



人权理事会
第二十八届会议
议程项目 2 和 5

联合国人权事务高级专员的年度报告以及
高级专员办事处和秘书长的报告
人权机构和机制

人权理事会特别程序特别报告员/特别代表、独立专家和工作
组第二十一次年会报告，包括特别程序的更新资料

联合国人权事务高级专员的说明* **

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概要

本报告根据人权委员会第 2004/76 号决议提交，着重说明了 2014 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日期间的特别程序制度，以及 2014 年 9 月 29 日至 10 月 3 日在日内瓦召开的人权理事会特别程序第二十一次年会上提出的要点。

* 本报告附件不译，原文照发。

** 迟交。



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一. 引言

1. 2014 年，特别程序继续在保护和增进人权方面发挥关键作用。任务负责人处理了各种权利——公民、文化、经济、政治和社会，以及与具体群体相关的问题。他们向人权理事会和大会提交了报告，进行了国别访问，并通过送交各国和其他方面的函文，就个案和具有更广泛结构性质的关切采取了行动。他们还进行了专题研究，召集专家协商，协助制定国际人权标准，参与宣传，提高公众认识，并提供咨询和技术合作方面的支助。本报告中提供的例子只是一种说明，并不反映所有任务负责人开展的所有活动。

2. 本报告提供了关于 2014 年特别程序构成和产出的事实和数字，包括他们在增进人权方面所作贡献的具体例子。报告记述了特别程序协调委员会的活动，以及特别程序第二十一次年会所讨论的要点。特别程序年会起源于《维也纳宣言和行动纲领》，该《纲领》强调必须维持和加强特别程序制度，应定期举行会议，协调工作并使之更加合理化。¹

二. 事实和数字

A. 新任务

3. 2014 年期间，人权理事会新设了两项专题任务：残疾人的权利问题和关于单方面强制性措施对享受人权的负面影响问题。理事会还新设了一项关于在人权领域向科特迪瓦提供能力建设和技术合作的国别任务。目前特别程序制度总共有 53 项任务，其中 39 项为专题任务，14 项为国别任务。

B. 任务负责人

4. 目前共有 77 个任务负责人的职位，其中有 31 个在 2014 年获得任命。任务负责人来自联合国的所有地域集团。截至 2014 年 12 月 31 日，任务负责人的 23.68% 来自于非洲国家，19.74% 来自亚洲国家，11.84% 来自东欧国家，19.74% 来自于拉丁美洲和加勒比国家，25% 来自西欧集团(见附件一)。所有任务负责人中 38% 为女性，62% 为男性。

¹ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)，第二部分，第 95 段。

C. 国别访问和长期邀请

5. 2014年,特别程序对60个国家和领土进行了80次国别访问(见附件二)。已向特别程序发出长期邀请的国家名单上又增加了一个会员国(喀麦隆)和一个非会员观察员国(巴勒斯坦国),使总数达到110个(见附件三)。

6. 过去几年里,已有167个国家(86.5%)接受了国别访问的要求,166个国家已经得到至少一位特别程序任务负责人的访问。共有26个国家(13.4%)从未接待或接受过一位或多位任务负责人的访问邀请(见附件四)。

D. 函文

7. 2014年,特别程序共向116个国家发函553份;其中451份是由不止一位任务负责人联合发出的。函文涉及至少1,061人,其中包括179名妇女。所收到的答复共计237份(相当于函文总数的42.7%)。任务负责人共对135份函文采取了后续行动(见附件五)。答复各不相同,有对收到函文的确认,也有更富实质性的答复。向人权理事会届会提交了三份来文报告。²

8. 任意拘留问题工作组发表意见,认定对一位申诉人的拘留为任意拘留,之后,工作组于2014年收到了有关释放17名个人和230名军官的资料。

9. 2014年,被强迫或非自愿失踪问题工作组转交了259宗被强迫失踪的新案件,其中69宗案件是根据紧急行动程序转交的。工作组澄清了47宗案件。

E. 专题报告和研究

10. 2014年,共向人权理事会提交了135份报告(包括64份国别访问报告),向大会提交了36份报告(见附件六)。

11. 一些新任命任务负责人的第一份报告着重于其工作方法和优先事项;属于这种情况的包括关于下列问题的任务负责人:买卖儿童、儿童卖淫和儿童色情制品问题;国家的外债和其他有关国际金融义务对充分享有所有人权尤其是经济、社会、文化权利的影响问题;适足生活水准权所含适足住房及在此方面不受歧视权问题;维权人士状况;食物权问题;老年人享有所有人权问题;土著人民权利问题;当代形式奴隶制包括其因果问题以及关于物质及废料的无害环境管理处置对人权的影响问题。

12. 一些即将离任的任务负责人在最后报告中概述了其任务所取得的成果;属于这种情况的包括关于下列问题的任务负责人:买卖儿童、儿童卖淫和儿童色情制品问题;国家的外债和其他有关国际金融义务对充分享有所有人权尤其是经济、

² A/HRC/25/74, A/HRC/26/21 和 A/HRC/27/72。

社会、文化权利的影响问题；贩运人口、特别是贩运妇女和儿童问题；食物权问题；维权人士状况；赤贫与人权问题；享有安全饮用水和卫生设施的人权问题特别报告员。柬埔寨人权状况特别报告员提交的最后报告反映了任务负责人任职六年期间的工作。暴力侵害妇女、其原因及后果问题特别报告员述及联合国内部在暴力侵害妇女方面所取得的进展。³

13. 一些任务负责人为关于 2015 年后发展议程的辩论作了贡献，例如人权与国际团结问题独立专家，土著人民权利问题特别报告员，移民人权问题特别报告员，和法官和律师独立性问题特别报告员。

F. 推动标准制定以及保护和增进人权

14. 2014 年，各任务负责人通过在各种专门领域的研究报告、磋商和拟订指导原则，继续推动国际人权法的逐渐发展。例如，享有安全饮用水和卫生设施的人权问题特别报告员出版了一本关于实现享有安全饮用水和卫生设施的人权问题手册，⁴ 旨在为所有相关行为者提供关于这项人权含义的具体指导和工具。贩运人口、特别是贩运妇女和儿童行为的受害者人权问题特别报告员发表了一套关于贩运人口受害者获得有效补救权的基本原则，⁵ 旨在成为法律从业者和执法人员在打击贩运人口的日常工作中使用的“实用工具”。根据理事会第 20/16 号决议，任意拘留问题工作组开始着手编写关于与任何被剥夺自由者向法庭提起诉讼的权利有关的补救措施和程序的基本原则和准则草案。草案将提交理事会第三十届会议。人权与国际团结问题独立专家向理事会提交了一份关于各族人民和个人国际团结权的宣言草案，请理事会提供意见。⁶ 草案体现出为解决贫困、不平等和其它阻碍人权的全球难题的结构性原因，国际团结已进化为一项具体权利。经修改的草案将在 2016 年前提交理事会和大会。

15. 提交理事会和大会的一些报告载有关于国际法发展的建议，例如，反恐中注意增进与保护人权和基本自由问题特别报告员建议，人权事务委员会拟定并通过一份关于在线隐私权的一般性意见。⁷ 赤贫问题特别报告员建议，起草一份《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》的任择议定书，或采用经济、社会和文化权利委员会的工作方法来监测社会保护最低标准的执行情况。⁸ 暴力侵害妇女问题特别报告员建议，缔结一项打击暴力侵害妇女行为的具有法律约束力的文书，以填补

³ A/HRC/26/38。

⁴ A/HRC/27/55/Add.3。

⁵ A/HRC/26/18，附件。

⁶ A/HRC/26/34，附件。

⁷ A/69/397，第 64 段。

⁸ A/69/297，第 61-62 段。

国际人权法中的空白。⁹ 以雇佣军为手段侵犯人权并阻挠行使民族自决权问题工作组建议，起草一份关于私营军事和安保公司的具有国际约束力的文书。促进民主和公平的国际秩序独立专家支持拟订一份联合国关于和平权利的宣言草案不限成员名额政府间工作组的工作。

16. 任务负责人积极推动有关人权的辩论，提请国际社会关注以下问题：在国外的反恐行动中使用无人机杀人致死的问题；¹⁰ 使用遥控驾驶飞机或武装无人机和新兴自动武器系统的趋势；¹¹ 为反恐目的进行大规模数字化监控；¹² 通过普遍采用社会保护最低标准实现社会保障权；¹³ 以及使用私营军事和保安公司的问题。¹⁴

17. 酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚问题特别报告员出版了一本文集，收入了 30 多位国际专家撰写的文章，对特别报告员关于医疗机构中虐待行为的报告进行了思考和更广义的解读。¹⁵ 特别报告员的报告确实引发对一些问题广泛辩论，如姑息治疗、强迫接受精神治疗和针对双性人的变性手术等。

18. 任务负责人见证了国家法律和政策框架的积极进展。例如，在贩运人口，特别是贩运妇女和儿童问题特别报告员访问塞舌尔之后，该国便颁布了禁止贩运人口法。该法不仅惩处贩运人口罪并制定了向贩运活动受害人提供保护和康复的条款，还根据特别报告员的建议设立了一个正式的部际委员会，协调该国打击贩运人口行为的努力，监督贩运人口国家战略和行动计划执行。

G. 媒体宣传和公众认识

19. 在报告所述期间，任务负责人单独或联合发表了 379 份新闻稿和公开声明。此外，还制作了一些网络报道和三部纪录片，¹⁶ 分别关于享有安全饮用水和卫生设施人权问题特别报告员对巴西的访问；贩运人口，特别是贩运妇女和儿童问题特别报告员对意大利的访问；以及寻求真相、司法、赔偿和保证不再发生问题特别报告员对乌拉圭的访问。

⁹ A/69/368，第 71 段。

¹⁰ 见 A/68/389 和 A/HRC/25/59。

¹¹ A/HRC/26/36。

¹² A/69/397。

¹³ A/69/297。

¹⁴ A/69/338。

¹⁵ A/HRC/22/53。

¹⁶ 可查阅人权高专办网站：www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx。

H. 其他活动

20. 任务负责人继续与众多利益攸关方和机构接触，开展了一些旨在倡导更好地保护人权的活动。

21. 2014年5月30日，境内流离失所者问题特别报告员与安理会举行了一次“阿里亚办法”会议，主题是“保护境内流离失所者：挑战与安理会的作用”。同年10月28日，报告员还出席了理事会关于妇女、和平与安全的公开辩论，辩论的重点是“流离失所的妇女和女童：领导者和幸存者”。土著人民权利问题特别报告员出席了5月在纽约召开的土著人民论坛，以及9月的大会高级别全体会议“世界土著人民大会”。同样，暴力侵害妇女及其因果问题特别报告员于3月出席了妇女地位委员会的第五十八次会议，另外，老年人享有人权问题独立专家在7月老年人的人权问题不限成员名额工作组第五次会议上作了发言。

