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FOREWORD BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

This is the first UN Human Rights Report that I am presenting, as High Commissioner, and I am proud and honoured to do so.

The year 2018 was marked by the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which inspires all our work. Its promise of respect for human rights “for all people and all nations” opened an era in which great progress was made: many countries unshackled people from systemic discrimination and strengthened their rule of law, made major progress towards economic and social justice, and advanced broader participation by the people in decisions.

In doing so, countries laid the groundwork for greater peace and more social harmony and sustainable development. They demonstrated that not only is respect for human rights an essential goal in itself; it is also a massively positive investment, with wide-ranging and durable impact.

Invigorated by this reminder of the profound value of what we do, our work in 2018 achieved real impact on the ground. From Afghanistan to Vanuatu, you will find in these pages many examples of positive impact.

We partnered with the African Union (AU) to integrate human rights norms into all AU peace operations. We also developed an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights. We began a new and important project to provide guidance to the military forces participating in the G5 Sahel Joint Force, to promote full respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law in its counter-terrorism operations – including training, rules, after-action review, monitoring, accountability and protection. This vital work will help better protect local communities, and make counter-terrorism work not only more principled, but also more effective.

In the Middle East and North Africa, we helped to establish a regional coalition of women human rights defenders, with the aim of increasing women’s participation in decision-making – including by advocating a safer environment for their work. Again, this will be of tremendous enduring value to women in all the countries concerned and, by boosting the full ability of women to contribute to their societies, it will also generate broader benefit to all.

All over the world, we worked to end discrimination and secure fair access to justice and fundamental resources for people who have been marginalized and excluded. Thus, in Colombia, we contributed to the achievement of an agreement between the Governor of the department of Amazonas and indigenous authorities to advance implementation of a comprehensive indigenous intercultural health system.

Constructive engagement by a whole range of stakeholders is essential to this kind of progress. Over the course of my mandate I am determined to build support among Member States for a balanced approach to all human rights on this fragile planet which we share.

We also need to leverage the full capacity of all our UN partners. By ensuring that human rights are at the core of everything they do, we can help them assist States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is a detailed and transformative plan of action for human rights.

The work we do is vital, because people’s human rights are vital: every individual has value, and a right to dignity. But it is also work that invests powerfully in preventing violence by creating resilient and peaceful societies. We know that societies where there is rule of law and broad participation – where measures are taken to counter discrimination and ensure the widest possible access to essential services and goods – are more successful at building durable peace, development and well-being.

This Report details what human rights-based action can achieve, even when resources fall short and circumstances are less than ideal. In 2018, our Annual Appeal for US$278 million was not fully met. However, thanks to the US$187 million contributed by our 89 donors, we did manage to assist States and other actors to take steps that were urgently needed in the immediate short-term – as well as helping them make important, long-term investments in building better systems for the future.

I look forward to continuing this work with all our partners in the coming years, and I encourage you to enhance your support.

MICHELLE BACHELET
High Commissioner for Human Rights
May 2019
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2018

Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

General Assembly resolution 48/141

- Promote and protect all human rights for all
- Recommend that bodies of the United Nations system improve the promotion and protection of all human rights
- Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations human rights machinery
- Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system
- Coordinate United Nations human rights education and public information programmes
- Engage in dialogue with governments in order to secure respect for all human rights
- Provide technical assistance to States for human rights activities
- Work actively to remove obstacles to the realization of human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations
- Enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights
- Promote and protect the right to development

Highlights

MEMBER STATE COOPERATION
- States were supported in establishing transitional justice mechanisms, received capacity-building support for judicial actors and civil society, and were assisted to increase victims’ protection and participation
- State Party reports reviewed by the treaty bodies with six States Parties visited by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
- 59 countries visited over 84 visits by special procedures mandates
- 140 States signed human rights treaties
- 42 Member States were reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations

PEOPLE CENTRED
- 88 fellows from indigenous, Afrodescendant and minority communities participated in the UN Human Rights Fellowship Programme
- Direct victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 27 countries obtained assistance
- 12,000 people received rehabilitation support in 78 countries
- 40,000 people received rehabilitation support

HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS SUPPORT
- 44 thematic and 12 country-specific special procedures mandates
- 85 resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council
- 12 human rights components in UN Peace Missions, including 621 staff supported by UN Human Rights

HUMAN RIGHTS INTEGRATION ACROSS THE UN
- Support to the work of 85 Human Rights Advisers deployed in UN Country Teams under the framework of the UNDG
- 32 states signed human rights treaties
- 15 new ratifications
- 17 new accessions

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT
- 590 NGO side events organized during Human Rights Council sessions
- 2,715 oral statements delivered by NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions
- Over 2,700 participants in the 7th Forum on Business and Human Rights

Data available as of 31 December 2018
Global Presence

77 PRESENCES WORLDWIDE

1,343 STAFF

55% field staff
45% HQ staff

56% national staff
44% international staff

STAFF WORLDWIDE

56% HQ
15% Africa
10% Americas
7% Europe & Central Asia
6% Middle East & North Africa
6% Asia-Pacific

UN Human Rights staff members on a monitoring mission in Valles Centrales, Oaxaca, Mexico in April 2018. © OHCHR/Mexico
UN Human Rights around the world
UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

Human rights officer speaking to a blind man living in Zhovanka village at the contact line to document human rights violations and to refer relevant concerns to humanitarian partners. © OHCHR/Ukraine
In 2018, UN Human Rights rolled-out a global year-long campaign to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, which underpins international human rights law and inspires us to continue to work to ensure all people can gain freedom, equality and dignity.

**PROMOTE:** Raise public awareness about the UDHR

**ENGAGE:** Prompt commitment from the public and key actors to uphold the values of the UDHR

**REFLECT:** Create opportunities to celebrate past human rights achievements while envisioning and setting an agenda for the future

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**Key figures**

- **1 year-long campaign**
  - Official campaign materials produced in 6 UN languages
  - 100+ Human Rights Day celebrations organized around the world

- **14 Shine Your Light events** organized in various cities worldwide, each one highlighting regional human rights thematic issues

- **27 International Days** leveraged to promote UDHR70 messages

- **85+ external partnerships** with institutions, civil society and the corporate world from around the world

- **30 high profile personalities** involved in the campaign, including 22 Human Rights Champions

- **2,500 visitors** at UN Human Rights Geneva headquarters Open Office Day

- **141K+ UDHR booklets** distributed

- **3,000 videos** from 131 countries, in 89 languages, submitted to the "Add Your Voice" platform

- **An estimated 608M social media users reached and 897K engagements generated on Human Rights Day 2018**

- **US$ 830K total campaign budget**

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"Because of the courage and the struggle of human rights defenders, much progress towards the common standard laid out in the Universal Declaration has been achieved."

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, during her visit to South Africa.
Mechanisms (M)
Increasing implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms

Mechanisms in numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREATY BODIES</th>
<th><strong>140</strong> State Party reports reviewed by human rights treaty bodies in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>135</strong></td>
<td>State Party reports and 12 common core documents submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>General Comments elaborated by the treaty bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>371</strong></td>
<td>Individual complaints registered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>85</strong> resolutions adopted</th>
<th><strong>42</strong> Member States reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td>Participation of 22 out of 42 Member States reviewed by UPR, supported by the UN Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>44</strong> thematic and 12 country-specific Special Procedures mandates</th>
<th><strong>59</strong> Governments hosted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>119</strong> Member States and 1 non-Member Observer</td>
<td><strong>84</strong> visits by Special Procedures mandates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State extended a standing invitation to thematic special procedures</td>
<td><strong>40</strong> newly established and/or strengthened National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REPORTING AND FOLLOW-UP ON RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

For its Day of General Discussion, which was held on 28 September 2018, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in cooperation with Child Rights Connect, broke from tradition by asking a group of child human rights defenders to participate in a public discussion on “protecting and empowering children as human rights defenders.” More than 400 participants, including 60 who were children, gathered together in Geneva. A total of 800 viewers in 66 countries followed the discussion via live webcasting.

Preparation for the Discussion was a year-long process. The Committee selected the theme in September 2017, a Children’s Advisory Team was then formed and, under the coordination of Child Rights Connect, the Child Advisers designed sessions that were then co-moderated by one adult and one child. The sessions featured interactive discussions during which key speakers shared their personal experiences of working with and/or for child human rights defenders. The Child Advisers also asked attendees to participate in a survey about their own knowledge of child human rights defenders. Most of the preparatory work was undertaken virtually, with the help of translation apps, as the 21 Child Advisers from 19 countries across five continents.

To ensure that the Day of General Discussion was a collective and ongoing effort, Child Rights Connect collaborated with Queens University Belfast to lead a worldwide consultation with 2,700 children. This partnership supported NGOs to organize “Day of General Discussion Hubs” to raise awareness about the protection and empowerment of child human rights defenders.

Impact stories related to the event have emerged from all over the world. For example, the event enabled the Child Rights Information Centre in the Republic of Moldova and the Children Advocacy Network in Pakistan to strengthen the participation of children in their respective efforts, by including the topic in advocacy campaigns and supporting child human rights defenders to identify opportunities for empowerment and engagement. Also in the Republic of Moldova, two young human rights defenders met with the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders in July 2018. For the Inter-American Institute of Children and Adolescents, the event inspired the adoption of a declaration on recognizing and empowering the work of children and youth as human rights defenders.

The impact of the event has also been evident within the Committee, which now has fresh inspiration for engaging with children in its work. It hopes that this experience will inspire other entities to ensure the participation of children in their work through long-term, child-friendly and meaningful engagement.

For the Child Advisers, the experience was unforgettable. They hope that this new global movement will lead to greater empowerment and protection of child human rights defenders and to the safe and meaningful participation of children in all decisions that affect them.

Child Advisers said:

"I defend child rights and I love this work because I see the abuses children are suffering from in my society. I see how much they can’t express their views and are unable to get their opinions across. I really want to help them. My message to all children is that it is up to them to defend child rights. We all work hand in hand to make the peace and hope we want for the world a reality.”

"Last time I checked, I wasn’t the President. But I know I have power – the power of my voice!”

© Child Rights Connect

Ariadna, 15, Republic of Moldova.
In a notable development and following intensive advocacy efforts by UN Human Rights, the legislature of Jamaica approved the formal establishment and institutionalization of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights as the official national entity for reporting and follow up to the UN human rights mechanisms.

In December, UN Human Rights presented its database project on National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database to the newly established Inter-Ministerial Committee. The objective of the database is to facilitate recording, tracking and reporting on the national-level implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from the international, regional and national human rights mechanisms. Jamaica is expected to join the pilot phase of the project.

As a result of advocacy by UN Human Rights with national counterparts in Chad, the Government ratified CRPD and ICIDMRW thereby strengthening the national legal framework for the protection of these two groups in vulnerable situations. UN Human Rights will continue its advocacy with the Government and the National Assembly for the ratification of pending international human rights treaties.

In the Pacific, national authorities enhanced their capacities to report to the human rights mechanisms and implement their recommendations, following capacity building by UN Human Rights.

As a result of training provided by UN Human Rights, the members of the NMRFs in Kiribati, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu increased their coordination, consultation and information management capacities. UN Human Rights also shared the terms of reference and good practices of NMRFs from other countries. These interventions led to the constructive engagement of the Marshall Islands with the CRC and CEDAW Committees, the finalization of Kiribati’s initial report to CRPD and its periodic reports to CRC and CEDAW and the drafting of Vanuatu’s initial report to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. All of these reporting initiatives were led by NMRFs in their respective countries.

Building on the UN Human Rights capacity-building efforts during the previous Management Plan 2014-2017, unprecedented progress was achieved in North Macedonia on the level of engagement of civil society with the international human rights mechanisms in 2018. Compared to previous years, triple the number of civil society public submissions were made in anticipation of the 2018 reviews of North Macedonia by CEDAW, CRPD and the context of the third UPR cycle, in January 2019. The number of joint submissions by participating organizations tripled as well. More specifically, 26 national civil society organizations and networks prepared 14 joint and thematically coordinated submissions. The submissions focused on concerns of those “left behind” - women farmers, Roma women, and sex workers. The CEDAW and CRPD recommendations that were issued in November and September 2018, respectively, fully reflected the views of the civil society organizations, creating a solid basis for their further advocacy, programming and follow-up.

For Karina de Brum, advancing awareness about human rights in her home country comes through engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

Ms de Brum, a Human Rights Officer in the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs within the Government of the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), came to this conclusion after attending a regional training in Fiji, in 2017. The training was organized by the UN Human Rights Regional Office for the Pacific with the support of the UN Human Rights Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme. Ms de Brum was among 25 State representatives from 13 countries in the region who participated in the training. Responsible for coordinating and advancing human rights work within the Ministry, including assisting the National Human Rights Committee to draft the reports to treaty bodies relevant to RMI, Ms de Brum shared how useful the regional training on ICESCR and human rights indicators had been. She also joined a subsequent UN Human Rights training session on treaty body reporting procedures and on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) on the recommendations issued by international mechanisms, which was held by UN Human Rights, in February, in the capital city of Majuro. Ms de Brum attended the training with 16 government officials, most of whom were members of the National Human Rights Committee of the Marshall Islands.

“I am now more familiar with the mandates and functions of the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the treaty body reporting procedures,” Ms de Brum said. She added that the training enabled participants like her who work on human rights issues on a daily basis to better report and follow up on the recommendations concerning human rights.

Ms de Brum, who was new to this area of work, said it had been challenging. “I used to hear a lot of my colleagues saying that the obligations under international human rights treaties is a burden for a small island country like RMI and understand why they thought so,” she said.

