-learning courses to maximize its reach and strengthen NMIRFs, including by rolling out NRTDs. In 2026, the Office will develop a multilingual platform that will streamline the submission of reports to the human rights treaty bodies.

To assist the human rights treaty bodies, OHCHR assessed requests for **interim measures**, leading to the granting of 156 interim measures to prevent irreparable harm to complainants. Several treaty bodies decided to close cases after they were successfully resolved by States Parties. In other instances, residence permits were granted to complainants in non-refoulement cases. Following an interim measures request sent by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) to the Government of Sweden, a Nigerian child with autism was granted a residence permit and his parents were granted residence and work permits. The Committee's request prompted the Government to reopen the previously closed asylum procedure, hear the child and give primary consideration to his best interests.

With OHCHR's support, the CERD Committee acted under its early warning and urgent action procedure to **prevent grave violations of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)**. In 2025, the Committee issued two decisions, namely, on Mauritius and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Decision 1 (2025) on the situation of the Chagossian people) and on Sudan (Decision 2 (2025)), a Statement on the Catastrophic Humanitarian Crisis in Occupied Palestinian Territory and several public letters.

OHCHR supported the work of the **Human Rights Committee** in the consideration of 10

communications submitted by 269 members of the K'iche', Ixil and Kaqchikel Mayan Indigenous Peoples in **Guatemala**. In its decision, the Committee found that Guatemala failed to implement the agreed reparation measures related to their forced displacement and other human rights violations they had suffered during the internal armed conflict in the 1980s. It also adopted a new approach that acknowledged the intergenerational nature of Indigenous Peoples' rights and highlighted that third-generation children born in displacement are also victims who are entitled to reparation measures. In another case that was brought against **Australia**, the **Committee against Torture (CAT)** decided that the State Party exercised jurisdiction over offshore detention centres in Papua New Guinea, despite their extraterritorial location. The case concerned an Iranian asylum-seeker who was transferred to Manus Island under Australia's migration policy, where he endured harsh conditions, including an attempted killing by a guard and prolonged detention without adequate medical care. The Committee found violations of articles 2 and 16, holding that Australia's effective control over funding, management and security contractors triggered its obligations under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).

OHCHR provided secretariat support to the **Universal Periodic Review** mechanism in an increasingly complex political environment, most notably marked by the disengagement of Nicaragua and the United States of America and the growing polarization of the HRC. Three UPR Working Group sessions and three HRC sessions under item 6 were successfully convened, consisting of the reviews of 41 States and the adoption of their outcome reports. OHCHR ensured the timely preparation and submission of 84 pre-session reports, 41 Working Group reports and contributions to three HRC reports containing the summaries of the UPR outcomes. OHCHR's active engagement with stakeholders, including civil society, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and UN entities, led to an increase in the number of submissions compared to the third UPR cycle, from 5,155 submissions

during the first 12 sessions of the third cycle to 5,762 during the first 12 sessions of the fourth cycle.

Through the Voluntary Fund for **Participation in the Universal Periodic Review**, OHCHR supported the participation of Member States under review in interactive dialogues. In 2025, the Voluntary Fund supported the attendance and participation in the UPR of representatives from Angola, Fiji, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, the Maldives and the Marshall Islands.

OHCHR assisted Member States, at their request, with the implementation of recommendations issued by the UPR through the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the **Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review**. With the support of the Voluntary Fund, projects with a primary focus on building/strengthening NMIRFs were implemented in 30 countries, namely, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

The Office extended substantive, coordination and logistical assistance to 59 special procedures mandates. More specifically, the Office supported the organization and conduct of **50 special procedures visits to 40 countries**. For example, the Federated States of Micronesia hosted its first visit of a special procedures mandate holder. And, for the first time in more than five years, special procedures country visits were hosted by other countries, such as Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Guatemala, Iceland, Kuwait, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname and Zambia. Furthermore, with OHCHR's technical assistance, the special procedures issued **815 communications** to States and non-State actors,

providing advice on legislative and policy developments and redress to individuals and groups whose human rights were violated.

To improve **Egypt's** institutional capacity to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR collaborated with the Institute of Diplomatic Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and delivered two consecutive trainings to 61 Egyptian diplomats (31 women), in Cairo, from 29 November to 4 December. The trainings were held after Egypt began its new term on the HRC and pledged to strengthen its **cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms** and OHCHR. In line with this pledge, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation reached an agreement with the Government to carry out an official mission in 2026. This will be the first country visit of a special procedures mandate holder since 2018.

In the context of the HRC's increased workload and reduced human and financial resources, OHCHR provided assistance, including through the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the **Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** in the work of the Human Rights Council. Due to a notable reduction in contributions, the Trust Fund could only provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to 26 beneficiary delegates (16 women) to enable their participation in HRC sessions, compared to 43 (23 women) in 2024. The Trust Fund facilitated two regional workshops for 45 former beneficiaries and government officials to assess progress, share challenges and develop recommendations to improve the functioning of the Trust Fund. A workshop for Africa was held in Benin, in May, and a workshop for the Pacific was held in the Federated States of Micronesia, in November. Participants confirmed that the Trust Fund has contributed to long-term institutional strengthening. Many former beneficiaries are now leading UPR coordination efforts, contributing to the reviews of the human rights treaty bodies and supporting more structured interministerial processes.

The **International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement** held its fourth session and convened public consultations on systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent in criminal justice systems. A total of 20 directly affected individuals and community representatives shared their testimonies and engaged in discussions with experts, Member States, UN entities, regional organizations and civil society actors. Their insights shaped the [report](#) of the Expert Mechanism, “Systemic racism against Africans and people of African descent in the criminal justice system,” which identifies 12 minimum elements to ensure a system that is free of racism. These elements were also published in an accessible two-page guidance note. Such actions are vital to exposing the structural nature of racism in law enforcement and criminal justice systems. OHCHR helped the Expert Mechanism to draft the report and disseminate its recommendations.

Enforced disappearances are a serious human rights violation that often accompany emerging crises. Their prevention is an essential humanitarian element of peacebuilding. Through the **urgent actions procedure of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)**, CSOs, relatives and representatives of disappeared persons can seek immediate action from a relevant State Party to search for and locate their loved ones. In addition to requesting that a State Party take all necessary measures to do so, the Committee supports the protection of relatives facing threats, helps ensure access to basic needs and promotes the preservation of evidence. In 2025, CED registered 251 new urgent actions, contributing to the localization of 22 disappeared persons, including 12 who were found alive, and requested 97 interim measures. Urgent actions addressed disappearances in Burkina Faso, Iraq, Sudan and Ukraine, including with regard to cases dating back to 2014.

In the Human Rights Committee’s 2021 concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Finland, the Committee recommended that the Government speed up the process of revising the Sámi Parliament Act to respect the

right to self-determination of the Sámi people. It also encouraged the Government to review existing legislation, policies and practices regulating activities that may have an impact on their rights and ensure that meaningful consultations are held to obtain their free, prior and informed consent. On 19 June, Finland’s Parliament voted in favour of an amendment to the Sámi Parliament Act, which the President signed into law on 27 June. The amendment will enable the Sámi people to determine who can stand as a candidate and who can vote in elections for the Sámi Parliament.



Development (D)

Advancing sustainable development through human rights

OHCHR supported the fortieth anniversary of the **United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development (RTD@40) Pledges Initiative**, launched by the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (EMRTD) at its twelfth session. Under the Initiative, 30 Member States and stakeholders committed to concrete actions to realize and protect the right to development (RTD) in 2026. As part of this process, the National Human Rights Centre of the Republic of Uzbekistan proposed a series of recommendations, including: the adoption of a Global Plan of Action on the Right to Development (2026-2030); the integration of the RTD into emerging global agendas (i.e. in digital transformation, AI governance and climate finance) to ensure these transitions advance equality, participation and human dignity; investments in education and public awareness through UN-led training programmes and youth platforms; and strengthened international and regional dialogue platforms, such as the Samarkand Human Rights Forum, where governments, UN experts and civil society can share national challenges, achievements and good practices in their quest to realize the right to development.

OHCHR supported Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung to prepare a “Guide on human rights impact assessments of trade agreements for trade negotiators,” which provides a practical understanding of the **human rights impacts of trade agreements**. The objective is to build the capacities of government officials and trade negotiators to integrate human rights considerations and

ensure the meaningful participation of stakeholders in the design, implementation and review of trade agreements.

The Office advanced **rights-based care and support systems** by producing a report on the “Human rights dimension of care and support,” offering a normative analysis to guide inclusive national systems. It also developed practical tools for care and support for persons with disabilities, including a country assessment tool, training materials and, within the context of OHCHR’s “Equality and quality in disability-inclusive human care and support provision” (EQUIP) project, prepared six foundational papers and a checklist to support rights-based service delivery. Together with the International Federation of Social Workers, the Office built the capacities of approximately 500 social workers around the world, fostering a shared foundation for the transformation of national care and support systems that are gender-, disability- and age-responsive and in compliance with international human rights standards.

The Office also developed resources to support stakeholders in **realizing ESCRs**. “Corruption and human rights: A practical guide” outlines guidance on operationalizing human rights obligations in anti-corruption efforts. In addition, OHCHR produced a regional guide with FAO, IOM, UN-Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) entitled “Housing and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons: Implementing the Pinheiro Principles in the

Middle East and North Africa,” to support responses to displacement. The “[Guidance framework for creating a Human Rights City](#),” which was developed in cooperation with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), presents a road map for integrating human rights into local governance. “[Fact Sheet No. 39: Right to social security](#),” jointly published with ILO, provides guidance on the shift towards comprehensive rights-based social protection systems.

OHCHR’s participation and advocacy in **Regional Forums on Sustainable Development** for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) demonstrated the added value of applying a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development. The summary of the Eleventh Africa Regional Forum consequently urges the integration of human rights into economic policies and international financial reforms. Similarly, the outcome document of the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Forum explicitly recognizes the crucial role of human rights in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

OHCHR actively engaged in the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) process, advocating for the inclusion of human rights language in draft outcome documents. OHCHR’s messages focused on reforming the international financial architecture, addressing systemic issues and strengthening global economic governance. Following OHCHR’s engagement, the negotiated outcome document, the **Compromiso de Sevilla (the Seville Commitment)**, reaffirmed the obligation of States to respect, protect and promote civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, without discrimination.

OHCHR contributed to the preparations for the Second World Summit for Social Development by advocating for social cohesion as a foundation of just and inclusive societies, highlighting the multiplier effects of human rights-based care and support systems and promoting a Human Rights Economy. This engagement drew on

OHCHR’s global policy guidance and country-level technical assistance and informed the **Doha Political Declaration**. The Declaration reaffirms the universality of all human rights, underscores gender equality and recognizes social protection as both a human rights-based pillar of inclusive and sustainable development and a critical mechanism for realizing ESCRs.

OHCHR launched the “Economies that work for all” [podcast](#) as part of its work on the Human Rights Economy, developed in cooperation with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC). The podcast features the High Commissioner for Human Rights and leading economists and helps to shift economic narratives towards human rights. To date, each episode has attracted more than 20,000 views, boosting global engagement and positioning OHCHR as a thought leader on rights-centred economic models.

In 2025, the HRC adopted **37 resolutions that referenced human rights and the environment**, an increase from 17 in 2024 and 13 in 2023. A new resolution on human rights and sea level rise (A/HRC/RES/60/20) includes a mandate for regional technical assistance.

OHCHR contributed to the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on international cooperation, finance, action for climate empowerment and the Belém Gender Action Plan through briefing papers, open letters from the High Commissioner and participation in events such as the Thirtieth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These efforts contributed to the integration of human rights into decisions on **Just Transition, adaptation, the global mutirão and mitigation**.

The adoption of the updated **Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**, with indicators on tracking land use and tenure by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and on the number of killings and attacks against envi-

ronmental HRDs, represented a key result in strengthening protection under Target 22 of the GBF and international human rights law. This followed OHCHR's active engagement in multilateral environmental negotiations, including the resumed session of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in Rome. At COP16, the Parties adopted a decision on cooperation and invited OHCHR to develop tools and guidance on applying an HRBA to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, complementing its mandate under HRC resolution 57/28 on biodiversity and human rights. OHCHR advocated for advancing human rights-based biodiversity action at the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-27) and the First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (SB8j-1). It also co-organized a side event, during which it launched a joint briefing note on applying an HRBA, in line with Section C of the GBF. These efforts, along with consultations and received inputs, supported the preparation of the draft HRC-mandated report on biodiversity, which was submitted to the sixty-first session of the HRC.

Due to OHCHR's advocacy, a new institutional partnership was established in **Egypt**. In August, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), which will contribute to **strengthening data collection and ensuring the application of a human rights-based approach to data**. In 2026, OHCHR will provide training to build the capacities of these entities to collect, analyse and use reliable, disaggregated and rights-sensitive data, in line with international human rights standards.

OHCHR submitted comments on the **Policy on Addressing Environmental Damage Through the Rome Statute** of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (OTP/ICC), an initiative to advance accountability for

environmental crimes under the Rome Statute. These comments are now reflected in the Policy, which references General Assembly resolution 76/300 and recognizes the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as an “internationally recognized human right” and a “fundamental right” in the context of the crime against humanity of persecution.



Peace and security (PS)

Preventing violations and strengthening protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity

Despite growing pushback, OHCHR’s strategic engagement contributed to the November adoption of the twin resolutions of the Security Council (S/RES/2805) and General Assembly (A/RES/80/11) on the **2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR)**. The PBAR preserves key entry points for human rights and safeguards space for rights-based prevention and peacebuilding. It also underscores the critical role of international human rights mechanisms and national institutions in early warning and conflict prevention, ensuring that OHCHR can continue anchoring peacebuilding efforts in the promotion and protection of universal human rights.

OHCHR provided support in **20 humanitarian contexts**, including in preparedness and crisis response, and contributed to the intersectoral severity of needs in 12 countries, compared to five in 2024. OHCHR led Protection Clusters in Haiti and in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)⁴ and supported Humanitarian Country Teams and Protection Clusters around the world.

The Secretary-General’s Executive Committee adopted, on 31 July, the **new Human Rights Due Diligence Framework Policy**, representing a significant policy achievement. The Policy expands the application beyond the security sector to include State and non-State actors, the

selection and management of private sector partnerships, implementing partners and suppliers. Furthermore, OHCHR supported the implementation of the **Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces (HRDDP)** and advised Resident Coordinators (RCs), UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and other operations on integrating HRDDP requirements into country processes, including in Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Maldives, Nicaragua, Serbia and Sri Lanka.

In October, OHCHR launched an updated “**Human rights and law enforcement guidance and training package**,” which is composed of a manual, training guide and pocketbook. These tools provide practical human rights guidance for law enforcement officials and institutions to ensure the effective, professional and rights-compliant performance of their duties.

To strengthen the UN’s focus on racial discrimination, minority rights and risks to Indigenous Peoples, OHCHR provided regular inputs to UN risk assessment frameworks and data analyses prior to the Human Rights up Front (HRuF) Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs) for multiple country situations. This ensured the systematic inclusion of a “**social cohesion, equality and non-discrimination**” risk area in OHCHR’s assessments for the RMRs.

Since 2024, OHCHR has provided support to **Kuwait**, including through a comprehensive

⁴ References to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

training programme that engaged 65 law enforcement officials of varying ranks (from first lieutenant to major). This resulted in the establishment of the **first national roster of certified trainers on law enforcement and human rights**.

In October, a **Joint Declaration was signed between Cambodia and Thailand** to consolidate the July ceasefire. OHCHR offered to help both countries protect human rights in order to foster a peaceful resolution of the border conflict, including by undertaking human rights initiatives as a confidence-building measure.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights engaged with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) on **conflict prevention and de-escalation strategies** in the region, particularly in relation to Myanmar.

In December, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Transitional Justice (IATF-TJ), set up in 2024 and co-chaired by OHCHR and DPPA, convened a “Strategic exchange: Towards an effective UN transitional justice community,” in Geneva, which brought together approximately 40 UN transitional justice practitioners from 12 UN entities to discuss a broad range of transitional justice issues. A central component of the discussions was the conceptualization of a Community of Practice (CoP) that will serve as a mechanism to facilitate the exchange of knowledge on transitional justice across the UN system, provide a platform for innovation, promote peer learning and alignment with the “Guidance note of the Secretary-General on transitional justice: A strategic tool for people, prevention and peace” and strengthen coherence and collaboration across UN entities and country contexts. The **new Community of Practice on transitional justice** was established, which will function alongside and in support of the IATF-TJ. Under the auspices of the IATF-TJ, the Secretary-General’s guidance note was translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Nepalese, Russian and Spanish, facilitating its implementation in different regions and adaptation to the respective contexts.



Non-discrimination (ND)

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

OHCHR's ongoing advocacy and assistance resulted in the achievement of progress on **comprehensive anti-discrimination laws** in 2025. More specifically, the Office supported the participation of civil society coalitions for equality law reforms in seven countries, partnered with NHRIs on the development of legislation in three countries and, in the context of implementing UPR recommendations, secured an increasing number of Member State commitments to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination frameworks. On 31 December, after years of efforts and with OHCHR's support, **Montenegro** adopted the Law on the Protection of Equality and the Prohibition of Discrimination, becoming the forty-seventh country in the world to do so.

The Office worked with the Government of **the Republic of the Congo** to prepare a draft decree on special measures to secure the **customary land rights of Indigenous Peoples**. From 28 to 30 November, the Government facilitated consultations with Indigenous organizations to inform the preparation of the decree before its adoption.

In October, OHCHR partnered with NGOs to convene a peer-to-peer learning week on "Faith for rights" in Cambodia and Thailand. The outcome **Bangkok Declaration on Dharmic Perspectives on Faith for Rights** recognizes the diversity of spiritual, ethical and cultural traditions, including those of Dharmic religions (Buddhist, Hindu, Jain and Sikh) and of Indigenous Peoples, as sources of insight for the promotion of dignity, justice and

compassion that can contribute to reconciliation, conflict prevention and mutual understanding.

OHCHR maintained its role as a leading actor combatting **racism in sport**, organizing regional consultations in Europe and Latin America that directly informed the first report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on racism in sport. It also contributed to the adoption of **HRC resolution 60/24**, which mandates OHCHR to provide further guidance and support to Member States on this issue.

OHCHR contributed to the development of international **legal standards against racism** by providing substantive and technical expertise to the HRC's Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards, leading to negotiations on draft provisions defining hate speech, hate crimes and racial profiling.

The fourth session of the **Permanent Forum on People of African Descent**, held under the theme "Africa and people of African descent: United for reparatory justice in the age of artificial intelligence," brought together more than 800 participants from 90 countries. Discussions focused on reparatory justice, the human rights of women and girls of African descent, policymaking and systemic racism and artificial intelligence and digital justice. More than 80 side events were organized by diverse stakeholders. The Forum also convened two regional consultations in Latin America on the elaboration of a draft United Nations Declaration on the Respect, Protection

and Fulfilment of the Human Rights of People of African Descent, engaging over 150 civil society stakeholders from 17 countries.

The Office strengthened the global participation and leadership of people of African descent through OHCHR's **Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent**, building the capacities of nine Fellows and expanding the Alumni Network to 169 members in 54 countries. The Fellowship Programme provided participants with the opportunity to deepen their understanding of the international framework to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

With OHCHR's support, CERD achieved significant progress in 2025 on the development of a draft General Recommendation on **reparations for the historical injustices from the chattel enslavement of Africans**. To this end, OHCHR issued a public call for inputs, held a half-day of General Discussion on reparations, organized a panel discussion at the NGO Forum of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, in Banjul, and circulated an initial draft for feedback. It is anticipated that the draft will be adopted in 2026.

In 2025, there was UN system-wide recognition of the importance of acting for the **protection of women human rights defenders (WHRDs)** in conflict-affected countries, building on the advocacy and extensive consultations that had been undertaken by OHCHR and UN Women since 2023. These efforts are expected to strengthen UN advocacy, enhance coordination with WHRDs, improve monitoring and ensure a more effective response to their protection concerns. OHCHR and UN Women are working closely with a number of UN entities to support the implementation of related actions on the ground.

Throughout 2025, OHCHR promoted the equal and inclusive **participation of women** in decision-making and in all areas of society, in line with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) General

Recommendation No. 40 on equal and inclusive representation of women in decision-making systems (GR 40). Under the OHCHR Gender Accreditation Programme, tailored capacity-building activities were conducted and tools were developed to strengthen staff knowledge and engagement with GR 40. OHCHR also engaged with stakeholders and fostered dialogue on collective strategies to support its implementation. In December, a multi-stakeholder exchange was organized by OHCHR and GQUAL to promote shared ownership of implementation efforts and to identify synergies among diverse actors.

OHCHR's efforts to advance gender equality included promoting the fulfilment of **sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)**, which are integral to the realization of many other human rights. For instance, OHCHR ensured the implementation of HRC resolution [54/16](#), which mandates the Office to prepare an update to the technical guidance on the elimination of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity. HRC resolution [60/18](#), adopted by consensus in October, represents considerable progress. Despite the general context of backlash against SRHR, the resolution is the first to refer to SRHR and the right to bodily autonomy. The resolution also notes with appreciation the work of the Office and requests a report of good practices on the implementation of OHCHR's updated technical guidance.

OHCHR developed and disseminated a [paper](#) entitled "**Leveraging regular migration pathways for human rights**," which was launched at the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The paper outlines the ways in which rights-based, regular migration pathways can serve as an essential solution for effective migration governance, thereby reducing human rights violations. In addition, the paper provides a legal analysis, policy recommendations and promising practices on pathways for entry and stay, including regularization. At the launch, Member States and stakeholders gave positive feedback on the paper. Since then, it has been used in the context of advocacy and technical assistance.



Accountability (A)

Strengthening governance, the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations and abuses

As Chair of the Human Rights and Rule of Law Working Group on Protecting and Promoting Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Supporting Victims of Terrorism, one of eight inter-agency working groups of the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee, OHCHR collaborated with the Working Group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses and Countering the Financing of Terrorism to publish new [guidance](#) on “**Ensuring respect for human rights while taking measures to counter the financing of terrorism.**” The guidance provides practical and actionable recommendations to Member States, financial institutions and other stakeholders to ensure their adherence to international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law when implementing measures to counter the financing of terrorism.

OHCHR’s [toolkit](#) on “**Strengthening human rights in counter-terrorism strategy and policy**” was identified, in March, as a technical resource in the Valletta Principles on Comprehensive and Integrated Counter-Terrorism Strategies. The toolkit serves as a primary reference for Member States, increasing the likelihood that international human rights law and international humanitarian law will be integrated into counter-terrorism strategies.

In **Colombia**, OHCHR, as part the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence

in Conflict (TOE), responded to formal requests from the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) and the Attorney General’s Office (AGO). It provided in-house technical support to investigative teams working on Macro-Case 11, particularly Sub-Cases 2 and 3, including guidance on investigative methodologies, voluntary hearings and territorial consultations. The TOE also strengthened their investigative capacities by providing specialized expertise and launched initiatives to systematize and verify conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) case data, enhancing the analytical basis for judicial decision-making. In cooperation with the AGO, OHCHR undertook a diagnostic assessment to identify and address institutional and procedural gaps in the investigation and prosecution of CRSV cases. Together, these initiatives have improved analytical and methodological approaches within the investigative teams and of investigative approaches, including in relation to the conduct of voluntary hearings. It also contributed to the consolidation and review of a growing body of CRSV-related information under Sub-Case 2.

In **Guinea**, the TOE continued its long-standing advocacy for **accountability for crimes** committed on 28 September 2009. To this end, OHCHR, UNDP and the TOE worked closely to develop national capacities through specialized training for magistrates on survivor-centred justice, victim participation and protection. In addition, advocacy during high-level dialogue with judicial authorities and the Minister of

Justice emphasized the importance of inclusive, transparent and rights-based follow-up to the trial in the court of the first instance, including reparations. At the institutional level, engagement with national counterparts facilitated dialogue regarding follow-up processes, including on reparations and complementary proceedings, in line with applicable international standards. This reinforced their capacities to handle complex cases involving sexual violence.

The update and finalization of five new chapters of the “OHCHR Manual on human rights monitoring methodology” expands OHCHR’s guidance to include information gathering and verification, strategic planning, monitoring children’s rights and engaging with non-State armed groups. In addition, OHCHR released guidance notes on the clear and increasing need for digital preservation in human rights investigations.

In 2025, OHCHR produced foundational documents on **cybercrime and human rights**. For instance, an [information note](#) on “Human rights and the draft Cybercrime Convention” was issued at the negotiations of the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, which was opened for signature in Hanoi, Viet Nam, in October. The information note and a “Cybercrime and human rights” [brief](#) provided reference points that promote the implementation of the Convention in accordance with international human rights law.

The **Doha Declaration on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights** reflects shared commitments across sectors to ensure that AI technologies are developed and deployed in ways that uphold human dignity, equity and accountability. OHCHR played a pivotal role as a co-organizer and participant of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, held from 27 to 28 May, in Doha, Qatar, which focused on “Opportunities, risks and visions for a better future.” Over 1,200 representatives from governments, international organizations, NHRIs, civil society, academia, media and businesses attended from across the Arab region and beyond. Through the High Commissioner’s video message, expert working papers and

other disseminated materials, OHCHR emphasized human rights due diligence, transparency, inclusive governance and safeguards in sensitive sectors, contributing to a collective vision for addressing AI-related human rights risks.

To encourage tech companies to fulfil their responsibilities to respect human rights, OHCHR organized business and multi-stakeholder roundtables in [Brazil](#), [India](#), [the Republic of Korea](#) and [Thailand](#) to foster responsible conduct and promote human rights due diligence (HRDD) that is in compliance with the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights** (UNGPs). The same messaging was delivered at the OHCHR-OECD [side event](#) at the AI Action Summit, held in Paris, in February. These engagements helped to strengthen HRDD in practice, as companies and stakeholders discussed methodologies, identified challenges and exchanged good practices on integrating the UNGPs into governance and product development.

In July, the National Assembly of **Cuba** adopted a **new Code of Childhood, Adolescence and Youth**, marking a significant advancement in the protection of children’s rights. OHCHR provided technical expertise throughout the drafting process, a contribution formally recognized by the Ministry of Education. The new Code bolsters legal protections for children, adolescents and youth, and is fully aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). OHCHR played a central role in shaping the future response system for children who are in conflict with the law but are not criminally responsible, ensuring that the framework is firmly grounded in human rights principles.

OHCHR continued its engagement on **accountability and the rule of law in Iran**, focusing on promoting compliance with international human rights standards in relation to the use of the death penalty. Despite limited in-country access, remote monitoring and high-level advocacy led to positive practical and legislative developments. OHCHR collaborated with Member States, advocating for halting executions and providing timely information and

recommendations to support preventive action in individual cases, including through respect for due process and fair trial guarantees. Ongoing advocacy helped to reduce the imposition of death sentences for child offenders. In 2025, for the first time in many years, there were no child offender executions reported. Policy-level engagement was promoted through technical exchanges on justice sector reform and the reduced use of the death penalty. OHCHR also issued three public statements on the increased application of the death penalty. While full legislative reform is pending, multilateral diplomatic engagement and advocacy have driven meaningful progress.

From 25 to 27 June, in **China**, OHCHR held its first **judicial training** for nearly 200 judges from 32 provinces, covering fair trial rights, liberty of person, death penalty standards and digital technologies. The training built on previous roundtable exchanges regarding the judicial protection of human rights, including in countering terrorism, which has been identified as a priority benchmark for cooperation on this issue. The Supreme People’s Court and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed interest in making the training part of an annual programme and expanding its availability to more provinces.

In November, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) Sub-Committee on Accreditation decided to maintain the **“A” Status accreditation of Egypt’s National Council for Human Rights**. OHCHR contributed to this outcome by delivering tailored capacity-building support, in compliance with the Sub-Committee’s 2024 recommendations, and strengthening engagement with civil society.



Participation (P)

Enhancing participation, protecting civic space and human rights defenders

Through the joint project, “Human rights of youth: Working with and for youth in insecurity and conflict,” with the Education Above All Foundation, OHCHR empowered more than 1,600 youth, many of whom live in situations of conflict and insecurity, to advocate for human rights and become agents for change. Guided by a Youth Advisory Board, the project delivered capacity-building activities in Colombia, the oPt and South Africa. Further, a Youth Rights Academy, held in Geneva, gathered 42 youth advocates from 34 countries, providing them with support for the development of their human rights initiatives, and establishing a network for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

OHCHR launched the **UN Human Rights Knowledge Gateway**, a new online platform designed to improve access to human rights knowledge and promote mutual learning. The Gateway supports Member States in implementing international human rights norms, standards and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. It hosts three HRC-mandated knowledge hubs on ESCRs, NMIRFs and the UPR. More than 2,000 users accessed the platform after its launch.