22. 2014年，12名任务负责人出席了人权理事会届会期间举行的小组讨论会。有鉴于文化权利领域特别报告员连续提交了两份关于分裂社会中历史和纪念性叙述问题的报告，¹⁷理事会决定在第二十七届会议期间举行一场关于该议题的小组讨论会。寻求真相、司法、赔偿和保证不再发生问题特别报告员作为小组成员参加了随后的讨论，反映出两个任务在这个议题上的联系。

23. 根据反恐中注意增进与保护人权和基本自由问题特别报告员的建议，理事会在第二十七届会议期间举行了一场关于在反恐和军事行动中使用遥控驾驶飞机或武装无人机问题的小组讨论会，特别报告员和法外处决、即审即决或任意处决问题特别报告员参加了讨论。

24. 各任务负责人继续就与各自任务相关的主题组织专家会议。2014年11月，当代形式种族主义、种族歧视、仇外心理和相关不容忍现象问题特别报告员召集了一场专家会议，主题是在防止执法人员以种族划线时所面临的两难处境和挑战。这次会议的成果将收入特别报告员提交理事会第二十九届会议的专题报告。

25. 在工商业与人权问题工作组的指导下，工商业与人权论坛第三届年度会议于2014年12月1日至3日在日内瓦召开，有2000余名私营部门、各国政府和民间社会的代表出席。论坛的主题是“推进全球的工商业与人权：协调、遵守与问责”。论坛的报告将提交理事会第二十九届会议。¹⁸

26. 2014年11月25日和26日，少数群体问题论坛在少数群体问题特别报告员的领导下召开了第七届会议。¹⁹570余人出席了论坛，包括成员国、非政府组

¹⁷ A/68/296和A/HRC/25/49.

¹⁸ A/HRC/29/29。

¹⁹ 见A/HRC/28/77。

织，以及联合国和区域政府间机构的代表。辩论的主题是“预防和处针对少数群体的暴力和暴行”。论坛的建议将提交理事会第二十八届会议。

27. 非洲人后裔问题专家工作组的实质性投入，对大会 2014 年 11 月 18 日通过执行“非洲人后裔国际十年(2015-2024)”的活动方案起了很大的推动作用，方案的主题是“非洲人后裔：承认、正义和发展”。²⁰ 方案内容包括设立一个非洲人后裔论坛，并起草一份关于增进和充分尊重非洲人后裔人权的联合国宣言。“国际十年”于 12 月 10 日在联合国总部正式启动。

28. 一些任务负责人密切跟进关于 2015 年后的发展议程和可持续发展目标文件草案的辩论，他们提出制定一个单独的关于平等和妇女赋权的目标，并将性别平等观点纳入所有其他目标的主流。

29. 各任务负责人还继续在工作中纳入性别平等观点，增进妇女的人权。

三. 特别程序协调委员会的活动

30. 2013 和 2014 年，特别程序协调委员会继续协助各任务负责人之间的协调，并为与一系列机构及利益攸关方的互动和对话提供便利。委员会优先考虑与理事会的合作，以及任务负责人对理事会工作的参与。委员会及其主席定期与各利益攸关方举行会议，包括秘书长、高级专员、理事会主席，以及各成员国和民间社会的代表。委员会为新任务负责人的任命提供咨询意见，具体而言包括在这个过程中需要听取特别程序的意见，把专业知识和技能作为主要的甄选标准，并为此与咨商小组进行合作。委员会还就其他问题开展工作，包括协调关于国别问题和专题问题的联合行动和声明；国别问题；特别程序在将人权纳入主流方面的作用；为各国与各特别程序的对话与合作提供便利；针对在人权领域与联合国合作者的报复，以及对任务负责人的攻击，特别是在理事会届会上出现的以及与国别访问相关的上述问题。此外，委员会继续依照内部咨询程序，提供有关特别程序独立性、工作方法和行为守则相关的指导，委员会还与民间社会保持着定期联系。

31. 委员会的活动除其他外，包括代表所有任务负责人在理事会特别会议上发表声明，如在关于中非共和国、巴勒斯坦被占领土以及伊拉克问题的特别会议上。

32. 委员会还代表所有任务负责人协调以下函文的发布工作：2014 年 1 月 21 日关于阿拉伯叙利亚共和国局势的公开信；2 月 21 日关于乌克兰局势的联合声明；10 月 17 日，关于气候变化的公开信；以及在 12 月 10 日的人权日上关于气候变化与人权的声明(见附件七)。

²⁰ 见大会第 69/16 号决议。

33. 委员会继续培育与区域机制的合作伙伴关系，包括于 2014 年 1 月在威尔顿庄园举行的一次会议，会议的主题是“克服执行方面的差距：改善全球和区域人权机制之间的合作”。一些任务负责人出席了在罗安达召开的非洲人权和人民权利委员会第五十五届常会(2014 年 4 月 28 日至 5 月 12 日)，其中包括在会上作正式发言的法外处决、即审即决或任意处决问题特别报告员。

四. 特别程序第二十一次年会

34. 第二十一次年会重点讨论了与特别程序制度有关的问题。各任务负责人与联合国人权高级事务专员、副秘书长、秘书长防止灭绝种族罪行问题特别顾问和保护责任问题特别顾问、秘书长气候变化问题特使和人权理事会主席、以及联合国各实体、各国、美洲人权委员会、国家人权机构国际协调委员会和民间社会组织的代表交流了意见。

35. 会议期间，与会者(见附件八)以鼓掌方式选举移徙者人权问题特别报告员弗朗索瓦·克雷波为 2014-2015 年度协调委员会主席。非洲人后裔问题专家工作组主席米雷耶·法农-孟戴斯-弗朗斯被选举为年会报告员和协调委员会委员。缅甸人权状况特别报告员李亮喜，中非共和国人权状况独立专家玛丽-特蕾兹·凯塔·博库姆，以及人权与跨国公司和其他工商企业问题工作组主席迈克尔·阿多经认可成为委员会委员。协调委员会前任主席兼境内流离失所者人权问题特别报告员查洛卡·贝亚尼来年继续担任当然委员。

A. 工作方法

36. 会议期间，各任务负责人讨论了工作方法和可加以改进的领域，包括加强协调、战略伙伴关系和使用信息技术。

1. 国别访问和战略

37. 任务负责人欢迎越来越多的成员国向特别程序发出长期邀请。但他们指出，在实际上，当他们应邀访问一些国家时，仍会遇到各种困难。有人建议提请理事会主席注意国家拒绝访问请求的情况，以考虑采取适当行动。任务负责人还对一些国家的做法感到遗憾，这些国家拒绝某些任务负责人访问，而同时又邀请另一些任务负责人访问。

38. 与会者还讨论了影响国别任务负责人的具体问题，特别是当任务负责人被拒绝进入受审议国家时。他们重申，必须能够根据理事会的要求，作为“理事会的眼睛和耳朵”，监测人权状况并采取后续行动。还有人建议理事会应利用其自身的影响力来协助国别任务恰当履行职能。

39. 与会者指出有必要改善任务负责人之间的协调，并在计划访问时彼此通报，以避免对单个国家进行多次访问。还有人建议，当专题任务负责人计划访问一个

已经成为特别程序任务对象的国家时，应该与国别任务负责人进行更密切的协调。

2. 活动的后续行动

40. 任务负责人继续探讨改进各自建议的后续行动的方法，包括在国别访问之后提出的建议。他们分享了关于后续行动的经验，特别是他们已经采取的举措，包括出版报告，例如酷刑问题特别报告员于 2014 年 9 月出版了一本汇编。²¹ 该汇编载有乌拉圭议员和代表、内政部以及监狱系统的官员、国家人权机构和国家预防机制成员、监狱系统的议会专员、以及各种非政府组织的领导代表撰写的文章。该出版物的目的是引起人们的注意，重视任务负责人所提建议的执行情况。

41. 其他任务负责人散发了调查问卷，并召开了讲习班(见附件九)。一位任务负责人指出，完成国别访问一年之后，他询问国家当局是否有意再次邀请他访问，答复往往是肯定的。事实证明，这些重点更加突出的后续访问是具有积极意义的经历；例如，2014 年 5 月，宗教或信仰自由问题特别报告员对摩尔多瓦共和国(包括德涅斯特河地区)进行了工作访问，作为对他于 2012 年访问该国时所提建议的后续行动。他欢迎该国通过关于确保平等的第 121/2012 号法律，以及在 2013 年建立预防和消除歧视并确保平等理事会。此外，2014 年 2 月通过的关于替代性民事役务的法律以及对德涅斯特河地区曾因依良心拒服兵役而被定罪者的大赦，也是落实其建议之一的积极例证。另一项重大进展是教育部将关于大屠杀的主题纳入了多个年级的历史课。

42. 还有的任务负责人回顾了其他利益攸关方，特别是民间社会，在特别程序工作的后续行动方面发挥的重要作用。酷刑问题特别报告员与民间社会利益攸关方合作，支持他们的后续行动努力，并为民间社会与政府的接触提供平台，推动反酷刑工作取得进展。与会者还要求将国别访问报告翻译成相关国家的当地语文。

43. 鉴于预算资金有限，任务负责人还审议了国别访问后续行动替代方式的相关问题。

3. 信息技术

44. 任务负责人重申，有必要重新审视人权高专办的特别程序网站，以期实现这一重要信息工具的最优化，让使用者能随时获得有关其活动，包括协调委员会活动的信息。

²¹ 人权与人道主义法中心，《建立乌拉圭人权监狱系统的今后步骤：对联合国酷刑问题特别报告员 2009 年及 2013 年建议落实情况的一些思考》(Próximos Pasos Hacia una Política Penitenciaria de Derechos Humanos en Uruguay: Ensayos en seguimiento a las recomendaciones de 2009 y 2013 de la Relatoría de Naciones Unidas contra la tortura)，华盛顿法学院，2014 年 9 月。

45. 此外，与会者提出，上述网页应更便于使用，并惠及更广泛的受众，从而使他们能够参与到互动对话中来。所建议的一项举措是将网页内容翻译成联合国的所有官方语文。任务负责人还询问了电子会议平台的情况。

46. 人权高专办向特别程序介绍了已采取哪些措施，增强和重新设计其现有网站。这一过程正在逐步实施，预期还将包括特别程序机制的专门网页。与此同时，秘书处将继续更新与特别程序任务相关的内容，并为新任命的任务负责人创建新网页。

4. 媒体和宣传

47. 任务负责人讨论了如何提高发表媒体声明效果的其他，包括时间安排的有关问题和与各有关方面的协调。他们还想了解与其他组织的媒体部门就环境和卫生等跨部门问题进行联络的问题，并提出了召开新闻发布会的一种不同方式，包括使发布会更具针对性，以在国家 and 地方一级形成共鸣。