In March, she joined the government delegation to attend the constructive dialogue with CEDAW, which considered RMI’s combined initial, second and third periodic reports.

“It has further increased my understanding and confidence,” she said. “I am currently assisting the National Human Rights Committee, an NMRF on reporting and follow-up in the RMI, to finalize the initial report to CRPD,” she said before adding, “the technical support we have received from UN Human Rights and other regional partners in respect of meeting treaty reporting obligations has been crucial.”

She further added that RMI’s accession to ICCPR and ICESCR in 2018 was a major achievement and further solidified the country’s commitment to human rights standards. From her perspective, the growing commitment of RMI to international human rights treaties will make her reporting job more challenging while at the same time be a welcome advancement in the protection of human rights.

“With the technical support from UN Human Rights and collaboration with other regional partners, I believe the Marshall Islands can benefit.”
As a result of an academic visit to Mexico of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, the Government and the City of Mexico included strategies and actions on adequate housing and earthquake response in their agendas.

UN Human Rights collaborated with CSO partners to organize a visit to informal irregular settlements in Mexico City and Estado de Mexico and to the zones affected by the 2017 earthquakes.

The prohibition of gender-based violence against women has evolved into a principle of customary international law, which has great potential for strengthening the position of victims.

CEDAW adopted General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation 19. The latest General Recommendation calls on States Parties to the Convention to address all forms of gender-based violence against women in the public and private spheres, including violence committed in public institutions and in cyberspace, as well as in the context of violent extremism.

UN Human Rights supported the signature of a Framework of Cooperation between the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) and CEDAW, on 29 July. This is the first agreement between a Security Council mechanism and a human rights mechanism that is aimed at guiding joint efforts to address the structural drivers of sexual violence by promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls at risk. Under this Framework, the SRSG-SVC and CEDAW shared information regarding country situations under consideration by the Committee and those that are the subject of visits and reports by the Committee and the SRSG-SVC. With the support of UN Human Rights, the Office of the SRSG-SVC submitted information related to the Lists of Issues of countries under consideration by CEDAW.

**PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING UPR RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO TORTURE IN MONGOLIA**

The Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR provided support in implementing key UPR recommendations to the Government of Mongolia following a formal request from the Government for technical assistance. One of the initiatives undertaken in response to the request was the organization of a national consultation, in Mongolia, in October, on the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) in compliance with OPCAT, which Mongolia ratified in 2015. The event saw the participation of nearly 50 representatives from the Parliament, ministries, the police academy, prisons, NGOs and academics. The national consultation made a concrete recommendation to the Government that an NPM should be established within the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia as early as possible. Since that time, the draft Law on the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia was revised and now contains a dedicated chapter on an NPM.

Consultation, in Mongolia, in October, on the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) in compliance with OPCAT, which Mongolia ratified in 2015. The event saw the participation of nearly 50 representatives from the Parliament, ministries, the police academy, prisons, NGOs and academics. The national consultation made a concrete recommendation to the Government that an NPM should be established within the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia as early as possible. Since that time, the draft Law on the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia was revised and now contains a dedicated chapter on an NPM.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, met with representatives of indigenous peoples during her visit to Guatemala in November 2018. The full report from her mission will be presented to the Human Rights Council in September 2019. © OHCHR
Development (D) Advancing sustainable development through human rights

Development in numbers

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNDAF5s AND UN COUNTRY TEAMS

30 UN Country Teams

32 Human Rights Advisers were deployed in UN Country Teams under the framework of the UNDG

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL IN THE UN SYSTEM

15 UN policies and programmes at the global level significantly integrated a human rights-based approach

2030 AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

UN Human Rights is a custodian of 4 SDG indicators under Goal 16

JOINT UN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

63 joint UNCT submissions to treaty bodies

1,160 stakeholder contributions to UPR

93 were prepared by UN entities

200 participants from over 60 countries

To assist with the implementation and measurement of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, UN Human Rights has been leading work to integrate human rights into data collection and disaggregation to help ensure that no one is left behind.

In Kenya, with the aim of identifying disadvantaged groups, UN Human Rights helped to establish institutional collaboration between the National Commission on Human Rights and the National Bureau of Statistics. As a result, 25 population groups most at risk of being left behind were identified, including women from the poorest regions, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and slum dwellers. This collaboration enabled the integration of a human rights-based approach into the 2019 Population and Housing Census, which includes a question relevant to persons with albinism.

“Our signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) is a great milestone in the development of official statistics. UN Human Rights was instrumental in initiating and facilitating dialogue and it continues to provide unwavering support and capacity building. We look forward to, ensuring that the official statistics we generate allow for effective identification, planning and evidence-based policymaking for all groups,” said Zachary Mwangi, Director General of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

“The General Director of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Dr. Ammar Dweik, stressed the importance of the partnership in providing data on indicators that can measure the implementation of the international human rights treaties acceded to by Palestine. “Since the signing of the MoU, ICHR has played an important role in providing guidance on the development of the planned domestic violence survey and the identification and development of human rights indicators and related SDG indicators for measuring Palestine’s implementation of CEDAW.”

CONNECTING NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES AND NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS TO “LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND”

The General Director of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Dr. Ammar Dweik, stressed the importance of the partnership in providing data on indicators that can measure the implementation of the international human rights treaties acceded to by Palestine. “Since the signing of the MoU, ICHR has played an important role in providing guidance on the development of the planned domestic violence survey and the identification and development of human rights indicators and related SDG indicators for measuring Palestine’s implementation of CEDAW.”
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

**HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS**

Inequalities that increasingly comply with human rights.

Policies and strategies on land and housing State authorities adopt and implement laws, effectively.

Principles on Business and Human Rights for rights abuses and provide remedies for business and other economic actors to account to victims.

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS**

**PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs**

**D1**

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

**D2**

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

**D3**

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

**UN Human Rights engagement with civil society in North Macedonia concentrated on technical advice and support for organizations working on sexual and reproductive health and rights so they could bring the concerns of those most excluded to the attention of the international human rights mechanisms. This strategy was particularly timely as two treaty bodies, namely, CEDAW and CBPD, were preparing to consider the State’s reports. With UN Human Rights guidance, several civil society organizations reached out to women farmers and Roma women living in sub-standard settlements, including by facilitating their participation in the civil society organizations’ oral presentation in front of the CEDAW Committee in November in Geneva.**

In Colombia, indigenous authorities and the Governor of Amazonas reached an agreement to advance the implementation of an Indigenous Intercultural Health System. UN Human Rights contributed by promoting the Permanent Round-table for Inter-Administrative Coordination in Leticia, during which it advised the departmental government and indigenous governments on the right to health and other economic and social rights of indigenous peoples.

**UN Human Rights co-published a report, with the Heinrich Böll Foundation, entitled The Other Infrastructure Gap: Sustainability. This publication provides recommendations to policy and decision-makers on how, for the sake of sustainable development, human rights and environmental benefits can be maximized and risks avoided or mitigated. The recommendations call on States, relevant international organizations and private sector actors to examine the potential human rights and environmental impacts of mega-infrastructure projects. The publication highlights the positive economic and social benefits of efforts to avoid and mitigate human rights and environmental risks and of prioritizing the rights of women, indigenous peoples and other population groups who may lack access to affordable infrastructure services.**

**RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS**

**Shifts:**

- **Global Constiuency** Manchester, Mexico City, Montevideo, Montreal, New York City, Paris and Seoul.
- **Prevention** 10 cities, following advocacy efforts undertaken by UN Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment in May, three environmental human rights activists who had testified in a trial seeking compensation and remedial action for lead poisoning of a slum in Mombasa, were placed under Kenya’s witness protection programme. UN Human Rights paid a portion of their legal fees and supported the attendance of critical witnesses in the case.
- **Displacement** The Bunong community, UN Human Rights provided financial support to the NGO Legal Aid of Cambodia to help train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.
- **Climate Change** The support from UN Human Rights contributed to resolving most of the disputes related to collective land. Support for dispute resolution began in 2015. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process. To address the power imbalance between the company and the Bunong community, UN Human Rights provided financial support to the NGO Legal Aid of Cambodia to help train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.
- **People on the move** In Mexico, UN Human Rights advised Mexico’s largest mining company Grupo México which was responsible for a massive leak of toxic materials into the Sonora River - one of Mexico’s worst environmental disasters - on the incorporation of a human-rights-based approach into its community involvement policies, on the development of a complaint and remedy system and on the possible future application of a due diligence policy.
- **New technologies** By the end of 2018, 15 cities had signed on to The Shift initiative that the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment in May, three environmental human rights activists who had testified in a trial seeking compensation and remedial action for lead poisoning of a slum in Mombasa, were placed under Kenya’s witness protection programme. UN Human Rights paid a portion of their legal fees and supported the attendance of critical witnesses in the case.

**CASE STUDIES**

**UN Human Rights**

**D4**

Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.

**D5**

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

**D6**

Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.
UN Human Rights provided technical guidance on integrating human rights standards into UN programming, to the UN Country Teams in Central Asian countries. The skills and capacities of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up, and national human rights focal points, to make linkages between the implementation of SDG targets and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, were enhanced as a result of seven capacity-building sessions held in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the Governments were supported in elaborating their National Human Rights Action Plan and Human Rights Strategy respectively, and were trained on how to pay specific attention to human rights indicators while creating linkages between human rights and monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of the SDGs.

To assist European Union officials take a rights-based approach to their development and external actions and to respond to the need for user-friendly, young-and-old and non-legalistic tools, UN Human Rights launched a manual entitled Making a Difference: An Introduction to Human Rights. The book is available in English and French in hard copy and online https://europe.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/Publications.aspx.

In coordination with the Government of the State of Palestine, UN Human Rights supported the development of a comprehensive and detailed indicator framework under the right to liberty and security of the person. This framework is ready for adoption by the Government. UN Human Rights also advocated with the Prime Minister’s Office to produce and integrate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the human rights treaties, the SDGs and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022).

An indicator framework to help Member States include people of African descent in equality policies and implement the SDGs and Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development has been prepared jointly by UN Human Rights and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The framework provides guidance on measuring inequalities between people of African descent and non-African descent populations in the Latin American and Caribbean region. It will be launched in Santiago de Chile in 2019.

States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts, and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work.

Inequalities

D7

States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts, and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work.

In coordination with the Government of the State of Palestine, UN Human Rights supported the development of a comprehensive and detailed indicator framework under the right to liberty and security of the person. This framework is ready for adoption by the Government. UN Human Rights also advocated with the Prime Minister’s Office to produce and integrate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the human rights treaties, the SDGs and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022).

An indicator framework to help Member States include people of African descent in equality policies and implement the SDGs and Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development has been prepared jointly by UN Human Rights and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The framework provides guidance on measuring inequalities between people of African descent and non-African descent populations in the Latin American and Caribbean region. It will be launched in Santiago de Chile in 2019.

To assist European Union officials take a rights-based approach to their development and external actions and to respond to the need for user-friendly, young-and-old and non-legalistic tools, UN Human Rights launched a manual entitled Making a Difference: An Introduction to Human Rights. The book is available in English and French in hard copy and online https://europe.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/Publications.aspx.

Inequalities

D8

National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.
Peace and Security (PS)
Preventing violations and strengthening protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity

**Peace and Security in numbers**

12 out of 14 UN peace missions have a human rights component
621 human rights staff serve in UN peace missions
22 staff deployed for 10 emergency response missions supported by the Contingency Fund

2 “light team” deployments in situations at risk of serious human rights violations

New Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Policy established in 2018 ensures human rights components include gender analysis and approach in all their work

HRDDP implementation supported in 6 peace missions (MONUSCO, MINUSCA, MINUJUSTH, UNOGBIS, UNSOM and UNSM) and 2 regional frameworks (AU-UN Partnership on Peace and Security, and GS Sahel Joint Force)

**Peace and Security in numbers**

At least 19 public reports issued by human rights components of peace operations (UNAMA, UNAMI, UNMISS, UNSOM, MINUSCA, MONUSCO) highlighted the devastating human rights situations in 7 countries

**Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)**
Declaration of shared commitments endorsed by 151 Member States and 4 intergovernmental organizations reassert the UN’s commitment to the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) for all UN support to non-UN security forces

**Peace and Security in numbers**

**No one unaffected by sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian conflict**

“The officer took two girls, held their faces down on the desk, and raped them in turn. The girls tried to resist but there was nothing they could do. He then told me, ‘you see what I am doing to them, I will do this to your wife and daughter.’” This statement, given by a detainee of the Damascus Political Security Branch in Syria, was one of hundreds of accounts of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that have taken place in Syria since the uprising began in 2011.

For thousands of women, girls, men and boys, the conflict has meant even more than bombs, destruction of cities, life in inhumane conditions. The conflict has also brought sexual violence, including assault, rape and torture practices targetting genitalia.

“It is utterly repugnant that brutal acts of sexual and gender-based violence have been perpetrated throughout Syria for over six and a half years,” said Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic. Pinheiro spoke during the launch of I lost my dignity: Sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, a new report by the Commission. Based on 454 interviews with survivors, detectors, healthcare practitioners, lawyers and other members of affected communities, the report examines the use of SGBV by all parties to the conflict.

The report also names and lays the blame for acts committed by the militia, government forces or other armed groups investigated to be responsible. “In this way, the crimes are documented and accountability can, eventually, take place,” said Commissioner Karen Koning AbuZayd.

“For any lasting peace to hold, regardless of military losses and victories, there needs to be an accounting of the sexual and gender-based crimes...and the victims need to have a voice in the peace process to ensure accountability and full inclusion,” she said.

While women and girls are still disproportionately affected, the report shows that men and boys have also been routinely assaulted. The psychological consequences can be severe. “Some said they felt their fathers would no longer respect them if they found out about the rapes,” AbuZayd said.