The **United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples**, managed by OHCHR, is the UN system’s largest provider of training and capacity-building support for Indigenous Peoples. Its initiatives are implemented with as-

sistance from 12 partner organizations. In 2025, the Fund delivered 28 training programmes, reaching more than 4,000 participants. Delivered in five languages (English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish), the trainings for Indigenous leaders enhanced their capacities to effectively engage in UN processes. Due to the unique governance structures of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, they have previously faced challenges in obtaining accreditation and registering for participation in HRC sessions. As a result of concerted advocacy undertaken by Indigenous Peoples’ representatives, beginning in 2026, they will have the opportunity to take the floor in their own right during the HRC’s annual panel discussion on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and participate in decision-making on matters that might affect them.

Regarding the Office’s work on **transnational repression**, a **two-pager** was launched, in June, which focused engagement around this critical issue in Brussels, East Africa and Geneva, with a view to improving responses for the targets of transnational repression. The two-pager was referenced in a recent study by the European Parliament.

In November, in Bangalore, **India**, OHCHR participated in a three-day workshop organized by UNESCO on the **safety of journalists**, which included approximately 30 journalists from across the country. The workshop presented an important opportunity to engage with journal-

ists, discuss the challenges they encounter with respect to freedom of expression and identify future collaborations with UNESCO to foster media freedom. Also in India, the first B-Tech event was organized in Delhi, in July, with the participation of a wide range of foreign tech companies that are operating in the country. Collaborations with tech companies from India on **responsible AI** were secured and will be rolled out in 2026.

The HRC Secretariat revised tools and working modalities to facilitate and improve the **participation of civil society and NGOs** in HRC sessions. Informal exchanges with NGOs were held to better understand their requirements, support their engagement and identify good practices to ensure their participation and protection. With OHCHR's assistance, the Secretariat took steps to enhance the participation of different stakeholders, such as Indigenous Peoples' representatives, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and minority groups. This resulted in the development of specific guidelines, including a guide for child participation in the HRC.

Two cases of **reprisals against civil society actors** who had interacted with the CED were swiftly acted upon and referred to the United Nations Focal Point on Reprisals. In both cases, reprisals were prevented.

OHCHR supported stakeholders' **submissions to the human rights treaty bodies** through capacity-building initiatives and participatory processes. In 2025, more than 1,400 submissions were received from CSOs, 138 from NHRIs and 51 from the UN system. The submissions by Indigenous Peoples' organizations increased by 260 per cent, compared to previous reviews of the same countries.

MANAGEMENT



This chapter provides an overview of the efforts of UN Human Rights to ensure that its decision-making, planning, management and evaluation processes operate at the highest possible standard. It includes highlights of results achieved under the eight UN Human Rights Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs).

ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

INTERNAL DECISION-MAKING

In 2025, strengthened governance ensured that the High Commissioner's vision was translated into coherent policies and operational programmes at the country and regional level.

The Senior Executive Team (SET) enhanced its contribution to corporate decision-making through revised working methods that led to better preparations, greater predictability and evidence-based deliberations. The introduction of electronic reviews accelerated decision-making, as evidenced by the prompt endorsement of seven evaluation management responses. These responses directly informed new policies and strategies and supported measurable improvements in accountability and programme quality. The efficiency gains from electronic reviews also created space for more strategic discussions during the SET's 15 meetings in 2025, including on country and thematic priorities, crisis response and organizational change efforts linked to the Secretary-General's UN80 Initiative.

In its second year, the Leadership Team (LT), the Office's newest governance body, played a central role in delivering coherent senior-level guidance. The LT met four times and provided critical direction on the Office's response to the funding

crisis, including implications for staff well-being and operational continuity. During its online retreat, the 2026 planning cycle was initiated. Further, the LT jointly defined corporate priorities, developed robust planning scenarios grounded in funding analyses and outlined the coordinated application of an organization-wide prioritization framework.

The Operations Working Group (OG) reinforced accountability and management effectiveness by providing regular analysis on budgetary trends, financial planning and programme alignment. Its 14 meetings in 2025 generated actionable recommendations that were adopted by the SET, enabling timely adjustments to operations in response to shifting funding conditions. The OG Technical Working Group advanced the phased implementation of the new budget planning process, ensuring closer alignment between programme design and the Office's strategic direction. Evidence of improved coherence was reflected in the programmatic analysis of the 2025 budget planning exercise and adjustments were made to the new process for the 2026 budget planning exercise. A similar preliminary analysis, undertaken in early 2026, revealed increased coherence between budget development and programmatic priorities.

268 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Office strengthened its risk management capacities across the programming cycle to ensure more systematic identification, assessment and mitigation of risks. OHCHR's programmes became increasingly risk-informed, which was supported by consistent updates to the office-wide Risk Register, the provision of guidance to entities and the improved review of risk assessments in project proposals. In line with mandated requirements, OHCHR implemented and reported on risk treatment and response plans to the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC). For instance, in Ukraine, risks related to security, access and infrastructure were identified early on in the Annual Workplan and Country Programme processes. Their impacts were successfully reduced due to the use of mitigation measures, including flexible operational planning, close coordination with UNDSS, adjusted deployment modalities, expanded remote monitoring and flexible contingency arrangements. Financial risks that were identified during the planning process did not materialize as a result of proactive resource mobilization and strong donor confidence, enabling the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) to secure full funding for 2025.

RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT

Strengthening the application of results-based management (RBM) across the programming cycle remained a central priority for the Office. OHCHR upgraded its suite of RBM tools and guidance, leading to a more robust results culture. The launch of the RBM e-learning toolkit generated positive staff engagement, and improved staff capacities to design and manage programmes in line with RBM principles. It served as the Office's primary reference tool throughout the programming cycle.

Tailored support for project design and learning sessions enhanced the skills of staff to develop indicators and plan for measurable outcomes. Notably, there was a substantial improvement in the management of large and complex interdivisional projects (over US\$1 million). By November, all 13 ongoing projects had established clear roles and lines of accountability, most had active coordination teams in place and the percentage of delayed projects was reduced by half, compared to 2024, thereby lowering reputational risks.

New online sessions on results-based reporting contributed to clearer and more robust reports to partners, reinforced by additional oversight from the OG.

The piloting of the Integrated Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (IPMR) platform with seven entities laid the groundwork for an office-wide rollout in 2026. This resulted in integrated planning and more coherent monitoring of financial and programmatic performance.

A Decision Tracking System continues to be maintained and updated. This System is a tool that was developed as part of the Office's larger accountability framework, providing information and status

updates on policy, programmatic and financial decisions taken by senior management and recommendations emanating from evaluations. **269**

EVALUATION

The evaluation function strengthened organizational accountability and evidence-based decision-making. A total of 27 evaluations independently verified progress made towards planned results. As reflected in the preliminary findings of the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), significant improvements were reported in the quality and coverage of OHCHR's evaluation function. Regular reporting on the implementation of recommendations in six-month intervals facilitated systematic follow-up. Evaluation insights were integrated into proposals to the OG, enabling it to address recurrent issues across planning processes.

OHCHR also supported multiple external evaluations, reinforcing transparency with Member States and donors. Evaluation findings informed policy, strategy and resource allocation. They were systematically used in new project proposals and fundraising efforts, thereby improving the quality of submissions and contributing to resource mobilization. The public dissemination of reports increased accountability. Organizational learning and a results culture were promoted through a dedicated dissemination and use plan, which included evaluation summaries, newsletters, a revamped Intranet hub and an AI-enabled Evaluation Findings Explorer.

OHCHR served as a member of the Evaluation Management Committee of the UN Secretariat where members exchanged experiences and lessons learned. Through its leadership in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), OHCHR promoted gender equality and disability inclusion in evaluation. In recognition of its commitment to youth engagement, the Office received the 2025 Youth in Evaluation Champion Award.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS

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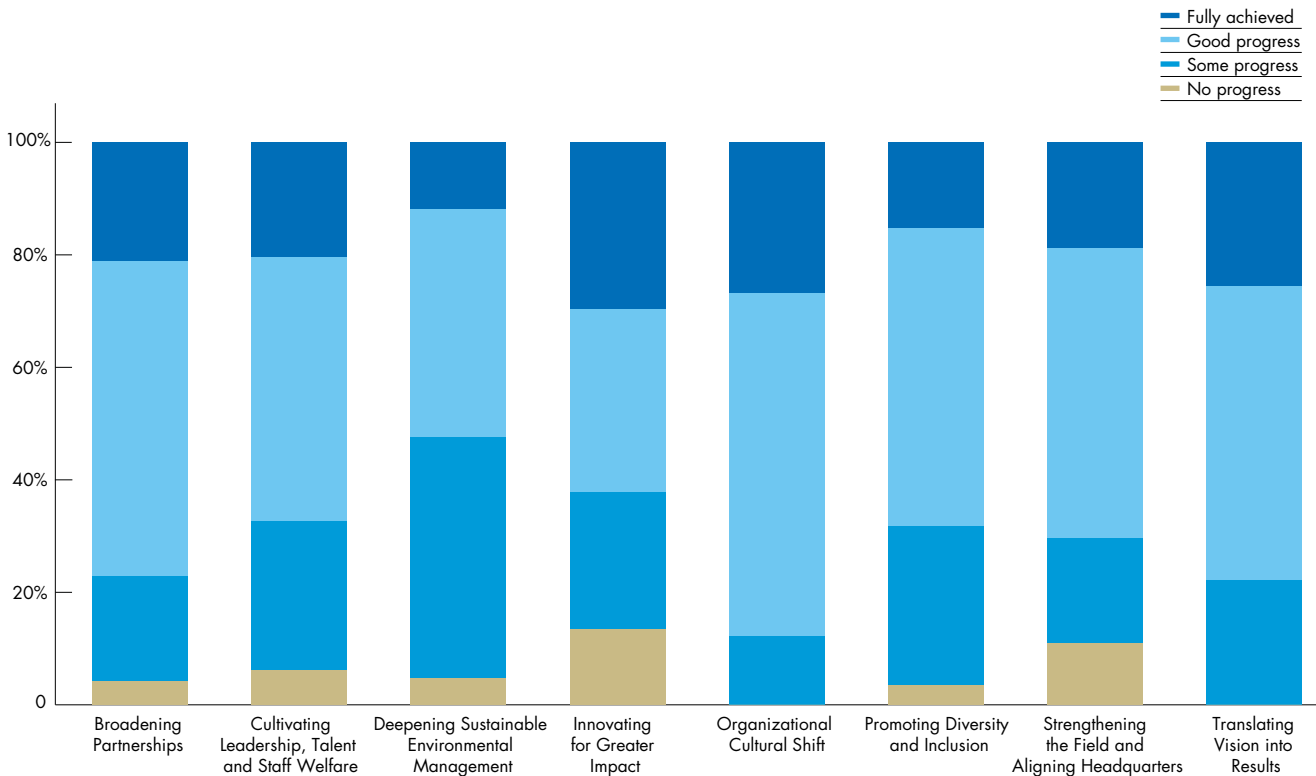
In 2025, implementation of the Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs) progressed across all areas. Overall, 73 per cent of OEAP outputs were reported as having achieved good progress or full completion, reflecting an improvement from 70 per cent in 2024.

The highest level of achievement was recorded with respect to the Innovating for Greater Impact OEAP, under which one third of outputs were fully achieved. This underscores the OHCHR’s sustained commitment to innovative approaches in advancing human rights work. Concrete initiatives, including the establishment of the Innovation and Analytics

Hub, enhanced the capacities of the Office in relation to leveraging data, digital transformation, strategic foresight and behavioural science to more effectively promote and protect human rights.

The integration of the Quintet of Change elements across several OEAPs helped to embed transformation priorities within core processes. This alignment has improved OHCHR’s ability to systematically monitor progress and adapt its approaches to achieve sustained results.

PROGRESS REPORTED UNDER EACH OEAP IN 2025





TRANSLATING VISION INTO RESULTS

UN Human Rights strengthens strategic decision-making, programmatic coherence and risk management and strives for continuous organizational development.

Under this OEAP, office-wide efforts were undertaken to reinforce programme and project management, risk management and the office-wide evaluation function.

The menu of available guidance and tools supporting the application of results-based management (RBM) in the Office was upgraded. At the same time, internal governance bodies made changes that contributed to more timely decision-making on strategic direction and programme management.

The Leadership Team met through an online retreat to launch the 2026 planning process. This retreat led to the joint definition of corporate priorities, discussions and decisions on planning scenarios that are grounded in an in-depth analysis of funding prospects and the application of an office-wide prioritization framework. These efforts contributed to a more robust planning process, particularly in the context of a challenging funding environment.

A larger body of evaluation data, which includes data gathered during 27 evaluations that were conducted in 2025, provided independent verification of progress achieved towards planned results. This data improved accountability to stakeholders, including funding partners, and the feedback loop that informs policy, strategy and resource allocation. Throughout the year, proposals to the Operations Working Group were revised to ensure that evaluation learnings were reflected in planning and that recurring issues identified across evaluations were systematically addressed.

OHCHR promoted organizational learning through knowledge management and Communities of Practice (CoPs). The Office provided advice to entities on creating and facilitating CoPs and organized knowledge-sharing events to help bridge the gap between policy and practice. OHCHR supported the creation and facilitation of new CoPs on anti-corruption and on gender-based violence (GBV), reinforcing linkages between the Intranet, the Knowledge Hub and CoPs through expert profiles, curated thematic pages and the practice sharing portal. Ongoing support was offered to existing CoPs, including on the human rights of LGBTIQ+ persons. Further, the OHCHR East Africa Regional Office (EARO) established a new CoP on strengthening early warning and conflict-prevention systems, which was launched in December, in Addis Ababa.



STRENGTHENING THE FIELD AND ALIGNING HEADQUARTERS, INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION

UN Human Rights strengthens its regional- and country-level engagement and enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations.

OHCHR undertook a comprehensive review of its field operations to strengthen impact at the country level. The review enabled the Office to leverage substantive and programmatic opportunities stemming from the OHCHR 2.0 change process, the follow-up to Human Rights 75 (HR75) and the UN80 Initiative. The process also allowed the Office to realize significant savings, which were strategically reallocated to support OHCHR's regionalization efforts. These measures were particularly important in light of global geopolitical developments and the ongoing liquidity crisis affecting the UN system.

In accordance with the UN80 Initiative, the Office implemented the OHCHR 2.0 vision by strengthening its regional hubs, an objective that was validated by the General Assembly's endorsement of OHCHR's regional strengthening proposal and approval of additional resources. To this end, OHCHR opened a new Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Vienna (the OHCHR Vienna Regional Hub) and consolidated the Nairobi Multi-Country Office as a model for engagement in the absence of a physical presence. The Office also reinforced policy coherence and global guidance through the reorganization of OHCHR's Global Operations Division (GLO) headquarters and the appointment of a new Deputy Director who oversees the Division's thematic teams.

Proactive engagement and sustained resource mobilization enabled OHCHR to stabilize the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) programme. This comes at a crucial time as UN80 reforms, including the regional reset and emerging UN country configurations, require that Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have the capacities to place human rights at the centre of their work. A stable HRA programme supports more sustainable and inclusive UN interventions at the country level.

OHCHR achieved progress regarding the phased implementation of the Delegation of Authority (DoA) Change Initiative to strengthen its decentralized operations. This enhanced field autonomy, accountability and collaboration between headquarters and the field. To ensure compliance and readiness, 21 trainings were delivered to 270 staff and more than 550 sub-delegations were processed across a variety

of administrative and financial functions. As of the end of the year, despite considerable constraints, 204 of the 297 nominated staff were fully mapped in the Umoja Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution, enabling DoA-supported operations in 58 field presences.

In the context of the liquidity crisis and the UN80 Initiative, OHCHR provided uninterrupted critical support in the areas of finance, logistics, security, human resources and information technology in multiple countries. Financial management processed more than 1,300 authorizations, 80,000 transactions and nearly 300 humanitarian grants. Security capacities were improved through a range of tailored risk assessments, coordination with UNDSS and supplemental training to increase awareness and compliance. Human resources provided support for crisis response, workforce adjustments and processed over 6,500 personnel actions. In addition, IT became more efficient through reduced service costs, expanded field security coverage and improved device management and equipment tracking.

OHCHR bolstered its knowledge retention efforts in response to the restructuring of its presences. A revised template was developed and shared to support transitions and ensure the systematic preservation of institutional memory, along with a new handover template. The Office also provided tailored advice for knowledge retention during the closures of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) presence and the drawdown of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). These measures helped to capture OHCHR's expertise to ensure it remains accessible for future work.

Strengthening global mandate delivery: Establishment of the OHCHR Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia

The 2025 establishment of the OHCHR Vienna Regional Hub marks a strategic consolidation of human rights engagement across Europe and Central Asia. Serving a region of 54 countries and supporting 14 in-country presences, the Hub brings OHCHR closer to States and partners, leading to customized policy advice and the delivery of capacity-building activities to promote compliance with the international human rights treaties and the implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. Its location offers unique advantages for the regional integration of the UN system and strengthened collaboration with UN agencies. For instance, sharing a location with the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV)/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) will enable the Office to enhance cooperation on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism, thereby supporting more tailored responses to emerging human rights challenges. The Hub will also enable stronger partnerships with European institutions such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA).

In addition, the Hub will generate cost efficiencies by drawing on existing OHCHR and UNOV shared administrative services. Led by a director, the Hub will provide strategic leadership, optimize resources and reinforce OHCHR's regional presence to ensure that more impactful human rights action is undertaken.



View of the Vienna International Centre in Austria. © Getty Images



INNOVATING FOR GREATER IMPACT

UN Human Rights embraces the potential of data, digital transformation, strategic foresight and behavioural science to promote and protect human rights more effectively.

OHCHR delivered the Knowledge Gateway and its first three hubs through an agile, cross-functional process, securing strong user buy-in. More than 2,000 users accessed the platform after its launch. The National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) community expanded to 20 countries, supported by new AI-enabled features that were developed in cooperation with UNICEF. Engagement with RightsView rose to 1,693 unique users and 9,925 visits, representing a 24 per cent increase over the previous year. OHCHR also connected the Finance Regular Budget report to UMOJA with daily updates and held five training workshops. Further, 1,660 complaints were fully transitioned to the new Petitions Portal, which features an upgraded interface and streamlined workflows. Cybersecurity was strengthened through 16 training sessions, phishing exercises, major field office assessments and continuous monitoring of global threats.

On 11 March, OHCHR organized an event, “Human rights through the lens of youth,” showcasing short films by six young filmmakers from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)⁵ and Yemen, which highlight pressing human rights concerns. A total of 80 participants attended in person and online. The Office also expanded its learning opportunities through the OHCHR Learning Management System (OHCHR Moodle), which saw the number of registered users increase from 5,461 in 2024 to 9,743 by the end of 2025.

The Human Rights Council (HRC) voting database, which currently holds 6,280 records and is maintained by the OHCHR Library, includes comprehensive search filters by body, document type, vote type, country, date, subject and theme. Each record provides links to full-text documents and, where available, webcasts of voting sessions. The database is accessible through the Library Catalogue and is fully integrated into RightsView, contributing to OHCHR’s data consolidation and human rights analysis. It was featured in the HRC monthly newsletter and will be integrated into the HRC Mapper, a new structured and searchable digital tool that OHCHR launched in 2025 to increase visibility and access to information about HRC initiatives.

OHCHR also accelerated its digital and AI transformation by deploying responsible AI solutions for usage cases related to human rights monitoring, early warning and reporting. The Office took steps to strengthen AI-readiness by consolidating human rights data assets from diverse sources, including quantitative human rights metrics produced by OHCHR and enhancing data protection as a core safeguard. Through the launch of the HRC Mapper, the Office provided decision makers in the HRC with an integrated operational overview, supporting streamlined mandates and reduced duplication. OHCHR also convened over 2,000 participants at the inaugural RightsX Summit, establishing a global platform for co-creation at the intersection of human rights and technology to strengthen human rights protection and expand participation in the digital age.

5 All references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

UN Human Rights Library's pop-up library and e-guide: **Celebrating the 60th anniversary of ICERD**

On 5 December, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination marked the sixtieth anniversary of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). To commemorate this milestone, UN Human Rights organized a dedicated pop-up library and an accompanying e-guide on the elimination of racial discrimination. Archival photographs and historical documents enriched the exhibition, which took place at Palais des Nations, in Geneva. While the pop-up library was available at Palais Wilson for a period of two months, the e-guide companion will serve as a permanent resource for consultation.

What are pop-up libraries?

The OHCHR Library launched a series of “pop-up libraries” of curated thematic selections from the OHCHR Library collection that are developed in cooperation with OHCHR’s varied services and experts.

To ensure accessibility beyond Geneva, the pop-up libraries are paired with online e-guide companions, connecting users with electronic resources that are available via QR codes. The e-guides complement the physical displays and provide remote access to curated materials.

Physical books featured in the pop-up libraries can be consulted and borrowed on-site and the corresponding e-guide materials are available online.

The OHCHR Library will continue to feature new pop-up libraries, exploring diverse thematic and geographic areas, to increase access to curated human rights knowledge.

A new global gateway for human rights insights: Launching the Human Rights Data Exchange (HRDx)

In 2025, the Human Rights Data Exchange (HRDx) emerged as one of OHCHR's most transformative achievements, marking a significant change in how human rights information is shared and used to drive policy, prevention and early action during crises. As the world's first dedicated human rights data service, HRDx brings together data from OHCHR, the UN system and trusted open sources to provide authoritative, reliable and interoperable access to human rights insights for everyone, everywhere.

Established as the backbone of OHCHR's efforts to modernize human rights data, HRDx makes information easier to access, compare and apply across contexts. In doing so, it helps governments, UN actors, civil society and researchers better understand where rights are under pressure and action is most urgently needed. It ensures consistency in the use of human rights evidence throughout the UN system and supports earlier, more informed responses to emerging risks.

First showcased on the margins of the 2025 General Assembly, HRDx lays the foundation for a shared, system-wide approach to human rights data, in line with the UN80 vision of a UN Data Commons. Its public launch in 2026 will expand access to trusted human rights insights, supporting prevention, accountability and human rights protection around the world.



BROADENING PARTNERSHIPS

UN Human Rights fully leverages strategic partnerships and communication to support global outreach and service delivery, ensure sustainable funding and expand the human rights movement.

In the context of a sharp decrease in global Official Development Assistance (ODA), compounded by an economic downturn, OHCHR requested support from existing and potential partners, stressing the importance of flexible funds. In 2025, voluntary contributions, which account for over 60 per cent of the Office's annual income, totalled US\$262.1 million, representing a decline of US\$ 7.3 million from 2024 levels. OHCHR's advocacy secured US\$85.9 million in unearmarked contributions, the second highest amount received in OHCHR's history. A total of 113 partners contributed, including 10 new non-State partners, and multi-year agreements were signed with 17 partners. Funding from non-Member State partners reached US\$7 million with 44 funding partners, the highest number and amount to date.

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The Office maintained its strong engagement with partners throughout the year, providing regular updates on OHCHR's work at 241 bilateral meetings and 19 consultations and briefings. A total of 122 funding agreements were signed.

OHCHR applied an RBM approach to fundraising proposals and reporting, which are essential to building trust and ensuring accountability. The Office submitted 78 proposals and 123 narrative and financial reports to funding partners. It also prepared and disseminated the UN Human Rights Annual Report and Annual Appeal.

Efforts to amplify OHCHR's visual identity and a focus on impact communications led to increased engagement on social media and the Internet. A total of 28.9 million people were reached across the Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and X platforms, representing a 62.7 per cent increase over last year.

In 2025, innovative partnerships, high-level convenings and cross-sectoral engagement strengthened global support for human rights. OHCHR expanded its collaboration with Member States, the private sector, philanthropists, civil

society, academia and cultural actors, generating momentum towards the 2026 launch of the Global Alliance for Human Rights. Targeted outreach in Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, alongside long-term partnerships with Global Citizen, Oxford University/the International Universities Climate Alliance (IUCA), World Expo Osaka, JCDecaux and the Right Here, Right Now Global Climate Alliance, resulted in extensive global visibility, reaching more than 100 million people.

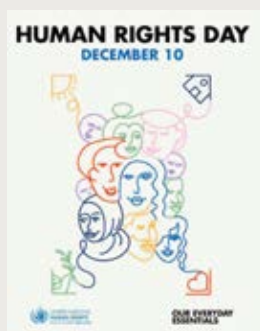
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Throughout the year, OHCHR's leadership was demonstrated through a series of flagship events, including: the Global Climate Summit; the RightsX Summit; the "Unleashing human rights: A forum to further universal human rights education for, with and by young people;" the "United and present – Global solutions from within" Mindfulness Conference; the Human Rights Economy "Impact exchange 2025;" "The future of human rights" gatherings in Geneva and New York; and General Assembly initiatives linking human rights with technology and climate. The RightsX Summit emerged as a new model for innovative engagement, convening 2,000 participants from over 100 countries and securing commitments for annual attendance.

A new campaign, "Human rights: Our everyday essentials," was amplified by hundreds of partners who reframed human rights as lived realities. The campaign was supported by the year-end "Fund what's essential" drive.



Flagship moments: Human Rights Day and beyond



Human Rights Day poster.
© OHCHR

In anticipation of Human Rights Day (10 December), people across the globe participated in OHCHR's Human Rights Day campaign to share their everyday essentials, with an emphasis on the moments, values and rights that matter most to them. People in more than 57 countries submitted their reflections via social media or

on OHCHR's [Everyday Essentials platform](#), creating a powerful collective narrative. The global campaign "Human rights: Our everyday essentials" reinforced the message that human rights are a fundamental part of everyday life. The campaign was supported by an Out-of-Home Awareness initiative, in partnership with JCDecaux, which reached public spaces in 18 countries, including Belgium (over 153 million impressions), Austria (1 million impressions) and the UK Rail Network (1.8 million impressions), as well as other locations in Europe, Latin America and Southern Africa.



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Banners of the global campaign that was launched in various countries and supported by an Out-of-Home Awareness initiative, in partnership with JCDecaux.
© JCDecaux



RightsX Summit poster.
© OHCHR

The **RightsX Summit**, a one-and-a-half-day hybrid gathering on advancing human rights in the digital age, convened 2,000 participants and more than 70 speakers from over 100 countries. In connecting diplomats, technologists, academics, private sector actors, philanthropists, youth and civil society, the Summit built the momentum and support for an annual platform.

The **Human Rights Education Forum**, organized by OHCHR and the Council of Europe, brought together more than 250 educators. The **Human Rights Economy "Impact exchange 2025"** connected economic actors and human rights practitioners from around the world.

These events broadened OHCHR's reach, attracted new partners and enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration, laying a solid foundation for the emerging Global Alliance for Human Rights.



SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

UN Human Rights will seek to track, report on, share good practices and improve its environmental footprint across its presences, in accordance with the Greening the Blue Initiative, the right to a healthy environment and the UN Strategy for Sustainability Management (2020-2030).

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During the year, OHCHR expanded its environmental reporting. Eighty-four per cent of its offices submitted data, representing a 15 per cent increase from 2024 and surpassing the Greening the Blue minimum threshold. Total calculated greenhouse gas emissions for 2025 (based on 2024 data) amounted to 7,753 tCO₂e (3.5 tCO₂e per staff member), representing a seven per cent reduction in absolute emissions and a 16.7 per cent reduction in per capita emissions, compared to 2024.

Six Green Fund projects bolstered sustainability efforts across the Office, including: hybrid solar installations in Burkina Faso, Chad and the Federated States of Micronesia; indoor air quality improvements in South Africa; and upgraded waste management systems in Moldova and at headquarters in Geneva.

Work began on an OHCHR environmental sustainability policy to underpin an office-wide environmental management system, encourage continuous improvements and promote a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to environmental performance. Additional environmental considerations were integrated into operations through the introduction of revised low-value procurement forms to support greener purchasing decisions.

OHCHR strengthened its partnerships with the UN Environment Management Group (EMG), the Network of UN Focal Points for the Environmental and Social Sustainability of Programmes (UNESSnet), the Greening the Blue Initiative and 2050Today. In collaboration with its partners, the Office also piloted a study on travel-related emissions from large international meetings held in Geneva (with more than 300 participants). The results are expected in 2026 and will inform guidelines in accordance with ISO 20121.

OHCHR-Ouagadougou goes green

Burkina Faso faces high electricity demands related to cooling, especially from February to April when the national grid capacity is frequently overstretched. This leads to load shedding and intermittent power cuts. In the five years since OHCHR established the Sustainable Environmental Management (SEM) Group, the Office has achieved notable progress in reducing its environmental footprint and strengthening its operational resilience.

In 2025, with support from the SEM Green Fund, OHCHR upgraded the Ouagadougou Office's rooftop solar system, first installed in 2024, from 7 kWh to 11 kWh. At peak capacity, the system now meets most of the Office's critical electricity needs, significantly improving the availability of energy and reducing disruptions linked to grid instability.