48. 人权高专办媒体股向与会者简要介绍了既定媒体惯例。该股还就其他成功的宣传工具，例如网络报道和情况说明作了报告。

B. 与利益攸关方的合作

49. 与会者审议了如何在联合国系统内部(包括在外地)实现信息的最佳联系和分享，以确保所有人都充分了解他们的工作和建议。除了讨论并践行秘书长在 2013 年 7 月发起的“人权先行”倡议之外，还应继续讨论其他办法，更充分地将特别程序的结论纳入联合国系统及其政府间机构(如安理会)的工作。

50. 与会者还讨论了与学术机构的合作，这能提供有益的研究，特别是考虑到特别程序面临的资金限制。特别程序获得意见的其他有效方式，包括专家会议、国家和区域协商，以及与区域机制的会晤。

C. 制度面临的挑战

51. 尽管特别程序制度不断扩充且为保护和增进人权作出了重大贡献，但这套制度仍然面临包括资金不足在内的严重挑战，对他们的活动造成了影响。对在人权领域与联合国、联合国的代表和机制合作的人施加报复，以及一些国家拒绝与任务负责人合作，都是令人严重关切的问题。

1. 为特别程序提供资金

52. 人权高专办强调，特别程序得到联合国经常预算的约 0.5%。这些资金被平均分配给各项任务，但仍不足以为所有任务和任务负责人的需要提供适当的支持。过去，理事会设立的一些任务没有足够的经常预算资金，在有些情况下，甚至没有提供任何员工支助。现在的最低标准是，为每个任务负责人配备 1.5 个专业职类工作人员和 0.5 个一般事务工作人员，为每个工作组配备 3 名专业职类工作人

员和 1 名一般事务工作人员，以确保相关任务获得有效支持。为现有任务所属顾问分配的经常预算也有所减少。此外，由于缺乏关于特别程序机制的决议，没有划拨经常预算为制度的整体活动提供支持，包括协调委员会的活动、为新任命的任务负责人组织年度入职会议、任务负责人的年度会议，以及特别程序处为该制度提供的一切资料及其他工具和服务。

53. 人权高专办从成员国处获得的自愿捐款填补了经常预算分配的不足或短缺。一些任务还时常收到成员国的指定捐款。然而，自愿捐款在总体上不足以满足特别程序的所有需求。

54. 任务负责人重申他们的关切，在每项任务下可供他们支配的资金不足，难以适当履行职责。他们还讨论了筹资问题和为此与私营机构及基金接洽的可能性。有人建议定期向人权高专办通告特别程序的筹资活动。

55. 与会者重申，当一项任务设立时，成员国、大会和联合国预算机构必须划拨相应的预算。在设立新任务的同时，必须通过经常预算及时提供所需资金，经常预算还应该为现有任务提供一个合理的最低资金额度，使各任务能够开展活动。

2. 报复

56. 任务负责人讨论了针对在人权领域与联合国以及联合国代表和机制合作的人进行恐吓和报复的问题。一些负责人汇报了针对在国别访问之前、期间及之后愿意与他们接触的证人和其他对话者的恐吓和报复案例。一名任务负责人介绍了自己在最近一次国别访问中亲身经历的具体案例。民间社会代表受到骚扰和恐吓，一些人事实上被软禁在家中，以阻止他们与任务负责人见面；在会面地点设置了路障，活动也受到监控。这名任务负责人不得不取消访问任务中的实况调查工作。他分析了政府和联合国实地机构的反应，建议就如何应对危机情况和为有需要个人提供保护(包括在访问之后进行报复的情况)进行讨论。因此有必要制定处理这一问题并保护消息提供者的系统性方针，由于消息提供者可能以新的电子方式暴露，他们现在愈加容易受到攻击。

57. 任务负责人同意必须找到新的方法，应对试图与他们联系的个人所遭遇的恐吓、骚扰和报复行为，包括对存在保护空白的情况以及在与否认和淡化保护问题的国家打交道时，查明更有效和更快速的机制。他们表示有必要建立一个高级别机制，回应进行报复的国家。

58. 任务负责人还提及各国和非政府组织对任务负责人的诋毁和人身攻击，并强调理事会应该更加主动地回应这类攻击。

59. 任务负责人在与理事会主席的交流中重申了他们的关切，理事会主席注意到报复行为阻碍了对人权的保护和增进。他承认解决这一问题存在困难，并同意有必要继续谴责报复案件，以提高认识并积极保护面临危险的人。任务负责人还向副秘书长提出了一些问题，着重指出秘书长对于不断增加的针对与特别程序对话

者的报复行为的回应。协调委员会还向与会者通报了委员会一直在系统地向秘书长、高级专员、理事会主席、各国及民间社会提出这一问题的情况。

D. 专题问题

1. 妇女的人权与人权和理事会第 26/11 号决议

60. 讨论着重于关于保护家庭的理事会第 26/11 号决议及随后召开的小组讨论会，在法律和实践中的歧视妇女问题工作组主席兼报告员主持了讨论。

61. 任务负责人赞赏的是，讨论强调了照料责任的结构性问题，以及有必要在男女之间，以及家庭和国家之间重新分配这种责任。他们还表示赞赏的是，在小组讨论会上，与会者普遍接受家庭的多样性，因此不应有歧视，并且应该消除家庭暴力。

62. 然而，第 26/11 号决议没有提到妇女在家庭中的平等权利，而小组讨论会的与会者错误地将对家庭的保护等同于对家庭每个成员权利的保护，这不能保证妇女在家庭中的平等权利。在家庭生活的所有方面，妇女和男子都享有公认的平等权利，《世界人权宣言》、《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》、《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》以及《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》对此都有所反映。

63. 此外，不能说儿童和妇女一样在家庭中享有平等的权利：根据《儿童权利公约》，儿童有权不受虐待，发表意见和得到尊重，但这不同于妇女在家庭生活的所有方面都享有与男子平等的权利。应该予以保障的是女童在家庭中与男童的平等。

64. 协调委员会主席代表任务负责人就这一问题作了发言(见附件十)。

2. 可持续发展目标

65. 一些任务负责人指出，他们愿继续作出努力，将人权纳入可持续发展目标，特别是更加强调对人权的问责。与会者在讨论中认为，尽管可持续发展目标问题不限成员名额的工作组在其成果文件²²中对人权的重视要大于对千年发展目标的重视，但仍然存在必须得到解决的空白和薄弱环节。任务负责人同意，这在很大程度上取决于如何制定用以衡量每项总体目标之下具体目标实现程度的指标。有人建议，任务负责人应努力为关于指标的讨论提供资料，使它们考虑到人权因素。

66. 一些任务负责人说明了为何说当前可持续发展目标的内容未能考虑到他们各自任务的所有人权层面。例如，适足住房权没有得到与食物权、教育权、健康权或享有饮用水和卫生设施权同等程度的反映。还有人指出，必须进行长期努力并与其他利益攸关方建立有力的伙伴关系，以对这一进程施加影响。与会者同意，

²² A/68/970。

任务负责人继续寻找监测谈判的方式，并通过标明谈判过程中的重要日期和提供意见的渠道，来影响目标和指标的制定。与会者还讨论了是否有可能发表一份侧重于问责、平等和不歧视等共同问题的联合声明。

3. 气候变化

67. 考虑到 2015 年在联合国框架内即将举行的关于气候变化的一些活动，任务负责人着重关注于这一问题，以期增加他们与从事这方面工作的联合国实体的互动。

68. 秘书长气候变化问题特使敦促各任务负责人说出他们在工作过程中所目睹的气候变化对人权的影响，为讨论作出贡献。

69. 气候变化特使强调，现在对于国际社会及其在气候变化方面的回应而言是一个关键时刻，因为 2015 年 12 月将达成一项具有法律约束力的新气候协议。人权倡导者的努力必须以《坎昆协议》和协议中的用语为基础，确定人权和气候变化的关系，支持将在利马《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议第二十届会议上提出的新语言，即“在所有涉及气候变化的行动中，缔约方应充分尊重、保护和实现人权”。在这方面，人权理事会第 10/4 号决议中对协议产生了影响，申明人权义务和承诺有可能指导并加强气候变化领域中的国际和国家政策制定，促进政策的协调一致，合法性和取得可持续的结果。

70. 《联合国气候变化框架公约》协调员兼首席法律顾问为与会者通报了气候变化协议谈判现状的最新情况，并解释了人权倡导者及其他利益攸关方可以利用哪些活动和机会表达自己的意见。由于《坎昆协议》，人权现在已经成为气候变化话语的一部分，而通过缔约方是发表意见的最佳方法。

71. 与享有安全、洁净、健康和可持续环境相关的人权义务问题独立专家提及他的调查分析报告，²³ 报告反映了所有特别程序在气候变化方面的工作。他牵头向《框架公约》缔约方发表了一封公开信，在信中敦促各缔约方以《坎昆协议》的人权语言为基础，并确保在具有法律约束力的新文书中保护、增进和尊重人权。公开信得到了其他任务负责人的认可。联合国环境规划署的代表补充称，环境保护群体越来越有兴趣纳入人权和特别程序的工作，并对公开信表示支持。其他任务负责人分享了他们在气候变化领域的工作经验，以及他们对这一进程的看法和影响讨论的机会。他们赞成必须通过各自独立和共同的工作，在接下来 15 个月的讨论中强调人权。

72. 理事会第 26/27 号决议呼吁任务负责人在工作中纳入对气候变化的考虑，根据该决议，理事会将在第二十八届会议期间安排一次关于该问题的讨论。

²³ A/HRC/25/53。

E. 与联合国代表及其他利益攸关方的互动

1. 联合国人权事务高级专员

73. 高级专员欢迎在其就任伊始便有机会与所有与会者共同进行一场坦诚的讨论。他认为，年度会议是一个平台，不仅可以用来交换意见，而且还可以探讨如何提高任务之间的协同效应，以及对那些无法享有人权的人产生更大的影响。高级专员强调，必须尊重高级专员以及各特别程序任务的独立性，他对有机会开展合作表示欢迎。人权高专办致力于为所有人权机制提供全面支持，以确保整个制度的资金和得到必要的支持，即使在所有人都面临资金紧张的情况下，仍能发挥最高效率，取得最大成果。

74. 各任务负责人提出了一些问题，包括预算紧张，联合国国家工作队应纳入更有力的人权观点以及获得驻地协调员更多支持的必要性，对于任务负责人的攻击，和对与人权机制合作者不断增加的报复。