Serena Gates, SGBV Adviser to the Commission, noted that despite the horrific nature of the accounts, she “never ceased to be amazed by the strength of many of these people and how they survive.” Gates hoped that the report, by documenting their acts, would help bring those responsible to justice noting how important it is for people to know that this kind of violence has an influence on the continued fighting.
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

Inequalities

UN Human Rights advocacy with the Government of Afghanistan led to an improved implementation of the action plan of the National Policy for Civilian Casualty Prevention and Mitigation and relevant orders to reduce civilian casualties during military operations conducted by the Afghan national security and defence forces. Moreover, UN Human Rights also engaged with the Taliban to emphasize the importance of protecting civilians during the armed conflict. Between 1 January and 31 December, UN Human Rights documented 10,993 civilian casualties, including 3,804 killings, representing a five per cent increase in overall civilian casualties and an 11 per cent increase in civilian deaths compared to 2017. In addition, violence during the parliamentary elections, on 20 October, caused the most civilian casualties recorded in a single day in 2018 (435), as well as the most civilian casualties on any election day since 2009.

UN Human Rights partnered with the African Union (AU) to increase compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians in conflict. During 2018, UN Human Rights worked on the development of an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-level Dialogue on Human Rights. UN Human Rights provided support to the AU Joint Framework on Peace and Security by integrating human rights into its peace operations. AU-UN Human Rights annual/conversational meetings improved coordination of institutional priorities and ensured follow-up and implementation of the joint action plans and decisions.

The national security forces participating in the G5 Sahel Joint Forces (FC-GSS), established by Security Council resolution 2391, were provided with guidance on planning and conducting operations in a manner that maximizes international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities.

The compliance framework is an innovative package of concrete measures to prevent, mitigate and address violations by the FC-G5S, including training, rules and regulations, planning and after action review, monitoring and reporting, accountability and protection. UN Human Rights also began deploying teams in each of the G5 Sahel countries (PS1). Action review, monitoring and reporting, accountability and protection. UN Human Rights also engaged with Security Council resolution 2391, were provided with guidance on planning and conducting operations in a manner that maximizes international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities.

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Trials in relation to the Boko Haram violent extremist insurgency in Nigeria have been completed in the Wawa Cantonment. Arrangements are underway to begin the mass trial of Boko Haram terrorist leaders, which is expected to be the largest tribunal for terrorism cases in Africa. In the past, Boko Haram has refused to accept accountability for its crimes and has repeatedly attacked and terrorized civilians. In 2018, the government of Nigeria launched a National Commission to investigate and prosecute Boko Haram and other violent groups.

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In May, the first hearings of cases of past grave human rights violations in Tunisia took place. A total of 34 cases, involving hundreds of victims and perpetrators, were submitted to the Specialized Chambers. Together with UNDP, UN Human Rights contributed to providing expert advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission and by training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administrations of justice officials who were assigned to work in the Specialized Chambers. UN Human Rights monitored the trials and facilitated a dialogue between judges about their experiences in the first hearings to identify existing and potential gaps. The dialogue was also held to ensure the availability of protection measures for victims and witnesses in court. UNDP and UN Human Rights worked collaboratively to support the work of the Truth and Dignity Commission through technical advice for the elaboration of a global reparations programme in accordance with legislation on transitional justice.

In Madagascar, UN Human Rights trained 220 people on human rights monitoring in the elections process across Madagascar’s 22 regions. The monitors, drawn from the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC), the Malagasy Reconciliation Council, the Association of Journalists, the Bar Association and human rights NGOs, contributed data to a centralized alerts and data collection centre that was established and jointly coordinated by UN Human Rights and the INHRC. The collection centre was tasked with compiling, alerting and providing timely responses to allegations of human rights violations. The collected data was also used by the UNCT in drafting general reports on the elections process.

Thanks to technical support provided by UN Human Rights, transitional justice mechanisms in Mali are increasingly operating in line with international human rights norms and standards. Although the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) has not yet published its report, it has opened a sub-office in Kidal, and mobile teams were deployed to Agoni, Ansongo, Bambara,
To strengthen the fight against impunity within security institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN Human Rights participated in meetings of the Technical Committee of the Armed Forces, where human rights violations perpetrated by its staff were discussed. UN Human Rights provided a list of all verified violations to enable the leadership of the armed forces to investigate and take appropriate corrective measures. Furthermore, in order to improve their response to protection needs, capacity-building sessions on judicial protection measures for victims and witnesses were held for military and civil magistrates, lawyers, army and police commanders. Overall, sanctions (judicial and administrative measures) for human rights violations were imposed on 742 officers, including 80 officers who were sentenced to jail.

Since 2017, in Southern Africa, UN Human Rights has supported regional UNCTs to operationalize the Human Rights up Front framework, for example by establishing an information management system for early warning and prevention and through the provision of regular human rights and early warning analyses, including in the context of elections. To achieve this result, a robust information management system was developed that aggregated data from different sources and provided UN Human Rights with the capacity to analyse trends over time. The system is being implemented in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, where it will help inform decision-making and joint programming and advocacy initiatives of the UN.

During 2018, UN Human Rights conducted 121 visits to prisons and detention facilities in Yemen to identify humanitarian needs and human rights concerns with respect to the conduct of law enforcement officials. Specific concerns were documented and communicated to respective authorities, particularly regarding, for example, the poor accommodations, substandard food, lack of health care and hygiene. UN Human Rights ensured coordination and follow-up with humanitarian agencies in response to these needs. Following UN Human Rights coordination efforts, the wards for juveniles and for women in the Al Hudaydah Central Prison were provided with a solar power system, food items, blankets, and water filters. As a result of UN Human Rights’ engagement with a humanitarian agency, the Amran Central Prison was provided with hygiene kits.

Shifts: Global Constituency | Prevention | Civic Space
Shifts: Climate change | Corruption | Inequalities | New technologies | People on the move
Non-Discrimination in numbers

Since its establishment in 1985, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples has supported the participation of over 2,000 indigenous persons in UN human rights mechanisms.

35 countries participated in the annual Indigenous Fellowship Programme in Geneva.

13 different countries awarded UN Human Rights Fellowship for people of African descent.

40 fellows (17 women, 23 men) from 36 countries participated in the annual Minorities Fellowship Programme in Geneva.

235 companies that have expressed publicly support for the Standards of Conduct for Business in Tackling Discrimination against LGBTI people.

13 fellows (7 women, 6 men) from 12 countries across the world, reaching 157,000 followers via its social media platforms.

17 women, 23 men) from 36 national laws adopted to combat discrimination in all its forms.

FREE LEGAL AID BEING MADE AVAILABLE IN AZERBAIJAN

Her ex-husband did not pay child maintenance and refused to give his permission for their child to be taken abroad for medical treatment. Meanwhile, her pensioner mother, who has a severe disability, was not receiving adequate benefits.

Seeking support, E.I., a young resident of the Quba Region of Azerbaijan, turned to the Resource Centre where vulnerable citizens are provided with free legal support. To help E.I.’s mother, who has a severe disability, the lawyers managed to get her free health treatment and the benefits she is entitled to under the law.

Thanks to the efforts of her lawyers, E.I. managed to make her ex-husband pay his maintenance and also had the amount increased, based on the fact that her child has hearing problems and is legally entitled to more financial support. They also managed to obtain written permission from her ex-husband to take their child abroad for treatment.

“The support I received at the Resource Centre exceeded all my expectations. I was hoping that they would help me get the maintenance I was supposed to get but the fact that they managed to increase the amount was a pleasant surprise! Life in a rural area is not easy and every penny counts,” says E.I.

The Resource Centre, located in Baku, helps Azerbaijani citizens to solve their socio-economic issues free of charge within the framework of a project on “Enhancing the capacity of national actors in promoting and effectively protecting human rights.” In addition, the Centre organizes consultations in the country’s regions in coordination with the local offices of the Ombudsperson and the Bar Association.

Economically disadvantaged citizens, persons with special needs and pensioners are their main clients, however, the Centre’s employees try to help everyone who comes to them.

“Our principle is not to let anyone leave our office empty-handed,” says Tair Aliyev, one of the Resource Centre’s lawyers and a member of the Azerbaijani Bar Association.

The representative of UN Human Rights in the South Caucasus notes that the project has two goals. The first is to help vulnerable groups of Azerbaijani society to assert their rights and the second is to promote a culture of providing free legal aid in the country.

“The culture of providing free legal aid in civil cases to vulnerable groups of the population is only developing in Azerbaijan and our project aims to promote this process,” he says.

The project, implemented by UN Human Rights, started in February 2018 and will run for three years in cooperation with the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Ombudsperson).

The EU-supported Resource Centre is located in Baku, but it receives requests from around the country. © EU Neighbours portal


Facebook page of the Resource Centre:
Highlights of pillar results
Non-Discrimination (ND)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

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

ND2
Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims.

ND3
Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women's and girls' autonomy and choices and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.

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

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS
On 9 October, the Parliament of Tunisia adopted a Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the first of its kind in the Arab World and the second within the African continent. The law defines and criminalizes racial discrimination. UN Human Rights accompanied the drafting of this law from the outset in 2016. It engaged with the Ministry of Human Rights to ensure the active participation of civil society in the drafting process and with the ministerial group in charge of the preparation of the draft project to ensure its conformity with international standards.

UN Human Rights provided technical support to the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) in Uganda to conduct public inquiries in the Muyuge district. The inquiries were held to address complaints of discrimination that were filed by individual workers and groups of persons against Mayuge Sugar Industries Limited, the Mayuge District Local Government and the Mayuge Town Council. The EOC ensured that some of the complainants received immediate redress, including compensation; the delivery of work identity cards to all employees; the development of a human resources manual and the construction of proper toilets and a canteen.

On 18 July, the Romanian Constitutional Court ruled that Romanian authorities must grant a residence permit to Mr Clai Hamilton, a US citizen and the husband of Mr Adrian Coman, a Romanian citizen. The judgment followed a prior ruling in the so-called Coman case that had been handed down by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), in June. The CJEU ruled that the term 'spouse' includes same-sex couples under the European Union's free movement law. As the CJEU is the European Union's highest court, its judgment is binding on all EU member states.

In Jamaica, six national NGOs working on LGBTI rights improved their knowledge of and skills in international human rights standards and practices through training provided by UN Human Rights in collaboration with UNDP. The training was delivered within the regional programme known as Being LGBTI in the Caribbean and focused on the use of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms, including protection and complaints procedures and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on violations against LGBTI communities.

In South-West Asia and the Arab Region, UN Human Rights strengthened the capacity of lawyers, academics, human rights defenders, NHRRs and CSOs to challenge gender stereotypes and prevailing gender norms by developing a reference tool that compiles the 37 General Recommendations that have been adopted by CEDAW. These General Recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. The publication is intended to serve as a guide to those advocating for and seeking to protect women’s rights. It will be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre in Doha and other UN Human Rights field presences in the Arab region.
ND5 Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.

To help counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space, UN Human Rights worked with partners on developing principles and good practices in October. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences raised the awareness of multiple stakeholders about online violence against women in Silicon Valley. The Special Rapporteur presented her report on the same topic at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council in June.

UN Human Rights analysed the conformity of national legislation in Niger on the rights of migrants with international human rights standards. In particular, UN Human Rights reviewed Law 2015-36 against the standards established by ICRMW, which was ratified by Niger in 2009. The review demonstrated that the law does not provide for concrete measures to enable migrants to fully enjoy their rights and freedoms on an equal basis with nationals of the country. A workshop was organized in December, to assess the level of implementation of the recommendations issued by CMWR and to determine required follow-up action.

UN Human Rights provided support to migrants’ rights organizations in Lebanon, in particular organizations that focus on the protection of the rights of domestic workers and who work against racism, for their drafting of a shadow report in anticipation of the 2019 review of Lebanon by CERD. Through capacity-building and technical assistance, UN Human Rights helped to strengthen the monitoring and advocacy work of civil society actors on the human rights of migrants, establishing and facilitating a dialogue on this issue between civil society and governmental bodies and increasing the protection of the human rights of migrants in Lebanon.

UN Human Rights cooperation with the Council of Europe, civil society and NHRIs resulted in awareness-raising about CRPD standards and on this basis to advocate against the adoption of an additional protocol to the Oviedo Convention on the regulation of forced treatment that adopted lesser standards. Building on the High Commissioner’s report (A/HRC/34/32) and following HRC resolution 36/13, UN Human Rights held the first consultation on promoting human rights in mental health. The meeting discussed system-wide strategies and human rights-based practices to combat discrimination, stigma, violence, coercion and abuse. The outcome report (A/HRC/39/39) contains conclusions and recommendations for follow-up. It has been disseminated to Council of Europe bodies and is being used in advocacy efforts.

UN Human Rights supported the application of a human rights-based approach to mainstreaming disability issues, in coordination with the Inter-Agency Support Group for the CRPD, across the UN system. Recent years’ groundwork helped lead to the Secretary-General’s decision, in 2018, to develop a system-wide policy, action plan and monitoring framework to mainstream accessibility and disability rights across all UN operations. UN Human Rights is actively engaged in the development of these instruments to systematize and institutionalize the application of a human rights-based approach within programming and internal policies and practices, which will be adopted in 2019.

ND6 The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.

Inequality

Shifts:

Corruption

Inequalities

New technologies

People on the move

ELISABETH KANEZA: A UN HUMAN RIGHTS FELLOW OF AFRICAN DESCENT

Elisabeth Kaneza, a German-Rwandan human rights activist, joined the UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe from August to December 2018, as a Fellow of African descent. The Fellowship objective was to promote the International Decade for People of African Descent in the EU.