"The solar panel project has effectively addressed the challenge of frequent power outages that caused operational inefficiencies. We now have a clean, reliable and stable power supply with reduced greenhouse gas emissions," remarked a colleague at the Ouagadougou Office.

A 2024 energy consumption analysis showed a 35 per cent reduction in electricity drawn from the national grid. With the expansion of the system, reliance on grid power is expected to fall by 45 to 50 per cent, generating an estimated US\$3,400 in annual savings. The project should recover its capital costs within three years. Savings beyond that period will help OHCHR-Ouagadougou achieve its greenhouse gas reduction targets.



OHCHR-Ouagadougou 11KVA solar panel system © OHCHR



CULTIVATING LEADERSHIP, TALENT AND STAFF WELFARE

UN Human Rights invests in the full potential of all staff, proactively nurturing talent, enhancing staff well-being and cultivating strong managers and inspirational leaders who bring the OHCHR transformational vision to life.

During the year, OHCHR developed a future-ready talent management framework that is aligned with UN 2.0 priorities. The Office initiated two Action-Learning coaching groups for managers, piloted the first Inter-Agency Career Week and launched a new skills inventory mechanism to enhance career planning and skills visibility. Updates to the global Generic Job Profiles for human rights officers will ensure that job openings reflect required skills and competencies, in line with UN 2.0 priorities and organizational needs.

Leadership development was expanded through initiatives to support talent management, building capacities in behavioural science and culture change, developing a revamped job structure with corresponding training and establishing a skills inventory and job shadowing pilot programme. UN 2.0 performance targets were integrated into annual performance documents for senior leaders (at the P-5 level and above).

Staff well-being came into focus under the leadership of a newly formed unit. OHCHR delivered multilingual psychological support and more than 80 well-being sessions, including soft skills workshops on empathetic leadership, work-life balance, emotional intelligence and mindfulness. A new self-paced mindfulness course, “United and present – Global solutions from within,” was launched in partnership with the Oxford Mindfulness Foundation and Oxford University. Practical guidance was issued on neurodiversity, empathetic performance management and reintegration after extended health-related absences.

The Office enabled its leadership to better support staff during the uncertainties of a financial crisis, including through governance bodies and the LeadingNet Community of Practice. These

avenues enabled staff exchanges on crisis communications, leadership in times of crisis and neurodiversity in the workplace. More than 200 staff participated in these discussions.

Mindful diplomacy

The first United Nations conference of its kind, “United and present – Global solutions from within: A mindful approach to diplomacy, UN work and beyond,” took place at Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 9 to 10 December. The event brought together global actors to highlight the importance of supporting the well-being of those working to advance human rights, particularly in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

Anchored in the United Nations System Mental Health and Well-Being Strategy, the OHCHR United and Present Strategy and the General Assembly resolution proclaiming World Meditation Day (A/RES/79/137), the conference explored how contemplative practices can strengthen diplomacy, human rights work and systems leadership. It reaffirmed that individual and collective well-being is an essential foundation for protection, inclusion and effective multilateral action.

The event connected global dialogue with local expertise by drawing on community-based knowledge, scientific research and practical experience. Through this collaboration, the conference underscored that presence, care and inner resources are integral to building resilient, compassionate and human-centred institutions. The conference was made possible through partnerships with the University of Geneva, the Geneva University Hospitals, Nouveau Monde, the Trust for Meditation and others.



Panel discussion on “Advancing World Meditation Day” on 10 December 2025. © OHCHR



CULTURAL SHIFT

UN Human Rights sets out a strategy for fostering an organizational culture that strengthens the Office's collective focus, rewards results and innovation and values commitment and inclusion.

The Office made tangible progress in enhancing its capacities to monitor, learn and adapt in order to foster a cultural shift. Phase I of the Behavioural Science Road Map marked a significant milestone by integrating behavioural insights into programme design and theories of change. A dedicated workshop, delivered in partnership with the Council of Europe, equipped staff with practical tools to apply these methods, increasing the use of approaches that are adaptive and informed by evidence. Although budget constraints delayed the establishment of dedicated behavioural science roles, the foundational work that was completed in 2025 substantially increased the Office's capacity to design more effective interventions.

A positive and collaborative office culture was reinforced through tailored internal communications initiatives. Improved Intranet usability, the roll-out of the Knowledge Hub and expanded storytelling related to programme achievements helped to strengthen staff engagement, transparency and a shared understanding of organizational priorities. Regular all-staff communications, health and well-being campaigns and the development of an internal crisis communication strategy improved the flow of information and supported a more connected and resilient workforce.

OHCHR promoted cross-functional cooperation by stimulating synergies between innovation, behavioural science and dynamic knowledge. In 2025, the Office invested in targeted communications and visual materials to support the increased use of the Intranet, the Knowledge Hub and the new Knowledge Gateway. OHCHR also advanced the implementation of the OHCHR Connect Road Map, launched in 2024, which applies behavioural science to strengthen knowledge-sharing practices across the Organization.



DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

UN Human Rights promoted a diverse and gender-balanced workforce at every level and a workplace culture that respects, engages and includes all, with inclusive leadership and greater accountability.

Despite the liquidity crisis and hiring freeze, efforts continued to strengthen geographic diversity and the equal representation of women throughout the Office. Gender parity was maintained at the P-5/D-1 levels and the three D-2 positions were held by staff from different regional groups.

Entry career pathways provided opportunities for UN Volunteers, candidates of the Young Professionals Programme (YPP), Junior Professional Officers (JPOs), Fellows and interns to work on human rights at the Office. This was further supported by improved workforce planning methodologies to anticipate staffing needs and support the rejuvenation of the workforce.

A fair and merit-based approach to recruitment was upheld through bias-mitigation practices, including gender- and geographically-balanced interview panels, anonymized application reviews, guidance to managers and improved diversity dashboards to better inform decision-making.

Managers received support through the "Managing inclusively" dialogue series for staff at the D-1 and P-5 levels, which addressed inclusion, accountability, transparency and workplace culture. The sessions increased awareness about inclusive leadership practices and supported the development of managerial capacities.

Senior managers and personnel in all duty stations engaged extensively in various forums and spaces on diversity and inclusion issues, and participated in events and developments to support workforce diversity and cultivate a more inclusive workplace culture.

Resources on workplace culture and inclusion were expanded and communicated through a new signposting interface on the Office's Intranet, including the newly established Legal Support Office. This signposting enabled staff in all duty stations to easily access information, resources, services and protective mechanisms related to equality, UN values-based behaviour, staff welfare and the prevention of prohibited conduct, including discrimination, harassment and abuse of authority, thereby supporting a safe and inclusive workplace for all.

OHCHR campaign: “AccessReady!”



In 2025, OHCHR strengthened its commitment to disability inclusion by launching a new campaign entitled “AccessReady!” The objective of the campaign was to improve the accessibility of OHCHR’s documentation. Through online trainings delivered in English, French and Spanish, more than 300 staff members from duty stations around the world received practical guidance on producing accessible emails, reports, spreadsheets and presentations. The campaign increased the accessibility of OHCHR’s internal and external documentation, enhanced staff awareness and supported a shift towards more inclusive workplace practices. For instance, “AccessReady!” cultivated a culture that encourages all personnel to produce materials that meet the needs of colleagues and diverse end users, reinforcing OHCHR’s broader efforts to promote equality, inclusion and accountability across the Organization.

UN Human Rights Gender Accreditation Programme

The implementation of the Gender Accreditation Programme steadily progressed in 2025. OHCHR strengthened gender equality, diversity and inclusion, both within its institutional environment and across its substantive work. OHCHR-Peru, for instance, successfully completed its first assessment and achieved the highest level of accreditation. The following are examples of achievements in participating and accredited offices.

In the **occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)**, frontliners play a critical role in advancing gender-sensitive protection within humanitarian operations. Through a joint initiative coordinated by the OHCHR-led Protection Cluster and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Network in Gaza, trained mobile protection teams—comprising Emergency Protection Responders (EPRs) and PSEAH volunteers—support humanitarian aid distribution points to help ensure safe, dignified and equitable access to assistance,

particularly for women, girls, older persons and persons with disabilities. These mixed-gender teams systematically monitor aid distribution, with a focus on risks that disproportionately affect women and girls, including overcrowding, lack of privacy, unsafe crowd dynamics and access barriers for caregivers, older persons and persons with disabilities. Their presence has contributed to improved organization, greater attention being paid to the needs of women-headed households, older women and persons with disabilities and a reduction in practices that undermine dignity. Protection mobile teams strengthen accountability and women’s access to remedies by sharing information on complaints and reporting mechanisms, including survivor-centred helplines and referral networks. This approach demonstrates how gender-sensitive protection and the application of an HRBA can be effectively mainstreamed into humanitarian action, including in highly constrained and volatile contexts.



Mobile Protection Teams conduct safeguarding, monitoring and community engagement at an aid distribution site in Gaza, in December 2025. © Protection Cluster/Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network

During the year, the Government of Canada agreed to support a five-year project that would enable the **Guatemala** Office to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and address discrimination against women in marginalized situations (PROSER). The project built on an earlier initiative that was focused on Indigenous women. The Guatemala Office conducted monitoring missions in seven departments, assessing the sexual and reproductive health and rights of Indigenous, Garífuna and Afrodescendant women. The project findings highlighted systemic barriers, including entrenched harmful gender stereotypes, high rates of adolescent pregnancy, limited access to family planning, contraception and emergency contraception, particularly in rural areas, shortages of specialized staff and supplies and the absence of comprehensive education on sexuality. In 2026, the Office will engage in tailored activities with State institutions and civil society to strengthen rights-based, inclusive services.

In **Colombia**, the Office strengthened the leadership and advocacy capacities of Indigenous Jiw women by supporting the consolidation of Jamino, the first women's organization of the Jiw people. Through ongoing technical cooperation, OHCHR accompanied the Second Great Gathering of Jiw Women, held in September, which provided a space to address gender-based violence from the perspectives of the State and Indigenous justice systems, promote women's economic autonomy and reinforce the protection of Jiw girls. The Office also facilitated Jamino's engagement with the Attorney General's Office to promote a culturally appropriate reporting mechanism for survivors of gender-based violence and supported its participation in the Gender Roundtable of International Cooperation. Jiw women were featured in OHCHR's social media campaign to commemorate the Day of Ethnic and Cultural Diversity (12 October). This increased their visibility and positioned Jamino as a central actor defending the rights of the Jiw people.



OHCHR holds a workshop for Q'eqchi' Indigenous students and women in Livingston, Guatemala, on women's rights and General Recommendation No. 39 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The activity was organized in partnership with the Ak'Tenamit Association. © OHCHR



OHCHR provides technical support to Indigenous Jiw women human rights defenders to strengthen their organization, Jamino, in Colombia. © OHCHR/Luisa Baquero



Artboard to raise awareness about violence against women and girls in Guatemala. © OHCHR

FUNDING



FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Voluntary contributions in support of UN Human Rights are **285** channelled and managed through nine trust funds and three special funds, which are not trust funds as defined by the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules. Additional financial information related to these funds can be found in the extrabudgetary income and expenditure report for 2025 (on pages 341-345 and 359).

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1993, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General to supplement regular budgetary resources as a general funding pool. It is the largest fund administered by UN Human Rights. In 2025, the Trust Fund managed 83.1 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds, including unearmarked funds. Detailed information on the implemented activities and the voluntary contributions managed through the Trust Fund is shared in this report.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC) was established by the Secretary-General in 1987. It is the second largest fund administered by UN Human Rights. In response to government requests, the Voluntary Fund extends financial support for technical cooperation initiatives that are aimed at building a strong human rights framework, including effective national and regional institutions.

During the year, the VFTC remained a vital mechanism for supporting national efforts to bolster human rights frameworks. In the context of high demand from Member States, OHCHR consistently underscored the value of technical cooperation, resulting in sustained support from some funding partners. Nevertheless, the VFTC faced a decline in unearmarked multi-year contributions, which OHCHR requires to provide flexible and predictable support in response to evolving needs. Consequently, the new multi-year contributions received from Finland for the VFTC and Sweden under the Human Rights Advisers (HRA) programme were especially welcome.

In 2025, the Voluntary Fund received a total income of US\$27.4 million, composed of paid contributions and pledges receivable. Contributions for specific projects and ongoing funding for the HRA programme helped to compensate for the closure of the Human Rights Mainstreaming Multi-Donor Trust Fund and a reduction in unearmarked pooled funding, now totalling US\$7.6 million. The income received, combined with reserves of US\$25.7 million, enabled the Office to implement a US\$39.5 million budget. Through careful expenditure monitoring, OHCHR

managed total spending of US\$29 million. As of 31 December, it had secured a reserve balance of US\$24.7 million to ensure the continuity of its work in 2026.

During the year, the VFTC assisted technical cooperation programmes in 55 regions, countries and territories, supporting the establishment and strengthening of national structures and institutions and their capacities to uphold international human rights standards. Due to decreased resources for the HRA programme, fewer countries received dedicated advisers. Yet, available funding facilitated efforts to integrate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices. Particular emphasis was placed on addressing the human rights dimensions of global crises, including armed conflicts, inequalities and climate change.

Examples of progress and achievements can be found in the UN Human rights in-country presences chapters by region on pages 88-247 of the online report.

Supporting the Roma Community Mediators Programme in Moldova

In Moldova, the Voluntary Fund supported the establishment and operations of the Roma Community Mediators Programme. In 2025, it supported the pilot implementation of a Contingency Fund, which led to improved access to essential services, including social benefits and education for vulnerable families and enabled 26 Roma persons, including 15 women and children, to obtain identity documents, with the support of Roma Community Mediators.

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Roma mediator in Moldova enables a Roma family to obtain identity documents and access essential services. © OHCHR/Vincent Tremeau

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

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DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Denmark	4,462,152	VFTC
Finland	2,341,920	VFTC
India	150,000	VFTC
Republic of Korea	600,000	VFTC
(a) Total contributions earmarked to VFTC	7,554,072	
Australia	474,026	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Human Rights Advisers)
	84,944	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Austria	58,480	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Belgium	274,123	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Denmark	768,758	Bangladesh
Germany	938,967	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers
	178,372	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers
Ireland	346,821	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Liechtenstein	115,385	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Luxembourg	859,186	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	272,331	Rwanda
	522,995	Burkina Faso
The Netherlands	92,176	Chad
	1,117,318	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	266,680	The Philippines
Norway	195,503	Support civil society and protect civic space in the field (allocated to Palestine*)
Open Society Foundations	200,000	Bangladesh
Poland	543,036	Moldova
	35,211	Guinea-Bissau
Portugal	58,685	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	29,343	Timor-Leste
Saudi Arabia	300,000	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Slovenia	11,723	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	57,803	Mexico
Spain	196,532	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	46,243	Technical cooperation in Small Island Developing States
	914,746	Bangladesh
Sweden	4,770,992	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers

	1,546,471	Burkina Faso
	283,447	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers
	118,528	Niger
Switzerland	328,331	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	200,000	Rwanda
	58,823	Sri Lanka
The Asia Foundation	35,380	Bangladesh
Türkiye	150,000	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
UN Women	340,943	Kenya (strengthening access to justice for gender-based violence survivors)
	50,000	Montenegro
UNDP	244,000	Nepal
	60,000	Nigeria
	114,000	Tanzania
UNHCR	40,000	Nigeria
UNICEF	1,966,795	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	210,015	The Philippines
United Kingdom	333,700	Malawi
	57,919	Niger
Ville de Genève	16,988	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
(b) Total contributions earmarked to specific projects	19,885,719	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	0	Unearmarked
(c) Total unearmarked funds	0	
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	27,439,791	
Expenditure	29,017,748	

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* References to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN CAMBODIA

In 1992, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia. The original aim of the Trust Fund was to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme that promotes an understanding of and respect for human rights in Cambodia. Since then, it has also been used to implement the activities of the Office in Cambodia.

In 2025, the Trust Fund received US\$1,250,782 in voluntary contributions. For more information, see pages 181-183 of the online report.

UN TRUST FUND FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN CAMBODIA

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Australia	1,250,782
Total	1,250,782
Expenditure	344,194

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW MECHANISM

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism was established in 2007, pursuant to the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 6/17, and was strengthened in 2022 by HRC resolution 51/30. The Voluntary Fund facilitates the participation of developing States, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Specifically, it provides delegates with sponsorship and training to ensure their full participation in sessions of the UPR Working Group when their country is under consideration and during the HRC plenary session that adopts the outcome report. Fund-supported participation enables a more universal and interactive dialogue among all States, resulting in recommendations that are more constructive, specific, action-oriented and implementable.

The Voluntary Fund provides countries with preparatory information briefings prior to working group sessions. These briefings review UPR policies, procedures and modalities and serve as a platform for exchanging good practices on national consultations, National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs), drafting national reports and preparing for interactive dialogues. Following the adoption of HRC resolution 51/30, UPR advisers were deployed to the OHCHR regional offices that received support from the Fund for in-country training on drafting national reports.

Since its establishment, the Voluntary Fund has received contributions from 24 Member States, totalling US\$4,482,944, and provided travel assistance to delegates from 119 Member States. In 2025, it facilitated the travel of delegates from 14 countries, namely, Angola, Fiji, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, the Maldives and the Marshall Islands, to secure their participation in three sessions of the UPR Working Group.

During the year, the Voluntary Fund received US\$179,370 from six Member States. An average of US\$500,000 per year is required to enable the Fund to support the participation of Member States, particularly LDCs and SIDS, respond to training requests and organize activities that promote the effective implementation of the recommendations issued by the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms and their linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW MECHANISM

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Albania	2,890
China	100,000
Iceland	36,080
Kuwait	25,000
Liechtenstein	5,400
Saudi Arabia	10,000
Total	179,370
Expenditure	232,862

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Seminar with Members of Parliament and representatives of the NMIRF to prepare for Tajikistan's fourth UPR cycle and analyse the role of the Parliament in the UPR process. © OHCHR

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

The Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review was established in 2007, pursuant to HRC resolution 6/17. It was subsequently strengthened by HRC resolution 16/21 in 2011 and HRC resolution 51/30 in 2022. The Fund provides financial and technical assistance to help countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, implement the recommendations issued by the UPR, with their consent and in consultation with them.

Since its establishment, the Voluntary Fund has received contributions from 26 countries, totalling US\$8,825,578. To date, it has supported projects in 102 countries in all regions of the world. Technical assistance has focused on five priority areas, namely: implementing recommendations issued by the UPR; enhancing the institutional capacities of governments to ensure comprehensive follow-up and reporting on progress, including by providing assistance to NMIRFs; emboldening the role of parliaments; and enabling the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to support national efforts to integrate UPR recommendations into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) and the SDGs. Policy guidance on the operationalization of the Voluntary Fund is provided by the Board of Trustees, which is composed of the members of the Board of Trustees of the VFTC.

To support the implementation of UPR recommendations in 2025, the Voluntary Fund provided technical support to 30 Member States, namely, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

In 2025, the Fund received a total of US\$501,615 in contributions from eight Member States and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie. Requests for support in 2026 amounted to US\$1,591,000, three times more than the voluntary contributions received.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
China	100,000
Iceland	36,080
India	150,000
Kuwait	25,000
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	101,043
Pakistan	9,492
Saudi Arabia	20,000
Singapore	10,000
United Arab Emirates	50,000
Total	501,615
Expenditure	579,546



Representatives from Aymara, Colla and Quechua Indigenous communities in northern Chile meeting in Santiago to discuss human rights and the environment in relation to the lithium industry. © OHCHR



High-level roundtable on the rights of persons with disabilities in Turkmenistan. © OHCHR



Training session for Rwanda Correctional Services Officers on international standards governing the rights of detainees and prisoners. © OHCHR

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

The Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council was established under HRC resolution 19/26 in 2012. The Trust Fund became operational in 2014. Its objective is to enhance the institutional and human rights capacities of LDCs and SIDS through tailored training courses and travel assistance for delegates who attend regular sessions of the HRC and participate in the Fellowship Programmes. The Trust Fund also provides training sessions for government officials, in accordance with the HRC mandate outlined in resolution 19/26. Regular updates on HRC discussions are shared with former and current delegates of the Trust Fund.

In 2025, the Trust Fund facilitated the participation of 26 government officials in the HRC's regular sessions, namely, the fifty-eighth (24 February to 4 April), fifty-ninth (16 June to 8

July) and sixtieth (8 September to 8 October) sessions. The delegates from Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, the Gambia, Malawi, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Palau and Saint Kitts and Nevis received the necessary support for their participation through the Trust Fund's delegates programme.

As mandated by HRC resolution 49/32, the Trust Fund Secretariat organized a three-day workshop for the Africa region in Cotonou, Benin, from 20 to 22 May, and another for the Pacific region in Palikir, Federated States of Micronesia, from 17 to 19 November. The workshops were the second and third in a series of four regional workshops, bringing together government officials and former beneficiaries (34 in Benin and 11 in the Federated States of Micronesia) from LDCs and SIDS in Africa and the Pacific. They provided attendees with a valuable platform to assess the Trust Fund's impact, identify areas for improvement and evaluate its success in facilitating engagement with the HRC. Participants formulated practical recommendations to strengthen the Fund's

capacity-building initiatives and discussed regional human rights challenges, including climate change, environmental rights, migration and the inclusion of human rights in the implementation of the SDGs. The workshops also enabled participants to have a peer-to-peer exchange on NMIRFs and other national processes that support the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2025, the Fund received US\$886,947 in voluntary contributions, compared to US\$896,359 in 2024. A total of 26 countries contributed to the Trust Fund.

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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

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Andorra	5,841
Australia	32,468
Azerbaijan	30,000
The Bahamas	1,133
Benin	1,000
Canada	68,595
China	100,000
Cyprus	31,486
Estonia	11,737
Georgia	10,000
India	100,000
Ireland	55,741
Italy	29,263
Kuwait	20,000
Morocco	20,000
The Netherlands	40,000
Pakistan	10,000
The Philippines	50,000
Portugal	70,423
Republic of Korea	100,000
Singapore	5,000
Slovenia	11,723
Spain	23,121
Switzerland	29,350
Türkiye	10,000
United Kingdom	20,066
Total	886,947
Expenditure	931,055

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In 1985, General Assembly resolution 40/131 established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples to provide Indigenous Peoples with opportunities to raise issues faced by their communities in the mechanisms, meetings and processes of the United Nations.

The Voluntary Fund provides grants to the representatives of Indigenous Peoples to facilitate their participation in the sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the human rights treaty bodies and the HRC, including the UPR. Since the 2019 expansion of the Voluntary Fund's mandate, it also facilitates the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Forum on Business and Human Rights (FBHR) and meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since 2024, the mandate of the Voluntary Fund was again expanded to support the participation of representatives of Indigenous Peoples in meetings related to the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

In 2025, the Voluntary Fund supported 109 grantees from 44 countries, including Indigenous women, LGBTQI+ persons, youth and persons with disabilities, leading to their engagement in 11 major UN meetings and processes. In several of these spaces, Fund-supported representatives were either the only Indigenous participants present or the only ones able to participate for the full duration of the event. This demonstrated the Voluntary Fund's critical role in safeguarding the consistent and meaningful representation of Indigenous Peoples in discussions that directly affect their rights and well-being.

The Fund has expanded its role as the UN system's largest provider of trainings and capacity-building support for Indigenous Peoples. In 2025, the Voluntary Fund collaborated with 12 partners to deliver 28 training programmes, in person and online, in English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, reaching 4,316 participants from the seven sociocultural regions recognized by the United Nations. More than 75 per cent of attendees

were Indigenous youth. The trainings equipped the emerging and experienced Indigenous leaders with knowledge and practical tools and enhanced their confidence to effectively engage with UN processes, while fostering sustained readiness and a commitment to continuous learning.

In 2025, the Voluntary Fund received a total of US\$1,188,971 in voluntary contributions, compared to US\$494,785 in 2024. The total expenditure of the Fund amounted to US\$588,905.

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UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Australia	160,224
Canada	693,001
Finland	66,890
Nia Tero Foundation	54,000
Norway	94,949
Peru	5,186
The Philippines	50,000
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	30,000
Spain	34,722
Total	1,188,971
Expenditure	588,905

Testimonial by the Fund's grantee, Olga Montufar

In June, I had the profound opportunity to participate at Mexico's hearing before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in Geneva. I contributed to the discussions as an Indigenous woman with a disability and my interventions had a concrete impact. Committee members issued specific recommendations and observations addressing the rights of Indigenous



© Olga Montufar

women and girls with disabilities in Mexico; a group that has been historically rendered invisible in public policies and State accountability processes. This was more than testimony. It was a breakthrough, showing that those most affected by systemic discrimination can shape international human rights standards.

My presence in Geneva was only possible through the support of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous women with disabilities face complex structural barriers. We live in remote areas without accessible infrastructure, we lack stable paid employment and we cannot cover the costs required to participate in international spaces. Without this crucial support, our voices would never reach the United Nations and Member States would continue reporting without hearing from those of us who experience the most severe and systematic human rights violations. The Voluntary Fund turns what would otherwise be impossible into impactful advocacy.

Its support did more than facilitate my attendance. It also ensured that an important international body heard a first-person account about the realities facing Indigenous women with disabilities. Investing in our participation strengthens the international human rights mechanisms and contributes to real change. Continued donor support is essential so that groups like ours can keep accessing these spaces, enabling us to exercise our right to participate and transform silence into effective advocacy that leads to tangible results.

THE INDIGENOUS AND MINORITIES FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMMES AND SENIOR FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

The Indigenous and Minorities Fellowship Programmes are OHCHR's flagship training and capacity-building initiatives, which were established in 1997 and in 2000, respectively.

In 2025, the **Indigenous Fellowship Programme** brought together 40 Indigenous Fellows from 26 countries. Regional preparatory sessions were combined with a four-week programme in Geneva that developed the capacities of participants to engage with the international human rights mechanisms. The **Senior Indigenous Fellowship Programme** also hosted nine Senior Fellows at different OHCHR offices, building on their experience in international advocacy and human rights work. Alumni engagement remained a central priority. During the year, two major regional workshops were organized in Brazil (for Portuguese-speaking) and the Caribbean to kick off a global series of Stocktaking Workshops assessing the Programme's impacts at the local, national, regional and international level since its creation in 1997. Additional workshops will take place in North America and the Pacific in 2026, in preparation for the Programme's thirtieth anniversary in 2027.

The 2025 **Minorities Fellowship Programme** brought together 19 Fellows from 16 countries for intensive capacity-building trainings, including a preparatory course that was delivered in partnership with the European Academy of Bozen-Bolzano (EURAC). Fellows participated in various UN processes, such as the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues, the UPR and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), gaining practical experience with the international human rights mechanisms. Several Fellows were also involved in the Second Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, ensuring that minority youth perspectives were included in this important global review.

Testimonial from Minority Fellow, Maia Rizhvadze

Participating in the OHCHR Minority Fellowship Programme fulfilled one of my long-standing professional aspirations. It took place at a critical moment for my work in Georgia, where minority communities are facing evolving challenges in exercising their rights. As the first Fellow from my community, I engaged with the international human rights mechanisms as a defender speaking about my lived experiences. For the first time, I conveyed my community's challenges to a UN special rapporteur without having them filtered through other institutional actors. This engagement ensured that minority voices reached decision makers without dilution or distortion.

The Fellowship provided rigorous, practice-oriented training that transformed my understanding of the international human rights mechanisms. Although I had previously engaged in processes such as the UPR and alternative reporting, my knowledge was partial and procedural. Through structured sessions and interaction with OHCHR experts and mandate holders, I learned how to translate community-based realities into precise, evidence-based submissions. The training on alternative reporting was particularly valuable, offering methodological guidance that bridged the gap between grassroots advocacy and formal UN reporting standards. Since then, I have applied these skills to strengthen my community's engagement with international bodies.

Beyond individual capacity-building, the Fellowship created a lasting collective impact for the 19 Fellows who represented their diverse minority communities, including Yazidi, Coptic Christian, Tibetan, Kurdish, Traveller and Roma communities. During our dialogues, we identified shared patterns of marginalization, invisibility and restricted access to rights within vastly different contexts. This reinforced a crucial insight. Minority communities must be able to speak for themselves in international human rights spaces, rather than be spoken about. The Fellowship strengthened both my commitment and my capacity to help make that principle a reality.



© Maia Rizhvadze

THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME FOR PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT

The Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent is a three-week human rights training programme for people of African descent. It is implemented within the framework of the Second International Decade for People of African Descent (2025-2034). The Fellowship has been instrumental in building the capacities of young activists and leaders of African descent from the diaspora, especially young women, to engage with the UN system, including the international human rights mechanisms. It also seeks to strengthen their capacities to combat racism and advance the promotion and protection of human rights in their communities.