75. 人权高专办努力解决资金不足的问题。在编写 2016/17 经常预算提交材料的过程将继续这种努力，倡导为特别程序划拨更多经常预算资金。关于可持续发展目标，高级专员欢迎特别程序作出的贡献。他还指出，在对成果文件的评估中，人权高专办发现在确保人权框架纳入所有权利方面取得了进展，包括重视不平等问题、所有关键群体和一些重要的国际改革。关于报复行为，高级专员有意在大会第六十九届会议上提出这个问题。

2. 副秘书长

76. 副秘书长对“人权先行”倡议作了概述。通过早期预警进行预防，是倡议的核心所在，在这方面特别程序可以发挥重要作用，因为冲突往往起源于特别程序所监测和报告的侵犯人权行为。该倡议已在联合国系统内部提交会员国，在外地办事处已经扎根，包括发给所有驻地协调员的一份信。

77. 副秘书长指出，特别程序所收集的资料非常有价值，他邀请各任务负责人找到一种更加制度化的方式与“人权先行”倡议分享信息。主席表示，各特别程序愿意为该倡议作出贡献，并提议在协调委员会、人权高专办和副秘书长之间组织一次关于提交早期预警信息的磋商。

3. 秘书长防止灭绝种族罪行问题特别顾问和保护责任问题特别顾问

78. 秘书长防止灭绝种族罪行问题特别顾问列举了加强合作的各种机会：(a) 分享信息和分析；(b) 协助准备国别访问或开展联合国别访问；(c) 为特别程序的报告贡献意见；(d) 参与事关所有人的专题会议；(e) 发表联合公开声明；以及(f) 召开会议以加强合作和共享联合行动的战略。

79. 保护责任问题特别顾问向与会者简要介绍了保护责任概念的演变及其重要性，并补充了两个与特别程序合作的机会，即通过保护责任的第一个支柱(国家通过预防和早期行动保护其人民的责任)，和第二个支柱(国际社会协助各国的责

任)。在后一种情况下，她强调，特别程序可以发挥作用，鼓励各国履行责任和开展能力建设，提高各国抵御暴行的能力。

80. 一些任务负责人就一些问题提出了询问，包括：非国家行为者(例如工商企业)的作用和责任；可以与特别顾问共享的信息类型；如何扩展预防犯罪的方法(除刑事司法外也包括社会正义)；同时解决司法及和解问题的必要性；以及研究在非冲突情况下的暴力侵害妇女行为，这种行为可能加剧在冲突情况下的暴力侵害妇女行为。

81. 任务负责人同意探讨可能与特别顾问开展合作的领域，后者重申他们愿意与特别程序携手工作。

4. 人权理事会主席

82. 理事会主席指出，2014年是忙碌的一年，任命了53项任务中的31项任务负责人。新设立了两个专题任务——残疾人权利问题和单方面强制性措施对享有人权的不良影响问题。理事会还应对了一些紧急状况，例如设立关于包括东耶路撒冷在内的巴勒斯坦被占领土状况和关于厄立特里亚状况的调查委员会。理事会也同意向伊拉克派遣一支人权工作队。在理事会的上一届会议上，探讨了关于民间社会空间、保护人权维护者和记者，以及基于个人性别取向的暴力侵害行为等问题，并要求对这些问题给予持续的关注。

83. 主席鼓励任务负责人遵循行为守则的文字和精神。各国和特别程序之间的合作应该是富有建设性和公开的，并辅以持续的对话。尽管一些国家对特别程序的工作有所抱怨，仍有必要维持该制度的信誉和任务负责人的独立性。

84. 主席重申，理事会非常重视特别程序在专题报告和国别访问报告中提出的建议，因为他们为各国提供了更多信息并协助决策。例如，贩运人口问题特别报告员对加蓬的访问，对该国来说是一次积极经历。访问促使该国制定了一项有益的政策。

85. 主席在理事会届会期间向各国提出了针对任务负责人的人身攻击的问题，并注意到这种现象有所减少。他指出，针对与机制合作者的攻击(包括在国别任务期间)有所增加，他对民间社会表示支持，特别是作为政府的合作伙伴。关于预算问题，主席告知与会者，在与联合国秘书处高级官员的讨论中他已经提到了任务数量不断增多却没有相应资金的问题。

86. 在讨论期间，任务负责人提出他们应更多地参加理事会的届会，包括参与普遍定期审议、特别会议和小组讨论会。还有人提出，在与理事会的年度互动对话之外提交国别访问报告的问题。

5. 成员国

87. 在与成员国代表的会晤中，任务负责人提出了一些相关问题，包括：划拨给特别程序的经常预算有限；国家政府与特别程序的合作，特别是在国别访问方

面；特别程序建议的后续行动的执行情况；针对与联合国合作者的报复；“人权在先”倡议；遵守《行为守则》；以及与区域机制的合作。

88. 任务负责人还表示关切，针对与国别访问相关个人的报复行为有所增加，请人权理事会作出更加正式的反应，谴责这类行为。

89. 一些成员国的代表作了发言，向与会者介绍了他们与特别程序合作的经验，包括在国别访问之后采取了哪些步骤作为所提建议的后续行动。发言中强调，成员国最终是基于自身需要就国别访问的机会作出决定的。一些国家还提到访问时机的重要性，只要在国家一级表示出需要就应该组织访问。这将使国家行为者能够及时受益于任务负责人所提供的专业知识，同时也能为后续活动提供便利。

90. 任务负责人提到在访问结束后尽快为国别访问报告定稿的重要性，并请求给予灵活性，允许在人权状况恶化时对各国尽快进行访问。任务负责人还指出进行更多后续访问的必要性，他们建议研究将这种做法制度化的方法。

6. 民间社会和非政府组织

91. 在与民间社会代表的会晤中，任务负责人着重指出有必要同时在国家和国际上采取综合的后续行动战略。他们回顾了培养地方组织传播特别程序的建议和监测其执行情况的能力方面，民间社会组织所发挥的作用。他们还提到有必要保护和加强民间社会组织对联合国各论坛的参与。

92. 民间社会的代表对于任务负责人在报复案件和保护人权维护者方面的承诺表示感谢。他们请任务负责人审查以下问题：基于性、性别、种姓和出身的歧视；隐私权；采掘业对土著人民权利的影响；以及可持续发展目标。他们还表达了协调委员会应该在新任务负责人的甄选和任命工作中发挥作用的看法。

93. 与会者认可民间社会对所有任务负责人所开展的工作作出了重大贡献。大家同意应继续定期与民间社会组织进行对话和协商。

7. 区域人权机制

94. 主席着重指出了过去几年特别程序制度对于与区域机制合作的重视，特别是因为这种合作为两个制度的工作都增加了价值。

95. 美洲人权委员会委员 **Marison Blanchard** 对美洲人权制度的工作做了概述，特别着重于委员会的工作。委员会专题特别程序的优先主题包括：司法系统中的种族主义；土著妇女的权利，包括土著妇女的失踪；体罚；有组织暴行对儿童权利的影响；移徙儿童的权利；利用刑法起诉人权维护者的问题；男女同性恋、双性恋、变性者和双性者的权利；以及经济、社会和文化权利。

96. **Blanchard** 女士列举了委员会与特别程序之间的良好合作。事实证明，理事会特别程序提供的支助非常有效，特别是当有人试图削弱区域制度时。委员会愿意加强这种合作。

97. 任务负责人寻求就请愿程序、国别访问和联合声明进行进一步的讨论。他们还补充了其他现有合作和即将开展的合作的例证，并表示愿意与委员会建立联系。出现了一些与标准制定和共同立场相关的主题，需要两种制度进一步展开交流。

98. 各任务负责人还讨论了 2012 年 1 月 17 日至 18 日人权理事会特别程序与非洲人权和人民权利委员会商定的亚的斯亚贝巴路线图的执行状况。亚的斯亚贝巴路线图执行情况联合工作组主席向会议简要介绍了 2013 年 6 月以来开展的一些活动。他着重提到两种制度在委员会第五十五届会之际对路线图进行的审查，以及一些共同关心的问题，例如生命权、童婚，以及工商业与人权。他鼓励任务负责人在继续与所有区域人权机制开展合作时尊重这些机制的优先事项和程序。

8. 国家人权机构

99. 任务负责人对国家人权机构国际协调委员会秘书表示欢迎，后者指出，国家人权机构构成了国家和非政府组织之间以及国际人权系统和国家保护系统之间的桥梁。委员会致力于加强与特别程序在国别访问和分享有关人权状况的信息方面的合作。委员会准备编写关于与特别程序合作的良好做法的资料汇编。

100. 任务负责人回顾了国家人权机构在增进和保护人权方面发挥的重要作用。他们感谢这些机构宣传特别程序的调查结论，以及在一些情况下对他们的建议采取后续行动。他们同意继续合作，特别是在国别访问方面。