“My name is Elisabeth Kaneza and I am a human rights activist based in Berlin, Germany. In 2015 I participated in the UN Human Rights Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent. Following this three-week intensive training in Geneva, during which I deepened my knowledge on the international human rights system and the framework for protection of the human rights of people of African descent, I implemented various capacity-building initiatives for activists of African descent across Germany and I continue to do that until today. In 2016, I advocated for the International Decade for People of African Descent and organized the official launching event for the Decade, in Germany, together with stakeholders from State institutions and civil society.

Fortunately, the recognition of the Decade resulted in the acknowledgement of people of African descent as victims of racism and racial discrimination in Germany’s revised National Action Plan against Racism, adopted in 2017. During the same year, I coordinated the participation of communities of African descent in the first country visit of the UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to Germany.

In 2018, I had the opportunity to organize a pilot human rights training for civil society activists of African descent, bringing together 13 participants from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK, which took place at the UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe in Brussels. Within the framework of the organization and implementation of the pilot training, as well as other capacity-building initiatives for civil society in Belgium, I was able to use extensively the knowledge and skills I acquired during the UN Human Rights Fellowship.

I am very grateful for the unique opportunity! I received to participate in the Fellowship Programme and it is my wish that more generations of human rights activists can benefit from it and make a positive contribution towards the recognition, justice and development of people of African descent in their countries.”
Accountability (A)
Strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations

Accountability in numbers

40,000 victims of torture in 78 countries received rehabilitation support

10,000 victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 27 countries obtained assistance

2,101 visits to places of detention were conducted

7,504 monitoring missions were undertaken to investigate and document human rights situations worldwide

1,130 trials were monitored worldwide

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances transmitted 692 new cases of allegations to States

193 were under its urgent action procedure

The Working Group clarified 503 cases

In 5 countries transitional justice mechanisms have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights norms and standards

1 new independent mechanism established to collect evidence of the most serious international crimes committed in Myanmar

AFTER 37 YEARS WAITING FOR JUSTICE

“After almost 37 years, we have closed a chapter in our search for justice, with a verdict that validates our truth.” With those words, Emma Theissen Álvarez de Molina expressed the feelings of her family after Guatemala’s High Risk Court “C” sentenced four former high-ranking military officials and intelligence agents, on 23 May 2018, to long prison sentences for the enforced disappearance of her 14-year-old son, Marco Antonio, and for crimes against humanity and aggravated sexual violence committed against her daughter, Emma Guadalupe (aged 15 at the time).

“This historic and revolutionary verdict recognizes values and places victims of atrocious crimes at the very centre of justice and validates their testimonies,” added Mrs. Theissen.

Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen was captured on 27 September 1981 after attending a political meeting and taken to a military base for interrogation. She was held incommunicado and handcuffed to bunk beds. She was interrogated under violence over a long period, suffering various kinds of torture and other cruel treatment, such as repeated (gang) rapes by several military members, beatings, kickings, electric shocks and psychological torture. Nine days after her capture, Emma Guadalupe managed to escape. The following day, her brother Marco Antonio was taken by force from the family’s home in Guatemala City, put into a nylon sack and driven to an unknown destination in a vehicle with official license plates, allegedly in retaliation for the escape of his sister from the military torture chamber and as a punishment for a family that was considered dissident during the internal armed conflict. He was never found.

Since the judgement, the court has ordered an array of reparations, including the long-awaited national commission, financial rewards for individuals who provided credible information about clandestine graves and the conversion of the base where Emma was tortured into a museum of memory.

The ruling recognized that the practices of sexual violence, torture and enforced disappearance were part of the military’s strategy during the internal armed conflict in Guatemala. It sends a clear message that it is possible for the country to advance in the fight against impunity of the past, which in turn strengthens the fight against impunity and the consolidation of the rule of law.

UN Human Rights monitored all stages of the case of Ms Molina Theissen to ensure that guarantees related to the rights of victims and their families, judicial independence and due process were respected. UN Human Rights also provided support to the Molina Theissen family, their lawyers and the judiciary.
The Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar has concluded that the security forces in that country, specifically the Myanmar military (the Tatmadaw), have committed war crimes and serious violations of international humanitarian law, amounting to crimes against humanity and genocide. On 23 October, following recommendations issued by UN Human Rights, the Government of Chad submitted a draft law to the Parliament on the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission. The law, which was approved and promulgated, integrated some of the international commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

Since the beginning of 2018, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo UN Human Rights has registered 176 convictions for serious human rights violations. UN Human Rights has met with judicial authorities on a regular basis to follow up on certain cases. This resulted in the arrest, indictment, prosecution and conviction of some of the perpetrators of these violations. UN Human Rights also supported the implementation of the national strategy of prosecution of international crimes, as well as the Action Plan against Sexual Violence of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through advocacy with and training of army commanders on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence.

The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons (IDPs) provided technical assistance and advocacy for the adoption of national laws that are compliant with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in Chad on 23 October, following recommendations issued by UN Human Rights, the Government of Chad submitted a draft law to the Parliament on the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission. The law, which was approved and promulgated, integrated some of the international commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

In the Gambia, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. UN Human Rights has helped to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings for victims of human rights violations.

The Mission documented mass killings; widespread gang rape and other forms of sexual violence; grave violations against children; and, the deliberate and systematic destruction of entire villages, among other violations. The report states: “The scale, brutality and systematic nature of rape and sexual violence indicates that they are part of a deliberate strategy to intimidate, terrorize or punish a civilian population,” said Coomaraswamy of the Mission. “They are used as a tactic of war.” The report defines sexual violence as one of four “hallmarks of Tatmadaw operations,” along with the targeting of civilians, exclusionary rhetoric and impunity.

The Mission based its findings on a variety of sources, including 875 in-depth interviews with victims and eyewitnesses, satellite imagery analysis and a range of authenticated documents, photos and videos. The team received no cooperation from the Myanmar Government nor was it allowed to enter the country. In establishing the facts, the Mission hopes to contribute to the realization of the right to truth of victims and the people of Myanmar as a whole. “Without the truth, Myanmar will not be able to ensure a proper and stable future for its people, all its people,” said Marzuki Darusman.

The military as an institution has never been held accountable,” added Christopher Sidoti. “The provisions of Myanmar law, the structure of the legal system and the judiciary’s lack of independence and legal competence, make it impossible for the domestic legal system to deliver justice for victims of human rights violations by the military.” The report concludes that the impetus for accountability must therefore come from the international community.

The report recommends decisive action by the international community, including that the UN Security Council refer the situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court or create an ad hoc international criminal tribunal in order to adopt targeted individual sanctions, including travel bans and asset freezes against those who appear most responsible and an arms embargo on Myanmar. It also proposes the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims.

“[This Mission] was undertaken with a view to recommend an accountability mechanism to be put in place, subsequent to our report,” said Danuzman. “We hope that this will be immediate…and that the UN will then carry on where we left off. We hope the truth will finally come out.”
Following the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Amnesty Law in El Salvador, UN Human Rights provided technical, legal and political support to the Attorney General’s Office and to civil society for the investigation and criminal prosecution of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in the context of the armed conflict. After a research and consultation process with prosecutors, victims and civil society organizations, UN Human Rights elaborated the Policy on the Investigation and Criminal Prosecution of Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Constituting Serious Violations of Human Rights Committed in the El Salvador Armed Conflict, which was adopted by the Attorney General. This instrument is crucial to combating impunity and for the guarantee of redress for victims.

Following UN Human Rights recommendations and advocacy based on monitoring of detention conditions in women’s prisons in Senegal, the Ministry of Justice prepared a list of all cases of long preventive detention and pledged to attend to the needs of children in prison with their mothers. UN Human Rights monitored 10 women’s prisons in Senegal and interviewed more than 90 per cent of the detained about the conditions of their detention and the status of the associated judicial proceedings. This monitoring was carried out in partnership with the Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty and the Association of Senegalese Women Judges. Reports were prepared for judicial and prison authorities after each visit to enable follow-up of cases requiring urgent attention.

In Thailand, to enhance the awareness of law enforcement officials of the right to the truth of victims’ families and their rights to access a lawyer and communicate with a family member, UN Human Rights advocated with military officials and the spokesperson from the law enforcement department of the National Council for Peace and Order. UN Human Rights accompanied two families of victims to meetings with the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) from the Ministry of Justice, the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission and the Attorney General’s Office. As a result of this engagement, the DSI agreed to investigate the case of a disappeared human rights defender and provided witness protection for the members of a victim’s family. In addition, the authorities took steps to respect the rights to information and participation of the two families by appointing a liaison officer. Moreover, in cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, the authorities allowed victims to have access to lawyers and to their families.

In 2018, UN Human Rights worked to mainstream human rights in the policies and programmes of various UN mechanisms related to counter-terrorism and violent extremism, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which was adopted in February. UN Human Rights prepared a guidance document for States on human rights-compliant responses to the threats posed by foreign fighters. Under the umbrella of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism, UN Human Rights helped to implement a multi-year capacity-building project for law enforcement officers on counter-terrorism and human rights in Cameroon, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia. Two trainings were undertaken in Cameroon, in April, which strengthened the knowledge of law enforcement officers about international human rights standards in relation to the use of force, detention, interview practices and special investigation techniques.

Mikaela Donlu, Director of Inflight, Sky Regional/Canada: “When facing a problem head on, it is important to arm oneself with all the necessary information through data and research. A systematic approach is always preferable, especially when dealing with potential criminal and legal issues across State lines. Having a set of guidelines to inform training and public attitudes towards human trafficking is a must, as we are looking for long-term change and not just a temporary fix. The combined forces of UN Human Rights and ICAO allowed for guidelines to be created with this end in mind. The ICAO-OHCHR Guidelines for Training Cabin Crew on Identification and Response to Trafficking in Persons (https://www.icao.int/safety/airaviation/OPS/CabinSafety/Pages/Trafficking-in-Persons.aspx) offer a broad range of valuable firsthand data and background information that allows for the context to be presented. The created protocol is easily adaptable to various operational models, which makes it an invaluable tool for all air operator training. This is where you can see a major difference in the approach and presentation of this document. Two specialized agencies, ICAO and UN Human Rights, combined their expertise to accomplish a much-needed framework for the implementation of training and documentation. The joint effort created a systematic approach, along with the many specific examples/steps of action that allow for specificity, without crowding the training material. It is rare for a policy to be so comprehensive and practical in nature. Looking back, months after implementation, I can attest to the need for the ICAO and UN Human Rights guidelines for training cabin crew on the identification and response to trafficking in persons and their importance. It allowed us, as air operators and trainers, to present a difficult topic in user-friendly terms. The ICAO and UN Human Rights guidelines gave specific instructions and worked with the experience and expertise that airline crews already possess. This allowed the crew to feel confident in their responses, should such situations arise, without generating an additional risk to themselves, their passengers or the operating company. My only hope moving forward is that other guidelines will be built in a similar fashion and that all airlines will join forces in the battle against human trafficking. The involvement of UN Human Rights was instrumental and an undeniable necessity. While ICAO was able to bring the aviation perspective, UN Human Rights was able to debunk myths and empowered the trainees to put into action the lasting changes we all want to see.”
Participation (P)
Enhancing participation and protecting civic space

Participation in numbers

- 4.75 million followers across UN Human Rights social media platforms
- 600 million people* reached with UDHR@70 campaign (#standup4humanrights)
- 36,936 unique visitors to the Universal Human Rights Index website
- 84,700 publications were dispatched worldwide reaching individuals in more than 50 countries
- 577 new partnerships were established in the field
- 590 civil society side events were organized during Human Rights Council sessions
- 79 grants for participation of indigenous peoples in key UN mechanisms
- 60 grants were awarded by the UN Human Rights Grants Committee to the total amount of $3,621,761 for projects to be implemented in over 30 countries
- 297 women & 532 men participated in the UPR Working Group sessions
- Over 2,700 participants in the 7th Forum on Business and Human Rights

New cases of reprisals against CSOs or individuals for cooperation with the UN in the field of human rights identified in

TRUST FUND FOR LDCs AND SIDS HONOURS TONGA AS ITS 100TH BENEFICIARY

"It’s critical for small island nations like Tonga to have our voices heard at the Human Rights Council. Being here allows us to speak directly to the global community about the human rights issues that are of greatest concern to us," said Elise Fukofuka of Tonga.

Ms Fukofuka was the 100th beneficiary of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council. The Trust Fund provides support for government officials from least developed and small island nations to learn about the work and attend regular sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva.

The Fund began in 2014 and since that time, it has supported 105 delegates and fellows (62 women, 43 men) from 69 countries to attend and participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council. The delegates come from countries that do not have permanent representation in Geneva and would otherwise not have access to the Council.

Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Kate Gilmore, said the Trust Fund’s success also lies in its training and capacity-building support for beneficiary delegates.

"Together, let us ensure that the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund success story continues and that we are able to achieve our goal of securing universal participation at every session of the Human Rights Council,” Gilmore said during an event organized in the margins of the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council to promote universal participation in the Council.

Ms Fukofuka said it was invaluable to attend the Council and to remind the global community about the concerns of small island States regarding the importance of addressing climate change as a fundamental human rights issue.

“We see climate change as a core human rights issue. It affects every aspect of our lives,” she said. "Erosion and sea level rise may eventually result in the disappearance of our islands and the very existence of our country. It is our human right to survive.”

She added that it was critical for Tonga and other SIDS delegations to continue to play an active role in Human Rights Council discussions in order to call attention to the urgency of acting on climate change.