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From 10 to 28 November, nine Fellows (seven women) from nine countries, namely, Brazil, Finland, Germany, Jamaica, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Thailand and the United States of America, benefited from the training provided in Geneva. Since its establishment in 2011, 169 Fellows (more than 70 per cent women) from 54 countries have participated in the Fellowship.

Former Fellows have made significant contributions to the advancement of racial justice and equality in their respective countries. Their roles will continue to be critical to supporting UN Human Rights in its efforts to implement the Second International Decade for People of African Descent, which aims to achieve “recognition, justice and development” for people of African descent around the world.

Fellows Fay King and Vanya Reid-Hinkson

Fay King from Suriname and Vanya Reid-Hinkson from Saint Lucia participated in the Geneva-based Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent, held in November. They were the first women of African descent from their respective countries to benefit from the three-week Fellowship, which took place during the first year of the Second International Decade for People of African Descent.

For Fay King, a 27-year-old Afro-Surinamese Fellow, the experience was transformative. “This has truly been a life-changing experience. The tools, resources and lessons learned during this Fellowship will help shape my advocacy and professional work, enabling me to better contribute to the advancement of Afro-Surinamese people, particularly Afro-Surinamese women.”

She added: “I want to educate people on the international human rights mechanisms and how to access and effectively use them. Many grassroots advocates are unaware of how these mechanisms can strengthen their work. My goal is also to mentor and guide them in understanding the Second International Decade for People of African Descent and how it can be leveraged to foster racial justice and equality.”

Reflecting on her experience, Vanya Reid-Hinkson noted that the Fellowship carried meaning beyond personal achievement, marking an important milestone for Small Island Developing States in the global human rights discourse. “For Small Island Developing States, representation matters. When our voices are absent, policies fail to reflect our constraints and lives.” She added that the Fellowship explained the ways that the international human rights mechanisms can serve as practical governance tools, helping to strengthen accountability and promote equitable development in varied national contexts.



Fellow Fay King and former Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Nada Al-Nashif, at the 2025 Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent Certificate Ceremony in Geneva, Switzerland. © OHCHR

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

The Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights was established by HRC decision 24/118 in 2013. The goal of the Special Fund is to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other stakeholders in the annual meetings of the three forums. In 2025, the Special Fund did not receive any financial support.

The eighteenth session of the **Forum on Minority Issues** took place in Geneva, from 27 to 28 November. Held under the theme “The contribution of minorities to diverse, resilient and peaceful societies,” the Forum brought together approximately 1,000 participants from 78 countries, including representatives of Member States, UN entities, regional organizations, national institutions, minority groups, NGOs and academia. The session highlighted the contributions that minorities make to stable and peaceful societies, while identifying the challenges that hinder the full recognition of the diversity and unique perspectives and experiences of minorities. The recommendations outlined by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues at the Forum will be presented to the HRC at its sixty-first session.

From 24 to 26 November, the fourteenth **Forum on Business and Human Rights** was held under the theme “Accelerating action on business and human rights amidst crises and transformations.” This year’s edition gathered a record number of over 4,600 participants, in person and online, from 146 countries, including Indigenous Peoples and representatives from civil society, the private sector and Member States. More than 170 speakers presented during 22 sessions and six informal dialogues. The Forum, guided and chaired by the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, is the largest annual gathering dedicated to business and human rights and the biggest annual event organized by OHCHR. It provides a multi-stakeholder platform to discuss good practices and challenges being faced in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which underpin the authoritative global framework for States and businesses to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses committed in the course of business activities.

Each year, the HRC convenes the **Social Forum**. The 2025 Forum took place from 30 to 31 October, focusing on “The contribution of education to the respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights for all.” A total of 365 participants from 58 countries registered, including representatives from 221 CSOs. Individuals under the age of 30 accounted for 41 per cent of the participants.

United Nations Humanitarian Funds

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UN Human Rights provides joint secretariat support for two grant-making funds, namely, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. Together, they are known as the UN Human Rights Humanitarian Funds. They were established by the General Assembly to provide direct assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights have been violated in the context of contemporary forms of slavery and of torture, respectively. This support translates into annual grants that are primarily awarded to CSOs that offer humanitarian, medical, psychological, social and legal assistance to victims. They are financed through voluntary contributions and are formally administered by the Secretary-General, who acts on the advice of their Boards of Trustees.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established by General Assembly resolution 46/122 in 1991, with a mandate to provide direct assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery. It awards annual grants to CSOs, such as rehabilitation centres, trade unions, shelters for victims and legal redress programmes. Contemporary forms of slavery, including serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, traditional slavery, trafficking in persons, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widows, the sale of wives and other forms of slavery, are brought to light on a regular basis.

In 2025, the Voluntary Trust Fund awarded 45 direct assistance grants in 33 countries, thereby assisting more than 10,500 individuals, facilitating their reintegration and empowerment.

During the sixtieth session of the HRC, the Fund hosted a side event entitled “Voices against the worst forms of child labour.” Building on the

findings of the Special Rapporteur and a joint ILO-UNICEF [report](#), the event identified the critical services that survivors require to access justice, remedies and recovery. It also underscored the essential role of the Voluntary Trust Fund and its grantees in supporting victims on their path to dignity and empowerment.

To mark the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery (2 December), the Board issued a joint statement with the special procedures and the human rights treaty bodies, which was coordinated by the Special Rapporteur. The statement emphasized the persistence of contemporary forms of slavery and the need for survivor-centred approaches, accountability and prevention, while recognizing the resilience of survivors and the vital role of human rights defenders and civil society.

In 2025, the Voluntary Trust Fund received a total of US\$1,420,185 in contributions, compared to US\$1,362,096 in 2024.

UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Andorra	17,523
Australia	123,377
Germany	938,967
Greece	23,175
Portugal	11,737
Saudi Arabia	85,000
Spain	11,561
United Arab Emirates	50,000
United Kingdom	158,550
Private sector partners	295
Total	1,420,185
Expenditure	1,216,111

Strengthening freedom: Supporting survivors of forced labour in Brazil

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery provides critical, life-changing services to survivors of contemporary forms of slavery worldwide. In Brazil, the Fund's support enabled the Centro de Defesa da Vida e dos Direitos Humanos Carmen Bascarán (CDVDHCB) to provide essential assistance to survivors of forced labour in the agriculture industry. Founded on earlier initiatives to rescue people trapped in these conditions, through which survivors received comprehensive services and were safely reintegrated into their communities, the organization broadened its impact in 2025.

During the year, the CDVDHCB followed up on four complaints involving 60 victims who had been exploited in the course of charcoal production, soy farming and cattle ranching. It also participated in a major rescue operation carried out by labour authorities and the Federal Police, supporting 50 survivors. Through active outreach, the organization located and accompanied another 88 individuals, helping to connect them with protection and services.

The organization also advanced justice and accountability in a case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights involving 27 victims, including by gathering evidence against a local steel company accused of decades-long labour exploitation.



View of the Amazon river in Brazil. © Getty Images

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established by General Assembly resolution 36/151 in 1981, is mandated to provide direct assistance to victims of torture and their families. The Voluntary Fund awards annual and emergency grants to CSOs, supporting rehabilitation centres and strengthening survivor-led and grassroots organizations and legal aid programmes.

In 2025, the Fund awarded 186 annual grants, including five grants for enhancing the capacities of partner organizations to deliver services and 181 grants for the delivery of direct assistance services, thereby assisting more than 56,000 survivors of torture and members of their families in 93 countries. In addition, through its emergency procedure, the Voluntary Fund launched the Special Call for Syria. It awarded 14 grants that supported 3,467 beneficiaries and three emergency grants to CSOs for the delivery of critical services to approximately 1,350 torture survivors and their family members in the context of humanitarian and human rights crises. These projects have helped victims to obtain remedies and reparations, and several litigation-related initiatives have enabled victims to secure protection and achieve justice.

To mark the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (26 June), the Board issued a joint statement with the Committee against Torture (CAT), the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The experts highlighted increasingly violent crackdowns on peaceful protesters, often amounting to torture or ill-treatment through excessive force, and called for thorough and impartial investigations into the misuse of weapons by law enforcement. The Chair expressed concern about the slow pace of justice and limited access to medical and legal services for victims.

The Fund co-sponsored the first World Congress on Enforced Disappearances, held in Geneva, from 15 to 16 January, which included a session on empowering victims. The Chair identified links between torture and enforced disappearances and their psychological impacts on families. A total

of 620 participants attended in person and 1,392 attended online, from 118 countries.

In 2025, the Voluntary Fund received a total of US\$2,544,656 in contributions, compared to US\$11,402,749 in 2024.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Andorra	17,523
Austria	292,398
Canada	41,870
Cyprus	12,594
Denmark	307,503
Germany	938,967
India	50,000
Ireland	278,707
Italy	14,360
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	60,680
Luxembourg	17,381
Montenegro	4,098
Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten	2,115
New Zealand	8,870
Norway	189,897
Pakistan	10,000
Peru	1,943
Portugal	11,737
Saudi Arabia	65,000
Spain	11,561
Switzerland	147,059
United Arab Emirates	50,000
Private sector donors	392
Total	2,544,656
Expenditure	10,964,879

From survival to advocacy: Riyadh's journey beyond Sednaya

When the Syrian regime fell in December 2024, Riyadh Avlar felt both joy and sorrow; joy for the detainees finally released and sorrow for the families still searching for answers. A video of his former underground cell brought back haunting memories and one painful question: "How did I survive?" Today, the needs in Syria are immense. Survivors and families of the missing require support, understanding and safe spaces to grieve and rebuild their lives.

In 2017, after 21 years of torture and detention, primarily in Sednaya Military Prison, Riyadh was released. Legally declared dead after three years of disappearance, he returned to a family that had already mourned him. A welcome dinner left him overwhelmed by memories of those still imprisoned. The sight of discarded food made him feel like a stranger. Soon after, he left his hometown, carrying his pain alone. For six months, he struggled to reclaim his legal identity. Though he eventually received his identification card, he still felt disconnected from himself. Seeking healing, he bought a Saz, a traditional Turkish instrument, which became his emotional refuge.

Riyad and his fellow survivors co-founded the Association of Detainees and Missing Persons at Sednaya Prison (ADMSP). Supported by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture from 2022 to 2025, the organization provides legal, psychological and social support to torture survivors in Syria. Group therapy sessions have enabled many survivors to confront their trauma and begin to heal. Through this work, Riyadh rediscovered his identity as a survivor and as a human rights defender.



Sednaya prison, Rif Dimashq Governorate, Syria, was a Syrian military prison and detention facility operated by the Assad regime near Damascus from 1986 until the 2024 Syrian opposition offensives. © OHCHR/Anthony Headley

SPECIAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) was adopted by the General Assembly in 2002 and entered into force in 2006. The Special Fund, established by article 26 of OPCAT, is a unique mechanism that was created to help prevent torture and is the only operational fund that was set up in accordance with an international human rights treaty. Its support for the creation of National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs), which is a core obligation under OPCAT, has been crucial to the prevention of torture at the national level. The Special Fund helps to finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the SPT following a visit to a State Party and supports the development and implementation of training programmes for NPMs.

In 2025, the Special Fund awarded 16 grants to projects aimed at implementing recommendations issued by the SPT, with an emphasis on those establishing or strengthening NPMs in 15 eligible States, namely, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Chile, Ecuador, Gabon, Honduras, Kazakhstan, the Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Ukraine.

OPCAT SPECIAL FUND

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025

Donor	US\$
Armenia	5,000
Austria	81,871
Denmark	141,483
Germany	234,742
Saudi Arabia	50,000
Spain	11,561
Switzerland	120,000
Total	644,657
Expenditure	336,267

CONTINGENCY FUND

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism that was established in 2006 to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, particularly in response to human rights and humanitarian emergencies. This was primarily achieved through the rapid deployment of human rights staff and the provision of logistical support.

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The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to maintain a balance of approximately US\$1 million at all times. Cash advances are withdrawn to enable the implementation of emergency response activities without administrative delays. When additional funding is received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the Fund's inception, the capacity of UN Human Rights to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

In 2025, OHCHR implemented emergency deployments to human rights and humanitarian crises and to support investigative bodies covering 10 countries or regions. In total, 26 staff members were deployed.

In 2025, the Contingency Fund received a total of US\$992,977 in pledges and contributions. As of 31 December, the remaining balance of the Fund was US\$412,320, well below the reserve target of US\$1 million, negatively impacting on OHCHR's capacity to implement rapid response deployments.

CONTINGENCY FUND

Voluntary contributions and expenditure in 2025








Donor	US\$
Germany	892,977
Republic of Korea	100,000
Total	992,977
Expenditure	342,253

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2025








The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2025).

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2025 (by earmarking and in descending order)


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	Sweden 	Germany 	European Commission 	Norway 	The Netherlands 	United Kingdom 	Switzerland 
Unearmarked	8,183,306	5,489,017	5,722,410	18,420,053	6,688,963	5,405,405	4,761,765
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva		2,206,649	1,276,100		1,675,976	148,771	250,000
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis		3,322,436			213,000		435,281
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies		938,967					275,000
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	1,590,331	2,278,598				95,678	100,000
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		1,728,178			442,794	20,066	617,666
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	19,468,170	9,975,230	20,438,025	4,650,070	11,210,969	6,315,878	4,032,247
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	4,770,992	938,967					283,447
<i>Africa</i>	7,299,977	1,536,997	9,619,607	733,138	2,349,384	3,255,152	1,864,999
<i>Americas</i>	3,138,110	586,854	4,845,166	1,179,557	407,037	496,705	267,647
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	2,682,633	435,670	1,169,097	1,195,321		210,015	58,823
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	1,576,458	3,119,248	3,343,286	1,004,419	5,170,000	1,463,421	1,229,000
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>		3,357,494	1,460,868	537,634	3,284,548	890,585	328,331
Humanitarian Trust Funds		1,877,934		284,846		158,550	147,059
Miscellaneous*		1,154,323					383,447
Total contributions by donor	29,241,807	28,971,332	27,436,535	23,354,969	20,231,702	12,144,348	11,002,465








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Denmark	UNDP	Canada	Ireland	Finland	Spain	Belgium
							
Unearmarked	4,151,292		2,079,002	4,236,343	4,271,480	1,728,324	2,890,173
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva		574,312				578,035	
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis		70,000	1,386,001		401,376	821,596	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	141,483					104,046	
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	768,758						
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures			68,595	100,334	225,225	242,775	
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	5,230,910	9,130,859	4,315,187	2,788,810	2,341,920	3,106,803	2,807,370
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	4,462,152			178,372	2,341,920	46,243	
<i>Africa</i>		5,084,865		1,156,324			2,533,247
<i>Americas</i>		2,759,478	3,342,595	413,650		2,864,029	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	768,758	682,704					
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>		603,812	972,592	693,642			
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>				346,821		196,532	274,123
Humanitarian Trust Funds	307,503		734,871	278,707	66,890	57,844	
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	10,599,945	9,775,171	8,583,657	7,404,194	7,306,892	6,639,422	5,697,543








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	China	Republic of Korea	Italy	Saudi Arabia	Luxembourg	Australia	Microsoft
							
Unearmarked	1,000,000	1,407,947	1,350,024		573,395		
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva		220,000				116,883	1,600,000
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	1,100,000	871,000		419,866		129,870	800,000
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	400,000	280,000		50,000			
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation		200,000		200,000		292,208	
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	650,000	420,000	29,263	30,000		32,468	
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences		800,000	2,572,949	2,548,956	2,807,696	2,264,297	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>		600,000					
<i>Africa</i>			1,397,859		1,403,848		
<i>Americas</i>					272,331		
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>		200,000			272,331	2,264,297	
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>			1,175,090	2,548,956	859,186		
Humanitarian Trust Funds			14,360	150,000	17,381	283,601	
Miscellaneous*	1,750,000						
Total contributions by donor	4,900,000	4,198,947	3,966,597	3,398,822	3,398,472	3,119,326	2,400,000








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Austria	UNICEF	New Zealand	Poland	UNODC	United Arab Emirates	ILO
							
Unearmarked	818,713		1,780,415			1,000,000	
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva				615,302			
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	269,006						864,917
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	81,871						
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation				271,518		50,000	
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	140,351					50,000	
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	637,854	1,966,795		886,820	1,744,712	352,658	437,400
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>	579,374				1,744,712		
<i>Americas</i>							437,400
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	58,480			886,820			
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>		1,966,795				352,658	
Humanitarian Trust Funds	292,398		8,870			100,000	
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	2,240,193	1,966,795	1,789,286	1,773,640	1,744,712	1,552,658	1,302,316








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Open Society Foundations	OCHA/CERF	Greece	IOM	Ford Foundation	Innovation Norway	Iceland
							
Unearmarked			115,875				577,284
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva						773,216	
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	400,000				200,000		36,080
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures							72,160
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	599,625	943,473	688,534	813,260			
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>	399,625		231,750				
<i>Americas</i>		943,473					
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	200,000			813,260			
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>			456,784				
Humanitarian Trust Funds			23,175				
Miscellaneous*					600,000		
Total contributions by donor	999,625	943,473	827,583	813,260	800,000	773,216	685,525







* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	India	Kuwait	Morocco	Liechtenstein	Japan	Portugal	Qatar
							
Unearmarked		550,000	600,000	60,680		276,056	500,000
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva	100,000			182,039			
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis				182,039			
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation					123,493		
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	350,000	70,000	20,000	5,400	12,510	93,897	
Support to the Programmes				12,547			
Field Presences	150,000	8,475		115,385	477,525	146,714	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	150,000						
<i>Africa</i>						35,211	
<i>Americas</i>						23,474	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>					477,525	29,343	
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>		8,475		115,385		58,685	
Humanitarian Trust Funds	50,000	10,000		60,680		23,474	
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	650,000	638,475	620,000	618,769	613,528	540,141	500,000








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	The Schmidt Family Foundation 	Education Above All Foundation 	UN Women 	Cyprus 	Eurac Research 	Türkiye 	Algeria 
Unearmarked				277,078			200,000
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	500,000	474,443			286,697	100,000	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures				56,675		10,000	
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences			388,890	37,783		150,000	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>			388,890				
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>				18,892			
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>				18,892		150,000	
Humanitarian Trust Funds				12,594			
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	500,000	474,443	388,890	384,131	286,697	260,000	200,000

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.








	The Philippines 	UNESCO 	Silicon Valley Community Foundation 	World Bank 	UNCDF 	Belgique / Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles 
Unearmarked						
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva						
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	50,000		130,000			117,371
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies						
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation						
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	50,000	150,000				
Support to the Programmes						
Field Presences				120,920	120,000	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>						
<i>Africa</i>				120,920	120,000	
<i>Americas</i>						
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>						
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>						
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>						
Humanitarian Trust Funds	50,000					
Miscellaneous*						
Total contributions by donor	150,000	150,000	130,000	120,920	120,000	117,371

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Fonds de dotation Nouveau Monde 	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie 	Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf 	Mexico 	Wellspring Philanthropic Fund 	Côte d'Ivoire 	UNAIDS 
Unearmarked				100,000		99,253	
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis					100,000		
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		101,043	100,000				
Support to the Programmes	113,294						
Field Presences							92,967
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							92,967
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds							
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	113,294	101,043	100,000	100,000	100,000	99,253	92,967

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.








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	Estonia	Kazakhstan	Nia Tero Foundation	Czech Republic	Henry Luce Foundation	UNOPS	Monaco
							
Unearmarked	45,872	40,000		57,416			41,754
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva						60,000	
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis			36,000	9,569	85,000	18,333	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation				9,569			
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	11,737			9,569			36,534
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	34,404	50,000					
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	34,404	50,000					
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds			54,000				
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	92,012	90,000	90,000	86,124	85,000	78,333	78,288








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	The Pacific Community 	Lithuania 	Slovenia 	David Clark Cause 	Meta 	Project Liberty Institute 	UNTFHS 
Unearmarked		23,364					
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis			29,308	50,000	50,000	45,000	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	67,800						
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures			11,723				
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences		35,047	11,723				42,270
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							42,270
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>		35,047					
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>			11,723				
Humanitarian Trust Funds							
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	67,800	58,411	52,755	50,000	50,000	45,000	42,270








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Andorra 	UNHCR 	Loterie Romande 	The Asia Foundation 	Corporación de Desarrollo Productivo 	Malta 	Hungary 
Unearmarked						34,762	
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis			38,519				
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	5,841				34,965		31,250
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences		40,000		35,380			
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>		40,000					
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				35,380			
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds	35,047						
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	40,888	40,000	38,519	35,380	34,965	34,762	31,250







* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Azerbaijan	Chile	Egypt	Malaysia	Uruguay	Ville de Genève	Pakistan
							
Unearmarked		20,000	30,000		30,000		
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva						12,516	
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis							
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies		10,000					10,000
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	30,000						19,492
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences						16,988	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>						16,988	
Humanitarian Trust Funds							
Miscellaneous*				30,000			
Total contributions by donor	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,503	29,492







* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Peru 	Bulgaria 	République et Canton de Genève 	Croatia 	Montenegro 	Thailand 	Trust for the Meditation Process 
Unearmarked	20,314	26,400		22,580	17,585	20,000	
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva			25,031				
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis							
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures							
Support to the Programmes							20,000
Field Presences							
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds	7,129				4,098		
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	27,443	26,400	25,031	22,580	21,683	20,000	20,000



* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Cisco Systems Inc. 	Albania 	Singapore 	COS COS	Slovak Republic 	Romania 	Costa Rica 
Unearmarked		15,000			12,422		10,025
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	18,000			13,142		11,148	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		2,890	15,000				
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences							
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds							
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	18,000	17,890	15,000	13,142	12,422	11,148	10,025

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Cambodia	Georgia	& Other Stories	Armenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Tajikistan	Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten
			<i>& Other Stories</i>				
Unearmarked	10,000				5,000	4,900	
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis			5,041				
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies				5,000			
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		10,000					
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences							
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>							
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds							2,115
Miscellaneous*							
Total contributions by donor	10,000	10,000	5,041	5,000	5,000	4,900	2,115

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	The Bahamas	Benin
		
Unearmarked		
Executive Direction and Management - New York and Geneva		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis		
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation		
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	1,133	1,000
Support to the Programmes		
Field Presences		
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>		
<i>Africa</i>		
<i>Americas</i>		
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>		
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>		
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>		
Humanitarian Trust Funds		
Miscellaneous*		
Total contributions by donor	1,133	1,000

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

DONOR PROFILES

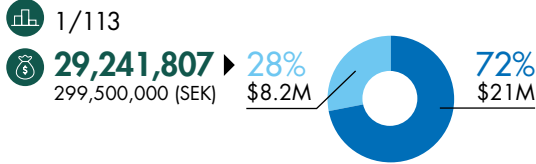
322

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

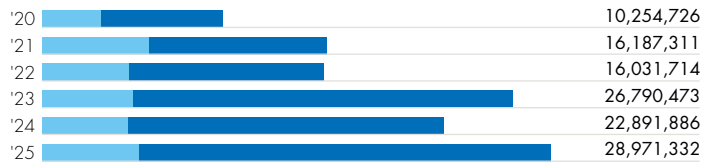
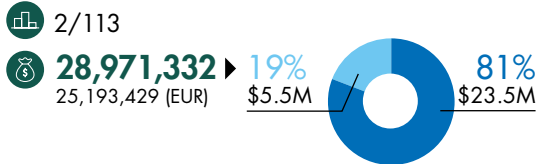
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



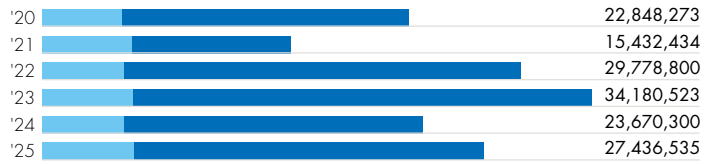
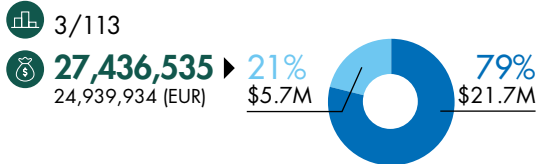
SWEDEN



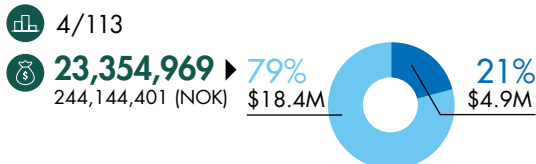
GERMANY



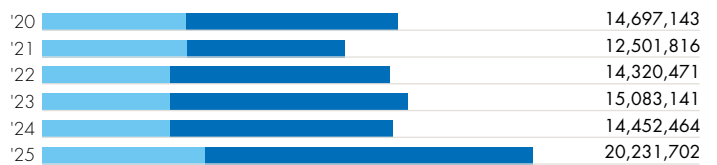
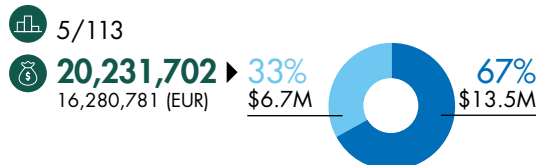
EUROPEAN COMMISSION



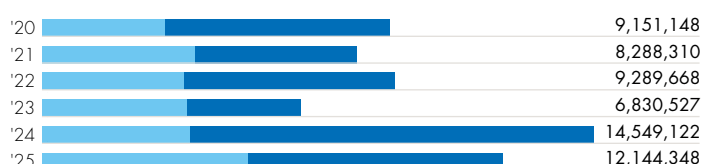
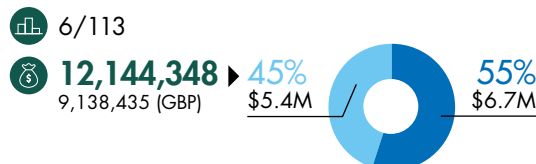
NORWAY



THE NETHERLANDS



UNITED KINGDOM



Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

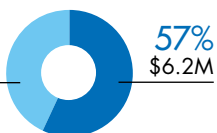
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



SWITZERLAND

7/113

11,002,465 ▶ 43%
9,283,546 (CHF) \$4.8M



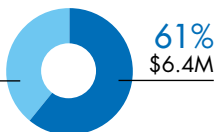
'20	8,807,643
'21	8,234,733
'22	10,462,636
'23	9,818,863
'24	11,593,323
'25	11,002,465



DENMARK

8/113

10,599,945 ▶ 39%
69,000,000 (DKK) \$4.2M



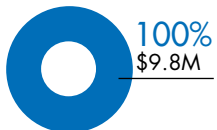
'20	13,099,272
'21	10,317,378
'22	5,446,358
'23	9,814,762
'24	12,352,900
'25	10,599,945



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

9/113

9,775,171 ▶ 100%
\$9.8M



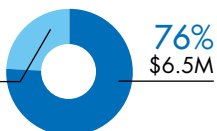
'20	16,095,560
'21	20,511,387
'22	14,758,143
'23	15,162,959
'24	14,486,624
'25	9,775,171



CANADA

10/113

8,583,657 ▶ 24%
12,244,532 (CAD) \$2.1M



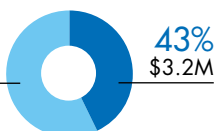
'20	9,619,194
'21	6,510,026
'22	6,902,097
'23	5,947,066
'24	6,537,219
'25	8,583,657



IRELAND

11/113

7,404,194 ▶ 57%
6,606,000 (EUR) \$4.2M



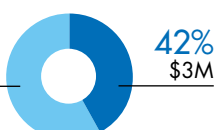
'20	2,601,133
'21	3,334,777
'22	4,493,902
'23	5,306,471
'24	7,005,976
'25	7,404,194



FINLAND

12/113

7,306,892 ▶ 58%
6,410,000 (EUR) \$4.3M



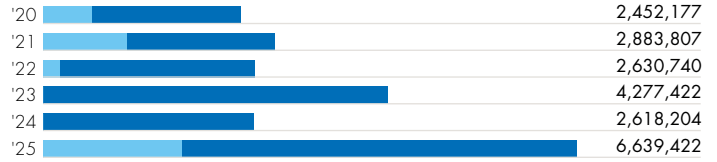
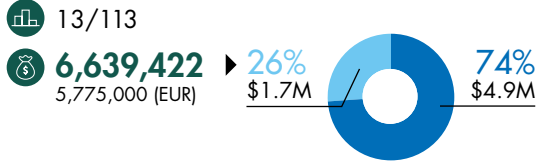
'20	6,481,073
'21	9,940,337
'22	9,381,262
'23	9,786,307
'24	9,732,214
'25	7,306,892