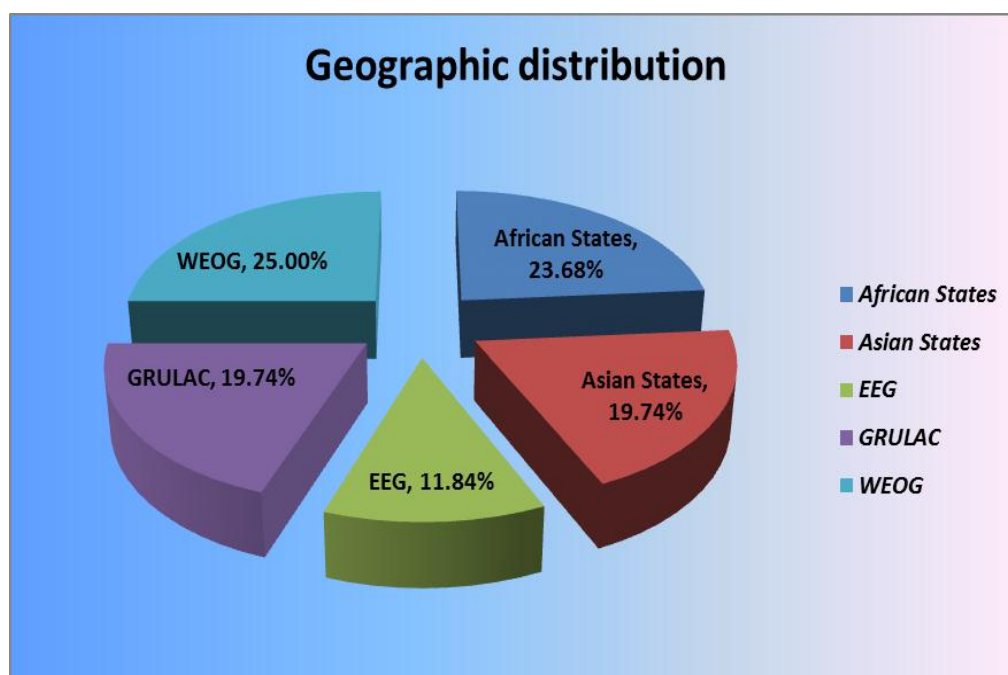
Annexes

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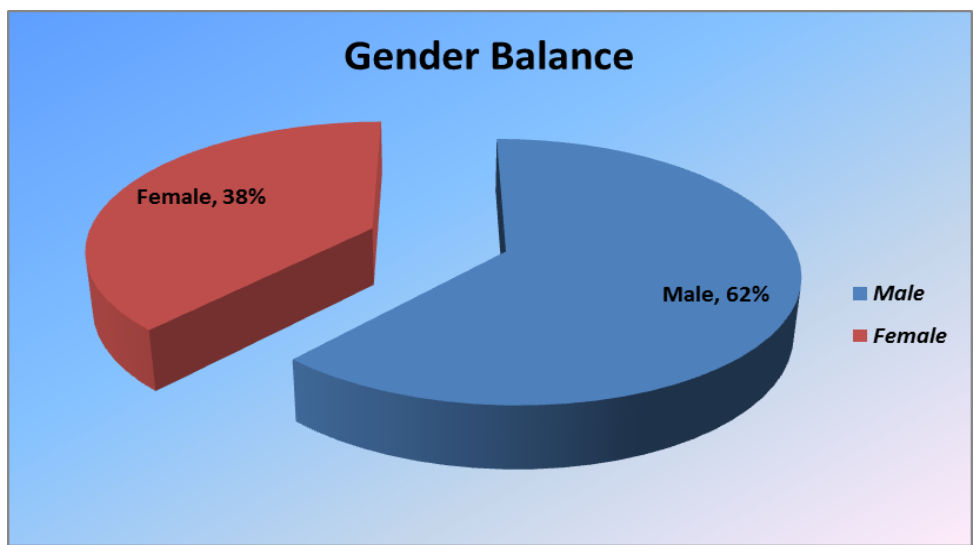
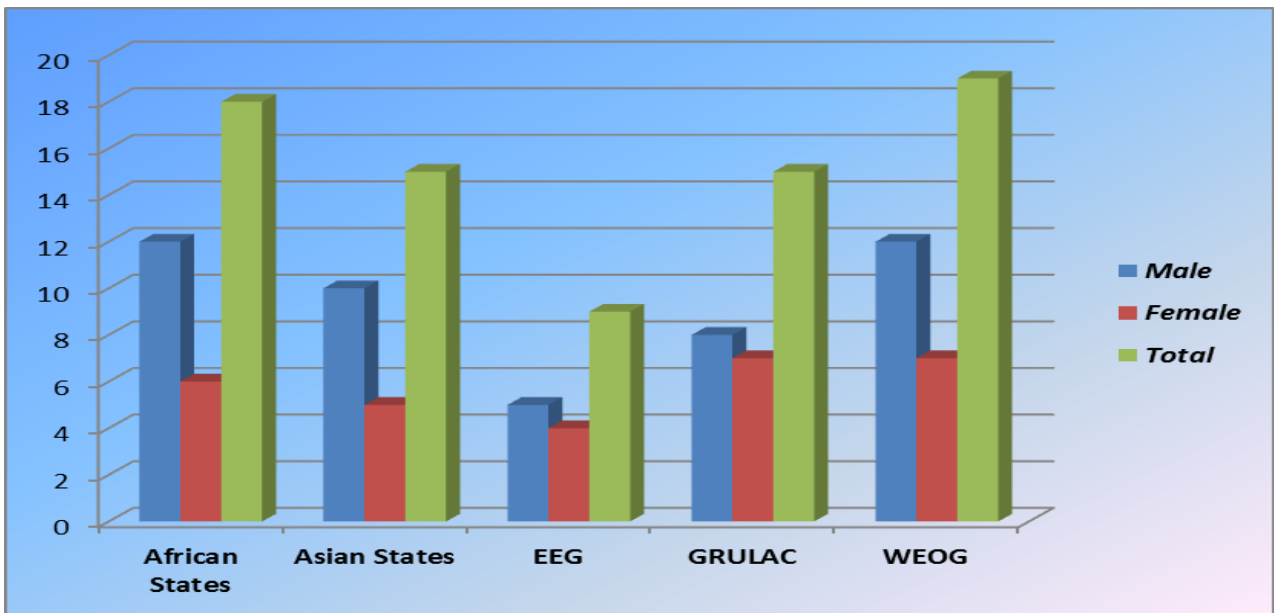
Annex I

Statistics of current mandate holders (as at December 2014)

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% Geographic distribution</i>
African States	12	6	18	23.68%
Asian States	10	5	15	19.74%
EEG	5	4	9	11.84%
GRULAC	8	7	15	19.74%
WEOG	12	7	19	25.00%
Total	47	29	76	100%
Gender balance	62%	38%	100%	



**Regional distribution of mandate holders, including gender composition
(as of December 2014)**



Annex II

Country visits conducted in 2014

<i>REGION</i>	<i>STATE VISITED</i>	<i>MANDATE</i>	<i>DATE</i>
African States	Rwanda	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	20 – 27 January 2014
African States	Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	11 – 20 February 2014
African States	Côte d'Ivoire	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	11 – 23 February 2014
African States	Seychelles	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	27 – 31 January 2014
African States	Mali	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	17 – 26 February 2014
African States	Nigeria	Independent Expert on minority issues	17 – 28 February 2014
African States	Mauritania	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	24-27 February 2014
African States	Guinea-Bissau	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	24 February – 1 March 2014
African States	Central African Republic	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic	4 – 14 March 2014
African States	Central African Republic	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic	10 – 18 April 2014
African States	Comoros	Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	8 – 16 May 2014
African States	Tunisia	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	4 – 6 June 2014
African States	Côte d'Ivoire	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	16 – 20 June 2014
African States	Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	15 – 24 June 2014
African States	Kenya	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	22 – 29 July 2014
African States	Côte d'Ivoire	Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	7 – 10 October 2014
African States	Mali	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	8 – 17 October 2014

African States	Gambia	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment / Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	3 – 7 November 2014
African States	Niger	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences	11 – 21 November 2014
African States	Botswana	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	14 – 26 November 2014
African States	Burundi	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	14 – 25 November 2014
African States	Tunisia	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	27 November – 5 December 2014
African States	Burundi	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	8 – 16 December 2014
African States	Somalia	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	6 – 13 December 2014
Asian States	Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	12 – 17 January 2014
Asian States	Qatar	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	19 – 26 January 2014
Asian States	United Arab Emirates	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	28 January – 5 February 2014
Asian States	Tajikistan	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	10 – 12 February 2014
Asian States	Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	14 – 19 February 2014
Asian States	Papua New Guinea	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	3 – 14 March 2014
Asian States	Jordan	Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation	11 – 16 March 2014
Asian States	Kazakhstan	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	25 – 27 March 2014
Asian States	Kazakhstan	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of religion and belief	25 March – 5 April 2014
Asian States	Japan	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8 – 10 April 2014
Asian States	Sri Lanka	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	19 – 26 May 2014
Asian States	Bhutan	Special Rapporteur on the right to education	26 May – 4 June 2014
Asian States	Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	15 – 25 June 2014
Asian States	Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	17 – 26 July 2014
Asian States	Viet Nam	Special Rapporteur on the freedom of religion of belief	21 – 31 July 2014
Asian States	Oman	Special Rapporteur on the rights to	7 – 13 September

		freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	2014
Asian States	OPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	20 – 28 September 2014
Asian States	Republic of Korea	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	29 September – 6 October 2014
Asian States	Afghanistan	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	4 – 10 November 2014
Asian States	Republic of Korea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10 – 14 November 2014
Asian States	Malaysia	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	19 November – 2 December 2014
EEG	Lithuania	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	2 – 5 February 2014
EEG	Ukraine	Special Rapporteur on minority issues	7 – 13 April 2014
EEG	Azerbaijan	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	18 – 24 May 2014
EEG	Croatia	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	15 – 18 June 2014
EEG	Serbia	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	19 – 23 June 2014
EEG	Kosovo ^a	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	24 – 26 June 2014
EEG	Montenegro	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	27 – 30 June 2014
EEG	Azerbaijan	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	18 – 27 August 2014
EEG	Ukraine	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	16 – 25 September 2014
EEG	Slovenia	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	17 – 21 November 2014
GRULAC	Honduras	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	21 – 25 April 2014
GRULAC	Mexico	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	21 April – 2 May 2014
GRULAC	Haiti	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	28 June – 5 July 2014
GRULAC	Honduras	Special Rapporteur on violence	1 – 8 July 2014

^a All references to Kosovo in the present report should be understood to be in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), without prejudice to the status of Kosov.

		against women, its causes and consequences	
GRULAC	Haiti	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	15 – 22 July 2014
GRULAC	Chile	Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice	1 – 9 September 2014
GRULAC	Peru	Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice	11 – 19 September 2014
GRULAC	Paraguay	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	21 – 28 November 2014
WEOG	Spain	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	21 January – 3 February 2014
WEOG	Switzerland	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	17 – 28 March 2014
WEOG	Germany	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	17 – 28 March 2014
WEOG	New Zealand	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	24 March – 7 April 2014
WEOG	United Kingdom	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	31 March – 15 April 2014
WEOG	Sweden	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	27 May – 6 June 2014
WEOG	Austria	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	27 May – 6 June 2014
WEOG	Italy	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	27 May – 6 June 2014
WEOG	Netherlands	Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent	26 June – 4 July 2014
WEOG	Italy	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	7 – 9 July 2014
WEOG	Italy	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	22 – 26 September 2014
WEOG	France	Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	20 – 24 October 2014
WEOG	Sweden	Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent	1 – 5 December 2014
WEOG	Italy	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	2 – 5 December 2014
WEOG	Malta	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	6 – 10 December 2014
WEOG	Iceland	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	8 – 15 December 2014

WEOG Spain Working Group on discrimination 9 – 19 December 2014
 against women in law and in practice

Statistics

Region	Number of visits	Percentage
African States	24	30
Asian States		21
EEG		10
GRULAC		8
WEOG		17
Total		80

Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia.

Asia: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.

EEG: Azerbaijan, Croatia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Serbia, including Kosovo,^b Slovenia, Ukraine.