“Our small islands are the least responsible for climate change, but are among the most vulnerable,” she said. “We look to countries that have contributed more to this global security threat to take responsible measures to mitigate and adapt in accordance with the Paris Agreement so that we can reduce the warming of our climate and its effects on the Pacific.”

* Impressions is the total number of times that your content is displayed in the news feed of anyone, any number of times on Facebook. Reach is the total number of people that saw that content.
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

Inequalities

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

organizations and individuals (including

timely and effective protection to civil society

The UN system and international, regional

Society is increasingly safe and enabling.

including online, and the environment for civil

The right to participate and civic space,

Human Rights, on 16 October the Parliament adopted the new law on the national human rights

P1

As a result of improvements in UN Human Rights’ methodologies, record-keeping and the capacity

for rapid response in cases of aggression against human rights defenders and journalists, UN

Human Rights has become a key reference point on human rights violations of human rights

defenders (HRDs) and journalists in Mexico. This is particularly so for authorities in charge of

protection, investigations and the international community. UN Human Rights documented at least

16 cases of reprisals against HRDs and journalists, including bogus accusations against them, the

use of strategic lawsuits against public participation and smear campaigns.

UN Human Rights submitted comments and recommendations to the Federal Special Prosecutor

on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the adopted Protocol to

investigate crimes against journalists. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these

investigations will implement the Protocol. In 2018, the Office of the Federal Special Prosecutor

was more active than in previous years, leading to six convictions compared to only four

convictions between 2012 and 2017.

In Central Asia, one of the largest gatherings of human rights defenders of Central Asia organized

jointly by UN Human Rights and civil society partners in May 2018 in Blahshe, Kyrgyzstan,

provided a platform for the defenders to discuss current challenges in promoting the rights of

their constituents across the region.

In Kyrgyzstan, a long-term capacity-development programme for nearly 100 civil society activists

and human-rights lawyers on non-discrimination and human rights in the context of preventing

violent extremism was launched by UN Human Rights and will continue in 2019. To address the

low levels of ethnic minority representation in the offices of State authorities, a youth employment

scheme was established, with support from UN Human Rights, thereby enabling 30 youth (with

more than 50 per cent being ethnic minorities) to gain work experience in State institutions. In

Tajikistan, advocacy undertaken by UN Human Rights and the international community against

the curtailment of the freedom of expression led the Government to revoke alleged trumped up

charges in an emblematic case involving the conviction of a journalist.

In Tunisia, after a three year participatory and transparent drafting process, supported by UN

Human Rights, on 16 October the Parliament adopted the new law on the national human rights

institutions. The legislation enshrines the constitutional statute of the NHRI and guarantees that it

will be functioning in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

The law provides the institution with a broad mandate based on universal human rights standards

and bestows it with adequate powers of investigation, including in relation to places of detention,

monitoring and the handling of complaints. UN Human Rights played a key role in supporting the

associated advocacy efforts of CSOs and the NHRI.

Providing a grant of US$15,000, UN Human Rights supported the women’s rights NGO

Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Uganda) to file a strategic litigation case seeking reparations for women sur-

vivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Northern Uganda. Together with FIDA-

Uganda, UN Human Rights organized a Victims Support Forum, bringing together

94 women survivors to share their stories, update them on the progress of the strate-

gic litigation case and identify key issues for advocacy on survivors’ challenges and needs.

As noted by a representative of FIDA-

Uganda: “For over two decades, conflict

raided Northern Uganda. Women and

girls were raped by both parties to the

conflict and held in captivity. Girls as

young as 12 years of age were assigned

as ‘wives’ to rebel commandos and were

forced to have sexual intercourse. Men

and boys were equally subjected to sexual

violence. Twelve years after the conflict,

the communities are still grappling with

the effects of the war. Female survivors of

sexual violence in particular experi-

ence stigma, discrimination and medical

complications, including fistula, HIV/AIDS,

sexually transmitted diseases and the

burden of raising children born from rape

who are often rejected by their families.

The financial support received from UN Human Rights in the form of a grant per-

mitted FIDA-Uganda to file a strategic interest litigation case, in May, on behalf of

98 female survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. UN Human Rights met

with the survivors and assessed their sit-

uation, including regarding security. They

will testify in court to receive redress. The

case is the first of its kind in Uganda. It

provides a ground-breaking opportunity to

examine the responsibility of the State to

protect individuals, including women and girls, during conflict and to address

the reparative needs of women and girls in post-conflict settings. This would not be

possible without the grant.”
In a number of EU countries, sustained engagement by UN Human Rights, particularly through its monitoring and advocacy, bolstered efforts of national, regional and international actors to respond more effectively to threats to civic space and challenges to the rule of law. A series of country visits, engagement with UN mechanisms and exchanges with civil society and regional actors helped to maintain a focus on regrettable developments in Hungary and Poland, and on the need for concerted international action in response.

For the first time, the European Parliament made extensive use of international human rights standards to take action against an EU member State for breaches of values and rights. The European Parliament grounded its comprehensive resolution, opening the legal proceedings against Hungary, in the 2018 concluding observations issued by the Human Rights Committee, the 2014 concluding observations issued by CRC, and in recommendations issued by the UN Working Group on arbitrary detention, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of association, and the Special Rapporteur on the right to peaceful assembly and of association. The resolution demanded an official apology from the Hungarian government in 2018 for breach of the right to peaceful assembly and of association. The resolution demanded that the Hungarian government implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the right to peaceful assembly and of association. The resolution demanded that the Hungarian government implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of association.

Building on long-term cooperation with UN Human Rights, the Human Rights Master’s Programme Consortium in the Russian Federation was institutionalised in 2018 as a legal entity called the Research Institute for Problems of Globalization and Human Rights. This enhances the future sustainability of the Programme. To further consolidate the Master’s curricula, the Consortium, with technical support from UN Human Rights, began developing two new textbooks on economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of the child.

The 2018 Summer School on Human Rights, hosted by the Consortium, brought together more than 200 university students from 17 universities in four countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Summer School offered an intensive interdisciplinary practical learning programme aimed at expanding the students’ knowledge about the scope and content of the UDHR and the UN human rights system.

An Arab region coalition of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) was established in November, as a result of a workshop organized by UN Human Rights and designed to develop a road map for the work of WHRDs in the region. The coalition aims to increase women’s participation in human rights defence, including by advocating for a safer environment for their work. UN Human Rights is closely following up on the coalition’s progress and will continue to provide technical support and capacity-building, especially regarding the use of digital assets for communication and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms.

In Baku, Azerbaijan, UN Human Rights established a legal aid resource centre to provide free professional legal assistance to groups at risk, including persons with disabilities, those with a low income and others seeking access to justice or legal remedies in cases of alleged human rights violations. As a result, between February and December, 355 applicants accessed the centre’s free legal services receiving legal assistance on a range of matters, including on representation in civil and administrative court cases, rights to social benefits, property rights, family law and labour rights. Clients were supported in respect of various administrative, civil and criminal matters, including on procedural matters and on preparation and submission of law suits, motions and court documents, as well as in relation to requests, instances and complaints to public institutions.

In addition to legal services rendered in Baku, UN Human Rights closely collaborated with the NHRI and Bar Association to organize monthly on-site legal services in regions of Azerbaijan, where 207 out of 355 cases were handled. According to the centre’s data, among the 355 applicants who received legal services were 160 women, 100 persons with disabilities, 160 persons with a low income, 70 persons who were unemployed and 25 persons with IDP status.

With a view to supporting the establishment of protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, UN Human Rights provided technical advice and financial support to the Human Rights Defenders Network in Guinea-Bissau. This collaboration led to the completion of a countrywide mapping of human rights defenders.

The final stage of the mapping took place from June to September and involved field missions to Bigème, Bissara, Fanar and Manakaba where 56 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 328 women defenders. The Human Rights Defenders Network initiated a process of decentralization through the establishment of district structures as an important step towards the creation of early warning mechanisms in a number of the country’s regions.

In Bassikounou, Mauritania, a region hosting 55,000 refugees, UN Human Rights worked to empower women at the village level for conflict prevention. UN Human Rights helped establish conflict prevention committees in 49 villages, actively encouraging the participation of women. As a result, important gender-sensitive solutions were adopted, such as the prevention of early marriage through the mediation by women with families intending to marry young girls.

“UN Human Rights has trained me on human rights and women’s rights. After an awareness session was organized in my neighbourhood by a group of three women from the village committee of Bassikounou, a neighbour contacted me to talk about the upcoming wedding of her 13-year-old daughter. I mobilized a group of women and we met with the groom’s family to raise awareness about the dangers of marrying the girl at a young age and to explain that Mauritanian law prohibits marriage before 18 years of age. Then we met with the girl’s father. Finally, a meeting was set up with the girl’s family to talk about the law that prohibits marriage before the age of 18 years. We managed to postpone the marriage!” said Vatme Mint Mohamed El Adb, member of the village committee of Bassikounou, Mauritania.

WOMEN DRIVE CONFLICT PREVENTION IN MAURITANIA
In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ABG) of Papua New Guinea, a project jointly implemented by UN Human Rights, UN Women and UNFPA, strengthened the capacity of key government officials, including at the most senior level, to address human rights concerns in the context of preparation for the referendum on the region’s independence. As a result of technical assistance provided by UN Human Rights, the Parliament of the ABG took steps, in September, to establish a Gender and Human Rights Committee to be responsible for handling complaints, monitoring human rights and providing advisory services to the Parliament on human rights matters. Following this initiative, 30 parliamentarians and cabinet members, including the President and Vice President, participated in a comprehensive three-day training workshop on human rights. In light of the upcoming referendum, enhancement of the Government’s capacity to respond to human rights issues is a significant development.

In Timor-Leste, UN Human Rights provided technical support to HATUTAN, a civil society organization, to strengthen their human rights advocacy including by reinforcing messages on equal rights of LGBTI persons with those of the UN Free & Equal campaign. As a result of HATUTAN’s advocacy with the private sector, six Timor-Leste based companies signed the Standards of Conduct for Business to tackle discrimination against LGBTI persons, which were launched by UN Human Rights in 2017. At the request of HATUTAN, the Office provided training on the Standards of Conduct to these six, and other interested, companies.

In 2018, a platform of civil society organizations was created in Serbia with support of UN Human Rights. The platform is for coordination and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms and the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up. It is structured around thematic clusters and each cluster is guided by a separate action plan for 2018-2019. The platform contributed to securing and facilitating the direct participation of CSOs in policymaking and public consultations.

In Cambodia, UN Human Rights led a public campaign to raise awareness and engage youth on human rights, the UDHR and human rights defenders. The online and offline campaign entitled “I am a human rights champion,” ran from September to December, targeting Cambodian youth living in urban and rural settings. Its objective was to increase public recognition of how respect for and enjoyment of human rights can contribute to inclusive and sustainable peace and development. The campaign’s music video, featuring a number of local celebrities popular with youth, was viewed over one million times on UN Human Rights’ Facebook page and the number of likes on the UN Human Rights Cambodia’s Facebook page increased from nearly 9,000 to over 13,800. The campaign signalled the first step in UN Human Rights’ drive to broaden the human rights constituency in Cambodia. Next steps in 2019 include plans to work with at least 15 youth groups on incorporation of human rights principles in their work.
Management
This chapter provides an overview of the efforts of UN Human Rights to ensure its decision-making, planning, management and evaluation processes operate at a high standard. It includes highlights of results achieved under UN Human Rights’ nine Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs).

Decision-making and accountability framework

**EXTERNAL TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS**

Mandated by General Assembly resolution 48/141, UN Human Rights is a department of the United Nations Secretariat. It does not have its own executive board but is directly accountable to the Secretary-General and the General Assembly.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights is the United Nations principal independent human rights official being appointed by the UN General Assembly for a fixed term of four years, with the possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

UN Human Rights is led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who is based in New York.

**INTERNAL TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS**

Office-wide decision-making takes place through the Senior Management Team (SMT) chaired by the High Commissioner and the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBBR) chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner. These bodies meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on policies, operating procedures, programme and resource allocations. The Policy Advisory Group (PAG), chaired by Directors on a rotational basis, is an additional forum for senior managers to exchange views. It provides recommendations to the SMT on critical policy- and management-related matters.

In 2018, the SMT met on nine occasions and, taking advice from the PAG, approved a number of new standard operating procedures (SOP) (i.e. for donor relations and resource mobilization, classified and declassified documents) and adopted Office-wide engagement with non-State armed groups and de facto authorities and on reasonable accommodation for staff with disabilities. The SMT also discussed the position of UN Human Rights on a number of human rights issues, including climate change and migration, and examined the work of internal task forces established in October by the High Commissioner on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), on the SDGs and on prevention. These task forces identified gaps in capacity and information management, and developed recommendations for adjustments to programme implementation. Next steps are under way to integrate the arising activities into the 2018-2021 OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). In cooperation with the PBBR, the SMT also adopted the UN Human Rights field deployment strategy and analysed budget allocations to the human rights mechanisms. Overall, the SMT provided the High Commissioner with a clear overview of critical operations and ensured a more strategic positioning of UN Human Rights within the UN System and with Member States and other partners.

In the course of 2018, through its monthly and virtual meetings, the PBBR reviewed more than 55 fundraising/fund allocation proposals submitted by Divisions, for programme activities under their annual workplans, to ensure that those proposals were in line with the Office’s overall strategic framework. Exercising its financial and income monitoring functions, the PBBR ensured fiscal responsibility in the allocation and management of human and financial resources under the Office’s programme. Results of independent evaluations and programme reviews, and thematic analyses of implementation of planned activities, were regularly presented to the PBBR to inform its strategic and programme decision-making.