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

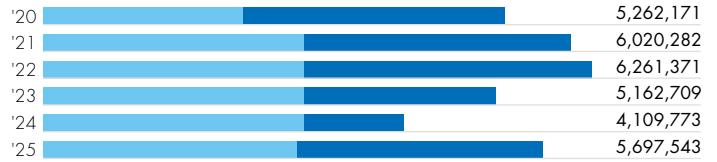
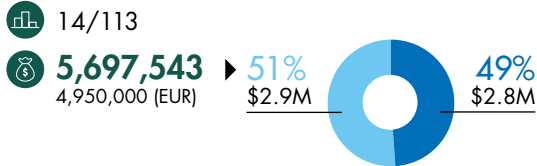
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



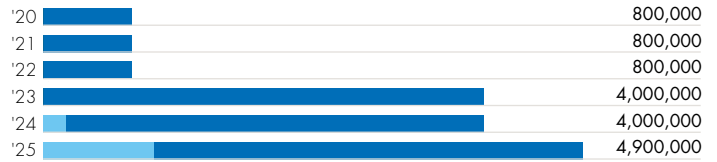
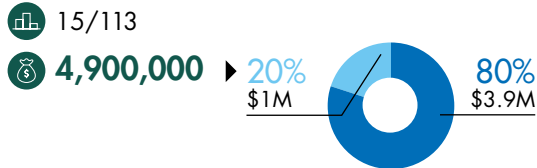
SPAIN



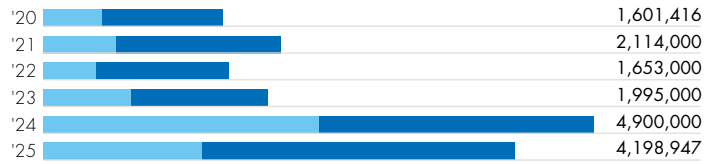
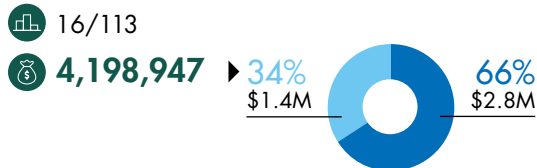
BELGIUM



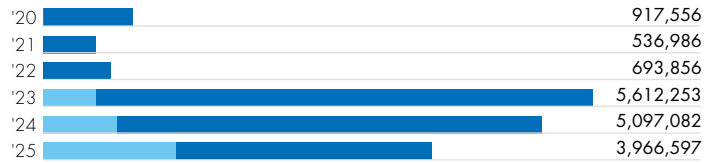
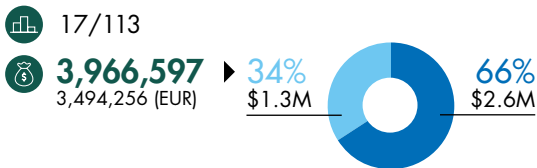
CHINA



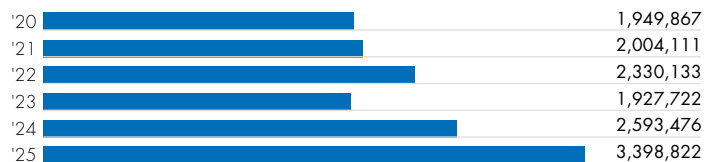
REPUBLIC OF KOREA



ITALY



SAUDI ARABIA



Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

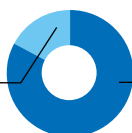
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



LUXEMBOURG

19/113

3,398,472
3,015,000 (EUR) ▶ 17% \$573K 83% \$2.8M



'20	404,716
'21	1,674,827
'22	2,107,407
'23	2,112,077
'24	2,435,305
'25	3,398,472



AUSTRALIA

20/113

3,119,326
4,878,520 (AUD) ▶ 100% \$3.1M



'20	2,073,096
'21	2,092,079
'22	2,071,239
'23	2,345,835
'24	1,652,682
'25	3,119,326



MICROSOFT

21/113

2,400,000 ▶ 100% \$2.4M



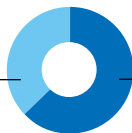
'20	880,000
'21	600,000
'22	600,000
'23	2,400,000
'24	505,000
'25	2,400,000



AUSTRIA

22/113

2,240,193
1,920,000 (EUR) ▶ 37% \$819K 63% \$1.4M



'20	122,212
'21	118,906
'22	2,831,360
'23	486,780
'24	1,636,216
'25	2,240,193



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

23/113

1,966,795 ▶ 100% \$2M



'20	0
'21	0
'22	20,865
'23	0
'24	1,180,409
'25	1,966,795



NEW ZEALAND

24/113

1,789,286
3,015,000 (NZD) ▶ 100% \$1.8M



'20	2,051,984
'21	2,051,984
'22	2,805,404
'23	2,018,974
'24	2,006,689
'25	1,789,286

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

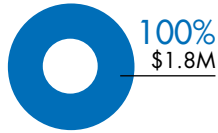
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



POLAND

25/113

1,773,640 ▶
6,500,000 (PLN)



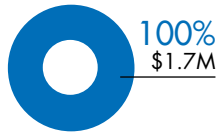
'20	79,805
'21	74,900
'22	87,474
'23	112,375
'24	472,050
'25	1,773,640



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIMES

26/113

1,744,712 ▶



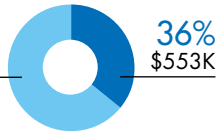
'20	878,462
'21	2,117,899
'22	985,436
'23	1,016,165
'24	176,236
'25	1,744,712



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

27/113

1,552,658 ▶ 64%
\$1M



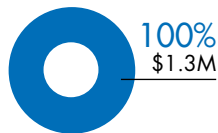
'20	0
'21	0
'22	180,000
'23	100,000
'24	283,680
'25	1,552,658



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

28/113

1,302,316 ▶



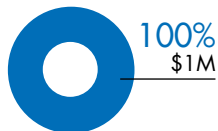
'20	2,009,455
'21	0
'22	0
'23	717,618
'24	1,264,456
'25	1,302,316



OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS

29/113

999,625 ▶



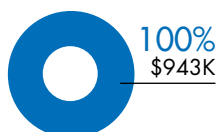
'20	107,000
'21	79,981
'22	0
'23	1,756,000
'24	100,000
'25	999,625



OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

30/113

943,473 ▶



'20	500,000
'21	765,285
'22	2,982,409
'23	799,341
'24	499,966
'25	943,473

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds

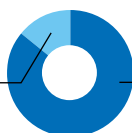


GREECE

31/113

827,583
720,000 (EUR)

14% \$116K 86% \$712K



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

32/113

813,260

100%
\$813K



FORD FOUNDATION

33/113

800,000

100%
\$800K

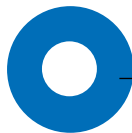


INNOVATION NORWAY

34/113

773,216
7,910,000 (NOK)

100%
\$773K

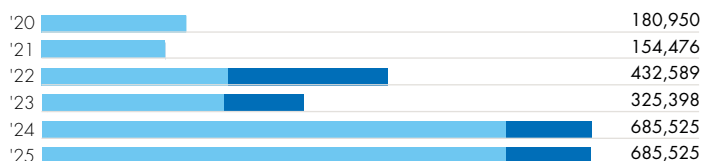
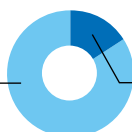


ICELAND

35/113

685,525
95,000,000 (ISK)

84% \$577K 16% \$108K

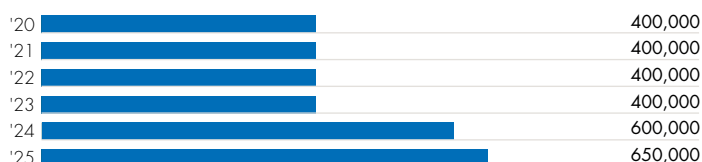


INDIA

36/113

650,000

100%
\$650K



Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds

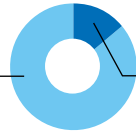


KUWAIT

37/113

638,475

86% \$550K 14% \$89K



'20	510,000
'21	0
'22	510,000
'23	510,000
'24	552,600
'25	638,475

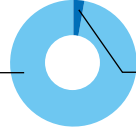


MOROCCO

38/113

620,000

97% \$600K 3% \$20K



'20	500,000
'21	300,000
'22	300,000
'23	150,000
'24	330,000
'25	620,000

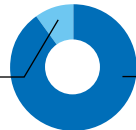


LIECHTENSTEIN

39/113

618,769
507,304 (CHF)

10% \$61K 90% \$558K



'20	160,124
'21	214,823
'22	421,067
'23	456,621
'24	472,255
'25	618,769



JAPAN

40/113

613,528

100% \$613K



'20	65,000
'21	258,340
'22	280,350
'23	1,763,471
'24	1,214,520
'25	613,528

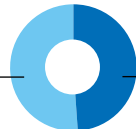


PORTUGAL

41/113

540,141
460,200 (EUR)

51% \$276K 49% \$264K



'20	100,000
'21	387,021
'22	371,855
'23	445,200
'24	483,001
'25	540,141

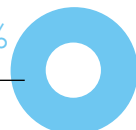


QATAR

42/113

500,000

100% \$500K

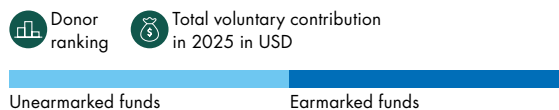
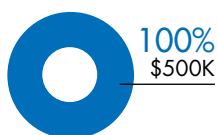


'20	0
'21	1,020,000
'22	1,000,000
'23	1,000,000
'24	750,000
'25	500,000



THE SCHMIDT FAMILY FOUNDATION

42/113
500,000



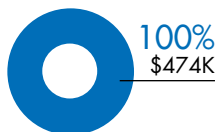
Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	150,000
'21	250,000
'22	325,000
'23	325,000
'24	375,000
'25	500,000

329

التعليم | education
فوقا | above
الجميع | all

EDUCATION ABOVE ALL FOUNDATION

44/113
474,443

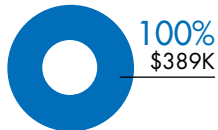


Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	101,509
'22	101,509
'23	0
'24	405,205
'25	474,443



UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

45/113
388,890

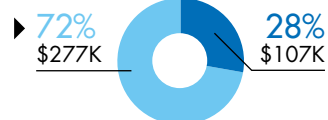


Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	217,153
'21	388,756
'22	314,437
'23	165,056
'24	356,265
'25	388,890



CYPRUS

46/113
384,131
305,000 (CHF)

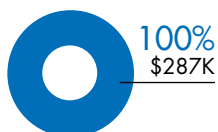


Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	59,737
'21	114,679
'22	165,872
'23	246,575
'24	300,454
'25	384,131



EURAC RESEARCH

47/113
286,697
250,000 (EUR)

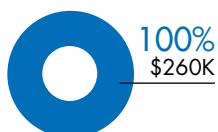


Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	286,697



TÜRKIYE

48/113
260,000



Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	600,000
'24	260,000
'25	260,000

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds

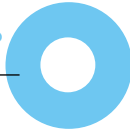


ALGERIA

49/113

200,000

▶ 100% \$200K



Year	Contribution (USD)
'20	100,000
'21	0
'22	100,000
'23	100,000
'24	100,000
'25	200,000

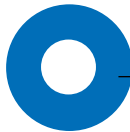


THE PHILIPPINES

50/113

150,000

▶ 100% \$150K



Year	Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	100,000
'22	100,000
'23	100,000
'24	200,000
'25	150,000

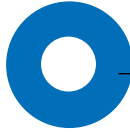


UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

50/113

150,000

▶ 100% \$150K



Year	Contribution (USD)
'20	49,317
'21	491,926
'22	364,915
'23	488,652
'24	0
'25	150,000

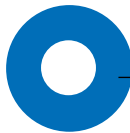


SILICON VALLEY COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

52/113

130,000

▶ 100% \$130K



Year	Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	130,000



WORLD BANK

53/113

120,920

▶ 100% \$121K



Year	Contribution (USD)
'20	261,290
'21	380,291
'22	355,385
'23	403,065
'24	282,145
'25	120,920



UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

54/113

120,000

▶ 100% \$120K

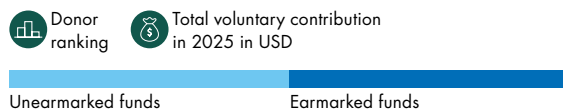
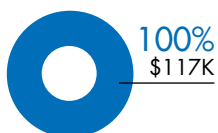


Year	Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	120,000



BELGIQUE / FEDERATION WALLONIE-BRUXELLES

55/113
 117,371
 100,000 (EUR)



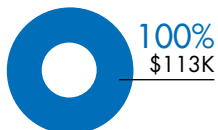
Year	Unearmarked funds	Earmarked funds
'20	0	0
'21	0	0
'22	100,301	0
'23	100,301	0
'24	100,301	0
'25	117,371	0

331



FONDS DE DOTATION NOUVEAU MONDE

56/113
 113,294
 96,980 (EUR)



Year	Unearmarked funds	Earmarked funds
'20	0	0
'21	0	0
'22	0	0
'23	0	0
'24	0	0
'25	113,294	0



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE

57/113
 101,043
 80,430 (CHF)

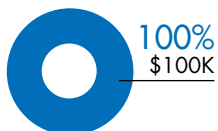


Year	Unearmarked funds	Earmarked funds
'20	0	0
'21	70,391	0
'22	53,305	0
'23	0	0
'24	0	0
'25	101,043	0



COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR ARAB STATES OF THE GULF

58/113
 100,000

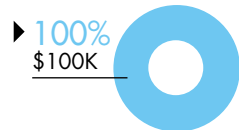


Year	Unearmarked funds	Earmarked funds
'20	0	0
'21	0	0
'22	0	0
'23	0	0
'24	0	0
'25	100,000	0



MEXICO

58/113
 100,000

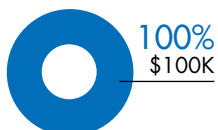


Year	Unearmarked funds	Earmarked funds
'20	124,118	0
'21	197,721	0
'22	177,060	0
'23	49,358	0
'24	174,085	0
'25	100,000	0



WELLSPRING PHILANTHROPIC FUND

58/113
 100,000



Year	Unearmarked funds	Earmarked funds
'20	100,000	0
'21	100,000	0
'22	0	0
'23	0	0
'24	100,000	0
'25	100,000	0

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds

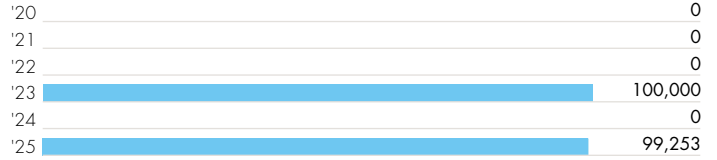
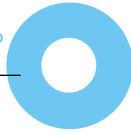


CÔTE D'IVOIRE

61/113

99,253
84,960 (EUR)

100%
\$99K

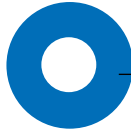


UN AIDS JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV AND AIDS

62/113

92,967

100%
\$93K



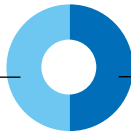
ESTONIA

63/113

92,012
80,000 (EUR)

50%
\$46K

50%
\$46K



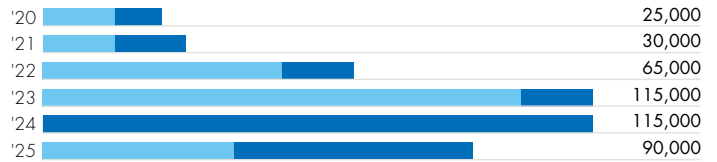
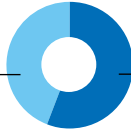
KAZAKHSTAN

64/113

90,000

44%
\$40K

56%
\$50K

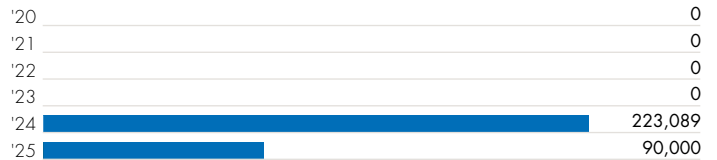
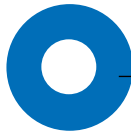


NIA TERO FOUNDATION

64/113

90,000

100%
\$90K



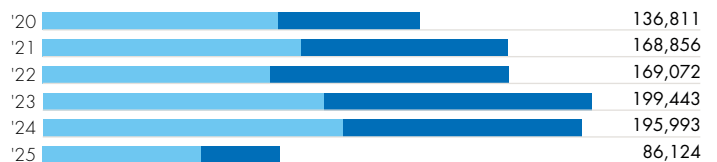
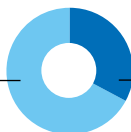
CZECH REPUBLIC

66/113

86,124
1,800,000 (CZK)

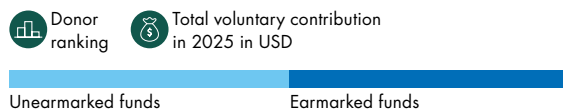
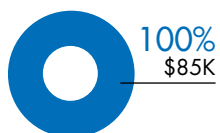
67%
\$57K

33%
\$28K



HENRY LUCE FOUNDATION

67/113
85,000

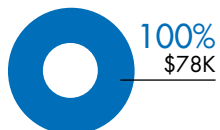


Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	85,000

333

UNOPS UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

68/113
78,333



Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	62,000
'22	100,045
'23	50,000
'24	0
'25	78,333

MONACO

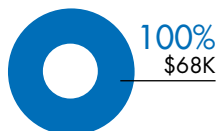
69/113
78,288
75,000 (EUR)



Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	43,956
'21	54,174
'22	55,388
'23	64,711
'24	81,277
'25	78,288

THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY

70/113
67,800



Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	67,800

LITHUANIA

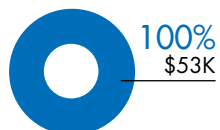
71/113
58,411
50,000 (EUR)



Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	36,335
'21	76,657
'22	21,119
'23	52,169
'24	48,207
'25	58,411

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

72/113
52,755
45,000 (EUR)



Year	Total Voluntary Contribution (USD)
'20	0
'21	33,784
'22	36,194
'23	32,362
'24	33,040
'25	52,755

334

Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

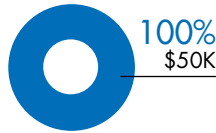
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



DAVID CLARK CAUSE, INC.

73/113

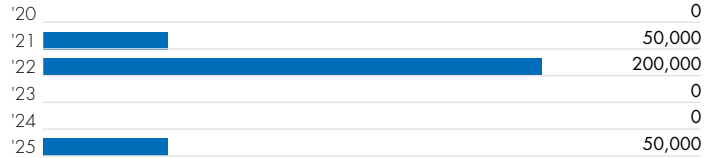
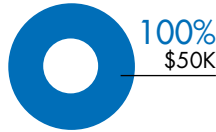
50,000



META

73/113

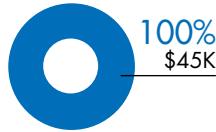
50,000



PROJECT LIBERTY INSTITUTE

75/113

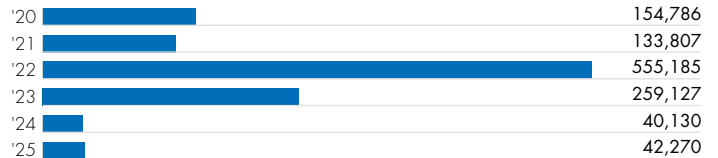
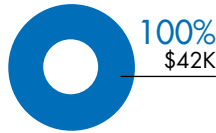
45,000



UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY

76/113

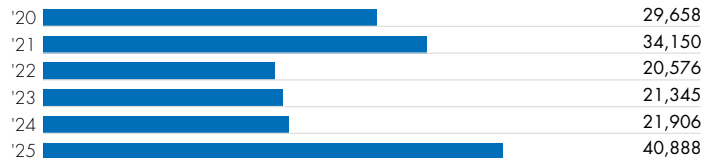
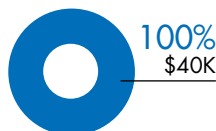
42,270



ANDORRA

77/113

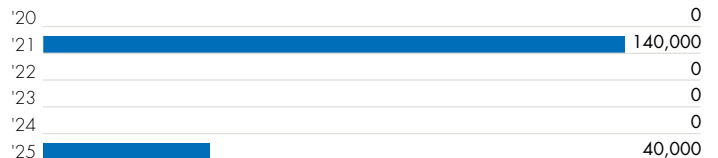
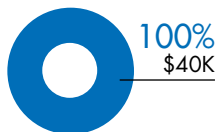
40,888
35,000 (EUR)



UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

78/113

40,000

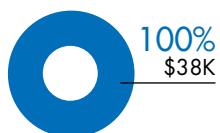


Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds

LOTTERIE ROMANDE

79/113
 38,519
 30,700 (CHF)

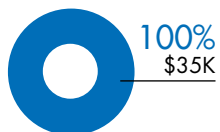


'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	35,294
'25	38,519

335

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

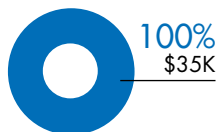
80/113
 35,380



'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	90,843
'25	35,380

CORPORACION DE DESARROLLO PRODUCTIVO

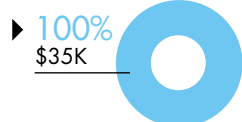
81/113
 34,965



'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	34,965

MALTA

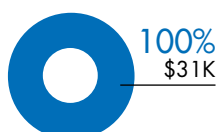
82/113
 34,762
 30,000 (EUR)



'20	17,815
'21	17,202
'22	24,535
'23	16,112
'24	26,795
'25	34,762

HUNGARY

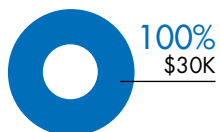
83/113
 31,250
 30,000 (EUR)



'20	0
'21	18,360
'22	9,970
'23	0
'24	26,657
'25	31,250

AZERBAIJAN

84/113
 30,000



'20	15,000
'21	26,000
'22	26,000
'23	31,000
'24	31,000
'25	30,000

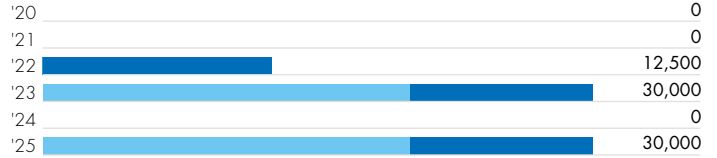
Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



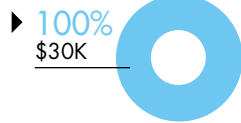
CHILE

84/113
30,000



EGYPT

84/113
30,000



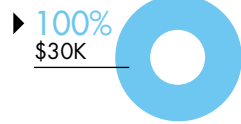
MALAYSIA

84/113
30,000



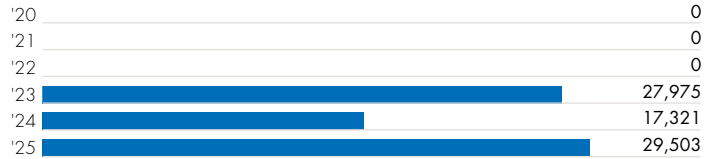
URUGUAY

84/113
30,000



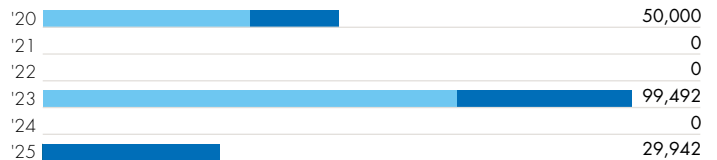
VILLE DE GENEVE

89/113
29,503
25,000 (CHF)



PAKISTAN

90/113
29,942



Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

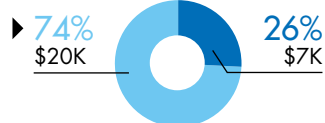
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



PERU

91/113

27,443



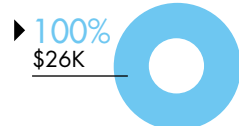
337



BULGARIA

92/113

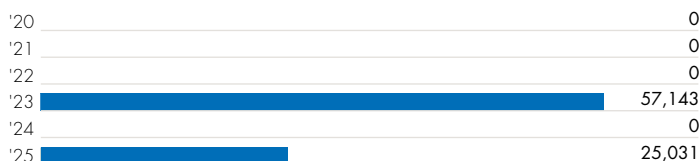
26,400



REPUBLIQUE ET CANTON DE GENEVE

93/113

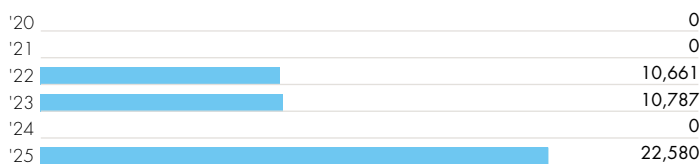
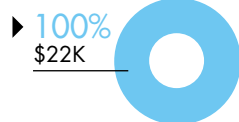
25,031
20,000 (CHF)



CROATIA

94/113

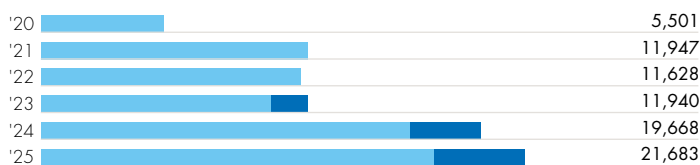
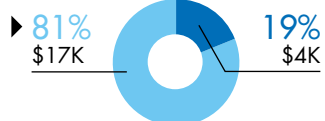
22,580



MONTENEGRO

95/113

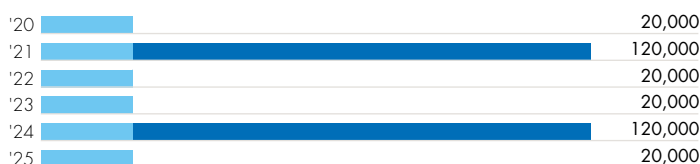
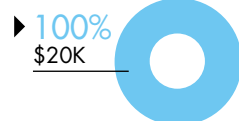
21,683
18,500 (EUR)



THAILAND

96/113

20,000



338

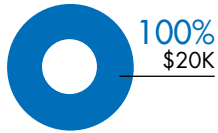
Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



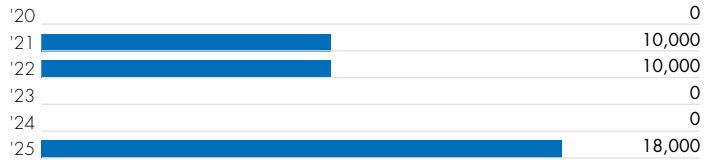
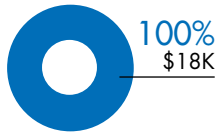
TRUST FUND FOR THE MEDITATION PROCESS

96/113
20,000



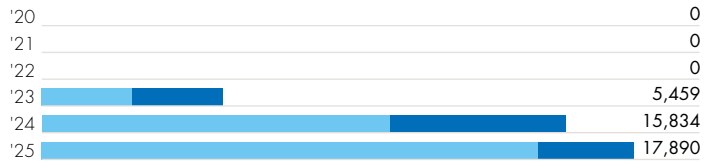
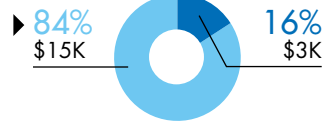
CISCO SYSTEMS INC.

