

# Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division

## Background

### The Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures

The Human Rights Council (HRC) is an inter-governmental body comprising 47 States responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. It meets in Geneva for three regular sessions a year and may hold special sessions as needed to address specific human rights issues or situations of concern. The Council takes action on human rights situations, develops international standards and discusses emerging human rights trends.

Council members are elected by the General Assembly (GA) for a three-year period, with a maximum of two consecutive terms. Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution with seats distributed as follows among regional groups: group of African States, 13; Group of Asian States, 13; Group of Eastern European States, six; Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, eight; and Group of Western European and other States, seven.

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a process within the Council which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years. The UPR is a State-driven process that provides the opportunity for each State to develop a national system of consultations and dialogue with civil society, to present the actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfill their human rights obligations. It is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed. The ultimate aim of this new mechanism is to improve the human rights situation in all countries and address human rights violations wherever they occur in cooperation with national actors and with the support of the international community. It had reviewed 143 Member States by the end of 2010, with the remaining 49 scheduled to be completed by the end of 2011.

Special procedures are mechanisms of the HRC to address specific human rights issues in all parts of the world. Mandate-holders examine, monitor, advise and publicly report on human rights situations in specific countries or territories (country mandates) or on major human rights issues worldwide (thematic mandates). All report to the HRC on their findings and recommendations, and many report to the GA. Special procedures undertake country visits, send communications to States about human rights issues and individual cases, undertake thematic studies, develop human rights law, raise public awareness and reach out to civil society. They are sometimes the only mechanism that will alert the international community to certain human rights phenomena, and are the most accessible part of the international human rights machinery. Mandate-holders serve in their personal capacity, and do not receive salaries or any other financial compensation for their work. This ensures independence which is crucial for them to fulfill their functions in all impartiality. At the end of 2010, there were a total of 41 special procedures mandates (33 thematic mandates and eight mandates relating to countries or territories).

### OHCHR support

The Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division (HRCSPD), as well as other parts of OHCHR, work with the Council. The High Commissioner is mandated by the GA to provide substantive and administrative secretariat services and support to the principal Charter-based organs in the field of human rights, namely the HRC and its special procedures and other subsidiary mechanisms; its expert advice body, the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee; the UPR; and the two Working Groups established under the Council's Complaint Procedure (on Communications and on Situations). HRCSPD was established as a Division on 1 January 2010. It is composed of an Office of the Director, the Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) and the Special Procedures Branch (SPB). Within the two branches of the Division, there are a total of six sections and two units.



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Special session of the Human Rights Council on Haiti, January 2010.

### Human Rights Council Branch

In 2010, the HRCB provided secretariat support to the HRC, its Advisory Committee and other subsidiary mechanisms, including the UPR.

The Branch supported a diversity of formats and modalities for the debates of the HRC, which included special events such as panel discussions. Thirteen of these were held during the three Council sessions in 2010, including a panel on economic and financial crises and a discussion on the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, which were both held during the high-level segment of the Council's March 2010 session with the participation of dignitaries. The panel debate on trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, for the first time included victims and survivors of trafficking, providing them with a platform to share their views and perspectives.

The UPR process has enhanced the visibility of the independent experts and treaty bodies, as a result of which a number of States invited special procedures mandate-holders to visit their countries or issued standing invitations, and also indicated their intention to become a party to or ratify various conventions.

The year 2010 was largely taken up by the events surrounding the review of the work and functioning of the HRC. Throughout the year, HRCSPD participated in and contributed to numerous informal initiatives convened by the Council President, Member States and observers to discuss various aspects of the

work of the Council and its mechanisms and to reflect on ways and means to improve its functioning. The Division provided substantive support and expert advice to the first session of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Work and Functioning of the HRC, which took place from 25 to 29 October 2010, marking the formal launch of the review process in Geneva. The Division also supported the subsequent process of consultations which are being conducted along the main areas of the Institution-Building Package (Council resolution 5/1), namely the UPR, the Advisory Committee and the Complaint Procedure, the special procedures, the agenda and the framework for a programme of work, and the methods of work. The Council adopted an outcome document at its March 2011 session and transmitted it to the GA.

### Special Procedures Branch

In September 2010, the HRC established two new thematic mandates: the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. Thirteen new mandate-holders for existing mandates were appointed by the Council during 2010.