The PAG met 28 times throughout the year on a variety of thematic issues, including digital governance, the SDGs, climate change, emergency response, disability, LGBTI persons and the human rights treaty bodies. The group also received country/regional briefings on Afghanistan, Asia, Europe, the Pacific and Somalia; and discussed proposed strategic partnerships with the African Union and the European Union, and strengthened engagement with the business sector. These discussions ensured that proposals were informed by perspectives from across the office before being presented to the SMT.

In 2018, the terms of reference of the PAG were revised to improve its effectiveness and responsiveness. A more management-oriented “extended” PAG was also introduced to provide a regular management and organizational matters forum for managers of four or more staff. The extended PAG considered matters related to the Secretary-General’s reforms, gender parity, the Office Dignity@Work policy, branding, and reasonable accommodation for staff with disabilities. It helped strengthen the capacity of managers to apply coherently both Secretariat-wide and Office-specific policies which in turn enhanced organizational effectiveness.

**PLANNING**

UN Human Rights work is guided by the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) that is firmly situated under the Secretary-General’s strategic framework 2018-2019. It integrates the mandates given to UN Human Rights by United Nations intergovernmental bodies and recognizes the High Commissioner’s overarching mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all.

In 2018, UN Human Rights transitioned into its new OMP 2018-2021, which was launched in June with printed versions available in all six UN languages. A longer version which includes more detailed results, the programmes of all field presences in all regions, and key targets is available online in English. The OMP positions the work of UN Human Rights under its ongoing thematic “Pillars”: Support for the international human rights mechanisms; Mainstreaming human rights within development and within peace and security efforts; and Advancement of the core human rights principles of non-discrimination, accountability and participation. To maintain relevance in a changing world, UN Human Rights also introduced “Shifts” under the Pillars in order to strengthen its work to prevent conflict, violence and insecurity; help expand civic space; broaden the global constituency for human rights; and further explore emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues) in the context of climate change, corruption, inequalities, people on the move and...
MOPAN ASSESSMENT HIGHLIGHTS SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), composed of 18 governments, assesses the performance of multilateral organizations. Its mission is to support its members in assessing the effectiveness of multilateral organizations that receive development and humanitarian funding. Together, the members of MOPAN provide 95 per cent of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) to multilateral organizations.

MOPAN assessed UN Human Rights during 2017-2018. The assessment proved to be of great value for UN Human Rights, offering recommendations for strengthening its capacity to provide the best possible support to those whom it serves.

The report analysed the strengths of UN Human Rights, as well as the opportunities and challenges it faces in fulfilling the High Commissioner’s mandate. The assessment concluded that: “During the period under review, but especially compared with the situation in 2008, the Office has come a long way, despite the fact that its relatively limited resources are constantly stretched – across functions, themes and regions. Today, human rights violations are on the rise, and the fundamental principles that underpin their universality, indivisibility, interdependency and interrelations are being contested by UN Member States themselves. Furthermore, the gap between OHCHR’s mandate and resourcing is increasing, and funding is becoming less predictable. Nonetheless, OHCHR’s organizational performance has, paradoxically, never been better.”

“The relatively small Office of the High Commissioner is punching above its weight. This situation was created by the combination of (1) a corporate culture that sees as its mission to protect rights-holders, to set ambitious goals and targets for itself and to weather the storm if necessary, and (2) its dynamic inspirational leadership. However, when the Office’s mandate and its own ambitions do not keep pace with its financial and human resources, and partners are unwilling or unable to engage more heavily themselves, this raises pertinent questions about the Office’s future sustainability.”

Full assessment of OHCHR is available at: http://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/ohchr/2017-18/index.htm
The implementation of the OMP in 2018

In 2018, approximately 43 per cent of results reported by both headquarters and field entities contributed to a Shift. The Prevention Shift was the most selected overall, while among the Frontier Issues, Inequalities was the most selected category.

In 2018, approximately 17 per cent of results reported by both headquarters and field entities were directly associated with a Spotlight population. Women were the most selected Spotlight in 2018.

The charts below summarise the implementation of the OMP in 2018.

Organizational development

UN Human Rights created nine interrelated OEAPs under the OMP 2018-2021 (see Figure 2 below): Strategic Leadership and Direction; Innovation; Dynamic Knowledge; External Communications; Resource Mobilization; Partnerships; Operations Management; Diversity and Gender; and Talent and Career Management.

The OEAPs are a product of self-assessments, from analysis of emerging trends in organizational development, lessons-learned exercises and feedback from external stakeholders. They contain tangible outputs, indicators of success, resource needs, risk analysis, roles and responsibilities, as well as monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
Progress in the implementation of the nine OEAPs is outlined below, highlighting key achievements in 2018.

**Strategic Leadership and Direction**
UN Human Rights leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based management principles.

- To help strengthen people-centred, inclusive and inspirational leadership across the Office, Dignity@Work leadership dialogue were rolled out, building on the findings of staff surveys and the pilot 360-degree feedback for senior managers. These open conversations about enhancing the working culture at UN Human Rights were held at the Branch, Service and Division levels. As of the end of December, 55 dialogues had been held with nearly 700 participants in Geneva, New York and field presences.

- Enhanced leadership communication across UN Human Rights was further enabled through the appointment of an Internal Communications Officer in 2018. Six town hall meetings and briefings for staff were organized under a new format designed to facilitate more horizontal exchange. Meetings on internal communication were held with 20 units within UN Human Rights to identify concerns and suggestions, and feedback from these meetings was used to develop a new SOP on internal communication. A number of "HARDtalks" were held as open spaces for staff to discuss issues and concerns with senior management.

- UN Human Rights actively participated in the Secretary-General’s reform of the UN development system, including by providing inputs to: the design of the new structure, the new RC job description, the new management accountability framework and on the new UNDAFs. It also contributed to the restructuring of the United Nations peace and security pillar through its prevention work and supported the Secretary-General’s management reform by actively participating in the implementation of the Umoja Phase 2 project.

**Operations Management**

- UN Human Rights has been exploring ways to encourage greater innovation for greater human rights impact. The 2017 Challenge "UN Human Rights: Light Up" aimed to generate out-of-the-box ideas about how to transform the way UN Human Rights works. One of the projects selected through the Light Up challenge, "My Human Rights in 180 seconds", was successfully implemented in 2018 to raise awareness among and engage young people in the presentation of human rights topics in creative ways.

- The UN Human Rights Technology Working Group engaged with academic institutions and businesses in the technology sector with the objective to establish partnerships for the adaptation or development of tools for human rights monitoring and investigations. In November, in partnership with the School of Law, training was provided for UN Human Rights staff on online open source investigations.

- In 2018, UN Human Rights developed a Dynamic Knowledge Strategy, having convened a Dynamic Knowledge Network of more than 30 colleagues for this purpose. Implementation is underway with priorities including the development of a UN Human Rights Dynamic Knowledge Policy, consolidating institutional learning and making it available across the Office. Knowledge management functions are to be embedded in individual annual workplans and other actions will address culture, capacity and systems-related aspects. Dedicated resources will support this progress, including field sensitive implementation in 2019.

**Dynamic Knowledge**

- Across UN Human Rights, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

- UN Human Rights actively participated in the Secretary-General’s reform of the UN development system, including by providing inputs to: the design of the new structure, the new RC job description, the new management accountability framework and on the new UNDAFs.
In 2018, UN Human Rights achieved significant progress in enhancing its external communications across all channels, including by conveying its identity and messaging in a more compelling way and expanding its reach. It advanced a range of institutional objectives through this enhanced communication.

UN Human Rights increased its social media followers to 4.75 million across its social media platforms, including 2.2 million followers of UN Human Rights’ Twitter account, 2 million followers on Facebook and 500,000 followers on Instagram. This represents an almost 20 per cent increase since 2017 (800,000 new followers in 2018).

The seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the push associated with the campaign #standup4humanrights saw UN Human Rights expand its reach to over 40 partnerships (see pages 14-15). The hashtag reached 600 million people in 2018, an increase of 20 per cent since 2017 and 700 per cent compared to 2016. The broader human rights movement picked up this hashtag as its “global call to action”, and Human Rights Watch made it its official hashtag for Human Rights Day.

In 2018, UN Human Rights expanded its storytelling efforts. Stories of the work of UN Human Rights across the world are regularly presented in a more visual and compelling manner. To better demonstrate the impact of its work on the ground, UN Human Rights also partnered with Agence France Presse to tell stories through short films or photos essays. All these stories are posted on the Exposure platform at https://unhumanrights.exposure.co.

The Deputy High Commissioner addresses the audience at the Locarno Film Festival in August 2018 as part of the global campaign to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. © Locarno Festival

Resource Mobilization
Investment in and support for UN Human Rights has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

In 2018, UN Human Rights rebranding exercise, which seeks engagement of a broader constituency by presenting our work in a more compelling and accessible manner, was launched with a projected completion date of end 2019, and the redesign of the UN Human Rights website, will be completed in 2020.

To further enhance UN Human Rights’ overall resource mobilization approach, SOPs on donor relations and resource mobilization and policy on engagement with the business sector were revised and agreed by the SMT.

A comprehensive electronic resource mobilization guide was also developed and made available to all staff. In addition, standardized funding proposal templates were updated to reflect the structure and contents of the new OMP.

To increase in-house capacities and skills, a total of 41 UN Human Rights staff members from the Europe and Central Asia and the Americas regions, as well as programme officers at headquarters, were trained in resource mobilization using the updated resource mobilization guide.

Finally, UN Human Rights cultivated its strategic partnership with Microsoft, which led to a combined cash and in-kind contribution of US$1 million in 2018. It also secured grants from five non-traditional donors in its efforts to diversify the donor base.

Partnerships
UN Human Rights has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the mutually reinforcing human rights benefits of exchange of expertise, reach and resources.

In 2018, to amplify its messaging, UN Human Rights established a number of partnerships, primarily with the private sector, including with:

› JCDecaux, an advertising company, to undertake an outreach campaign in major cities of 13 countries around the world;
› Magnum photo agency, which offered photos and social media support to illustrate all 30 articles of the UDHR;
› Le Journal de Spirou, which is published in French-speaking countries, to launch a special issue of the iconic comic magazine on the UDHR;
› Poster for Tomorrow, to issue a worldwide call for graphic contributions to illustrate #standup4humanrights, which attracted a large number of submissions; and
› Well-known influencers (Sabah Al Hallak, Rana Ayyub, Ingrid Beck, Kevin-Prince Boateng, Amber Heard, Angelina Jolie, Marie Laguerre, Alyssa Milano and David Oyelowo) who shared the messages of UN Human Rights through their social media channels.

Partnerships were also strengthened with other UN agencies, NGOs and think tanks, to develop joint publications and help distribute UN Human Rights materials. For instance, a publishing venture was undertaken with ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, Human Rights Watch, Médecins Sans Frontières, Amnesty International and the Danish Refugee Council, as well as other collaborators, to produce the third edition of Professional Standards for Protection Work.

UN Human Rights established a time-bound internal task force on Diversifying Partnerships with membership drawn from across the Office. The Task Force makes recommendations on strengthening standards and policies for partnerships and on building new partnerships to reach out to new audiences and open dialogue that can inspire and mobilize people to defend and promote rights.
Operations Management

UN Human Rights managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources, supported by the effective deployment of relevant technologies.

- To support decision-making by technologies.
- To enhance availability of virtual meetings.
- Concrete steps were taken to increase the percentage of field presences using Umoja as their primary administrative support system. The Umoja travel module was introduced in the Colombia Office as a pilot of its broader use in the field. It will be adopted by the Offices in Cambodia and Uganda in early 2019. The Umoja roll-out to other field presences will build on lessons learned from these experiences. In light of the remaining challenges and to ensure that operations continue to function at the local level, most Offices are now relying on a combination of Umoja and UNDP, with the intention of gradually moving more of their local service provision directly to the Umoja platform.
- To enhance availability of virtual meetings, UN Human Rights introduced Skype for Business as its preferred tool, including its modes for instant messaging, audio, video, application sharing and file sharing. This led to a clear increase in virtual meetings in 2018.
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UN Human Rights is also in the process of producing information for financial and human resources management dashboards, while progress is being made on the development of a diversity and inclusion dashboard.

Not only did the colleagues in Colombia learn how to confidently work with Umoja, the training facilitated collaboration with other UN agencies and generated an exchange of experiences on internal processes for trips and workshops. Jennifer emphasizes the support and professionalism of the colleagues who provided the training, their commitment, dedication and support during and after the visit. “Moreover, it was very helpful to have the presence of one colleague from finance and another from travel, since the doubts that involved both areas were resolved in a timely manner.” Jennifer continues to work on the correct implementation of travel regulations, helps colleagues with requirements and reaches out to her colleagues in Geneva in case of doubt.

In November 2018, a four-day training took place in Bogotá, facilitated by two Geneva-based colleagues, with more than 20 colleagues from different regions of Colombia who work in travel, administration, human resources or finance participating. By sharing the knowledge and supporting the development of new skills, many concerns were resolved. “We were directly interacting with the system and could work on travel requests and expense reports on the spot,” says Jennifer. The training was conducted as part of the Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans, aiming to enhance the support provided to UN Human Rights field presences and enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources supported by relevant technologies. This visit had a positive and important impact.

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Talent and Career Management

UN Human Rights is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff with focused talent and career management accessible to all.

- UN Human Rights finalized its agreement with the UN Office of Human Resources Management to provide UN Human Rights national staff members with access to the learning catalogue and e-learning modules in Inspira. This enables all UN Human Rights staff members to comply with mandatory learning requirements and affords access to numerous online trainings that were not previously available. Through uniform Inspira access, all staff within UN Human Rights can undergo standard performance evaluations. This means more equitable treatment of staff and improved standards for performance reporting and monitoring.