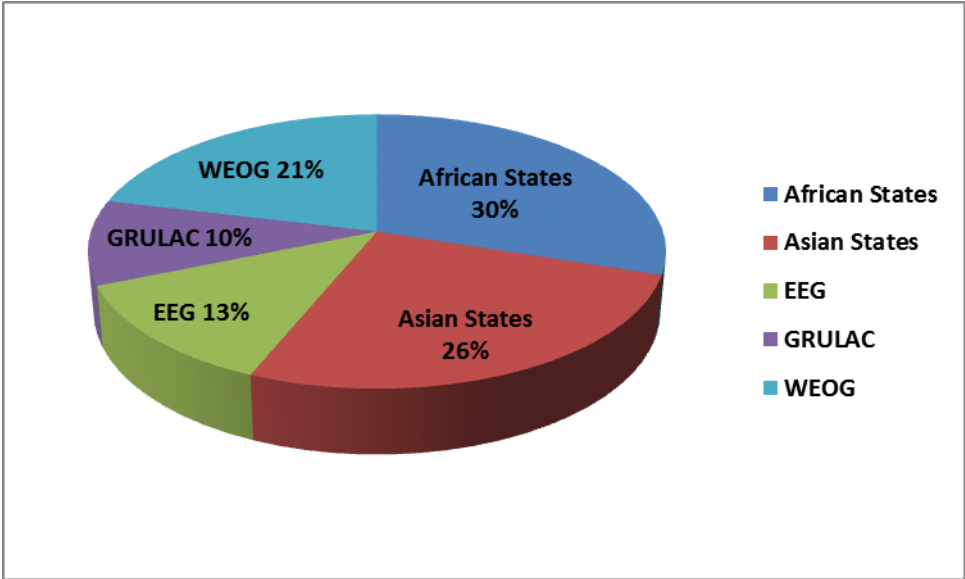
GRULAC: Chile, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru.

WEOG: Austria, Germany, France, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

One territory visited: Occupied Palestinian Territory.

^b All references to Kosovo in the present report should be understood to be in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Country visits by region (%)



Annex III

Standing invitations

As at 31 December 2014, 109 Member States and 1 non-Member observer State had extended a standing invitation to thematic special procedures.

Member States and non-Member observer Date A – L	Member States and non-Member observer Date M – Z
Albania 2 December 2009	Luxembourg March 2001
Andorra 3 November 2010	Madagascar 26 August 2011
Argentina 3 December 2002	Maldives 2 May 2006
Armenia 1 May 2006	Malta March 2001
Australia 7 August 2008	Marshall Islands 4 March 2011
Austria March 2001	Mexico March 2001
Azerbaijan 15 April 2013	
Bahamas 6 June 2013	Monaco 22 October 2008
Belgium March 2001	Mongolia 9 April 2004
Benin 31 October 2012	Montenegro 11 October 2005
Bolivia 10 February 2010	Nauru 30 May 2011
(Plurinational State of)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina 7 May 2010	Netherlands March 2001
Brazil 10 December 2001	New Zealand 3 February 2004
Bulgaria March 2001	Nicaragua 26 April 2006
Burundi 6 June 2013	Niger 21 August 2012
Cameroon 15 September 2014	Nigeria 25 October 2013
Canada April 1999	Norway 26 March 1999
Cabo Verde 26 April 2013	Palau 3 May 2011
Central African Republic 3 September 2013	
Chad 1 June 2012	Panama 14 March 2011
Chile 12 May 2009	Papua New Guinea 11 May 2011
Colombia 17 March 2003	Paraguay 28 March 2003
Costa Rica 2002	Peru 3 April 2002
Croatia 13 March 2003	Poland March 2001
Cyprus March 2001	Portugal March 2001
Czech Republic September 2000	Qatar 1 June 2010
Denmark March 2001	Republic of Korea 3 March 2008
Dominica 9 December 2009	Republic of Moldova 2 June 2010
Ecuador 9 January 2003	Rwanda 27 June 2011
El Salvador 9 February 2010	Samoa 14 February 2011
Estonia March 2001	San Marino 3 April 2003
Finland March 2001	Sao Tome and Principe 2 February 2011
France March 2001	Serbia 11 October 2005
Gabon 29 October 2012	Seychelles 5 November 2012
Georgia 30 March 2010	Sierra Leone 7 April 2003
Germany March 2001	Slovakia March 2001

Ghana	21 April 2006	Slovenia	March 2001
Greece	March 2001	Solomon islands	6 May 2011
Guatemala	April 2001	South Africa	17 July 2003
Guinea-Bissau	7 May 2010	Spain	March 2001
Honduras	12 May 2010	Sweden	March 2001
Hungary	March 2001	Switzerland	April 2002
Iceland	September 2000	Thailand	4 November 2011
India	14 September 2011	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13 October 2004
Iraq	16 February 2010	Tonga	25 January 2013
Ireland	March 2001	Turkey	March 2001
Islamic Republic of Iran	24 July 2002	Tunisia	28 February 2011
Italy	March 2001	Tuvalu	26 April 2013
Japan	1 March 2011	Ukraine	23 June 2006
Jordan	20 April 2006	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	March 2001
Kazakhstan	28 July 2009	Uruguay	18 March 2005
Kuwait	13 September 2010	Vanuatu	12 May 2009
Latvia	March 2001	Zambia	16 July 2008
Lebanon	17 March 2011	State of Palestine	30 July 2014
Libya	15 March 2012		
Liechtenstein	21 January 2003		
Lithuania	March 2001		

Percentages on regional representation relating to standing invitations (as at December 2014)

United Nations Regional Groups of Member States	Number of standing invitations extended per region (total number of States within that region)	Percentage of standing invitations extended per regional group out of the total of 109	Percentage of standing invitations extended compared to the total number of States within that region
African Group	20 (out of 54 States)	18 per cent	37 per cent
Asia-Pacific Group	22 (out of 53 States*)	20 per cent	41 per cent
Eastern European Group	21 (out of 23 States)	19 per cent	91 per cent
Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	18 (out of 33 States)	17 per cent	55 per cent
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	28 (out of 30 States)	26 per cent	93 per cent
Total	109 (of 193 States*)	100 per cent	

* Kiribati, even though not a member of any regional group, has for statistical purposes been added to the Asia-Pacific Group.

NB. The State of Palestine, accorded non-Member Observer status by General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012, extended a standing invitation to all special procedures on 4 July 2014.

Annex IV

States not yet visited by any mandate holder

Out of the 193 States Members of the United Nations, 167 States (86.5 per cent) have accepted requests for country visits and 166 have been visited by at least one of the special procedures mandate holders. A total of 26 States (13.4 per cent) have never received or accepted any request for a visit by one or more of the special procedures mandate holders.

<i>States never visited, no requests sent (15 in total)</i>	<i>States never visited, despite requests sent (12 in total)</i>
Andorra	Barbados
Antigua and Barbuda	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Brunei Darussalam	Djibouti
Dominica	Eritrea
Grenada	Guinea
Luxembourg	Lesotho
Micronesia	Libya*
Monaco	Nauru
Palau	Swaziland
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Vanuatu
Saint Lucia	Zimbabwe
Samoa	
San Marino	
Sao Tome e Principe	
Tonga	

* All missions to Libya have been postponed for security reasons.

Annex V

Communications

Statistics of communications sent by mandate holders

2014 Basic Figures

553 – Total number of communications sent

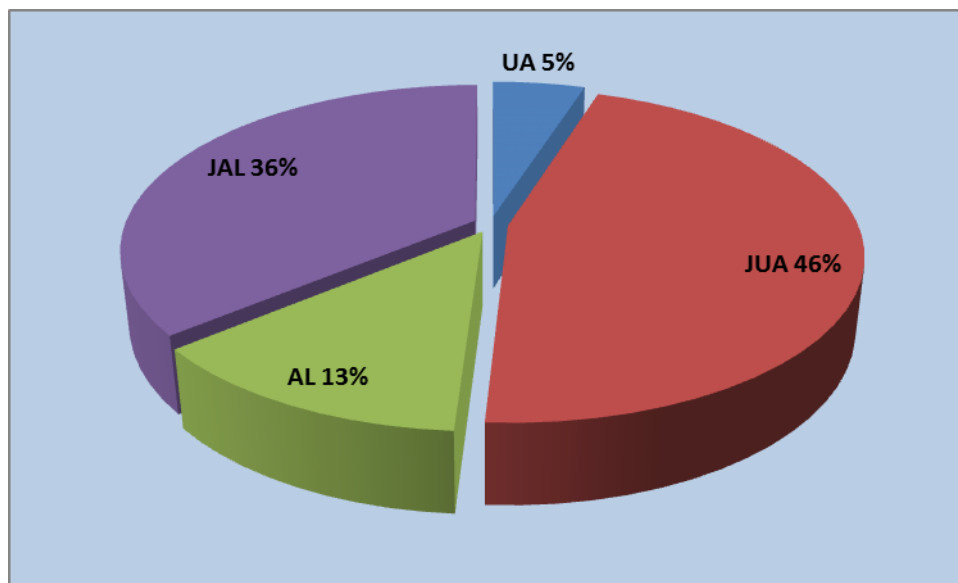
81% - Joint communications by two or more mandates

1061 – Individuals covered (17.19% expressly relate to women)

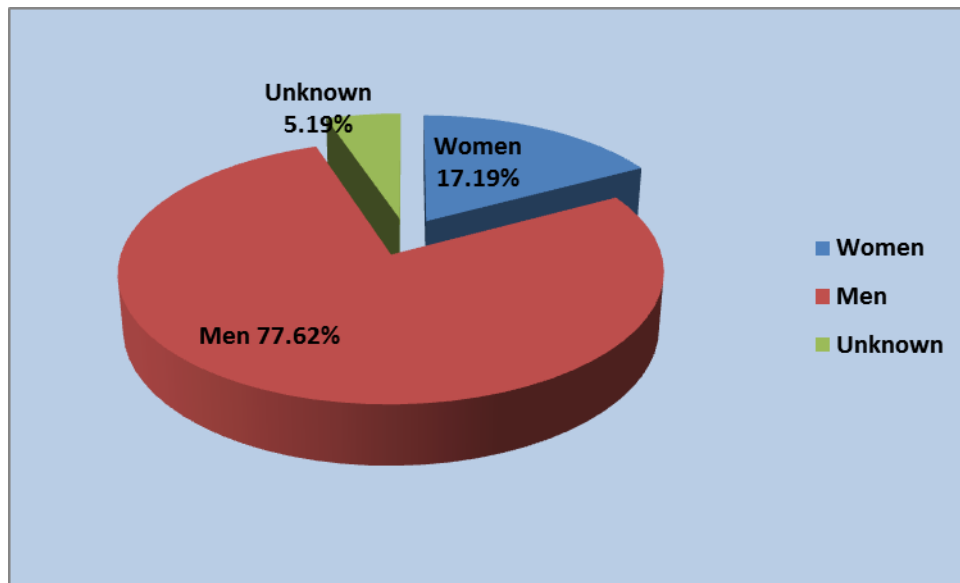
116 – Countries which received communications by 31 December 2014

42.7% - States replies to communications N.B. These statistics do not include data from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) which uses different working methods.