The SPB provided dedicated substantive and logistical support to the activities of 30 thematic mandates and the Forum on Minority Issues. The Branch also provided overall support to the system of special procedures, including to the

Coordination Committee of Special Procedures. The SPB works closely with other parts of OHCHR, in particular the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD), which supports country mandates, and the Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD), which provides support to three thematic mandates.

With the support of SPB, the Coordination Committee, on behalf of all mandate-holders, contributed a position paper to the review of the Council, and continued its work to encourage the harmonization of working methods. It also continued to make itself available for advice on conduct issues. At their annual meeting in June, mandate-holders confirmed their decision, taken in 2009, to prepare a joint communications report for all mandate-holders that submit urgent appeals and allegation letters to States.

#### Special Procedures in Figures

**67** country visits were carried out to 48 countries and territories.

**604** communications were sent to 110 States - two thirds as joint communications involving several mandates. These communications covered at least 1,407 individuals, and numerous groups of individuals; 19.2 per cent of all communications concerned women. By 31 December 2010, States had responded to 35.1 per cent of communications sent since 1 January 2010. Mandate-holders followed-up on 17.9 per cent of their communications.

**156** reports were submitted by mandates to the Human Rights Council, including 58 country-visit reports, and 26 reports were submitted to the General Assembly. Three joint thematic reports were submitted to the HRC in 2010: a joint study on secret detention, a report of seven United Nations experts on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and a mission report on a joint country visit of two mandate-holders.

**232** public statements were issued by mandates, including 23 statements jointly by two or more mandate-holders.

**78** States had extended a standing invitation to all special procedures as of 31 December 2010, and several more had announced they were considering it. In 2010, 11 countries issued such invitations: Andorra, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the Republic of Moldova.

## Results

The following results were achieved following key interventions by the HRC and its mechanisms, with the support of OHCHR.

### National laws, policies and institutions (EA1)

- ▶ Legislative Decree No. 1097 was repealed by the Peruvian Congress after a country mission in September by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. He had voiced serious concerns on an article of the Decree that stipulated that criminal proceedings on human rights violations would be discontinued in cases where the time allowed for investigation had expired.
- ▶ In December, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Korea ruled that article 47(1) of the Framework Act on Telecommunications was unconstitutional. The article stipulated that anyone who made a false communication via telecommunication facilities for the purpose of harming the public interest would be subject to up to five years imprisonment or a fine of up to 50 million won. In the context of a country visit in May, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression had stated that this article was problematic because the terms “false communication” and “public interest” were not clearly defined and could put undue limitation on the freedom of expression.

### Ratification (EA2)

- ▶ New Zealand and the United States officially declared their support for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Canada said it would take steps to apply the Declaration in a manner consistent with its Constitution and laws. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples was among the stakeholders that had advocated for greater support to the Declaration.

### Access to justice and basic services (EA4)

- ▶ The Government of Croatia adopted a decision in September on the buy-off option of State-owned flats, which recognizes the purchasing option for former tenancy rights-holders and housing care programme residents, including discounts according to the number of years of displacement. Furthermore, the implementation procedures have been simplified and no deadlines on applications for flat purchasing are imposed on tenancy rights-holders. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and

on the right to non-discrimination in this context had visited Croatia in July 2010.

### State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA6)

- ▶ As a result of efforts to follow up on the recommendations of special procedures, the response rate to communications of some mandate-holders improved. For example, 60 per cent of the States that had been sent communications by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples since 1 January 2010 had responded by the end of the year. The mandate received additional responses during 2010 for communications sent in previous years. Overall, for all special procedures mandates, the response rate to communications improved slightly from 32 per cent (2009) to 35 per cent (2010).<sup>5</sup>
- ▶ By the end of 2010, 143 States had been reviewed by the Council under the UPR, and by the end of 2011 it is expected that the Council will have reviewed all 192 Member States. The UPR saw 100 per cent participation by States reviewed. The HRCSPD supported countries by organizing field-based pre-session training workshops in almost all regions, where States which had already undergone the review were invited to share their experiences with those still at a preparatory stage. This resulted in greater interaction and allowed for the sharing of experiences and best practices between participants.
- ▶ While some mandates continued to encounter challenges in obtaining access to particular States, 11 States issued standing invitations to special procedures, bringing the total of such invitations to 78 at the end of 2010.

### Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA7)

- ▶ Public information tools were successfully made available to national human rights institutions and civil society actors, allowing them to strengthen their interaction with the special procedures. The SPB continued to produce quarterly bulletins and annual facts and figures. For the first time the *Facts & Figures on Special Procedures* was also made available in French and Spanish.
- ▶ A consultation in November 2010 organized by the Division for mandate-holders and representatives of the media allowed the former to learn more about the decision-making processes within mass media organizations and their principles of professionalism and



The UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia at a press conference in Phnom Penh, June 2010.

independence. Several proposals have been put forward to continue the cooperation, such as replicating the meeting and developing a handbook. This seminar also linked up with the thematic priorities of the Office and other initiatives undertaken by OHCHR such as the regional seminars on incitement to hatred.

### International and regional laws and institutions (EA8)

- ▶ The Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries was supported in elaborating elements for a draft Convention on Private Military and Security Companies, which was presented to the HRC at its 15<sup>th</sup> session in September 2010. The Council established an open-ended inter-governmental working group which will consider an international regulatory framework on private military and security companies.
- ▶ The work of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to water and sanitation helped clarify the human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, which led to a clearer understanding of the implications of recognizing the right, dispelled common misconceptions about the right, and contributed significantly to ensuring the recognition of the right to water and sanitation by the GA and HRC.
- ▶ The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances adopted a general comment on enforced disappearance as a continuous crime and a general comment on the right to truth in relation to enforced disappearance.

<sup>5</sup> The response rates reflect responses to communications sent during 2009 and 2010 by the end of the corresponding calendar year. Additional responses are usually received from States during the following calendar year, sometimes up to two or more calendar years later.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA10)

- ▶ A joint study on the global practice of secret detention by four special procedures mandates contributed to the adoption of resolutions by the HRC containing references to this phenomenon, and the issuance of a call for its abolition.
- ▶ During the year under review, HRCB supported a number of special sessions of the HRC. The special session on Haiti was the first time the Council discussed human rights violations in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Another special session was held following the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire, in November 2010. The Branch also supported the stand-alone interactive dialogue on Somalia, with the participation of key stakeholders, and held its first urgent debate on the raid by Israeli Defence Forces on the flotilla carrying humanitarian aid for Gaza; both innovative tools used by the Council to address human rights situations.
- ▶ The report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food on *Access to Land and the Right to Food (A/65/281)* received considerable interest from Member States, the UN system, academia, NGOs and the media, as did his report to the HRC titled *Large-scale land acquisitions and leases: A set of minimum principles and measures to address the human rights challenge (A/HRC/13/33/Add.2)*.

## Human rights mainstreaming within the UN (EA11)

- ▶ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences submitted to the HRC a thematic report on the topic of reparation to women who have been victims of violence. The thematic report of the Special Rapporteur attracted the interest of a number of UN agencies that have either used it as a reference guide for their own projects at national level or expressed interest in cooperating with the Special Rapporteur in further exploring this topic.
- ▶ The Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to water and sanitation presented a report on the MDGs to the GA in October. The key UN agencies involved in monitoring the MDGs related to water and sanitation have indicated their intention to use the human rights framework as they embark on the process of developing indicators for the post 2015 MDG period.
- ▶ As part of his mainstreaming activities, the Special Rapporteur on rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) developed and promoted tools on how to integrate human rights standards into responses to humanitarian, development and crisis situations. The *Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally*

The Forum on Minority Issues had more than 500 participants at its third annual session in December 2010, which focused on minorities and effective participation in economic life. The views of participants from minority communities were given a high priority, and minority actors in the field of economic rights from all regions were selected and their attendance funded by OHCHR. The Forum, now in its third year, is widely considered to be a model for achieving the significant participation of individuals and concerned communities in the work of the Human Rights Council.

Throughout the year, HRCSPD helped to prepare over 770 documents and reports and serviced more than 486 meetings or sessions.

*Displaced Persons* was endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and has become a reference document for other UN agencies. He also developed *Revised Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters*, also endorsed by the IASC.

- ▶ Support was provided to the Independent Expert on minority issues in her ongoing collaboration with UNDP to enhance its policy and programming interventions on minority issues. The publication *Marginalised Minorities in Development Programming: A UNDP Resource Guide and Toolkit* was produced, launched and distributed to UNDP offices and staff globally in May, as a result of a comprehensive consultative and drafting process, initiated by the Independent Expert and led by a task force composed *inter alia* of leading policy advisers from UNDP and OHCHR staff.