- UN Human Rights launched a 360-degree feedback project for its leaders, beginning first with the most senior staff. Each senior leader then received three external executive coaching sessions based on the feedback provided to them by staff. This was completed for all senior managers before a Senior Leadership Retreat, which focused on the aggregated results. The 360-degree feedback project was extended at the end of November to all UN Human Rights managers who supervise four or more staff members. Over 160 managers received feedback in the process.

- Special focus has been placed on women leaders within UN Human Rights with four participating in the United Nations System Staff College Women Leadership programme and in EMERGE – the Programme for Emerging Women Leaders.

The Human Resources Management Section has been recalibrated with functional units established to deliver more specialist and tailored support services in staff recruitment, emergency deployment, contracts and staff administration. The Staff Development and Learning Unit has been integrated into the Human Resources Management Section to ensure the consolidation of UN Human Rights’ focus on managing talent.

DIGNITY@WORK

The UN Human Rights Dignity@Work policy, first launched at the end of 2017, was successfully rolled out across UN Human Rights in 2018. The policy reaffirms the commitments of UN Human Rights to human rights principles and an obligation to ensure that staff at all levels enjoy and actively promote diversity and dignity at work, free of any form of prohibited conduct.

The High Commissioner, Deputy High Commissioner and Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights share primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the Dignity@Work policy, which is monitored within the framework of the OEAP on Diversity and Gender. The policy will be reviewed at the end of the 2018-2021 OMP.

DIGNITY@WORK

UN Human Rights TAKES PART IN THE EMERGE PROGRAMME

EMERGE Programme – The Programme for Emerging Women Leaders in the UN system was co-created by 11 UN partners (ILO, ITU, OCHA, UN Human Rights, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNOG, UNSSC, WHO and WIPO) to implement the UN Leadership Framework that was adopted by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in April 2017.

“When I joined the EMERGE programme, I thought I already had a high level of self-awareness and self-esteem. I was extremely productive at work, well-appreciated by my supervisors and peers and resigned to the unceasing frustrations of never quite managing to balance with the demands of family and career. But I was very pleasantly surprised to “emerge” from the programme with so much clarity and, really, permission to take care of myself and to put my interests on my own life’s agenda. I realized I was very much the self-appointed “martyr” at work and at home and that I was the only one who could fix that.

I won’t get into all the details but suffice it to say that I am physically (lost 14 kilos!) and mentally (reading lovely works of fiction at home) much healthier now, having reclaimed some time and space for myself. And voilà, my family hasn’t collapsed and indeed seems happier to see me more relaxed and my work hasn’t suffered. I believe I’m performing at an even higher level than before, with more dedication, intelligence and confidence, but also with the awareness that only I know how best to take care of my interests. Tremendously grateful and would highly recommend the programme!”

Ravina Shamdasani, UN Human Rights Spokesperson, 2018 programme participant.
This chapter presents an overview of UN Human Rights funding in 2018 and of funding trends since 2010.

Continuous improvements in the level, flexibility, timeliness and predictability of voluntary contributions, and diversification of the donor base, are essential to ensure UN Human Rights has the resources it needs to achieve the goals of the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2018-2021.

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

In 2018, the first year of the OMP 2018-2021, UN Human Rights’ total income was US$312.7 million. Of this total, 59.8 per cent came from voluntary contributions and 40.2 per cent came from the United Nations regular budget.

In 2018, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights, as a department of the United Nations Secretariat, was US$125.6 million, which is just under 3.7 per cent of the total UN regular budget. More specifically, excluding funds it apportions to the human rights components of peacekeeping operations, out of 51.7 per cent of the total regular budget resources directed to the three UN system pillars, the UN regular budget allocates 7.7 per cent to the human rights pillar; the other two pillars being development and peace and security.

As a matter of principle, the UN regular budget should finance all activities that are mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including by the Human Rights Council. However, the regular budget allocation is not currently keeping pace with the ongoing growth in the number and scope of the General Assembly human rights mandates. Furthermore, the approved 2018-2019 regular budget entailed a number of reductions resulting from General Assembly decisions, including across-the-board cuts in a number of key areas. As a result, UN Human Rights has no option but to rely on voluntary contributions to finance more than 20 per cent of its officially mandated activities that ought to be financed by the regular budget.
This challenging financial context is exacerbated by the timing of regular budget allocations. During 2018, the Human Rights Council established two new mandates with programme budget implications, and the practice is that these are presented to the General Assembly at the end of the year in the summary of all resolutions adopted by the Council during the year. However, while most of the resources required for new mandates were approved at the end of 2018, as they are each year, their late-in-the-year presentation to the General Assembly means that UN Human Rights has had to draw from its voluntary resources to fund new activities having a more immediate timeline.

In terms of extrabudgetary support, a total of US$187.1 million was raised in voluntary contributions during the reporting period. This represents the highest amount that UN Human Rights has received in absolute terms and is US$44.3 million (31 per cent) more than was received in 2017. This remarkable growth was due primarily to increased contributions from existing Member State donors. Nonetheless, the donated amount falls far short of the US$278.3 million in extrabudgetary requirements that was sought in the 2018 Annual Appeal. The extrabudgetary requirements are the funds that UN Human Rights requires, in addition to its regular budget allocation, if it is to respond to all requests of assistance it receives in a given year. Moreover, the increasingly challenging global human rights context warrants a greater investment in the UN Human Rights mandates.

The percentage of unearmarked funds (30 per cent) was the lowest since 2005, representing, in absolute terms, the ninth highest amount of unearmarked funds ever received (US$55.7 million). Some of this can be attributed to the receipt of more funding locally for field activities and to contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds. However, other contributions previously unearmarked have been transformed into more circumscribed funding. This steep increase in earmarking makes it more difficult for UN Human Rights to efficiently implement the OMP, limiting its capacity to allocate resources where they are most needed. Earmarking means constant budgetary adjustments, with correspondingly higher transactional costs.

The diversification of the donor base continued to be a challenge. In 2018, UN Human Rights received funding from a total of 89 donors. As in previous years, despite efforts to broaden the donor base, including by increasing the number of contributing Member States and bringing in non-traditional donors, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from 63 Member States, who provided a total of US$153.8 million, representing 82.2 per cent of all contributions received. Of the 63 Member States that contributed in 2018, only one was a first-time contributor, while 54 had contributed in 2017. In addition, 39 out of 63 contributing Member States increased their support compared to 2017 while 45 provided unearmarked funding.

Multilateral organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US$31.2 million, or 16.7 per cent, of all contributions. Only a small group of 11 Member States pledged through multi-year agreements, which compounds the lack of funding predictability and sustainability. As of the beginning of January 2019, only US$650 million from 14 donors had been registered for 2019.

On the expenditure side, approximately 59.3 per cent of all voluntary funding was used to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular budget. The remainder of the voluntary funding was distributed between other areas of UN Human Rights’ work and often supplemented the limited resources available from the regular budget. In 2018, 9 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures were devoted to thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools; 1.5 per cent were spent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs; and 6.4 per cent were spent on support for the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (5.5 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (4.0 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (4.0 per cent).

Although the extrabudgetary income of UN Human Rights was below its extrabudgetary requirements and in spite of increased earmarking of voluntary contributions, UN Human Rights used its available resources efficiently, which enabled it to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible. UN Human Rights managed not only to spend the income received, it replenished the necessary reserves to begin 2019 on sound financial footing.

In 2018, 49.5 per cent of total expenditures, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, were devoted to field work, particularly for capacity-strengthening projects and for human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 10.2 per cent of total expenditures were spent on thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools; 9.9 per cent were spent supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs; and 11.7 per cent were spent in support of the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (5.4 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9.3 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (4.0 per cent).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>TOTAL IN US$</th>
<th>% UNEARMARKED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>22,374,972</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>21,089,098</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>9,806,471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway (UN pooled and trust funds funding)</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,365,287</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
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<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>Monako</td>
<td>41,977</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
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<td>Canton de Genève</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Call for Code</td>
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<td>The Nippon Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<table>
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<th>DONOR</th>
<th>TOTAL IN US$</th>
<th>% UNEARMARKED</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>12,295</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<td>Armenia</td>
<td>9,521</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weekday</td>
<td>6,826</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>3,600</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order of Malta</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,918</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual donors / miscellaneous</td>
<td>178,401</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
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**TOTAL** 187,080,164

1. Includes a contribution of €20,000 from the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.
2. Contributed in response to HC’s last appeal of 5 July 2018.
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TOP 20 DONORS TO OHCHR PER CAPITA IN 2018

- Norway
- Liechtenstein
- Sweden
- Denmark
- Monaco
- Switzerland
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- Finland
- Luxembourg
- Belgium
- New Zealand
- Qatar
- Andorra
- Canada
- United Kingdom
- Kuwait
- Germany
- Austria
- Australia

Sources: Based on 2018 voluntary contributions from OHCHR’s donors (Member States) and 2017 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.

UN POOLED AND TRUST FUNDS FUNDING RECEIVED BY OHCHR IN 2018 THROUGH UNDP

Donor | US$  
---|---
Joint Programmes (Democratic Republic of the Congo) | 106,579
Peacebuilding Fund (Chad, Colombia, DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea) | 4,572,636
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund | 2,348,030
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict | 302,235
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Cambodia, Guatemala, Serbia, Tunisia) | 380,515
**TOTAL** | **7,902,895**

EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME VERSUS EXPENDITURE 2010-2018 (IN MILLION US$)

- XB Income
- Expenditure
Until 2015, the annual appeal/extrabudgetary requirements consisted of mere cost plans based on projected income. As of 2016, UN Human Rights introduced a new approach attempting to depict the Office’s true requirements, i.e., a needs-based budget of all the funds the Office would need to respond to all requests of assistance it receives, and that could realistically be implemented within a single year.


VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The level of voluntary contributions given to UN Human Rights has increased substantially over the last decade. In 2018, for the eighth consecutive year, UN Human Rights raised more extrabudgetary funds than it had in the previous year. A total of US$187.1 million was raised in voluntary contributions, representing the highest amount ever received by UN Human Rights.

In 2017, the second highest amount of US$142.8 million was received in voluntary contributions, followed by US$129.6 million in 2014, US$123.7 million in 2015, US$121.2 million in 2013 and US$109.4 million in 2010 to US$111.1 million in 2012.

EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING (IN MILLION US$)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earmarked funds</th>
<th>Unearmarked funds</th>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>163.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>161.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>58.7</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>155.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>175.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>179.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>175.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>159.3</td>
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BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>African Group</th>
<th>Asia-Pacific Group</th>
<th>Eastern European Group</th>
<th>Latin American and Caribbean Group</th>
<th>Western European and Others Group</th>
<th>Non-state donors, private, multilateral donors, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

REGULAR BUDGET VERSUS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Over the last eight years, approximately 40 per cent of the funding for UN Human Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (40.2 per cent in 2018, 44 per cent in 2017, 45 per cent in 2016, 46 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012). On the other hand, approximately 60 per cent came from voluntary contributions (59.8 per cent in 2018, 56 per cent in 2017, 55 per cent in 2016, 54 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). Over the past few years, the increase in the share of the United Nations regular budget for UN Human Rights activities came from additional resources that were allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and additional mandates, including commissions of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council.
Eight governments renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another nine Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner’s repeated appeals to broaden UN Human Rights’ donor base. Over the last four years, only 46 Member States provided an annual contribution and 36 others contributed at least once in the same four-year period.

Of the 63 Member States that contributed in 2018, four were from the African Group, 14 were from the Asia-Pacific Group, 14 were from the Eastern European Group, seven were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group and 24 were members of the Western European and Others Group. During 2010-2018, the number of donors per regional group fluctuated between 24 and 28 for the Western European and Others Group, between 14 and 20 for the Asia-Pacific Group, between seven and 14 for the Eastern European Group, between seven and 10 for the Latin American and Caribbean Group and between two and five for the African Group.

The number of non-State donors, composed of multilateral organizations, the private sector and the UN system, has gradually increased from seven in 2010 to a total of 26 in 2018.

In 2018, UN Human Rights received US$55.7 million in earmarked funds from 49 donors. The unearmarked funds represented 30 per cent of the overall voluntary contribution received in 2018, a dramatic decrease from 43 per cent in 2017 and the lowest percentage since 2005. During 2010-2018, the percentage of unearmarked funding has fluctuated between 30 per cent (at its lowest in 2018) and 54 per cent (at its highest in 2010 and 2013).
### Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2018
(by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2018).