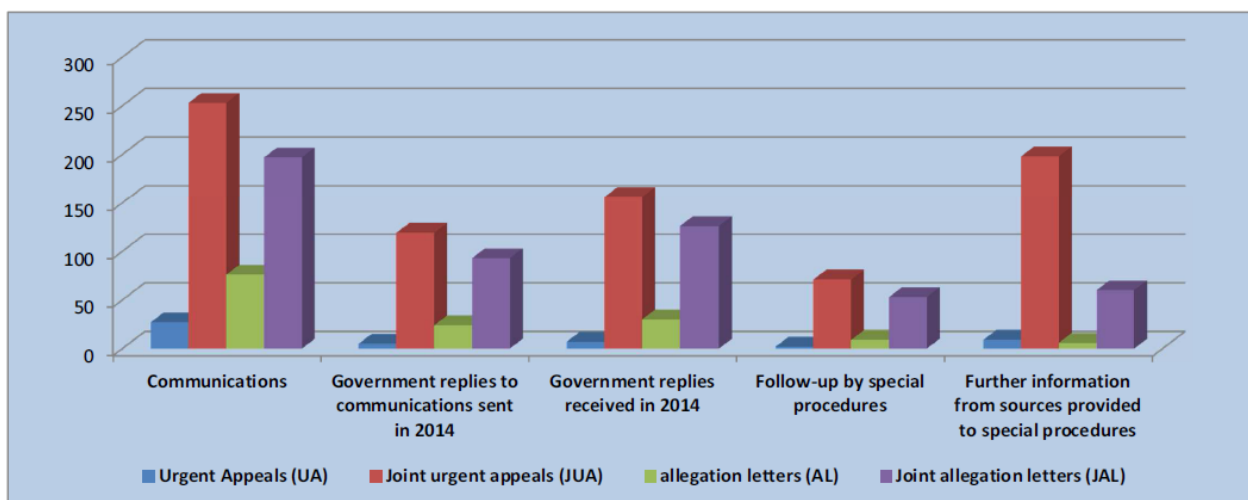
Communications by type 2014

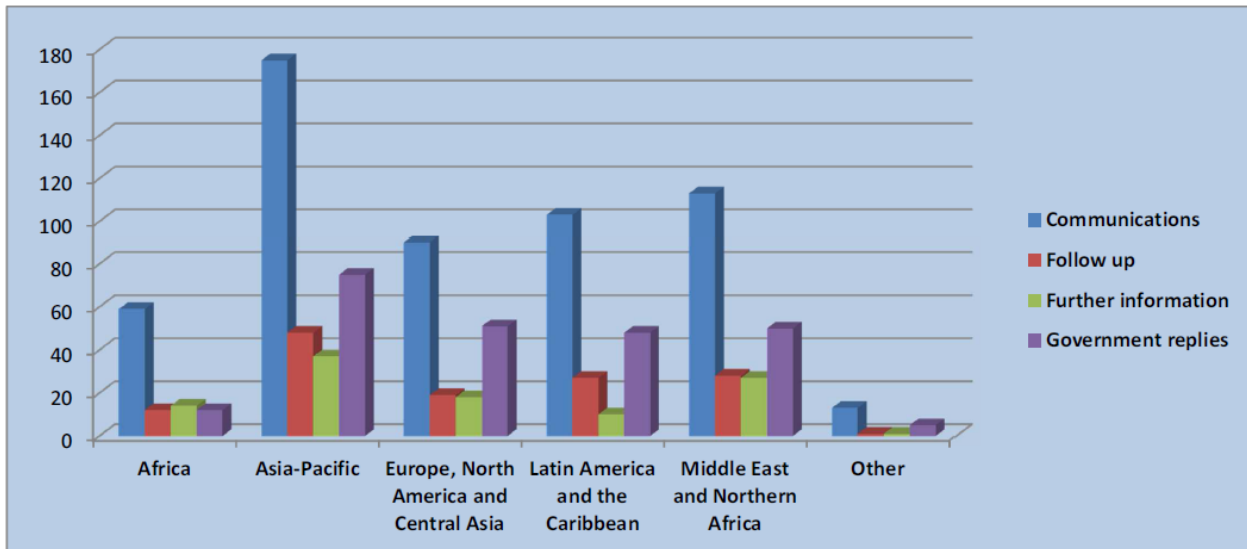


Communications by sex



Communications and follow-up by type of communication in 2014 (by number)



Communications and follow-up by region in 2014 (by number)

Annex VI

Themes addressed in special procedures reports

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Title</i>
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children , child prostitution and child pornography Ms Maud de Boer-Buquicchio	HRC, 'Overview of six year tenure and main issues relating to the mandate', A/HRC/25/48 (Ms Najat Maalla M'jid) GA, 'Vision and methods of work', A/69/262
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights Ms Farida Shaheed	HRC, 'Memorialization processes of the events of the past in post-conflict and divided societies, with a specific focus on memorials and museums of history/memory', A/HRC/25/49 GA, 'The impact of advertising and marketing practices on the enjoyment of cultural rights', A/69/286
Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights Mr Pablo Bohoslavsky	HRC, 'Overview on activities of the mandate 2008-2014', A/HRC/25/50 (Mr Cephass Lumina) HRC, 'Draft commentary on the guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights', A/HRC/25/51 (Mr Cephass Lumina) HRC, 'Impact of non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin on human rights', A/HRC/25/52 (Mr Cephass Lumina)
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment Mr John Knox	GA, 'Thematic priorities for 2014-2017', A/69/273 HRC, 'Mapping report', A/HRC/25/53
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 Ms Leilani Farha	HRC, 'Guiding principles to assist States and other relevant actors in addressing the current tenure insecurity crisis faced by the urban poor in an increasingly urbanized world', A/HRC/25/54 (Ms Raquel Rolnik)

<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders</p> <p>Mr Michel Forst</p>	<p>GA, ‘Outline of some priority themes and areas of interest for the new mandate holder’, A/69/274</p> <p>HRC, ‘Elements of a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders’, A/HRC/25/55</p> <p>(Ms Margaret Sekaggya)</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on minority issues</p> <p>Ms Rita Izsák</p>	<p>GA, ‘Vision and priorities of the Special Rapporteur’, A/69/259</p> <p>HRC, ‘Ensuring the inclusion of minority issues in post-2015 development agendas’, A/HRC/25/56</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the right to food</p> <p>Ms Hilal Elver</p>	<p>GA, ‘Preventing and addressing violence and atrocities against minorities’, A/69/266</p> <p>HRC, ‘The transformative potential of the right to food’, A/HRC/25/57</p> <p>(Mr Olivier De Schutter)</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief</p> <p>Mr Heiner Bielefeldt</p>	<p>GA, ‘Vision for the mandate and relevant thematic issues’, A/69/275</p> <p>HRC, ‘Tackling manifestations of collective religious hatred’, A/HRC/25/58</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism</p> <p>Mr Ben Emmerson</p>	<p>GA, ‘Tackling religious intolerance and discrimination in the workplace’, A/69/261</p> <p>HRC, ‘The use of drones in extraterritorial lethal counter-terrorism operations, including in the context of asymmetrical armed conflict’, A/HRC/25/59</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</p> <p>Mr Juan M éndez</p>	<p>GA, ‘The use of mass digital surveillance for counter-terrorism purposes, and implications of bulk access technology for the right to privacy under article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,’ A/69/397</p> <p>HRC, ‘The use of torture-tainted information and the exclusionary rule’, A/HRC/25/60</p>
<p>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali</p> <p>Mr Suliman Baldo</p>	<p>GA, ‘The role of forensic science regarding the obligation of States to effectively investigate and prosecute allegations of torture’, A/69/387</p> <p>HRC, ‘Political and security situation and institutional reforms undertaken by Mali since the end of the severe crisis triggered in January 2012 and the return to constitutional order,’ A/HRC/25/72</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar</p> <p>Ms Yanghee Lee</p>	<p>HRC, ‘Reflection on the extent of progress made during the course of the mandate holders six year tenure,’ A/HRC/25/64</p> <p>(Tom ás Ojea Quintana)</p>

protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	A/HRC/26/30 (Mr Frank La Rue)
Mr David Kaye	GA, ‘The right of the child to freedom of expression’, A/69/335 (Mr. Frank La Rue)
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	HRC, ‘Unhealthy foods and non-communicable diseases’, A/HRC/26/31 (Mr Anand Grover)
Mr Dainius Pūras	GA, ‘Effective and full implementation of the right to health framework’, A/69/299
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	HRC, ‘Judicial accountability’, A/HRC/26/32
Ms Gabriela Knaul	GA, ‘Justice and the post-2015 development agenda’, A/69/294
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	HRC: ‘The Kampala Convention: key provisions and the progress made in its adoption and implementation’, A/HRC/26/33
Mr Chaloka Beyani	GA, ‘The challenges of finding durable solutions for IDPs in urban settings’, A/69/295
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	HRC, ‘The process of constructing the draft declaration on the rights of peoples and individuals to international solidarity’, A/HRC/26/34
Ms Virginia Dandan	HRC, ‘Preliminary text of a draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity’, A/HRC/26/34/Add.1
	GA, ‘The contribution of intl. solidarity to the future SDGs, including an analysis of the proposed draft declaration on the right to international solidarity on three areas of concern relevant to the future goals: overcoming inequality, ending poverty and discrimination: building effective, accountable institutions and peaceful societies; international cooperation: strengthening implementation and revitalizing global partnerships’, A/69/366
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	HRC, ‘Labour exploitation’, A/HRC/26/35
Mr François Crépeau	GA, ‘Human rights of migrants in the post-2015 Agenda’, A/69/302
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	HRC, ‘Protection of the right to life during law enforcement’, A/HRC/26/36
Mr Christof Heyns	GA, ‘Overview of the activities of the mandate’, A/69/265
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	HRC, ‘Analysis of the first decade of the mandate’, A/HRC/26/37 (Ms Joy Ngozi Ezeilo)

Ms Maria Grazia Giammarinaro

Stocktaking exercise on the work of the mandate on its 10th anniversary, A/HRC/26/37/Add.2

(Ms Joy Ngozi Ezeilo)

GA, 'Analysis of the major areas of focus and main achievements of the mandate since its inception', A/69/269

(Ms Joy Ngozi-Ezeilo)

Special Rapporteur **on violence against women**, its causes and consequences

HRC, 'Violence against women: twenty years of developments within the United Nations', A/HRC/26/38

Ms Rashida Manjoo

GA, 'Violence against women as a barrier to the realization of women's civil, political, economic, social, cultural and developmental rights, and the effective exercise of citizenship rights', A/69/368

Working Group on the issue of

HRC, 'Discrimination against women in economic and social life', A/HRC/26/39

discrimination against women in law and in practice

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of **racism**, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