The Vice-Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention addresses the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council along with the Special Rapporteurs on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and on the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, June 2010.

## Global Management Outputs

### Sharing OHCHR's strategic direction (GMO1)

- ▶ The Director of HRCSPD established a Senior Task Force to coordinate and lead OHCHR's support to the Council review process.
- ▶ There is regular interaction between thematic section staff and counterparts in other Divisions, field presences and the New York Office (NYO) working on similar substantive human rights issues. Regular interaction also takes place between staff in coordination functions and the HRC team, as well as mandate-holder staff in other Divisions with regard to HRC matters and the working methods of special procedures.

### Servicing human rights mechanisms (GMO4)

- ▶ Prior to each HRC and GA session, Member States and other stakeholders are briefed by the Division. Substantive support was provided by the Division to the NYO during the meetings of the Third Committee of the GA. The Division has taken the lead within the Office on the review of the work and functioning of the HRC.
- ▶ The SPB prepared a paper on the latest developments concerning follow-up to special procedures recommendations as background documentation for the annual meeting of special procedures, where mandate-holders exchanged

views on good practices with the treaty bodies, representatives of UN agencies and OHCHR field presences, to facilitate the exchange of best practices on follow-up. The Branch also developed, in cooperation with colleagues from other divisions, training materials for new OHCHR staff members. The SPB also participated in discussions with other OHCHR Divisions and civil society initiatives such as the conference on "Improving Implementation and Follow Up: Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures, Universal Periodic Review" in Geneva on 22-23 November 2010.

### Supporting field operations (GMO5)

- ▶ HRCSPD has substantively contributed to increasing support for field operations through the involvement of special procedures in countries and regions. The recommendations and conclusions made by special procedures have helped to shape country strategies, and there has been interaction between many mandates and field presences on substantive human rights protection and promotion matters through the activities of the procedures. These activities include country visits, communications, support for technical cooperation, involvement as resource persons in seminars, trainings and other such events, and information sharing.



Members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee at the closing of its fifth session, August 2010.



In 2010, the Human Rights Council specified that the right to water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living.

#### **Skills and competencies (GMO6)**

- ▶ Staff of the Division availed themselves of various training opportunities throughout the year. With respect to UPR, the training of new colleagues took place. The SPB provided new staff with Branch-specific induction kits.

#### **Website (GMO7)**

- ▶ The Division has worked with the Communications Section to redesign its areas of the OHCHR webpage. The HRCB and SPB regularly ensure that updated information on the HRC and special procedures and their activities are posted on the page as well as on the Extranet.

### Challenges and Lessons Learned

As a result of positive feedback received from delegations, the HRCB continued to build on the use of the Extranet as a tool for delegations and other participants, reducing the use of paper, providing information in real time and continuing its SMS alert service and Twitter account where last minute changes to the Council's work programme can be communicated immediately.

Feedback received from previous years led to the inclusion in the 2010 OHCHR induction session for new mandate-holders of a meeting with the President of the HRC and observation of a UPR meeting. A lesson learned from the 2010 session and the HRC review is the need to expand the sessions to provide additional information to mandate-holders on the political context of their work as independent experts of the Council, as well as on working methods and further opportunities for engagement with States.

As a result of lessons learned from previous annual meetings of special procedures, an interactive session with States was reintroduced, which was welcomed by both mandate-holders and States. Interaction between mandate-holders and States will be strengthened further during 2011.

The system put in place for support to the UPR mechanism with the out-posting of parts of the human resources allocated to the preparation of UPR pre-session documentation, continues to pose a number of organizational challenges. Despite the fact that the innovative approach has contributed to instilling a sense of ownership of the UPR among other divisions, the out-posting has proven cumbersome from a management view point.

## Human Rights Council - Outcome of sessions held in 2010

### 13<sup>th</sup> Session (1-26 March)

The Council adopted resolutions and decisions on:

- ▶ A number of thematic human rights challenges, including arbitrary deprivation of nationality, rights of persons with disabilities, protection of human rights defenders, torture, rights of the child, protection of journalists in armed conflicts, combating defamation of religions, and trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
- ▶ Economic, social and cultural rights, including on the right to food and adequate housing;
- ▶ An Open-ended Working Group on an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to provide a communications procedure;
- ▶ The human rights situation in Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar, occupied Palestinian territory and other occupied Arab territories;
- ▶ Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;
- ▶ The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training;
- ▶ The Social Forum;
- ▶ Action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- ▶ Enhancing international cooperation in the field of human rights;
- ▶ Technical cooperation and consultative services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Guinea;
- ▶ Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;
- ▶ Outcomes of the UPR of Albania, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Norway and Portugal.