98/113
18,000



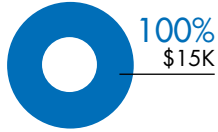
ALBANIA

99/113
17,890



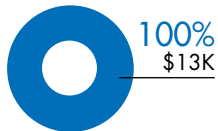
SINGAPORE

100/113
15,000



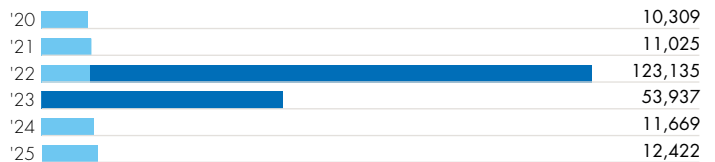
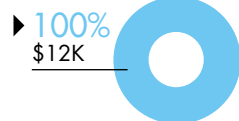
COS COS

101/113
13,142
9,725 (GBP)



SLOVAK REPUBLIC

102/113
12,422
10,000 (CHF)



Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

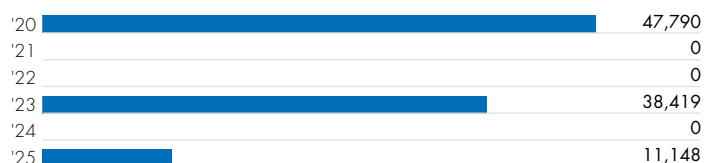
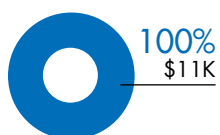
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



ROMANIA

103/113

11,148
10,000 (EUR)



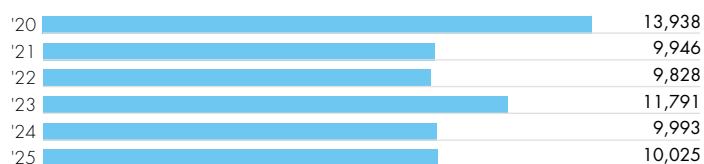
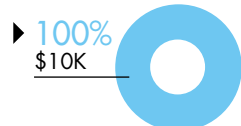
339



COSTA RICA

104/113

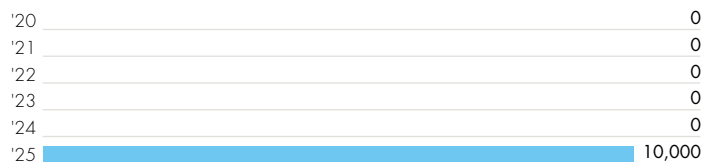
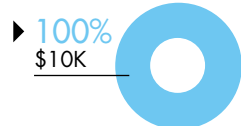
10,025



CAMBODIA

105/113

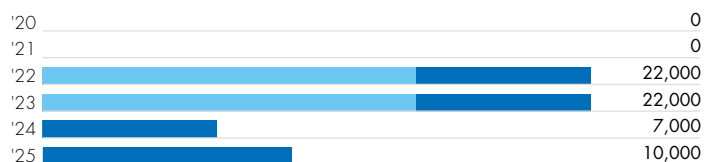
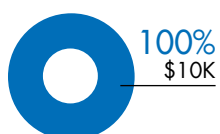
10,000



GEORGIA

105/113

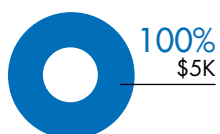
10,000



& Other Stories **& OTHER STORIES**

107/113

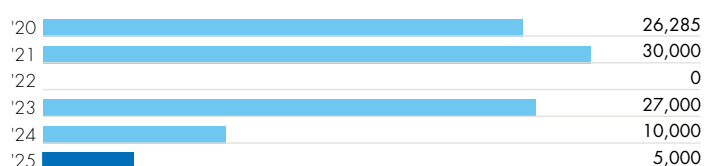
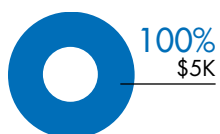
5,041



ARMENIA

108/113

5,000



Donor ranking Total voluntary contribution in 2025 in USD

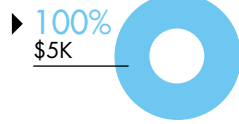
Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

108/113

5,000



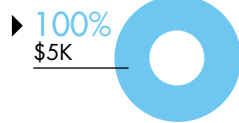
'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	5,000



TAJIKISTAN

110/113

4,900



'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	4,900



NEDERLANDS JURISTEN COMITE VOOR DE MENSENRECHTEN

111/113

2,115
1,825 (EUR)



'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	2,115



THE BAHAMAS

112/113

1,133
1,000 (CHF)



'20	2,000
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	1,133
'25	1,133



BENIN

113/113

1,000



'20	0
'21	0
'22	0
'23	0
'24	0
'25	1,000

FINANCIAL REPORTS

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2025 (IN US\$)

341

This summary financial report indicates total funds available for activities in 2025, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2025.

	EXTRABUDGETARY	REGULAR BUDGET	TOTAL
SUMMARY			
Opening balance ^a	181,121,352	n/a	181,121,352
Adjustment ^b	(5,711,791)	n/a	(5,711,791)
Income from contributions/allotments ^c	262,064,864	194,324,100	456,388,964
Other income ^d	8,213,822	n/a	8,213,822
Total funds available	445,688,247	194,324,100	640,012,347
Expenditure ^e	259,027,934	195,366,109	454,394,043
Closing balance^f	186,660,313	(1,042,009)	185,618,304

Notes:

- a Corresponds to the final fiscal year 2024 closing balance, as reported in the UN Human Rights Annual Report 2024.
- b Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.
- c Extrabudgetary includes all donor contributions and pledges received in the UNOG/OHCHR accounts for fiscal year 2025; excludes future donor pledges and commitments. Regular Budget corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2025.
- d Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions received and interest income.
- e Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2025; excludes future commitments and liabilities.
- f The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG/OHCHR accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2025.

The above summary financial report of income and expenditure in 2025 is materially correct and expenditures were incurred in connection with the purpose of the extrabudgetary contributions received and the regular budget amount allotted to OHCHR for 2025.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT OF EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2025 (TRUST FUNDS, IN US\$)

This summary financial report indicates total funds available for activities in 2025, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2025.

342

	VF for Victims of Torture	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	VF for Indigenous Peoples	VF for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	VF for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review	TF to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Work of the Human Rights Council	VF for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	TF for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia	TF for the Support of the Activities of OHCHR	Total OHCHR Trust Funds
SUMMARY	CHA	SHA	IHA	VPU	UPR	VTA	AHA	CIA	HCA	TOTAL
Opening balance ^a	14,047,221	1,621,936	756,005	759,560	1,564,008	1,035,462	25,696,318	167,342	135,473,500	181,121,352
Fund balance	14,047,221	1,621,936	747,386	759,560	1,564,008	1,035,462	25,696,318	167,342	132,966,201	178,605,434
Unpaid pledges past period	0	0	8,619	0	0	0	0	0	2,507,299	2,515,918
Adjustment ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	(747,170)	0	(2,459,549)	(3,206,719)
Write-off (unpaid pledges) ^b	0	0	(8,619)	0	0	0	0	0	(2,496,453)	(2,505,072)
Income from contributions ^c	2,544,656	1,420,185	1,188,971	179,370	501,615	886,947	27,439,791	1,250,782	226,652,545	262,064,864
Paid contributions 2025	2,494,656	1,354,189	1,188,971	179,370	351,615	751,379	26,046,552	1,250,782	219,020,736	252,638,251
Unpaid pledges 2025	50,000	65,996	0	0	150,000	135,569	1,393,239	0	7,631,810	9,426,613
Other income available ^d	298,723	42,330	90,090	35,679	90,257	38,188	1,279,729	62,167	6,276,660	8,213,822
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions	(2,690)	3,083	28,577	3,120	2,112	1,100	177,061	19,480	441,285	673,128
Miscellaneous and interest income	301,413	39,247	61,513	32,559	88,145	37,087	1,102,668	42,687	5,835,375	7,540,694
Total funds available^e	16,890,601	3,084,452	2,026,447	974,609	2,155,880	1,960,597	53,668,668	1,480,291	363,446,703	445,688,247
Expenditure ^f	10,964,879	1,216,111	588,905	232,862	579,546	931,055	29,017,748	344,194	215,152,635	259,027,934
Closing balance^g	5,925,722	1,868,341	1,437,542	741,747	1,576,334	1,029,541	24,650,920	1,136,097	148,294,067	186,660,313

a Corresponds to the final fiscal year 2024 closing balance, as reported in the UN Human Rights Annual Report 2024 (with rounding adjustments).

b Includes adjustments of income, transfer between trust funds, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.

c Includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG/OHCHR accounts for activities in fiscal year 2025; excludes future donor pledges and commitments.

d Includes gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions and interest income.

e = opening balance + adjustment + income from contributions + other income available.

f Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2025; excludes future commitments and liabilities.

g Corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG/OHCHR accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2025.

The summary financial report of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2025 is materially correct and expenditures were incurred in connection with the purpose of the trust funds for which contributions were received.

REGULAR BUDGET ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE IN 2025

(Summary by programme, in US\$)

	ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURE
HEADQUARTERS		
Executive Direction and Management	38,420,142	38,642,862
Policymaking Organs	7,974,159	7,973,851
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	30,128,581	30,283,984
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	20,704,976	20,708,767
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation ^a	35,730,402	35,704,715
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
- Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review	14,617,255	14,616,383
- Special Procedures	20,163,135	20,169,215
Total programme of work: Headquarters	121,344,348	121,483,063
Programme Support and Management Services	5,567,568	6,357,016
Subtotal: Headquarters operating resources	173,306,218	174,456,792
FIELD PRESENCES		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities ^b		
- Africa	4,600,817	4,520,598
- Americas	3,322,975	3,296,096
- Asia and the Pacific	3,564,811	3,565,790
- Europe and Central Asia	1,946,569	1,946,604
- Middle East and North Africa	4,810,308	4,810,261
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (Sec. 23)	2,772,400	2,769,966
Subtotal: Field presences operating resources	21,017,882	20,909,316
Grand total	194,324,100	195,366,109

343

a Includes allotments for mandated commissions of inquiry.

b Includes Cambodia, Sudan, the Regional Office for Central Africa in Yaoundé, the field-based structure on the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK), the presence in the State of Palestine, the Regional Offices in Bangkok, Bishkek, Brussels, Dakar, Panama, Qatar and Santiago de Chile.

Remark: The total initial budget appropriation amount approved for 2025 was US\$ 249,552,500. Due to the liquidity crisis, only US\$ 194,324,100 could be allotted to OHCHR programmes for 2025, equivalent to a funding gap of 22 per cent (US\$ 55,228,400).

EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPENDITURE IN 2025

(Summary by programme, in US\$)

344

	REQUIREMENTS	EXPENDITURE
HEADQUARTERS		
Executive Direction and Management	39,344,234	31,550,660
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	31,240,410	23,505,491
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	3,726,720	3,073,859
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	22,229,733	16,903,217
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
- Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review	5,407,519	4,330,341
- Special Procedures	8,881,225	7,557,764
Total programme of work: Headquarters	71,485,606	55,370,672
Programme Support and Management Services	13,112,473	10,798,609
Subtotal: Headquarters operating resources	123,942,313	97,719,941
FIELD PRESENCES		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities		
- Africa	70,328,743	54,502,386
- Americas	47,784,636	35,812,774
- Asia and the Pacific	18,665,090	13,233,398
- Europe and Central Asia	22,664,404	20,492,838
- Middle East and North Africa	31,032,497	21,804,765
Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects	538,897	342,253
Subtotal: Field presences operating resources	191,014,268	146,188,414

	REQUIREMENTS	EXPENDITURE
CROSS ENTITIES GLOBAL PROJECTS		
Cross-Entities Global Projects (not reported above) ^a	3,299,546	1,929,592
Total: Headquarters and field presences	318,256,127	245,837,947
OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	11,856,033	10,964,879
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	1,316,668	1,216,111
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	1,031,445	588,905
Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review	692,019	579,546
Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	265,768	232,862
Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council	1,025,619	931,055
Total: Other trust funds	16,187,552	14,513,357
Other expenditure and adjustments not reported above	-	(1,323,370)
Grand total	334,443,679	259,027,934

345

a Includes Human Rights Up Front Programme, Sustainable Environmental Management, Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, OHCHR's Task Forces on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCRs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Prevention, and Action for Organizational Effectiveness 2.0 (OE 2.0).

EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2025

346

Overall summary (in US\$)

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
HEADQUARTERS				
Executive Direction and Management and New York Office (EDM)				
EO - Executive Office of the High Commissioner	1,809,176.00	340,931.29	1,837,230.00	1,801,072.34
EO - Media Outreach and Spokesperson Office	4,207,674.00	-6,952.80	4,839,500.00	4,173,700.25
EOS - Communications Section	5,720,851.00	249,862.13	4,090,300.00	3,942,915.07
EOS - Donor and External Relations Section	4,530,125.00	645,040.38	4,307,200.00	4,514,217.08
EOS - External Outreach Service	763,704.00	116,193.88	542,700.00	569,116.11
EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publication Unit	1,462,966.00	243,336.56	923,000.00	686,137.71
HRIB - Human Rights Inquiries Branch	5,095,369.32	444,535.33	5,662,816.93	3,642,882.69
HRIB - (EU) Combatting Impunity	1,591,574.18	1,590,788.58	1,276,100.00	1,227,201.49
HUB - Innovation and Analytics HUB	4,818,314.00	481,889.81	3,250,175.56	3,322,516.58
HUB - Scaling Up Early Warning for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*	0.00	0.00	773,216.03	0.00
HUB - Shaping Technology and AI that Serves Humanity	1,021,739.00	0.00	1,500,000.00	1,006,331.10
HUB - Rapid Assessment Data: Preventing Conflict-related Violence	206,510.00	0.00	249,984.10	246,782.29
NYO - (MPTF) UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	346,829.00	381,637.16	0.00	371,458.59
NYO - (MPTF) UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE)*	0.00	0.00	324,327.70	0.00
NYO - New York Office	4,290,171.00	623,934.84	3,179,700.00	3,505,905.62
NYO - UN's Response on Reprisals	659,819.00	195,648.70	256,180.08	308,410.92
SPECS - Strategic Planning, Programme Management, Evaluation and Change Service	2,819,412.00	360,304.89	2,212,112.68	2,232,011.85
Subtotal EDM	39,344,233.50	5,667,150.75	35,224,543.08	31,550,659.69

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
PROGRAMME OF WORK (SUBPROGAMME 1 TO 4)				
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)				
Director Office - Coordination and Management	1,678,211.00	303,003.76	1,614,100.00	1,634,675.48
Human Rights and Technology Issues (digital space)	932,632.00	481,295.92	744,000.00	328,354.00
Promotion and Protection of Digital Rights (EU)	2,025,299.56	1,979,066.03	0.00	1,941,890.44
Leveraging Human Rights in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) +20 Review	71,404.66	0.00	113,000.00	71,404.65
Making Smart Cities Right for Young People	107,210.83	107,218.81	0.00	107,182.27
BHRU - Business and Human Rights Section	832,571.00	27,178.42	754,700.00	551,880.57
BHRU - Business and Human Rights	537,619.50	551,016.38	114,693.00	471,714.75
BHRU - Business and Human Rights Helpdesk	296,413.00	297,425.85	0.00	233,137.56
BHRU - Capitalizando el Cambio: Derechos Humanos, la Agenda 2030 y la Diligencia Debida Empresarial*	0.00	0.00	823,529.41	0.00
BHRU - Disability, Business and Human Rights	220,000.00	0.00	220,000.00	211,655.43
BHRU - Business and Technology and Human Rights (B-Tech-HR) in the Data and AI Economy*	0.00	0.00	45,000.00	0.00
BHRU - (ILO/EU) Responsible Business Conduct in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Phase II	1,044,724.00	597,554.68	916,656.85	758,210.80
CSU - Civic Space Unit	933,303.00	81,350.83	925,287.43	513,126.72
CSU - Online Platforms on Protecting Human Rights Defenders	200,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	199,900.50
CSU - Support the Creation of a Global Initiative for the Freedom of Human Rights Defenders	179,209.00	79,208.64	100,000.00	81,497.27
Human Rights Online, Innovation and Technology Outreach	793,119.75	305,601.43	525,700.00	795,508.04
HRESIS - Child and Youth Rights	967,031.00	225,271.94	955,927.23	598,998.06
HRESIS - Human Rights of Youth (in vulnerable situations, insecurity)	688,472.00	160,875.76	544,443.44	622,715.68
HRESIS - Disabilities	600,778.00	203,727.77	336,600.00	432,950.13
HRESIS - Human Rights Due Diligence in Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) Operational Policies and Projects	358,457.00	369,484.83	0.00	365,357.22
HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues	420,150.00	420,809.62	248,199.00	286,423.60
HRESIS - Human Rights of Migrants at International Borders	129,672.00	36,715.15	89,600.00	122,157.83
HRESIS - Migration	1,141,937.00	69,509.12	610,500.00	575,522.06
HRESIS - Political Constituency Building on Human Rights Economy	92,305.00	66,421.29	0.00	66,331.99
HRESIS - Rights of Older Persons	62,772.00	75,199.74	420,000.00	62,130.57
HRESIS - Strengthening Capacity and Facilitating Knowledge of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCRs) (Knowledge HUB)	999,999.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	573,349.86
HRESIS - Strengthening Human Rights in the Operational Policies and Projects of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)	152,046.00	0.00	152,046.78	128,471.30

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	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
HRESIS - (MPTF) Enabling the Development of Community Support and Care Systems	24,721.00	24,721.01	0.00	24,663.76
HRESIS - (MPTF) Unpaid Care, Disability and Gender Transformative Approach	214,041.00	214,041.55	0.00	123,757.98
RTDS - Corruption and Human Rights	215,630.00	215,630.30	0.00	210,794.61
RTDS - Environment and Climate Change	757,021.00	108,124.80	697,967.55	419,279.01
RTDS - (MPTF) Climate Change, Disability Inclusion and Intersectionality Multi Country Programme	27,592.00	27,593.04	2,000.00	27,191.56
RTDS - Right to Development	880,252.00	690,251.26	350,000.00	528,856.90
SDGs - MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	1,087,347.00	271,035.16	898,800.00	635,113.70
SDGs - Washington Liaison Office	464,319.00	149,193.77	242,000.00	337,217.28
ARDS - Anti-Discrimination	1,227,507.00	368,245.55	1,082,512.68	1,022,294.68
ARDS - (UNFPA) Contribution to the Implementation of the Mandate of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent	675,750.00	922,670.09	0.00	599,764.26
ARDS - Supporting the Work on the Intersectionality of Race and Gender Issues	355,726.00	355,792.24	0.00	251,673.53
IPMS - Bridging Knowledge and Implementation: Enabling the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples' (EMRIP) Field Engagement*	0.00	0.00	85,000.00	0.00
IPMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	2,241,887.00	353,268.09	1,637,686.61	1,929,911.08
IPMS - Indigenous Fellowship Programme	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
IPMS - Minorities Core Programme	108,109.00	0.00	391,328.87	88,695.83
IPMS - Protection of Religious Minorities	272,160.00	132,333.57	780,354.46	288,831.75
IPMS - Support to the EMRIP	90,821.00	0.00	100,000.00	69,909.17
ROLDs - Advancing Human Rights in Global Drug Policy	11,300.00	0.00	400,000.00	17,284.90
ROLDs - Rights-based Drug Policy through the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy	161,297.00	118,428.32	70,000.00	106,592.68
ROLDs - Rule of Law and Democracy	1,646,650.54	348,667.31	1,966,979.19	1,469,117.45
ROLDs - Supporting the Work on the Intersectionality of Race and Gender Issues	17,429.00	26,964.52	0.00	10,922.59
ROLDs - Support to OHCHR's Work on Accountability	337,442.00	399,513.14	0.00	329,368.15
ROLDs - Support to Transitional Justice	189,153.00	89,153.05	70,000.00	176,815.30
WHRG - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBTQI+ Rights)	1,982,482.00	503,042.86	1,159,354.05	1,005,896.70
WHRG - Review of Criminal Codes under International Human Rights Law	75,433.00	100,000.00	0.00	30,046.03
WHRG - Review of Criminal Codes to Ensure Human Rights Compliance*	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
WHRG - Supporting the work on the Intersectionality of Race and Gender Issues	249,391.00	352,234.85	0.00	74,805.48

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
WHRG - Women's Human Rights and Gender	2,361,613.00	798,552.75	1,678,010.14	1,992,140.06
WHRG - Women's Human Rights and Gender Equality*	0.00	0.00	409,836.07	0.00
Subtotal subprogramme 1	31,240,409.84	14,307,393.20	22,375,812.76	23,505,491.22

Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaties Bodies (HRTB)

Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT)	452,000.00	571,748.72	658,403.14	336,267.03
Support to Treaty Bodies and Organs	3,274,720.00	1,311,258.28	3,036,318.24	2,737,591.76
Subtotal subprogramme 2	3,726,720.00	1,883,007.00	3,694,721.38	3,073,858.79

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Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (GLO)

Director's Office - Coordination and Management	1,417,113.32	188,182.67	1,232,800.00	1,268,258.49
Headquarters' Coordination and Support to Human Rights Advisers	304,069.00	71,426.01	451,700.00	497,775.53
Human Rights Education Unit	426,202.10	55,634.06	472,700.00	386,429.08
Methodology, Education and Training	2,169,910.75	318,342.81	1,378,741.78	1,239,047.44
Africa Branch	2,592,761.27	283,148.83	1,481,982.58	1,287,890.86
Americas Branch	722,106.16	55,722.84	619,900.00	574,900.09
Americas - OHCHR's Work in the Spanish Caribbean Region	218,748.79	119,655.49	346,270.00	160,388.06
Europe and Central-Asia Branch	2,485,647.44	326,004.23	1,914,019.69	1,866,170.76
Asia-Pacific Branch	2,444,851.05	359,700.30	2,120,846.41	2,146,209.30
Middle East and North Africa	1,716,985.28	396,513.47	1,166,200.00	1,312,437.29
ERS - Emergency Response Section	601,368.00	194,726.60	928,841.78	610,743.76
ERS - Prevention and Early Warning Capacity - Emergency Response Teams	3,319,823.08	919,095.40	2,429,464.57	2,713,621.77
MENA - Protection of Human Rights in Arab Region	425,494.72	460,927.33	0.00	345,522.46
MENA - Strengthening Human Rights in Egypt	169,967.82	180,483.94	100,491.63	100,744.56
MENA - (EU) Strengthening Human Rights in Egypt	1,223,711.92	600,754.92	1,194,138.00	849,097.38
MENA - Strengthening Human Rights in Iran	301,491.91	112,379.62	100,000.00	197,235.59
National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms	918,106.92	510,809.39	551,414.16	621,963.58
PMSS - Peace Missions Support Section	136,140.14	195,365.25	44,100.00	50,462.18
PMSS - Human Rights Protection and Peace Operations	635,232.89	-36,306.66	781,864.96	674,318.69
Subtotal subprogramme 3	22,229,732.56	5,312,566.50	17,315,475.56	16,903,216.87

Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures

HRCB - Director's Office - Coordination and Management	2,209,214.00	325,320.89	1,621,100.00	1,630,584.70
HRCB - Human Rights Council (HRC) Activities	2,699,231.00	365,786.28	2,358,564.72	2,335,026.50
HRCB - HRC and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Webcasting	60,207.00	38,301.59	0.00	1,647.54

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
UPRB - UPR Branch	438,867.12	39,060.65	406,100.00	363,082.15
Support to Special Procedures	5,278,789.04	815,680.67	4,699,174.70	4,534,726.13
SPB - Coordination, Information and Communication Unit (Coordination Committee)	215,991.00	117,474.38	95,402.95	145,600.90
SPB - (UNESCO) Promotion of Media Freedom and the Safety of Journalists in the Digital Age	14,028.78	16,266.82	0.00	16,266.82
SPB - (UNESCO) Protecting Journalists in Context of Conflict and Receding Civic Space	120,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	97,167.43
SPB - Support to Special Rapporteur Mandates	3,252,416.00	3,223,380.34	2,139,083.99	2,764,003.20
Subtotal subprogramme 4	14,288,743.94	4,941,271.62	11,469,426.36	11,888,105.37
Total programme of work (subprogrammes 1 to 4)	71,485,606.34	26,444,238.32	54,855,436.06	55,370,672.25

Programme Support and Management Services (PSMS)

PSMS - Programme Support and Management Services	11,089,789.90	1,031,478.30	8,437,000.00	8,732,802.19
PSMS - Well-Being Unit - Mindfulness Initiative	113,294.39	0.00	145,701.34	99,426.52
SSS - Safety and Security Section	1,909,389.00	412,255.17	1,639,900.00	1,966,380.11
Subtotal PSMS	13,112,473.29	1,443,733.47	10,222,601.34	10,798,608.82
Total headquarters	123,942,313.13	33,555,122.54	100,302,580.48	97,719,940.76

FIELD PRESENCES

Africa

Burkina Faso - Country Office	3,593,146.16	1,155,255.12	2,069,416.00	2,874,426.39
Burkina Faso - (EU) Appui au Respect des Droits Humains et du Droit International Humanitaire par les Volontaires pour la Défense de la Patrie	901,973.62	502,813.83	524,927.00	574,541.09
Burkina Faso - (EU) Strengthening Resilience through Targeted Human Rights Interventions	347,845.23	0.00	1,524,725.01	136,214.41
Burundi - (MPTF) Strengthening Human Rights Architecture and Response	992,548.05	944,173.62	712,800.00	653,655.26
Cameroon - (MPTF) Strengthening Disability Rights	126,698.70	126,698.45	0.00	83,398.57
Central Africa (Yaoundé) - Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	428,520.60	-81,335.36	415,500.00	237,978.39
Central African Republic - Support to Peace Mission	84,750.00	43,100.00	41,700.00	75,000.00
Central African Republic - (EU) Projet de Protection des Défenseurs des Droits Humains	753,975.50	270,216.00	459,501.82	652,759.47
Central African Republic - (PBF) Renforcer le Rôle des Organisations Féminines	167,930.79	0.00	167,930.79	156,944.66
Chad - Country Office	1,847,084.44	146,204.55	1,507,075.58	1,628,028.40
Chad - (EU) Appui aux Organisations de la Société Civile Promouvant les Droits de l'homme	852,688.35	428,825.57	443,713.00	753,077.39

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Chad - (PBF) Appui à la Promotion et à la Protection des Droits de l'Homme	1,816,918.85	451,929.82	1,450,000.00	1,433,555.88
Congo-Brazzaville - Human Rights Adviser	238,124.12	49,544.55	213,150.00	237,662.81
DRC - Ensuring the Protection, Safety and Continued Work of Human Rights Defenders	399,621.00	0.00	399,625.00	129,199.14
DRC - Human Rights Promotion and Protection in the Electoral Context (Election II)	4,552,067.14	205,439.57	4,247,502.08	2,862,688.12
DRC - (MPTF) Appui au Retour des Déplacés Internes et de la Stabilisation des Zones en Conflit en Ituri*	0.00	0.00	317,351.30	0.00
DRC - (MPTF) Digital Identification Programme	60,000.25	60,000.00	0.00	40,474.84
DRC - (MPTF) Inception Fourth Phase Funding Round**	64,775.66	64,776.05	0.00	-12,984.87
DRC - (MPTF) JAD Lutte contre la Violence Basée sur le Genre	54,920.00	128,306.95	0.00	13,059.31
DRC - (PBF) Promotion de la Gouvernance Sécuritaire Inclusive dans la Province du Tanganyika	253,418.00	252,053.95	0.00	213,579.09
DRC - (PBF) Promotion de la Justice Transitionnelle pour la Consolidation de la Paix dans les Provinces du Kasai et Kasai Central	382,958.35	0.00	395,500.00	200,735.42
DRC - Promotion of a Holistic and Inclusive Transitional Justice Process*	0.00	0.00	1,176,470.59	0.00
DRC - Transitional Justice, Fight against Impunity, Protection	386,524.41	247,042.99	40,000.00	303,491.25
DRC - (UNCDF) Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Focal Points Linked to the Kahuzi-Biega National Park (PNKB) I & II Cases in South Kivu*	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00
East Africa (Addis Ababa) - Regional Office	3,400,290.86	447,782.64	2,911,637.35	2,331,300.59
East Africa (Addis Ababa) - (EU) Enhancement and Operationalization of the African Union Compliance and Accountability Framework	2,174,461.49	2,174,461.03	0.00	1,584,045.83
Eswatini - Human Rights Adviser	119,725.76	39,039.10	0.00	8,166.68
Ethiopia - Human Rights Priorities	3,717,747.46	1,614,359.92	4,142,918.29	3,712,935.58
Ethiopia - (CERF) Emergency Protection for Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (CRSV)/ Gender-based Violence (GBV)	499,966.06	499,966.06	0.00	499,924.36
The Gambia - Human Rights Adviser	113,767.27	180.94	120,100.00	114,770.99
The Gambia - (PBF) Support to the Implementation and Monitoring of the Truth	64,944.72	64,945.44	0.00	51,225.73
The Gambia - (PBF) Support to the PBF Secretariat to Enhance Coordination and Peacebuilding Impact	116,306.86	-5,226.20	120,554.22	114,554.19
The Gambia - (PBF) Sustaining Peaceful Transition by Supporting the Implementation of the Security Sector Reform Strategy	289,748.00	0.00	289,749.00	21,387.08
Guinea - Country Office	3,729,902.87	217,662.32	3,182,181.48	3,160,665.75
Guinea - (IOM) Supporting Socioeconomic and Well-being Initiatives for Families and Children on the Move	3,934.39	0.00	538,350.69	3,933.92
Guinea - (PBF) Appui à la Promotion et à la Protection des Droits de l'Homme pour la Consolidation de la Paix	787,653.75	445,801.50	440,312.00	263,659.49
Guinea - (PBF) Project d'Appui au Renforcement de la Cohésion Social et à la Réconciliation Nationale	178,806.63	316,344.29	0.00	99,041.87