HRC, 'Racism on the internet and social media', A/HRC/26/49

Mr Mutuma Ruteere

HRC, 'Combatting glorification of Nazism and other practices', A/HRC/26/50

GA, 'Racism in sports', A/69/340

GA, 'Glorification of Nazism: inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance', A/69/334

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in **the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

HRC, 'Direction in fulfilling the mandate, building on the findings and recommendations of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea', A/HRC/26/43

Mr Marzuki Darusman

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by **older persons**

HRC, 'Preliminary considerations and views about the foundations and context of the mandate', A/HRC/27/46

Ms Rosa Kornfeld-Matte

Working Group on **arbitrary detention**

HRC, 'A compilation of national, regional and international laws, regulations and practices on the right to challenge the lawfulness of detention before court', A/HRC/27/47

HRC, 'Military Justice. Over-incarceration. Protective custody', A/HRC/27/48

Working Group on enforced or involuntary **disappearances**

HRC, 'Activities, communications and cases of the mandate', A/HRC/27/49

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	HRC, 'National laws and regulations on private military and security companies in Africa and in Asia', A/HRC/27/50
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	GA, 'The UN's use of private military and security companies', A/69/338 HRC, 'Preliminary study of the adverse impacts of military spending on the realization of a democratic and equitable international order', A/HRC/27/51
Mr Alfred de Zayas	GA, 'The right of self-determination', A/69/272
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	HRC, 'Preliminary reflections on the status of operationalization of international standards related to indigenous peoples', A/HRC/27/52
Ms Victoria Tauli Corpuz	GA, 'Indigenous peoples' economic, social and cultural rights in the post-2015 development framework', A/69/267
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery , including its causes and its consequences	HRC, 'Priorities of the mandate', A/HRC/27/53
Ms Urmila Bhoola	
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	HRC, 'Overview of the mandate', A/HRC/27/54
Mr Baskut Tuncak	
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	HRC, 'Common violations of the human rights to water and sanitation', A/HRC/27/55
Ms Catarina de Albuquerque	HRC, 'Handbook for realizing the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation', A/HRC/27/55/Add.3
	GA, 'Participation in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation', A/69/213
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	HRC, 'Prosecution strategies in the aftermath of conflict and/or repression', A/HRC/27/56
Mr Pablo de Greiff	GA, 'Reparation for victims in the aftermath of gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law', A/69/518
Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent	HRC, 'People of African descent: access to justice', A/HRC/27/68
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	HRC, 'Reflections on the work of the Special Rapporteur for the six years of his mandate,' A/HRC/27/70
Mr Surya Prasad	(Mr Surya Subedi)

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in **Somalia** HRC, ‘Analysis of the human rights situation and emerging issues in Somalia’,
A/HRC/27/71

Mr Bahame Nyanduga

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in **Belarus** GA, ‘State of freedom of association and the impact of the legal framework and legal

practices on non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders in Belarus’,
A/69/307

Annex VII

Joint statements

On 18 August 2013, the Coordination Committee issued a press release on the situation of human rights in Egypt.

On 2 October 2013, at the initiative of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants, the Committee facilitated the issuance of an open letter and a press release on the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development on behalf of all mandate holders.

On 10 December 2013, the Coordination Committee initiated a declaration on behalf of all mandate holders focusing on cooperation with special procedures and related challenges.

On 20 January 2014, the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee participated in the Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic and delivered a statement on behalf of the Coordination Committee.

On 21 January 2014, the Coordination Committee issued an open letter in advance of the Geneva II conference on the conflict on Syria.

On 21 February 2014, the Coordination Committee issued a statement on the situation on human rights in Ukraine.

On 23 July 2014, at the request of the Coordination Committee, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem, participated in the 21st special session of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. He delivered a statement on his and the Coordination Committee's behalf.

On 1 September 2014, the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee participated in the 22nd special session of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in Iraq in light of abuses committed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups and delivered a statement on behalf of the Coordination Committee.

On 10 December 2014, on the occasion of Human Rights Day, special procedures mandate holders issued a joint statement on climate change and human rights.

Annex VIII

Mandate holders attending the twenty-first annual meeting

Thematic mandates

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent | Mireille Fanon-Mendes-France
(France) |
| 2. | Working Group on Arbitrary Detention | Mads Andenas
(Norway) |
| 3. | Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights | Farida Shaheed
(Pakistan) |
| 4. | Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order | Alfred de Zayas
(United States of America) |
| 5. | Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice | Frances Raday
(Israel/United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) |
| 6. | Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances | Jasminka Dzumhur
(Bosnia and Herzegovina) |
| 7. | Special Rapporteur on the right to education | Kishore Singh (India) |
| 8. | Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment | John Knox (United States of America) |
| 9. | Special Rapporteur on the right to food | Hilal Elver (Turkey) |
| 10. | Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression | David Kaye (United States of America) |
| 11. | Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief | Heiner Bielefeldt
(Germany) |
| 12. | Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health | Dainius Puras
(Lithuania) |
| 13. | Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living | Leilani Farha (Canada) |

14.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	Michel Forst (France)
15.	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	Gabriela Knaul (Brazil)
16.	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines)
17.	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	Chaloka Beyani (Zambia)
18.	Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	Patricia Arias (Chile)
19.	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	François Crépeau (Canada/France)
20.	Special Rapporteur on minority issues	Rita Izsák (Hungary)
21.	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	Rosa Kornfeld-Matte (Chile)
22.	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Maud De Boer-Buquicchio (Netherlands)
23.	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences.	Urmila Bhoola (South Africa)
24.	Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	Virginia Dandan (Philippines)
25.	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Christof Heyns (South Africa)
26.	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Juan Ernesto Mendez (Argentina)
27.	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	Baskut Tuncak (Turkey)
28.	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (Italy)
29.	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	Michael K. Addo (Ghana)
30.	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	Rashida Manjoo (South Africa)
31.	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	Juan Bohoslavsky (Argentina)
32.	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	Catarina de Albuquerque (Portugal)

Country-specific mandates

- | | |
|---|--|
| 37. Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia | Surya Prasad Subedi (Nepal) |
| 38. Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic | Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum (Côte d'Ivoire) |
| 39. Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea | Sheila B. Keetharuth (Mauritius) |

Annex IX

Non-exhaustive list of follow-up activities undertaken by mandate holders in 2014

A. Follow-up concerning communications

In 2014, 135 follow-up communications were sent, out of a total of 553 communications, constituting 24%. In addition, the following mandate holders issued observations on communications:

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment	Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/25/60/Add.2)
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/25/55/Add.3)
Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of assembly and of association	Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/26/29/Add.1)
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/26/36/add.2)

B. Follow-up country visits

Six mandate holders conducted in total eleven follow-up visits:

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	Follow-up visit to Italy from 7 to 9 July 2014 (report will be presented to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session)
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	Follow-up visit to Kenya from 29 April to 7 May 2014 (no separate report will be presented to the Human Rights Council)
	Follow-up working visit to Côte d'Ivoire from 16 to 20 June 2014 (no separate report will be presented to the Human Rights Council)
	Follow-up visit to Serbia, including Kosovo ^a , from 9 to 12 October 2013, of which the report was presented to the

^a All references to Kosovo in the present report should be understood to be in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

	Council at its twenty-sixth session (A/HRC/26/33/Add.2)
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	Follow-up visit to Italy from 2 to 5 December 2014 (report will be presented to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session) Follow-up visit to Malta from 6 to 10 December 2014 (report will be presented to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session)
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Follow-up visit to Mauritania from 2 to 8 September 2013 (A/HRC/26/49/Add.1)
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Follow-up visit to Honduras from 21 to 25 April 2014 (A/HRC/25/48/Add.1)
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	Follow-up visit to Kazakhstan from 25 to 27 March 2014 (A/HRC/27/53/Add.2) Follow-up visit to Mauritania from 24 to 27 February 2014 (A/HRC/27/53/Add.1)
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment	Follow-up visit to Tunisia from 4 to 6 June 2014 (report will be presented to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session) Follow-up visit to Tajikistan from 10 to 13 February 2014 (report will be presented the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session) Follow-up visit to Uruguay from 2 to 6 December 2012 (A/HRC/22/53/Add.3)

C Follow-up consultations, workshops and other meetings

Three mandate holders took part in follow-up consultations, workshops and other meetings:

The Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Round-table discussions with civil society and high-level Government representatives, held during follow-up visits by mandate holders to Tajikistan and Tunisia in February and June 2014 respectively.
The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	- Interreligious round table, held in Cyprus, on 12 September 2013. - Round table with religious communities and civil society organizations, held in the Republic of Moldova, during a working visit to the country, from 15 to

18 May 2014.

D. Follow-up reports

Three Special Rapporteurs and one Working Group presented reports in which they followed up on their recommendations made to States:

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances	Follow-up report to their country missions to Argentina and Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/HRC/27/49/Add.2)
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	Follow-up report on Georgia (A/HRC/26/33/Add.1) Follow-up report on Serbia, including Kosovo (A/HRC/26/33/Add.2)
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	Report analyzing the achievements of the first decade of the mandate (A/HRC/26/37) - Report analyzing the major areas of focus and main achievements of the mandate since its inception (A/69/33797)
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	- Addendum to report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, Summary of activities of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, 2008-2014 (A/HRC/26/28/Add.3)

E. Other follow-up activities

One mandate holder undertook other additional follow-up activities:

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment	Follow-up publication: Torture in Health-Care Settings: Reflections on the Special Rapporteur on Torture's 2013 Thematic Report, February 2014, Washington D.C., released February 2014. Follow-up publication: Next Steps Towards a Human Rights Penitentiary System in Uruguay: Reflections on the Implementation of the 2009 and 2013 Recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, released in September 2014.
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Annex X

Statement by the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee

We, special procedures mandate holders, have taken note with interest of Human Rights Council resolution 26/11, adopted on 23 June 2014, on the “protection of the family”, and the panel discussion on 15 September 2014.

We note with appreciation the emphasis on the structural problems of care responsibilities and the need to redistribute them not only between women and men, as was established by CEDAW in 1980, but also between the family and the State. We are also reassured that in the panel discussion, there was general acceptance that families are diverse and in this context, there should be no discrimination; and that violence within the family should be eliminated. We trust that the Human Rights Council will incorporate these positive elements in all its future work, in accordance with international standards.

Yet we want to express our concern regarding the fact that the resolution made no reference to women’s right to equality within the family and the panel discussion erroneously equated the protection of the family with the protection of the rights of individual members of the family, in particular the rights of women to equality.

We recall that the right to equality between women and men in the family is guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

We therefore call on the Human Rights Council to ensure that in all future resolutions, concept notes and reports on the issue of the family, the right to equality between women and men and between girls and boys within the family be explicitly included as a fundamental human right.