### 14<sup>th</sup> session (31 May-18 June)

The Council adopted resolutions and decisions on:

- ▶ The raid by the Israeli defense forces on the humanitarian boat convoy;
- ▶ Human rights in a number of thematic areas, including trafficking in persons, the right to truth, violence against women and missing persons;
- ▶ Promotion of the right of peoples to peace;
- ▶ Economic, social and cultural rights, including the effects of foreign debts and respect for cultural diversity;
- ▶ The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights;
- ▶ The extension of several thematic mandates of special procedures;
- ▶ Regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia-Pacific region;
- ▶ Technical assistance and cooperation on human rights for Kyrgyzstan and Somalia;
- ▶ Attacks on school children in Afghanistan;
- ▶ Action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- ▶ Outcomes of the UPR of Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Qatar, San Marino and Slovenia.

### 15<sup>th</sup> session (13 September-1 October)

The Council adopted resolutions and decisions on:

- ▶ Follow-up to the report of the independent international fact-finding mission on the incident of the humanitarian flotilla and the report of the Committee of independent experts in international humanitarian and human rights law established pursuant to Council resolution 13/9;
- ▶ Economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to education, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, extreme poverty and human rights, right to health and adequate housing;
- ▶ The creation and extension of several thematic and country mandates of special procedures;
- ▶ Human rights in a number of thematic areas, including the independence and impartiality of judiciaries, forensic genetics and human rights, the use of mercenaries, maternal mortality and morbidity, arbitrary detention and hostage-taking;
- ▶ Human rights of indigenous peoples;
- ▶ Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members;
- ▶ World Programme for Human Rights Education;



- ▶ Human rights and international solidarity;
- ▶ Human rights of migrants;
- ▶ Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia and Somalia;
- ▶ Human rights and unilateral coercive measures;
- ▶ The right to development;
- ▶ Nelson Mandela International Day;
- ▶ Outcomes of the UPR of Armenia, Belarus, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.

#### **13<sup>th</sup> special session (27-28 January)**

- ▶ The Council adopted a resolution on “Support of the Human Rights Council for the recovery process in Haiti after the earthquake of 12 January 2010: a human rights approach.”

#### **14<sup>th</sup> special session (23 December)**

- ▶ The Council adopted a resolution on “Situation of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire in relation to the conclusion of the 2010 Presidential Election.”

Special Procedures Mandate-Holders 2010		
Mandate	Established in	Mandate-Holder
<b>Country mandates</b>		
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Burundi</b>	2004	Mr. <b>Fatsah Ougergouz</b> (Algeria) since August 2010 Mr. <b>Akich Okola</b> (Kenya) until 2010
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	1993	Mr. <b>Surya Prasad Subedi</b> (Nepal) since May 2009
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	2004	Mr. <b>Marzuki Darusman</b> (Indonesia) since August 2010 Mr. <b>Vitit Muntarbhorn</b> (Thailand) until July 2010
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Haiti</b>	1995	Mr. <b>Michel Forst</b> (France) since June 2008
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Myanmar</b>	1992	Mr. <b>Tomás Ojea Quintana</b> (Argentina) since May 2008
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Palestinian territories occupied since 1967</b>	1993	Mr. <b>Richard Falk</b> (United States of America) since May 2008
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b>	1993	Mr. <b>Shamsul Bari</b> (Bangladesh) since May 2008
Independent Expert (until September 2009: Special Rapporteur) on the situation on human rights in the <b>Sudan</b>	2005/2009	Mr. <b>Mohamed Chande Othman</b> (Tanzania) since October 2009
<b>Thematic mandates</b>		
Special Rapporteur on <b>adequate housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	2000	Ms. <b>Raquel Rolnik</b> (Brazil) since May 2008
Working Group on people of <b>African descent</b>	2002	Ms. <b>Mirjana Najcevska</b> (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) since November 2008 Ms. <b>Monorama Biswas</b> (Bangladesh) since November 2008 Mr. <b>Linos-Alexandros Sicilianos</b> (Greece) since August 2009 Ms. <b>Maya Sahli</b> (Algeria) since August 2008 Ms. <b>Verene Shepherd</b> (Jamaica) since April 2010 Mr. <b>Ralston Milton Nettleford</b> (Jamaica) until February 2010
Working Group on <b>arbitrary detention</b>	1991	Mr. <b>El Hadji Malick Sow</b> (Senegal), Chairperson Rapporteur, since May 2008 Ms. <b>Shaheen Sardar Ali</b> (Pakistan), Vice-Chairperson, since August 2008 Mr. <b>Vladimir Tochilovsky</b> (Ukraine) since May 2010 Mr. <b>Aslan Abashidze</b> (Russian Federation) until April 2010 Mr. <b>Mads Andenas</b> (Norway) since August 2009 Mr. <b>Roberto Garretón</b> (Chile) since May 2008