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	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Guinea-Bissau - Human Rights Adviser	385,303.31	140,686.84	278,611.27	360,299.56
Guinea-Bissau - (PBF) Enhancing the Human Rights Protection System	208,066.85	202,815.76	0.00	200,339.71
Kenya - Multi-Country Office in East Africa (Nairobi)	2,076,283.47	190,164.82	1,541,458.61	1,517,773.41
Kenya - Joint UN Programme for Human Rights of LGBTQI+ People, Activities in Tanzania	92,966.95	0.00	92,967.00	34,155.24
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	1,561,836.28	291,251.95	1,007,800.00	1,200,347.18
Kenya - (MPTF) Integrating Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in Refugee Management	210,747.20	268,001.93	0.00	269,186.27
Kenya - (PBF) Promoting Peace and Inclusive Development in Borderland Countries in North-Eastern Kenya	77,329.97	77,329.54	0.00	76,522.99
Kenya - (UN Women) Advancing Women's Leadership for Sustainable Peace and Inclusive Governance	47,946.70	0.00	47,946.91	11,497.00
Kenya - (UN Women) Safeguarding the Rights of Women through Strengthening Access to Justice for GBV Survivors	371,453.71	191,396.06	340,942.51	198,422.83
Lesotho - (PBF) Supporting Community-Driven Violence Reduction and Sustainable Peace	116,260.00	0.00	120,054.00	50,745.15
Liberia - Country Office	1,855,558.31	238,371.60	1,865,100.00	1,808,868.05
Liberia - Strengthen Capacity for Credible Transitional Justice	732,880.71	0.00	732,715.87	518,547.77
Liberia - (PBF) Accelerating Digital Opportunities for Youth Civic Participation	337,050.00	337,049.64	186,444.00	276,003.94
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	153,796.57	3,440.39	190,800.00	145,386.66
Madagascar - (PBF) Appui à la Protection des Jeunes Défenseuses et Défenseurs des Droits Humains	584,430.56	534,140.47	320,169.05	570,573.79
Madagascar - (PBF) Rapprochement de La Justice Traditionnelle et Formelle pour une Meilleure Cohésion Sociale	666,408.40	438,823.13	0.00	407,317.91
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	360,899.40	207,698.63	489,690.90	355,343.76
Mauritania - Country Office	2,174,677.09	260,275.25	1,096,447.62	1,298,201.93
Mauritania - (IOM) Renforcer l'Assistance, la Promotion et la Protection des Droits des Migrants, des Demandeurs d'Asile et des Réfugiés à Nouakchott et à Nouadhibou*	0.00	0.00	287,019.81	0.00
Mauritania - (PBF) Promotion de la Justice Sociale à Travers le Renforcement de l'Accès à l'Etat Civil, l'exploitation de la Terre et les Modes de Prévention et de Règlement de Conflits pour les Femmes et les Jeunes de la Région du Guidimakha	386,246.46	391,017.47	0.00	428,787.20
Mauritania - (PBF) Prévention des Conflits, y Compris les Discours Haineux en Période Préélectorale	456,616.08	539,903.42	0.00	604,443.33
Mozambique - Country Office	2,742,346.15	1,860,134.85	3,307,454.76	2,379,772.93
Mozambique - (MPTF) Disability Fund Inception Fourth Phase	134,820.00	180,541.00	0.00	153,390.78
Niger - Country Office	2,137,731.74	180,689.73	1,612,783.15	1,667,760.02
Niger - (UNDP) Monitoring des Droits de l'Homme Dans le Cadre du Programme de Renforcement du Système Pénitentiaire (PRESPEN)	293,462.48	117.91	300,100.00	262,637.77

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Niger - (PBF) Accélérer la Mise en Œuvre de l'Agenda Femme, Paix et Sécurité dans la Région de Tahoua et Zinder	125,466.42	156,170.18	0.00	146,536.36
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	443,467.37	24,981.91	455,400.00	427,912.81
Nigeria - (UNHCR) Enhancing Human Rights-related Activities	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	39,990.67
Nigeria - (UNDP) Enhancing Human Rights-related Activities	60,500.25	0.00	60,000.00	59,999.76
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	525,596.90	364,464.12	282,535.60	506,357.53
Rwanda - Strengthening the Capacities of the National Commission for Human Rights	70,970.78	-21,401.13	100,000.00	70,416.98
Rwanda - Support for the Implementation of Recommendations by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	63,642.73	63,643.00	0.00	61,693.79
Senegal - Response to Human Rights Violations against LGBTQI+ People	26,199.05	15,483.67	33,073.00	4,736.29
Sierra Leone - (PBF) Enhance Strategic Direction, Coordination and Peacebuilding Impact	132,429.62	2,241.18	0.00	96,792.00
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	299,025.12	0.00	347,100.00	328,268.81
Somalia - Support to Peace Mission	363,957.18	226,873.51	291,700.00	322,086.00
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - Regional Office	1,331,569.40	194,950.65	1,262,052.32	962,184.84
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - Strengthen Women Human Rights Defenders	65,786.77	62,890.71	0.00	57,315.53
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - (MPTF) Strengthening Capacities for Human Rights-based, Inclusive and Sustainable Marine Biodiversity Conservation*	0.00	0.00	340,000.00	0.00
South Sudan - Support to Peace Mission	120,910.00	10,125.00	96,906.50	107,000.00
Sudan - Country Office	9,234,731.77	3,175,172.97	10,147,598.70	6,999,038.26
Sudan - (EU) Strengthening Human Rights Documentation in Support of Accountability for Violations and Crimes*	0.00	0.00	757,443.00	0.00
Tanzania - Human Rights Adviser	273,297.28	79,000.00	260,000.00	304,030.53
Tanzania- (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser	0.00	236.10	114,000.00	1,566.99
West Africa (Dakar) - Regional Office	1,080,284.52	165,926.52	378,235.60	115,336.43
West Africa (Dakar) - Appui à la Protection des Enfants Victimes de la Violation de Leurs Droits (PAPEV Phase II)	1,509,343.26	2,160,026.22	1,495,696.76	1,220,072.40
West Africa (Dakar) - Strengthening Civic Space and Human Rights Protection*	0.00	0.00	1,165,501.17	0.00
West Africa (Dakar) - (UNODC) Empowering Women to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	636,441.35	0.00	636,441.35	636,186.83
West Africa (Dakar) - (UNODC) PROMIS Project	1,729,397.13	794,020.26	1,118,271.38	1,668,908.32
Zambia - Human Rights Adviser	224,425.13	321,402.43	-186,700.00	61,555.52
Zimbabwe - Human Rights Adviser	302,437.72	64,962.07	250,100.00	294,977.32
Subtotal Africa	70,328,743.48	25,205,382.46	61,236,552.04	54,502,386.23

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	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Americas				
Argentina - Human Rights Adviser	231,071.44	4,198.09	148,000.00	139,591.99
Barbados - Human Rights Adviser	378,484.46	231,890.73	-840.04	129,549.92
Belize - Human Rights Adviser	120,660.27	27,248.91	68,100.00	86,839.99
Bolivia - Strengthen Respect for Human Rights	360,018.00	225,281.53	117,310.49	279,939.85
Brazil - Human Rights Adviser	150,154.40	31,953.54	135,100.00	128,152.55
Colombia - Country Office	7,102,124.58	2,517,922.16	3,955,913.44	6,802,943.49
Colombia - (MPTF) Acciones Integrales para el Fortalecimiento Forense y la Identificación de Personas Desaparecidas	83,460.00	0.00	83,460.00	65,606.47
Colombia - (PBF) Agile and Flexible Response Mechanism to Support Peace Dialogues	426,045.11	426,044.60	295,822.00	406,956.30
Colombia - (MPTF) Estándares Mínimos para la Prevención de Reclutamiento y Violencia Sexual en Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Negras y Afrocolombianas	15,326.68	0.00	19,568.16	16,351.12
Costa Rica - Human Rights Adviser	170,854.87	0.00	208,200.00	166,553.45
Chile - Regional Office for South America	1,772,473.93	293,211.47	1,119,300.00	1,271,475.89
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	156,446.24	11,907.95	178,500.00	154,684.79
Ecuador - Prevention, Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Defenders	158,279.10	0.00	312,500.00	35,497.99
Guatemala - Country Office	2,877,314.48	828,319.71	2,169,719.63	2,562,695.64
Guatemala - Increase Protection of Human Rights	835,239.50	835,240.08	0.00	834,459.28
Guatemala - (EU) Fortalecimiento del Espacio Cívico y la Protección de las Personas Defensoras de Derechos Humanos	96,707.67	89,686.85	0.00	84,716.10
Guatemala - (MPTF) Establishing Preconditions to Institutionalize the Rights of Guatemalans with Disability	129,640.13	129,640.83	0.00	105,412.19
Guatemala - Promoting and Protecting the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples*	0.00	0.00	691,433.35	0.00
Guatemala - Promoting Comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Combating Discrimination against Women	692,276.42	0.00	1,396,332.96	373,896.98
Guatemala - (PBF) Conflictividad Agraria en el Valle del Polochic	380,540.15	248,957.06	150,628.00	196,620.97
Guatemala - (PBF) Independence of Justice	217,165.06	276,647.87	0.00	48,844.96
Guatemala - (PBF) Juventudes Mayas y Mestizas Organizadas	84,933.39	84,933.05	0.00	84,923.61
Guatemala - (ILO/EU) Sustaining Green and Inclusive Agricultural Supply Chains	305,516.03	0.00	436,488.55	189,171.28
Guyana - Human Rights Adviser	108,594.13	34,163.77	56,300.00	87,455.04
Haiti - Support to Peace Mission**	56,500.00	362,432.07	0.00	-69,255.03
Haiti - Addressing Gang-related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	2,609,197.80	3,623,213.08	0.00	1,665,632.02
Haiti - Multinational Security Support Mission	852,459.57	351,174.04	491,183.41	655,947.93

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Haiti - Strengthening Human Rights Compliance of the Multinational Security Support Mission	6,312,966.48	6,321,112.52	273,509.67	4,428,620.07
Haiti - (DPO) Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission	877,363.62	952,975.06	0.00	869,152.03
Haiti - (EU) Soutien aux Pôles Judiciaires, aux Mécanismes Judiciaires Non-formels, à l'Incubation et l'Accompagnement des Défenseurs des Droits Humains	1,197,437.00	116,237.16	1,240,560.95	307,655.88
Haiti - (CERF) Renforcement de la Réponse de Protection Face à la Violence Sexuelle	802,500.00	0.00	943,472.50	437,791.67
Haiti - (MPTF) Étendre et Protéger un Espace Civique Sûr et Inclusif pour les Jeunes	751,088.64	0.00	1,190,000.00	311,929.29
Haiti - (MPTF) Support to MSS Mission	450,088.01	350,000.20	150,000.28	322,681.60
Haiti - (PBF) Construction et Institutionnalisation des Fondations de l'Infrastructure Nationale de Paix	232,099.05	234,791.07	0.00	228,545.73
Honduras - Country Office	2,125,907.42	470,134.48	1,536,800.00	1,434,400.76
Honduras - (EU) IURISDIKE: Strengthening Access to Justice	1,186,373.20	0.00	1,910,664.00	1,094,224.36
Honduras - (PBF) Abordaje de los Conflictos Territoriales y de Tierras de Comunidades Garífunas y Afrohondureñas	780,833.57	431,487.29	510,000.00	343,868.29
Mexico - Country Office	3,374,810.54	432,574.78	1,989,787.57	2,141,849.98
Mexico - (EU) Strengthening Access to Justice as a Preventive Measure Against Attacks on Human Rights Defenders and Journalists	112,198.06	0.00	209,271.00	74,246.08
Nicaragua - Monitoring, Documenting and Reporting on Human Rights situation	22,428.24	49,548.53	0.00	12,191.47
Panama - El Salvador - Human Rights Engagement	404,850.75	550,657.85	146,437.38	350,949.14
Panama - El Salvador - (UNFIP) Protection of Civic Space	95,000.00	95,000.00	0.00	94,999.70
Panama - Regional Office for Central America	856,314.00	743,625.97	242,108.38	546,078.05
Panama - Strengthening the Regional Approach for the Protection of Specific Human Rights Concerns in Latin America and the Caribbean	1,726,308.91	433,176.21	1,416,505.73	1,408,328.98
Panama - Latin America - Proyectos Vinculados con los Derechos Humanos y Apoyo a Poblaciones en Situación de Movilidad en América Latina*	0.00	0.00	1,408,450.70	0.00
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	114,838.51	15,783.31	38,600.00	36,264.46
Peru - Promoting and Protecting Human Rights	1,522,166.50	945,410.63	819,109.48	1,230,097.20
Peru - (EU) Fortaleciendo el Mecanismo Intersectorial para la Protección de las Personas Defensoras de Derechos Humanos	620,621.40	128,873.05	560,467.03	456,205.13
Peru - (PBF) Fortalecimiento Institucional Descentralizado para la Prevención y Gestión de Conflictividad	419,943.97	59,943.85	360,000.00	492,961.31
Trinidad y Tobago - Human Rights Adviser	170,912.50	48,312.51	0.00	36,949.92
Venezuela - Monitoring, Documentation and Reporting on Human Rights Situation	3,056,951.71	2,535,784.29	1,881,431.26	2,608,834.16
Venezuela - Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees	199,150.07	755.93	55,000.00	39,284.19
Subtotal Americas	47,784,635.56	25,550,252.08	28,915,195.88	35,812,774.22

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	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Asia and the Pacific				
Afghanistan - Support to Peace Mission	192,778.00	-1,015.53	193,815.53	170,600.00
Bangladesh - National Human Rights Adviser	807,577.10	690,078.48	1,019,235.63	649,016.26
Bangladesh - Strengthening Human Rights Protection and Reforms	1,075,066.18	243,777.03	914,745.70	497,839.03
Cambodia - Country Office	921,423.47	-48,354.85	1,270,261.95	344,100.23
Cambodia - (EU) Promoting and Protecting Civic Space in Cambodia and Ensuring Comprehensive and Inclusive Participation	586,755.90	126,675.78	566,749.00	507,488.12
Cambodia - (MPTF) Accelerating Disability Rights	194,946.44	193,471.67	0.00	193,784.36
DPRK - Country Office/Field-Based Structure (based in Seoul, Republic of Korea)	334,913.92	234,567.05	200,000.00	135,047.42
Malaysia - (MPTF) Creating an Equal and Inclusive Society*	42,800.00	0.00	103,611.00	0.00
Maldives - Human Rights Adviser	376,457.24	67,741.71	347,000.00	369,928.93
Mongolia - Human Rights Adviser	122,134.92	9,722.39	99,700.00	101,003.01
Myanmar - (UNRCO) Senior Human Rights Adviser	0.00	31,626.50	3,500.00	21,722.02
Myanmar - Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	2,562,154.09	532,447.86	2,358,464.14	2,114,582.73
Nepal - Human Rights Adviser	151,786.12	67,404.44	117,300.00	119,463.09
Nepal - (MPTF) Accompanying the Transitional Justice Process*	0.00	0.00	244,000.00	0.00
Pacific Region (Suva) - Regional Office	959,427.47	258,496.51	753,150.16	801,523.94
Pacific Region (Suva) - (IOM) Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security Programme Phase 2	525,218.06	569,624.07	0.00	240,415.46
Pacific Region (Suva) - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Economic Transformation in South Pacific	143,744.87	158,090.65	0.00	75,014.29
Pacific Region (Suva) - (MPTF) Strengthen Social Cohesion Pathways, Human Rights and Women's Civic Participation	283,476.17	140,796.47	171,200.00	188,386.69
Pacific Region (Suva) - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Rights Activities in Fiji	62,734.00	43,823.85	163,893.40	3,857.56
Pacific Region (Suva) - (UNTFHS) Strengthen Social Cohesion Post-COVID-19	150,736.25	195,926.62	0.00	43,452.07
Pacific Region (Suva) - (UNTFHS) Partnership for Climate Mobility	70,620.00	40,130.00	42,270.00	0.00
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	432,535.75	75,596.17	235,600.00	284,557.92
Papua New Guinea - (PBF) Empower Her - Peace Initiative	143,686.02	77,601.36	85,000.00	130,636.50
The Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	430,283.66	103,150.30	307,700.00	393,241.51
The Philippines - Strengthening Human Rights and Protecting Civic Space	746,903.46	433,294.44	476,081.11	573,407.22
The Philippines - Strengthening Civil Society Engagement	90,327.88	90,043.00	0.00	90,609.84
Samoa - Human Rights Adviser	285,727.28	59,658.65	251,900.00	304,863.53
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Office	2,595,735.43	301,461.30	1,378,422.96	1,114,929.81
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Strengthening Capacity of Regional Actors and National Institutions to Promote and Protect Human Rights	1,302,921.64	0.00	1,797,226.12	1,167,468.59

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - (EU) Strengthening National Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Torture and Enforced Disappearances	951,067.36	613,891.51	602,348.07	939,210.49
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - (EU) Strengthening the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	49,182.62	151,975.56	0.00	117,424.54
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Protecting Migrants in Vulnerable Situations in the Context of Trafficking	384,940.15	0.00	477,525.00	325,507.28
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Strengthening Capacity of Regional Actors to Promote Human Rights Accountability	561,638.25	469,897.54	20,000.00	487,908.06
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	773,081.89	283,168.66	335,323.00	546,221.88
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	352,308.01	25,116.97	158,242.72	180,185.47
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	18,665,089.60	6,239,886.16	14,694,265.49	13,233,397.85

Europe and Central Asia

Austria (Vienna) - Regional Office*	348,602.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
Azerbaijan - (EU) Empowering Civil Society and Protecting Vulnerable Groups	575,872.93	541,733.58	1,398,133.50	481,471.58
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Multi-Country Office in Western Balkan (Sarajevo)	904,697.21	15,188.40	837,970.89	673,139.61
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Human Rights Adviser	79,077.40	48,000.48	79,679.53	72,592.51
Central Asia (Bishkek) - Regional Office	899,706.00	688,948.62	217,995.70	693,425.92
Europe (Brussels) - Regional Office	512,738.63	114,438.24	325,337.93	222,706.19
Georgia - (MPTF/EU) Human Rights for All - Phase 3	480,853.72	556,875.00	0.00	391,654.15
Georgia - (MPTF) Leave No One Behind, from Policy and Principles to Practice in Disability Inclusive Development	51,933.52	55,920.86	0.00	14,917.38
Georgia - (MPTF) Support to Georgia's 2024 Parliamentary Elections	128,330.55	215,656.09	0.00	143,089.52
Kazakhstan - Human Rights Adviser	234,023.00	50,683.35	193,600.00	130,128.85
Kyrgyzstan - Promotion and Protection of Civic Space	248,574.28	86,035.73	163,612.57	248,574.28
Kyrgyzstan - (EU) Support to the International Human Rights Mechanisms	758,303.65	0.00	769,652.84	676,879.75
Kyrgyzstan - Civic Space	34,590.43	0.00	181,451.61	18,959.21
Macedonia - Human Rights Adviser	151,682.16	16,525.89	81,900.00	101,683.97
Moldova (Republic of) - Technical programme	860,648.68	78,319.87	1,138,325.53	646,613.29
Moldova (Republic of) - (EU) Improving Equal Access to Services and Assistance for Refugees	328,067.35	335,762.84	69,830.75	335,406.06
Moldova (Republic of) - (EU) Strengthening the Rights of Minorities	497,928.78	153,684.99	308,448.00	467,267.66
Moldova (Republic of) - (EU) Strengthening the Rights of Minorities*	0.00	0.00	868,950.00	30,883.64
Moldova (Republic of) - (MPTF) UN Joint Action to Strengthen Human Rights in the Transnistria Region	124,810.15	80,363.28	242,870.00	117,010.83
Montenegro - Human Rights Adviser	238,582.55	6,005.84	221,400.00	217,747.94

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Montenegro - (UNICEF) Enhancing Citizens' Trust in Institutions and Building Resilient Communities	48,105.06	49,418.64	0.00	43,801.78
Montenegro - (MPTF) Ending the Denial of Legal Capacity of Persons with Disabilities	26,750.00	0.00	50,000.00	10,022.34
Russian Federation - Technical Cooperation	499,900.70	73,741.50	452,944.64	448,591.72
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	218,770.26	47,446.60	132,600.00	151,907.38
Southern Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	904,941.29	178,495.56	658,700.00	740,047.88
Tajikistan - Human Rights Adviser	267,963.68	58,286.31	154,900.00	210,658.02
Ukraine - (MPTF) Support to Human Rights Monitoring Mission Work	312,396.13	0.00	310,942.00	220,428.15
Ukraine - Human Rights Monitoring Mission (HRMMU)	12,926,553.64	8,451,262.24	14,709,931.62	12,983,228.10
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	22,664,404.49	11,902,793.91	23,569,177.11	20,492,837.71

Middle East and North Africa

Iraq - Support to Peace Mission - Accountability for Abduction and Torture	163,707.62	67,614.63	0.00	55,660.04
Iraq - Support to Peace Mission	224,343.42	183,433.15	6,228.82	21,363.99
Jordan - (MPTF) UNPRPD Disability Fund - Inception Fourth Phase Funding Round	86,884.00	51,347.91	0.00	20,706.83
Jordan - Human Rights Adviser	377,271.97	4,247.50	385,100.00	358,802.13
Libya - Support to Peace Mission	138,990.00	7,674.01	41,900.00	43,003.11
Middle East (Beirut) - Regional Office	3,928,885.70	870,280.61	3,368,036.32	2,818,863.80
Saudi Arabia - Financial and Technical Assistance through the Saudi Human Rights Commission (in Coordination with ROME)	2,925,355.30	687,716.52	2,248,956.12	2,018,795.07
South West and Arab Region (Doha) - Training and Documentation Centre	1,273,904.37	97,172.77	764,200.00	786,384.90
State of Palestine**** - (MPTF) Enabling a Disability-Inclusive and Equitable International Response in Gaza	136,402.53	166,050.00	0.00	86,680.48
State of Palestine - Stand Alone Office	6,352,339.07	3,212,523.59	4,019,689.23	3,755,989.13
State of Palestine - Stand Alone Office - (UNICEF/ECHO) Joint Programme on Humanitarian Needs	1,907,735.10	720,411.60	1,966,795.44	1,771,221.84
Syria - International Response to the Human Rights Situation in Syria (Refugees/IDPs/TJ)	4,660,135.82	1,649,594.72	4,564,054.83	4,423,705.71
Tunisia - Country Office	1,971,312.12	1,275,216.81	1,514,514.85	1,486,299.82
Tunisia - (UNESCO) National Action Plan (NAP) - Empowering the Education System and School Communities through the Promotion of Human Rights	98,228.14	199,141.77	0.00	71,217.21
Yemen - Country Office	6,013,813.67	399,281.51	3,439,383.57	3,489,856.13
Yemen - Building Capacity on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting for Civil Society and the National Commission of Inquiry	589,214.77	289,512.13	599,511.00	441,600.65
Yemen - (EU) Protecting and Expanding Civil Society Space	183,973.66	56,231.16	309,632.00	154,614.51
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	31,032,497.26	9,937,450.39	23,228,002.18	21,804,765.35

	REQUIREMENTS	FUNDS AVAILABLE (PRIOR PERIOD)	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Contingency Fund				
Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects	538,897.49	393,609.25	900,006.86	342,253.02
Subtotal Contingency Fund	538,897.49	393,609.25	900,006.86	342,253.02
Total field presences	191,014,267.88	79,229,374.25	152,543,199.56	146,188,414.38
Cross-Entities Global Projects				
Human Rights Up Front Action Plan	792,902.00	102,227.39	986,167.90	898,527.46
OHCHR - Sustainable Environmental Management	238,933.00	18,818.79	158,438.12	151,645.71
OHCHR Human Rights Disability Rights Strategy - Reasonable Accommodation Costs	110,680.00	14,965.81	106,900.00	83,976.72
Task Force ESCR-SDGs Prevention	1,680,151.00	-114,153.95	675,427.06	358,604.81
Action for Organisational Effectiveness 2.0 (OE 2.0)	476,880.00	-298.73	637,688.44	436,837.03
Subtotal Cross-Entities Global Projects	3,299,546.00	21,559.31	2,564,621.52	1,929,591.73
Total headquarters and field presences	318,256,127.01	112,806,056.10	255,410,401.56	245,837,946.87
OTHER TRUST FUNDS				
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	11,856,033.00	14,047,221.06	2,843,379.67	10,964,878.56
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	1,316,668.00	1,621,936.47	1,462,515.17	1,216,110.99
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	1,031,445.00	747,385.65	1,279,061.59	588,904.85
Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the UPR	692,019.00	1,564,007.88	591,871.81	579,545.55
Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR	265,768.00	759,559.90	215,049.13	232,861.71
Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Work of the HRC	1,025,619.00	1,035,461.78	925,134.77	931,055.21
Total other trust funds	16,187,552.00	19,775,572.74	7,317,012.14	14,513,356.87
Other income/expenditure				
Unearmarked reserves for allocation to project requirements (HCA trust fund)	0.00	8,559,841.37	3,721,136.83	0.00
Reserve for allocation to the VFTC project requirements (AHA trust fund)	0.00	9,121,302.32	-542,133.95	0.00
Other income/expenditure not reported above***	0.00	25,135,942.48	4,372,269.48	-1,323,369.71
Total other Income/Expenditure	0.00	42,817,086.17	7,551,272.36	-1,323,369.71
Grand total	334,443,679.01	175,398,715.01	270,278,686.06	259,027,934.03

Total Income 2025 = Voluntary contributions pledged to OHCHR in 2025 (US\$262,064,864), gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions and interest income (US\$8,213,822).

* New project with income from contributions received at year-end.