Mandate	Established in	Mandate-Holder
Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography</b>	1990	Ms. <b>Najat Maalla m'jid</b> (Morocco) since May 2008
Independent Expert in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>	2009	Ms. <b>Farida Shaheed</b> (Pakistan) since November 2009
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	1998	Mr. <b>Kishore Singh</b> (India) since August 2010 Mr. <b>Vernor Muñoz Villalobos</b> (Costa Rica) until July 2010
Working Group on <b>enforced or involuntary disappearances</b>	1980	Mr. <b>Jeremy Sarkin</b> (South Africa), Chairperson Rapporteur, since May 2008 Mr. <b>Santiago Corcuera Cabezut</b> (Mexico) until July 2010 Mr. <b>Ariel Dulitzky</b> (Argentina/USA) since August 2010 Mr. <b>Olivier de Frouville</b> (France) since November 2008 Ms. <b>Jasminka Dzumhur</b> (Bosnia and Herzegovina) since May 2010 Mr. <b>Darko Göttlicher</b> (Croatia) until April 2010 Mr. <b>Osman El-Hajje</b> (Lebanon) since August 2009
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>	1982	Mr. <b>Christof Heyns</b> (South Africa) since August 2010 Mr. <b>Philip Alston</b> (Australia) until July 2010
Independent Expert on the question of human rights and <b>extreme poverty</b>	1998	Ms. <b>María Magdalena Sepúlveda</b> (Chile) since May 2008
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	2000	Mr. <b>Olivier De Schutter</b> (Belgium) since May 2008
Independent Expert on <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	2000	Mr. <b>Cephas Lumina</b> (Zambia) since May 2008
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>	1993	Mr. <b>Frank William La Rue Lewy</b> (Guatemala) since August 2008
Special Rapporteur on <b>freedom of religion or belief</b>	1986	Mr. <b>Heiner Bielefeldt</b> (Germany) since August 2010 Ms. <b>Asma Jahangir</b> (Pakistan) until July 2010
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	2002	Mr. <b>Anand Grover</b> (India) since August 2008
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>	2000	Ms. <b>Margaret Sekaggya</b> (Uganda) since May 2008
Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b>	1994	Ms. <b>Gabriela Knaul</b> (Brazil) since June 2009
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	2001	Mr. <b>James Anaya</b> (United States of America) since May 2008
Special Rapporteur on rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	2004	Mr. <b>Chaloka Beyani</b> (Zambia) since November 2010 Mr. <b>Walter Kälin</b> (Switzerland) until October 2010