** Includes prior period income and/or expenditure adjustments.

*** Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2025, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.

**** All references to the State of Palestine hereafter should be understood in compliance with General Assembly resolution 67/19.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM)

Voluntary contributions in 2025

360

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
-	-	
(a) Total contributions to EDM	0	
Australia	116,883	Response to reprisals
European Commission	1,276,100	Human Rights Inquiries Branch (Support to the work on combatting impunity NDICI HR INTPA/2023/445-803)
Germany	1,854,537	Human Rights Inquiries Branch
	352,113	Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
India	100,000	Innovation and Analytics Hub
Innovation Norway	773,216	Innovation and Analytics Hub
Liechtenstein	182,039	Human Rights Inquiries Branch
Microsoft	100,000	Innovation and Analytics Hub
	1,500,000	Innovation and analytics Hub (AI Initiative)
The Netherlands	1,675,976	Human Rights Inquiries Branch
Poland	615,302	Human Rights Inquiries Branch (Work on accountability)
	120,000	Human Rights Inquiries Branch (Digital Investigation Support Cell)
Republic of Korea	100,000	Human Rights Inquiries Branch (OHCHR's partnership activities for Just Rapid Response)
Slovenia	29,308	Human Rights Inquiries Branch
Spain	578,035	Human Rights Inquiries Branch
Switzerland	250,000	Innovation and Analytics Hub
UNDP (Conflict-Related Sexual Violence)	324,328	UN Team of Experts on Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNDP (Rapid Assessment Data)	249,984	Preventing Conflict-Related Violence
United Kingdom	148,771	Human Rights Inquiries Branch (Enhanced digital investigation support)
UNOPS	60,000	Innovation and Analytics Hub (Scaling the civic space pulse)
Miscellaneous (private donors)	1,446	Innovation and Analytics Hub
(b) Total contributions to specific sections/ projects	10,408,037	
(c) Total contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)	10,408,037	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM	24,791,935	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	24,791,935	
Other income adjustments	24,571	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
(e) Total other adjustments	24,571	
(f) Total XB funds available for EDM (c) + (d) + (e)	35,224,543	

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM)

RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2025

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	38,420,142	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	38,420,142	52.2%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to EDM	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for other specific sections/projects	10,408,037	29.5%
Unearmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	24,791,935	70.4%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	24,571	0.1%
Subtotal XB funds	35,224,543	47.8%
Total RB + XB funds	73,644,685	100.0%

THEMATIC AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES DIVISION (TED)

Voluntary contributions in 2025

362

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
-	-	
(a) Total contributions to TED	0	
Australia	32,468	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section)
	97,403	Implementation of the UN Secretariat LGBTQI+ Strategy
Austria	175,439	Civic space Unit
	93,567	Regional Gender Advisers
Belgique/Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles	117,371	Safety of journalists
Canada	1,386,001	Indigenous Fellowship Programme
	200,000	Anti-racial discrimination
	200,000	Permanent Forum of People of African Descent
China	200,000	Right to development
	400,000	Rights of older persons
	100,000	Women human rights and gender
Cisco Systems Inc.	18,000	B-Tech project
COS	13,142	UN Free and Equal
Czech Republic	9,569	Promotion of the guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs
Education Above All Foundation	474,443	Human rights of youth (phase II)
Eurac Research	286,697	Minority Artists for Human Rights Campaign and Minorities Fellowship Programme
Finland	401,376	Women human rights and gender
Ford Foundation	100,000	Indigenous Fellowship Programme
	100,000	Safety of human rights defenders and journalists
	352,113	Anti-racial discrimination
	293,427	Child and youth rights
	509,249	Civic Space Unit
	234,742	Environment
Germany	234,742	LGBTQI+ rights
	586,854	Protection of religious minorities
	586,854	Rule of law
	137,131	Supporting the integration and implementation of human rights due diligence in development finance institutions' operational policies and projects
	387,324	Women human rights and gender
Henry Luce Foundation	85,000	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Iceland	36,080	LGBTQI+ rights
ILO	864,917	Responsible business conduct in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (phase II)
Liechtenstein	182,039	Accountability and transitional justice as means to prevent and remedy human rights violations and abuses
Loterie Romande	38,519	Minority Art Contest
Meta	50,000	B-Tech project
Microsoft	800,000	To support OHCHR's work relating to human rights online, innovation and technology, business and human rights and advocacy

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
The Netherlands	100,000	Protection of religious minorities
	113,000	Leveraging human rights in the VWSIS+20 Review
Nia Tero Foundation	36,000	Indigenous Fellowship Programme
Open Society Foundations	400,000	Advancing human rights in global drug policy
The Philippines	50,000	Environment and climate change
Project Liberty Institute	45,000	B-Tech project
	200,000	Economic, social and cultural rights Section (activities for local government and human rights)
Republic of Korea	150,000	Human rights advisory service on digital technologies
	221,000	Disability, business and human rights
	300,000	New and emerging digital technologies and human rights
Romania	11,148	Fifth Forum on human rights, democracy and rule of law
	120,000	Anti-racial discrimination (in the context of sports)
	100,000	Protection of children in digital space
Saudi Arabia	100,000	Right to development
	50,000	Right to development (for UN programme of action for Least Developed Countries (LDCs))
	29,866	Right to housing, land and property
	20,000	Rights of older persons
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	100,000	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (seminar in Kenya)
Spain	821,596	Catalyzing change: human rights, the 2030 Agenda and corporate due diligence
	94,118	B-Tech project
	20,575	Business and human rights in technology
	80,000	Gender accreditation programme
Switzerland	70,000	Support to the implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Note on Transitional Justice
	105,000	Tech @ borders
	170,588	Women, peace and security
The Schmidt Family Foundation	500,000	Human rights defenders and online civic space
Türkiye	40,000	OHCHR's activities related to combating Islamophobia
	60,000	Rights of persons with disabilities, older persons and children
UNDP	70,000	Implementation of rights-based drug policies
UNOPS	18,333	Human Right to Water Road Map
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	100,000	Review of the criminal codes under international human rights law
& Other Stories	5,041	UN Free and Equal
Private donor	60,753	Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section
(b) Total contributions to specific sections/projects	14,196,487	
(c) Total contributions earmarked to TED (a) + (b)	14,196,487	
Unearmarked funds allocated to TED projects	8,032,861	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	8,032,861	
Other income adjustments	146,465	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
(e) Total other adjustments	146,465	
(f) Total XB funds available for TED (c) + (d) + (e)	22,375,813	

THEMATIC AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES DIVISION (TED)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR TED IN 2025

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for TED	30,128,581	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	30,128,581	57.4%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to TED - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	14,196,487	63.4%
Unearmarked/softly earmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to TED	8,032,861	35.9%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	146,465	0.7%
Subtotal XB funds	22,375,813	42.6%
Total RB + XB funds	52,504,394	100.0%

HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

Voluntary contributions in 2025

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Germany	469,484	HRTB
Spain	92,486	HRTB
(a) Total contributions to HRTB - all bodies	561,969	
Armenia	5,000	Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)
Austria	81,871	OPCAT Special Fund
Chile	10,000	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (including the promotion of General Recommendation 41)
China	400,000	CEDAW (including the promotion of General Recommendation 41)
Denmark	141,483	OPCAT Special Fund 2024-2025
Germany	234,742	Petitions
	234,742	OPCAT Special Fund
	100,000	Committee of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (General Comments No. 11 and No. 29)
Republic of Korea	40,000	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (CESCR)
	40,000	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
	100,000	Human Rights Committee
Saudi Arabia	50,000	OPCAT Special Fund
Spain	11,561	OPCAT Special Fund
Switzerland	50,000	CEDAW (promotion of General Recommendation 40)
	120,000	OPCAT Special Fund
The Pacific Community	67,800	CEDAW (Pacific technical cooperation session)
(b) Total contributions to specific bodies/projects	1,687,198	
(c) Total contributions earmarked to HRTB (a) + (b)	2,249,167	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTB	1,431,725	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	1,431,725	
Other income adjustments	13,829	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
(e) Total other adjustments	13,829	
(f) Total XB funds available for HRTB (c) + (d) + (e)	3,694,721	

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HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)**RB & XB funds made available for HRTB in 2025**

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRTB	20,704,976	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	20,704,976	84.9%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to HRTB - all bodies	561,969	15.2%
Earmarked funds for HRTB specific bodies/projects	1,042,542	28.2%
Earmarked funds to OPCAT Special Fund	644,657	17.4%
Unearmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTB	1,431,725	38.8%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	13,829	0.4%
Subtotal XB funds	3,694,721	15.1%
Total RB + XB funds	24,399,697	100.0%

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GLOBAL OPERATIONS DIVISION (GLO)
Voluntary contributions in 2025

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Australia	519,481	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region
	474,026	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region*
	1,250,782	Cambodia
	84,944	Lao People's Democratic Republic*
	227,273	National Human Rights Institutions
Austria	58,480	Bosnia and Herzegovina*
	579,374	Ethiopia
Belgium	1,158,749	The Democratic Republic of the Congo (transitional justice)
	215,750	Guinea
	274,123	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine* **
	1,158,749	West Africa (strengthening civic space and human rights protection)
	221,239	Bolivia
Canada	523,378	Colombia (strengthening rights and building peace in vulnerable communities)
	1,395,673	Guatemala (combatting discrimination against women in situations of vulnerability)
	467,552	Peru
	972,592	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	734,754	Venezuela
Cyprus	37,783	Implementation of mandated activities in the region of Eastern Mediterranean
Czech Republic	9,569	Belarus
Denmark	768,758	Bangladesh*
	768,758	Human rights protection and peace operations
	4,462,152	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
Estonia	34,404	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	1,398,134	Azerbaijan (empowering civil society organizations)
	524,927	Burkina Faso
	1,500,000	Burkina Faso (strengthening resilience building)
European Commission	566,749	Cambodia (promoting and protecting civic space)
	459,502	Central African Republic (protection des défenseurs des droits humains)
	443,713	Chad (soutien à la société civile et aux défenseurs des droits humains)
	1,194,138	Egypt
	535,998	Ethiopia (strengthening protection in Northern Ethiopia)

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DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
European Commission	1,240,561	Haiti (soutien aux pôles judiciaires, mécanismes judiciaires non-formelles, et incubation et accompagnement des défenseurs des droits humains)
	1,910,664	Honduras (strengthening access to justice)
	769,653	Kyrgyzstan (support to human rights mechanisms)
	209,271	Mexico
	308,448	Moldova (assistance for refugees with specific needs and host community members in situations of vulnerability)
	867,052	Moldova (rights of minorities phase II)
	296,270	OHCHR's work in the Spanish Caribbean region
	534,620	Peru (human rights defenders)
	5,398,024	Sudan (supporting democratic transformation and social cohesion)
	757,443	Sudan (strengthening human rights documentation to support accountability for violations and crimes)
	602,348	Thailand (strengthening national capacity to prevent and respond to torture and enforced disappearances)
	653,781	Venezuela (strengthening civil society in the context of restrictions on the civic and democratic space)
	266,730	Yemen
	2,341,920	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
	Finland	340,376
117,371		Bosnia and Herzegovina
410,798		Colombia
892,977		Contingency Fund
586,854		The Democratic Republic of the Congo
938,967		Deployment of Human Rights Advisers*
234,742		Emergency Response Section
234,742		Emergency Response Teams
253,148		Ethiopia
683,846		Transnational repression
2,937,031		Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
234,742		Methodology, Learning, Policy and Practice Section
Germany	234,742	Myanmar
	234,742	National Human Rights Institutions
	176,056	Peru
	528,169	Regional Office for East Africa
	704,225	Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Germany	2,040,816	Syria
	469,484	Yemen
Greece	231,750	Sudan
	456,784	Syria
India	150,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
ILO	437,400	Guatemala (sustaining green and inclusive agricultural supply chains)
IOM	528,563	Guinea (supporting socioeconomic and well-being initiatives for families and children on the move)
	284,697	Mauritania (droits de migrants, demandeurs d'asile et réfugiés)
	413,650	Colombia
Ireland	178,372	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers*
	1,156,324	Ethiopia
	693,642	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	346,821	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Italy	586,854	Lebanon
	1,397,859	Regional Office for West Africa (appui à la protection des enfants PAPEV II)
	588,235	Syria
Japan	123,493	OHCHR's work on accountability
	477,525	Thailand (migrants protection)
Kazakhstan	50,000	Regional Office for Central Asia
Kuwait	8,475	Regional Office for the Middle East (training activities)
Liechtenstein	115,385	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Lithuania	35,047	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	272,331	Myanmar
	859,186	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	272,331	Regional Office for Central America
Luxembourg	859,186	Regional Office for East Africa
	272,331	Regional Office for Western Africa
	272,331	Rwanda*

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
The Netherlands	522,995	Burkina Faso*
	92,176	Chad*
	227,037	Colombia
	201,140	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
	103,921	Egypt
	5,170,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	1,117,318	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	33,073	Regional Office for West Africa (building resilience and better response to human rights violations against LGBTIQ+ persons)
	1,500,000	Sudan
	558,659	Syria
	905,139	Tunisia (securing civic space to enhance rule of law and human rights)
	180,000	Venezuela
	599,511	Yemen
	Norway	684,262
495,295		Haiti (Multinational Security Support Mission)
1,004,419		Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
2,199,413		Support civil society and protect civic space in the field (allocated to Myanmar, regional offices for East Africa, Middle East and South Africa, and Palestine*)
OCHA/CERF	266,680	The Philippines*
Open Society Foundations	943,473	Haiti (protection against gender-based violence)
	200,000	Bangladesh*
Poland	399,625	The Democratic Republic of the Congo (protection of human rights defenders)
	271,518	Europe and Central Asia Section
	343,784	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Portugal	543,036	Moldova*
	35,211	Guinea-Bissau*
	58,685	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	29,343	Timor-Leste*
	23,474	Venezuela
Republic of Korea	100,000	Asia Pacific Branch
	100,000	Emergency Response Section (incl. OHCHR's partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response)
	200,000	Field-based structure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea***
	600,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	200,000	Capacity-building for the MENA Region
Saudi Arabia	300,000	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	2,248,956	Technical assistance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Slovenia	11,723	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	1,072,514	Colombia (incl. migration)
Spain	316,456	Ecuador
	86,705	El Salvador
	57,803	Mexico*
	196,532	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	289,352	Peru (migration)
	694,378	Regional Office for Central America (migration and Spanish speaking Caribbean)
	46,243	Technical cooperation in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*
	346,821	Venezuela
	1,767,887	Asia-Pacific (strengthening capacity of regional actors to promote human rights, accountability, democratic space and gender equality in the region)
	914,746	Bangladesh*
	1,208,038	Colombia
Sweden	1,681,555	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
	4,770,992	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers*
	1,590,331	Emergency Response Teams
	1,057,194	Ethiopia
	459,559	Guatemala (countering racial discrimination and combating impunity)
	1,576,458	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	732,735	Liberia (strengthening capacity for credible transitional justice)
	2,315,458	Mozambique
	1,470,513	Strengthening the regional approach for the protection of specific human rights concerns in Latin America and the Caribbean
	1,513,034	Sudan

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DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	1,546,471	Burkina Faso*
	217,647	Colombia
	283,447	Deployment of Human Rights Advisers*
	944,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	100,000	Iran
Switzerland	118,528	Niger*
	328,331	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	285,000	Regional Office for Central Asia (focus on Uzbekistan)
	200,000	Rwanda*
	50,000	Spanish Caribbean
	58,823	Sri Lanka
The Asia Foundation	35,380	Bangladesh*
Türkiye	150,000	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	50,000	Humanitarian Action Unit
United Arab Emirates	352,658	Regional Office for Middle East
	95,678	Belarus (strengthening engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms)
	268,817	Colombia (promoting prevention and protection from violence and insecurity for communities, victims and human rights defenders and promoting their participation on transitional justice processes)
	20,134	El Salvador (implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations)
	753,769	Ethiopia (leveraging the peace process for stronger support of human rights)
	1,007,089	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	342,689	Kyrgyzstan (strengthening civil society and independent media)
United Kingdom	333,700	Malawi*
	719,895	Mozambique (accountability and rule of law)
	57,919	Niger*
	207,754	Peru (incl. strengthening access to justice for victims of the 2022-2023 social protests)
	210,015	The Philippines (supporting the localisation of the Fourth Philippine Human Rights Plan)*
	1,389,868	Sudan (incl. the rule of law programme)
	890,585	Syria (humanitarian protection programme)
	113,643	Turkmenistan
UNAIDS	92,967	Joint programme on strengthening the promotion and protection of LGBTIQ+ persons in Tanzania and Zanzibar

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
UNCDF	120,000	The Democratic Republic of the Congo (protection of victims, witnesses linked to the Kahuzi-Biega National Park (PNKB) I and II cases in South Kivu)
	712,800	Burundi (Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF))
	167,931	Central African Republic (Peacebuilding Fund (PBF))
	1,200,000	Chad (PBF)
	295,822	Colombia (PBF)
	103,028	Colombia (Trust Fund for Peace)
	395,500	The Democratic Republic of the Congo (PBF)
	317,351	The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Stabilization Coherence Fund)
	171,200	Fiji (PBF)
	163,893	Fiji (UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD))
	410,303	The Gambia (PBF)
	150,628	Guatemala (PBF)
	440,312	Guinea (PBF)
	1,340,000	Haiti (PBF)
	510,000	Honduras (PBF)
	120,054	Lesotho (PBF)
	186,444	Liberia (PBF)
	320,169	Madagascar (PBF)
	103,611	Malaysia (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs))
	242,870	Moldova (2030 SDGs Partnership)
50,000	Montenegro (SDGs)*	
244,000	Nepal (Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (SDCF) Fund)	
300,000	Niger	
60,000	Nigeria*	
360,000	Peru (PBF)	
340,000	South Africa (Kunming Biodiversity Fund)	
114,000	Tanzania (SDGs)*	
310,942	Ukraine (CRSV)	
UNHCR	40,000	Nigeria
UNICEF	1,966,795	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	636,441	Empowering women to prevent and counter violent extremism in Western Africa
UNODC	1,108,271	Strengthening the capacities of West African States to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants and to effectively respond to human rights violations related to irregular migration
UNTFHS	42,270	Partnerships for climate mobility
UN Women	47,947	Kenya (increasing the role of women leaders)
	340,943	Kenya (strengthening access to justice for gender-based violence survivors)*
Ville de Genève	16,988	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
World Bank	120,920	Ethiopia (strengthening the African Union (AU) early warning methodologies through the integration of a human rights-based approach into the AU Continental Early Warning System)
Total earmarked contributions	133,932,096	
Unearmarked funds allocated to GLO	34,450,972	Unearmarked
Total unearmarked funds	34,450,972	
Other income adjustments	1,475,607	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
Total other adjustments	1,475,607	
Total XB funds available for GLO	169,858,675	

* Project funded and implemented through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC).

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

*** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

GLOBAL OPERATIONS DIVISION (GLO)

RB & XB funds made available for GLO in 2025

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for GLO - Headquarters	35,730,402	63.0%
Regular budget allotment for GLO - Field presences	18,245,482	32.2%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for GLO - Field presences	2,772,400	4.9%
Subtotal RB funds	56,748,284	25.0%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to VFTC	7,554,072	4.4%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	125,385,047	73.8%
Earmarked funds for the Contingency Fund	992,977	0.6%
Unearmarked/Softly earmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to GLO	34,450,972	20.3%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	1,475,607	0.9%
Subtotal XB funds	169,858,675	75.0%
Total RB + XB funds	226,606,959	100.0%

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HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL BRANCH AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW BRANCH (HRCB/UPRB)

Voluntary contributions in 2025

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DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Germany	446,009	HRCB
Private donors	9,957	HRCB
(a) Total contributions to HRCB/UPRB	455,966	
Republic of Korea	50,000	Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council
(b) Total specifically earmarked contributions	50,000	
(c) Total contributions earmarked to HRCB/UPRB (a) + (b)	505,966	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB	3,473,938	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to UPRB	406,100	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	3,880,038	
Other income adjustments	-239	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
(e) Total other adjustments	-239	
(f) Total XB funds available for HRCB/UPRB (c) + (d) + (e)	4,385,765	

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL BRANCH AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW BRANCH (HRCB/UPRB)

RB & XB funds made available for HRCB and UPRB in 2025

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	5,700,401	39.0%
Regular budget allotment for UPRB	8,916,855	61.0%
Subtotal RB funds	14,617,256	76.9%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to HRCB/UPRB	455,966	10.4%
Earmarked funds for HRCB-specific activities	50,000	1.1%
Unearmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	3,473,938	79.2%
Unearmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to UPRB	406,100	9.3%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	-239	0.0%
Subtotal XB funds	4,385,765	23.1%
Total RB + XB funds	19,003,021	100.0%

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SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)

Voluntary contributions in 2025

378

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING/MANDATE
Germany	1,173,709	SPB
The Netherlands	402,794	SPB
(a) Total contributions to SPB - all mandates	1,576,503	Mandate/Earmarking
	58,480	Forum on Minority Issues
	23,392	Freedom of opinion and expression
Austria	23,392	Human rights defenders
	35,088	Internally displaced persons
	100,000	Equitable international order
	100,000	Migrants
China	50,000	Right to development
	100,000	Working Group on discrimination against women
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	100,000	Violence against women
Corporación de Desarrollo Productivo (CDP)	34,965	Working Group on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Cyprus	25,189	Cultural rights
Czech Republic	9,569	Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
	73,198	Extreme poverty
Finland	104,730	Rights of persons with disabilities
	47,297	Summary executions
Germany	108,460	Freedom of religion or belief
Hungary	31,250	Minority issues
	50,000	Right to development
India	50,000	Rights of persons with disabilities
Ireland	44,593	Coordination Committee
Japan	12,510	Leprosy
Monaco	36,534	Environment
Portugal	23,474	Education
	50,000	Coordination Committee
	50,000	Violence against women
Republic of Korea	50,000	Working Group on arbitrary detention
	70,000	Working Group on discrimination against women
	50,000	Working Group on enforced and involuntary disappearances

DONOR	PLEDGE US\$	EARMARKING/MANDATE
Spain	34,682	Countering terrorism
	34,682	Human rights defenders
	23,121	Rights of persons with disabilities
	23,121	Sexual orientation and gender identity
	11,561	Summary executions
	23,121	Trafficking in persons
	34,682	Water and sanitation
	34,682	Working Group on discrimination against women
	50,034	Countering terrorism
	225,282	Internally displaced persons
Switzerland	163,000	Right to food
	150,000	Trafficking in persons
	150,000	Freedom of religion or belief
UNESCO	150,000	Freedom of religion or belief
(b) Total contributions to specific mandates	2,470,090	
(c) Total contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)	4,046,593	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB	2,893,314	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates	128,441	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	3,021,755	
Other income adjustments	15,313	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
(e) Total other adjustments	15,313	
(f) Total XB funds available for SPB (c) + (d) + (e)	7,083,661	

SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)**RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2025**

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	20,163,135	100.0%
Subtotal RB funds	20,163,135	74.0%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	1,576,503	22.3%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates	2,470,090	34.9%
Unearmarked/Softly earmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	2,893,314	40.8%
Unearmarked/Softly earmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB specific mandates	128,441	1.8%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	15,313	0.2%
Subtotal XB funds	7,083,661	26.0%
Total RB + XB funds	27,246,796	100.0%

CROSS-ENTITY PROJECTS

Voluntary contributions in 2025

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	0	
(a) Total contributions to Cross-Entity projects	0	
République et Canton de Genève	25,031	OHCHR Organisational Effectiveness 2.0 (future of human rights)
Ford Foundation	600,000	OHCHR Organisational Effectiveness 2.0 (future of human rights)
Malaysia	30,000	Economic, social and cultural rights related activities
Switzerland	100,000	Prevention
Ville de Genève	12,516	OHCHR Organisational Effectiveness 2.0 (future of human rights)
(b) Total contributions to specific Cross-Entity projects	767,547	
(c) Total contributions earmarked to Cross-Entity projects (a) + (b)	767,547	
Unearmarked funds allocated to Cross-Entity projects	1,796,933	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	1,796,933	
Other income adjustments	142	Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments
(e) Total funds transfer and other adjustments	142	
(f) Total XB funds available for Cross-Entity projects (c) + (d) + (e)	2,564,622	

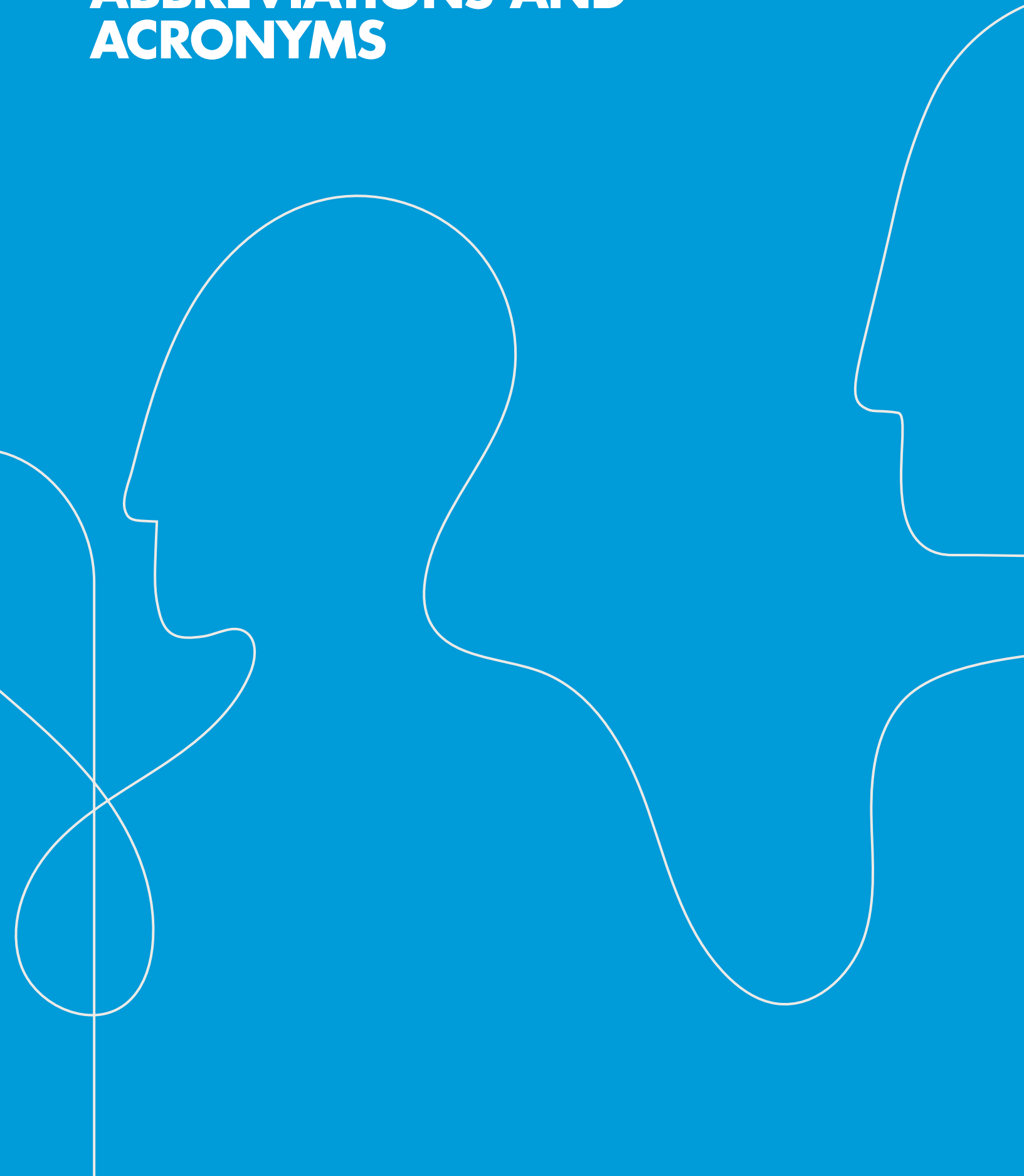
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CROSS-ENTITY PROJECTS**RB & XB funds made available for Cross-Entity projects in 2025**

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment	0	0.0%
Subtotal RB funds	0	0.0%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds for specific Cross-Entity projects	767,547	29.9%
Unearmarked/Softly earmarked funds from voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to Cross-Entity projects	1,796,933	70.1%
Gain/(loss) on exchange from contributions, prior period income adjustments	142	0.0%
Subtotal XB funds	2,564,622	100.0%
Total RB + XB funds	2,564,622	100.0%

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS



UN HUMAN RIGHTS ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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AGO

Attorney General's Office

AI

Artificial intelligence

ASEAN

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AU

African Union

BINUH

United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti

CARICOM

Caribbean Community

CAT

Committee against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

CCA

Common Country Analysis

CED

Committee on Enforced Disappearances

CEDAW

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

CERD

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

CERF

Central Emergency Response Fund

CESCR

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

CMW

Committee on Migrant Workers

CoE

Council of Europe

CoP

Community of Practice

COP

Conference of Parties

CRPD

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CRC

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Convention on the Rights of the Child

CRPD

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CRSV

Conflict-related sexual violence

CSO

Civil society organization

DCO

United Nations Development Coordination Office

DESA

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DMSPC

United Nations Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

DoA

Delegation of Authority Change Initiative

DOS

United Nations Department of Operational Support

DPA

United Nations Department of Political Affairs

DPO

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

DPPA

United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

ECA

Europe and Central Asia

EPRs

Emergency Protection Responders

ERT

Emergency Response Team

ESCRs

Economic, social and cultural rights

EU

European Union

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization

FGM

Female genital mutilation

GANHRI

Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions

GBV

Gender-based violence

GEWE

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

GPRAF

General and Preliminary Risk Assessment Framework

HC

Humanitarian Coordinator

HCT

Humanitarian Country Team

HR75

Human Rights 75 Initiative

HRA

Human rights adviser

HRBA

Human rights-based approach

HRC

Human Rights Council

HRD

Human rights defender

HRDDP

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces

HRMMU

Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine

IASC

Inter-Agency Standing Committee

ICC

International Criminal Court

ICCPR

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP1

First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP2

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

ICERD

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

ICESCR

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ICJ

International Court of Justice

ICPPED

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

ICRC

International Committee of the Red Cross

ICRMW

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

IDPs

Internally displaced persons

ILO

International Labour Organization

IOM

International Organization for Migration

LAC

Latin America and the Caribbean

LDCs

Least Developed Countries

LGBTQI+

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex persons

LNOB

Leave/Leaving No One Behind

LoI

List of Issues

MENA

Middle East and North Africa

MINUJUSTH

United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

MINUSCA

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

MINUSTAH

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

MONUSCO

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

MOPAN

Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network

MoU

Memorandum of Understanding

MPTF

Multi-Partner Trust Fund

MSS

Multinational Security Support Mission

NAP

National Action Plan

NAPBHR

National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights

NDC

Nationally Determined Contribution

NGO

Non-governmental organization

NHRI

National human rights institution

NMIRF

National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up

NPM

National Preventive Mechanism

NRTD

National Recommendations Tracking Database

OCHA

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA

Official Development Assistance

OE 2.0

Organizational Effectiveness 2.0

OEAP

Organizational Effectiveness Action Plan

OECD

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OHCHR

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIF

Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

OIOS

Office of Internal Oversight Services

OMP

OHCHR Management Plan

OPCAT

Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

OP-CEDAW

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

OP-CRC-AC

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

OP-CRC-IC

Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure

OP-CRC-SC

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

OPDs

Organizations of persons with disabilities

OP-ICESCR

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

oPt

Occupied Palestinian territory

OSCE

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PBF

United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse	UNDIS	United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
PSEAH	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
RBM	Results-based management	UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
RTD	Right to development	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNSCC	United Nations System Staff College
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence	UNGPs	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNTMIS	United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia
SLAPP	Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre	VNR	Voluntary National Review
SOPs	Standard operating procedures	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	WGAD	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	UNIFIL	United Nations International Force in Lebanon	WGEID	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
SWAP	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	WHO	World Health Organization
TOE	United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict	UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan		
ToRs	Terms of Reference	UNJHRO	United Nations Joint Human Rights Office		
ToT	Training of trainers	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service		
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo		
UHRI	Universal Human Rights Index	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia		
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan		
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	UNOCC	United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre		
UNCT	UN Country Team				

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