Mandate	Established in	Mandate-Holder
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	2005	Mr. <b>Rudi Muhammad Rizki</b> (Indonesia) since July 2006
Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	2005	Ms. <b>Amada Benavides de Pérez</b> (Colombia) since July 2005 Ms. <b>Shaista Shameem</b> (Fiji) until July 2010 Ms. <b>Faiza Patel</b> (Pakistan) since August 2010 Ms. <b>Najat Al-Hajjaji</b> (Libya) since July 2005 Mr. <b>José Luis Gómez del Prado</b> (Spain) since October 2005 Mr. <b>Alexander Nikitin</b> (Russian Federation) since July 2005
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	1999	Mr. <b>Jorge A. Bustamante</b> (Mexico) since July 2005
Independent Expert on <b>minority issues</b>	2005	Ms. <b>Gay J. McDougall</b> (United States of America) since July 2005
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	1993	Mr. <b>Githu Muigai</b> (Kenya) since August 2008
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and consequences	2007	Ms. <b>Gulnara Shahinian</b> (Armenia) since May 2008
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering <b>terrorism</b>	2005	Mr. <b>Martin Scheinin</b> (Finland) since July 2005
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	1985	Mr. <b>Juan Ernesto Méndez</b> (Argentina) since November 2010 Mr. <b>Manfred Nowak</b> (Austria) until October 2010
Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of <b>toxic and dangerous products and wastes</b> on the enjoyment of human rights	1995	Mr. <b>Calin Georgescu</b> (Romania) since August 2010 Mr. <b>Okechukwu Ibeanu</b> (Nigeria) until July 2010
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking in persons</b> , especially women and children	2004	Ms. <b>Joy Ngozi Ezeilo</b> (Nigeria) since August 2008
Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and <b>transnational corporations and other business enterprises</b>	2005	Mr. <b>John Ruggie</b> (United States of America) since July 2005
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences	1994	Ms. <b>Rashida Manjoo</b> (South Africa) since August 2009
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking <b>water</b> and sanitation	2008	Ms. <b>Catarina de Albuquerque</b> (Portugal) since November 2009

Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB)		
Voluntary contributions in 2010		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to HRCB a/</b>	<b>0</b>	
Colombia	26,668	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Denmark	359,002	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Germany	246,609	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Kuwait	50,000	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
<b>(b) total specifically earmarked contributions</b>	<b>682,279 b/</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>682,279 c/</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	543,680	unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>543,680</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB funds available for HRCB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>1,225,959 d/</b>	

\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2010.

a/ b/ c/ and d/ Corrigendum: A \$100,000 contribution from Japan was erroneously reported under the Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR instead of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR. The Total specifically earmarked contributions, as well as the Total contributions earmarked to HRCB, are thus amended to \$782,279, and the Total XB funds available for HRCB is amended to \$1,325,959.

Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB)		
RB & XB funds made available for HRCB in 2010		
	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	6,795,000	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>6,795,000</b>	<b>77.1%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation in the UPR	682,279 e/	33.9%
Unearmarked funds from 2010 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	543,680	27.0%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	788,171	39.1%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>2,014,130 f/</b>	<b>22.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>8,809,130 g/</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

d/ e/ and f/ Corrigendum: See explanation above for a/ b/ c/ and d/. Total funds earmarked to VF for participation in the UPR is amended to \$782,279, Sub-total XB funds is amended to \$2,114,130, and Total RB+XB funds is amended to \$8,909,130.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB)		
Voluntary contributions in 2010		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Germany	1,379,335	SPB
Ireland	262,123	SPB
Japan	100,000	SPB
Norway	1,078,252	SPB
Spain	150,602	SPB
<b>(a) total contributions to SPB - all mandates</b>	<b>2,970,312</b>	
Austria	122,100	Forum on minorities issues
France	67,295	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Germany	(84,616)	Torture
Germany	134,590	Trafficking in persons
Germany	61,652	Freedom of religion or belief
Germany	123,305	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
Germany	43,944	Water and sanitation
Netherlands	76,239	Torture
Norwegian Refugee Council	13,285	Human rights defenders (fellowship)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	15,248	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Russian Federation	50,000	WG on use of mercenaries
Russian Federation	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
Russian Federation	50,000	Cultural rights
Spain	216,450	Water and sanitation
Spain	126,743	Violence against women
United Kingdom	30,581	Slavery
<b>(b) total contributions to specific mandates</b>	<b>1,096,816</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>4,067,128</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	0	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	32,400	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>32,400</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB funds available for SPB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>4,099,528</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2010.

<b>Special Procedures Branch (SPB)</b>		
<b>RB &amp; XB funds made available for SPB in 2010</b>		
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>% of total</b>
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	7,779,100	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>7,779,100</b>	<b>60.2%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	2,970,312	57.8%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates*	1,096,816	21.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2010 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	32,400	0.6%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB	1,039,557	20.2%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>5,139,085</b>	<b>39.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>12,918,185</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## \* Earmarked funds for specific mandates

	<i>amount in US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - CPR Section</i>	<i>322,407</i>	<i>29.4%</i>
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - ESCR Section</i>	<i>310,395</i>	<i>28.3%</i>
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - Groups in Focus Section</i>	<i>464,014</i>	<i>42.3%</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,096,816</b>	<b>100.0%</b>