#### Support to the Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Presences</th>
<th>7,133,493</th>
<th>13,746,125</th>
<th>6,242,635</th>
<th>8,877,372</th>
<th>2,499,806</th>
<th>5,117,862</th>
<th>4,655,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</td>
<td>4,017,682</td>
<td>3,761,055</td>
<td>329,795</td>
<td>702,030</td>
<td>201,700</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2,058,055</td>
<td>4,067,243</td>
<td>778,044</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>692,269</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>4,480,873</td>
<td>355,891</td>
<td>11,413</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>819,576</td>
<td>1,436,954</td>
<td>2,033,480</td>
<td>227,372</td>
<td>464,576</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
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<td>2,745,425</td>
<td>1,436,363</td>
<td>236,025</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>6,550,000</td>
<td>113,636</td>
<td>948,766</td>
<td>1368,130</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Trust Funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous*</td>
<td>22,174,972</td>
<td>21,089,098</td>
<td>19,445,794</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
<td>11,335,834</td>
<td>10,820,030</td>
<td>9,806,471</td>
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#### Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis

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<th>1,190,902</th>
<th>799,294</th>
<th>2,254,000</th>
<th>94,445</th>
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<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
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<td>790,494</td>
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<td>152,462</td>
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<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
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<td>6,173,349</td>
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<td>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td>774,479</td>
<td>440,023</td>
<td>272,727</td>
<td>239,435</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Support to Field Presences

| Africa | 9,069,264 | 3,756,629 | 4,012,467 | 2,267,145 | 2,802,268 | 922,963 | 682,594 | 650,407 | 1,777,251 |
| Americas | 2,658,965 | 922,963 | 58,072 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 4,218,020 | 1,697,531 | 753,012 | 2,794,548 | 174,216 | 1,777,251 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 581,962 | 1,334,987 | 1,853,083 | 1,050,000 | 298,414 |
| Humanities | 486,321 | 1,406,371 | 20,000 |
| Humanitarian Trust Funds | 882,852 | 360,963 | 450,000 | 29,240 |
| Miscellaneous* | 165,053 | 239,589 | 200,803 | 58,072 | 96,701 | 58,072 | 5,787 |

#### TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR

| | 9,450,260 | 8,813,612 | 8,386,287 | 7,714,525 | 5,223,779 | 3,357,672 | 3,336,039 | 2,555,168 | 2,537,672 |

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>New Zealand</th>
<th>Russian Federation</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Korea, Rep. of</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>OCHA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 1:</td>
<td>Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>836,667</td>
<td>991,559</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>136,364</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Subprogramme 4:</td>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>483,333</td>
<td>426,580</td>
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<table>
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<th>Field Presences</th>
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<th>745,513</th>
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<td>Advisories, technical cooperation and field activities</td>
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<td>Americas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>1,384,625</td>
<td>99,263</td>
<td>695,513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
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<td>350,058</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Trust Funds</td>
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</table>

| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR | 2,119,719 | 2,006,689 | 2,000,000 | 1,937,444 | 1,881,796 | 1,490,014 | 1,285,399 |

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
### Funding

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### FUNDING

**Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis**
- **Unearmarked**: 22,727
- **Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva**: 15,000

**Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies**
- **Support to the Programmes Field Presences**: 21,561

**Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation**
- **Africa**: 3,413
- **Americas**: 5,000

**Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures**
- **Support to the Programmes**: 21,561

### Support to the Programmes Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities

**Africa**: 18,417
**Americas**: 18,417

**Asia and the Pacific**: 10,780
**Europe and Central Asia**: 10,780
**Middle East and North Africa**: 10,780

**Humanitarian Trust Funds**: 3,000

**Miscellaneous**: 6,500

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**Cyprus**
- 3,800

**Singapore**
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**Pakistan**
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**Costa Rica**
- 15,000

**Azerbaijan**
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**Armenia**
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**Weekday**
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**Holy See**
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*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.*
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*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
PREDICTABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

UN Human Rights opened 2018 with only US$34.6 million of predictable income in pledged contributions, being annual instalments of multi-year funding agreements. In 2018, UN Human Rights had such agreements with 17 donors, including 13 Member States (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the European Commission and three other donors (the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation and Microsoft).

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States, namely Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, who host UN Human Rights offices, provide in-kind support by covering costs of items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. These corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS, 2016-2018

Some Member States provided UN Human Rights with additional, indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations Junior Professional Officers Programme, which is administered by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in New York. As of 31 December, UN Human Rights had 33 Junior Professional Officers (27 women and 6 men) who were supported by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Switzerland and the Netherlands also funded Junior Professional Officers who were nationals of other countries.

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33 Junior Professional Officers (27 women and 6 men) who were supported by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Switzerland and the Netherlands also funded Junior Professional Officers who were nationals of other countries.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS, 2016-2018

In addition, UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, which is administered by UNDP. As of 31 December, UN Human Rights had 17 UNVs who were fully funded by the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Germany and Luxembourg funded UNVs who were nationals of other countries. Of the 17 UNVs, 12 were young people between 18 and 29 years of age.

In 2018, a total of 70 UN Volunteers (UNVs) served with OHCHR, of whom 23 per cent were national UN Volunteers and 67 per cent were women. The table below shows the number of UNVs that were funded by Member States, including non-nationals of the Member States.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS, 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPONSOR</th>
<th>UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2016</th>
<th>UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017</th>
<th>UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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United Nations Volunteers

33 Junior Professional Officers (27 women and 6 men) who were supported by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Switzerland and the Netherlands also funded Junior Professional Officers who were nationals of other countries.

Junior Professional Officers

33 Junior Professional Officers (27 women and 6 men) who were supported by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Switzerland and the Netherlands also funded Junior Professional Officers who were nationals of other countries.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States, namely Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, who host UN Human Rights offices, provide in-kind support by covering costs of items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. These corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States, namely Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, who host UN Human Rights offices, provide in-kind support by covering costs of items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. These corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

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IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States, namely Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, who host UN Human Rights offices, provide in-kind support by covering costs of items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. These corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget. _This corre_
Voluntary contributions in support of UN Human Rights are channelled and managed through nine trust funds and three special funds that are not trust funds as defined by the UN Financial Regulations and Rules.

Additional financial information related to these funds can be found in the extrabudgetary income and expenditure report for 2018 (on pages 114-115).

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

In 1993, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General to supplement regular budgetary resources as a general funding pool. It is the largest fund administered by UN Human Rights, through which 82.4 per cent of all extrabudgetary income is channeled. It provides financial support for technical cooperation aimed at building a strong human rights framework, including effective cooperation aimed at building a strong human rights framework, including effective

During its session in Chile, the Board took the opportunity to review the UN Human Rights Management Plan 2018-2021 and to explore with UN Human Rights and its regional partners the availability of advisory services and technical cooperation experiences in relation to issues identified as frontier issues. The Board welcomed an initiative to enhance the work, knowledge and support for linking human rights and the OMP’s frontier issues of corruption, climate change, inequality and the displacement and movement of people. The Board noted that these are all critical issues that require the expertise and experience of UN Human Rights to support a wider and more thorough understanding of their human rights dimensions and implications. For that reason, since its forty-seventh session, the Board has decided to gather experiences and discuss the various types of contributions that could support States in advancing in these important areas, beginning with the issue of the human rights dimensions of corruption. Particular emphasis was placed on the impact of corruption on the States’ duty to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social, political and cultural rights. The Board stressed that the technical support of UN Human Rights was needed to help explain how human rights can support efforts to combat corruption.

As of 31 December, the total expenditure of the Fund was US$13,294,808 compared to US$12,739,773 in 2017. The increase in the cost plan was accompanied by an increase in the voluntary contributions received by UN Human Rights during the reporting period. Coverage of the Human Rights Advisers deployed through the Fund expanded in 2018 as part of the UNSDG effort to enhance capacities on the ground, as did coverage for the newly established country presences. This means that contributions previously channelled through various financial instruments (i.e., the UNDG 2012 Strategy for the deployment of Human Rights Advisers) are now channeled through the Fund. As of 31 December, the Fund had received a total of US$18,789,565 in pledges and contributions.

The Fund provided the resources for technical cooperation programmes designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 40 regions, countries and territories, including through 28 Human Rights Advisers/human rights mainstreaming projects in Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Zimbabwe and the South Caucasus region (based in Georgia); seven human rights components of peace operations in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Libya, Somalia and Sudan (Darfur); and four country/stand-alone offices in Chad, Mauritana, Mexico and the State of Palestine.

Through the Fund, UN Human Rights facilitated national efforts to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices, with emphasis on the follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of national mechanisms to facilitate such follow-up. Moreover, it contributed to the establishment and strengthening of national structures, institutions and capacities to ensure adherence to those standards. As a result of technical cooperation with UN Human Rights field presences supported by the Fund, Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) strengthened their human rights capacity.

2 Reference is to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>922,963</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO VFTC 8,036,123

Australia

- 188,395 HRA in the Philippines
- 73,260 Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Afghanistan)

- 146,520 Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Papua New Guinea)
- 73,260 Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)
- 73,260 Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor-Leste)

Azerbaijan

- 10,000 Technical cooperation with African countries

Ford Foundation

- 197,850 Mexico (strengthen capacities of victims of enforced disappearances to defend their rights)

France

- 58,072 Chad
- 81,301 Mauritania

- 110,227 Mexico (ensuring the universality and indivisibility of human rights in Mexico - Leave no one behind)

Germany

- 60,000 Mauritania
- 398,180 State of Palestine
- 5,682 Georgia

- 10,780 Geneva Academy (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milton Foundation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Mexico (promote a network of forensic science experts and facilitate Mexico’s adoption of policies to improve the justice system’s forensic sciences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Human Rights Committee of Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>28,780</td>
<td>Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations during the elections in Kenya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for HR in the RF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>3,496,530</td>
<td>Deployment of human rights advisors (HRAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>794,500</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Haiti, Libya, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO SPECIFIC PROJECTS 8,494,066

Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC 2,259,376

(C) TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS 2,259,376

TOTAL (A) + (B) + (C) 18,789,565

1 Reference to State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
During its session in Colombia, the Board met with State institutions and civil society organizations to discuss the challenges Colombia faces in relation to civic space and the acts of aggression against community leaders and human rights defenders and how the technical cooperation programme of the Office supports State efforts to address them. All partners stressed to the Board that the Office had been effective at building bridges, facilitating dialogue between different actors and undertaking capacity-building activities to ensure that the dialogue resulted in full respect for human rights. This was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. In the course of their discussions with civil society actors and State institutions, UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing about a positive outcome during the civic strike (paro cívico). The strike was a multi-week protest, which was estimated to include nearly half of the city’s 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protesters and the responses of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. “The Office managed to ensure an understanding of its mandate among all stakeholders and demonstrated a considerable capacity to operate and work in a highly polarized environment and challenging security situation within the context of the peace process without losing focus, while also being perceived by all partners that the Board met with as a fully reliable partner,” said Mr. Morten Kjaerum, Chair of the Board of Trustees.

In 1992, the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia was established by the Secretary-General. The aim of the Trust Fund was to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme that would promote the understanding of and respect for human rights in Cambodia. Since then, it has been used to implement all of the activities of the Office in Cambodia. In 2018, the Trust Fund received US$855,949 in voluntary contributions. For more information, see pages 255-259 in the annexed USB key.

The United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia1</td>
<td>73,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia2</td>
<td>3,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>39,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>708,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA2</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF1</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women2</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>855,949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Allocation from a contribution earmarked for activities in the Asia-Pacific Region
2 In support of the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the UDHR

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism was established by the Secretary-General in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Voluntary Fund facilitates the participation of developing states, particularly Least Developed Countries, in the UPR process. Under its terms of reference, the Voluntary Fund enables funding for a delegate to present the national report from her/his country and participate in the interactive dialogue at the Working Group session during which the delegate’s country is being considered. The delegate also attends the plenary session of the Human Rights Council when the UPR outcome is adopted.

Through the Voluntary Fund, UN Human Rights facilitated the participation of government representatives from 22 States that were under review during the twentieth, thirtieth and thirty-first UPR Working Group sessions as well as in the plenary session of the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council, which adopted the corresponding UPR outcomes.

The Voluntary Fund is supporting States in their preparations for the third UPR cycle, including through workshops held at the subregional level. The workshops focus on sharing good practices in terms of preparation and reviews, implementation and follow-up, encouraging South-South and North-South cooperation and mobilizing the UN system in response to requests for assistance by participating States.

The second workshop was designed specifically for francophone countries and was jointly organized with the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF) in Dakar, Senegal, in July. It was attended by representatives from over 30 countries from three continents and focused on concrete proposals to reinforce and consolidate the UPR mechanism and improve the implementation of UPR recommendations. On behalf of the OIF, Canada expressed its great appreciation for the workshop at the thirty-ninth session of the HRC.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE UPR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>29,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>29,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The primary areas of focus for the Voluntary Fund include the implementation of key UPR recommendations, strengthening the capacity of UNCTs, the establishment and/or strengthening of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs), the development of comprehensive national human rights action plans and recommendations, and the implementation of plans as well as the strengthening of parliamentary capacities for implementation. In 2018, the Fund provided financial and technical assistance for activities in Argentina, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Fiji, Jamaica, Mongolia, Niger and Uruguay.

In addition to national-level activities, the Fund was used to organize a regional workshop for lusophone countries, in November, in Praia, Cabo Verde. The workshop focused on cooperation with the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa and UNDP and shared good practices related to preparation, review and implementation. It also focused on the implementation of human rights recommendations within the SDGs, including SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). The workshop resulted in specific recommendations to strengthen human rights coordination and follow-up at the national level; integrate accepted UPR recommendations into SDG-related efforts; and ensure improved support from the international community and the UN system to Member States, including through Official Development Assistance.

Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council

The Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council was established under Human Rights Council resolution 19/26, in 2012. The Fund became operational in 2014. The objective of the Fund is to enhance the institutional and human rights capacities of LDCs and SIDS through targeted training courses and travel assistance for delegates attending regular Council sessions and follow-up programmes. In 2018, the Trust Fund received US$1,194,314 in voluntary contributions. In 2018, 18 countries, including four new donors, contributed to the Trust Fund, representing a six-fold increase from the Trust Fund’s initial three donations in 2015.

Since its establishment in 2014, the Trust Fund provided support to 110 delegates and fellows, including 65 women, from 69 of the 72 eligible LDCs/SIDS. In 2018, the Trust Fund provided support to 25 delegates representing LDCs/SIDS (10 from Africa, five from the Caribbean and Latin America and 10 from Asia and the Pacific). For all of them, it was their first time participating in a regular session of the Human Rights Council. Among the 25 delegates and fellows, 14 were women. Six delegates represented SIDS that do not have permanent representation in Geneva, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu.

From 19-20 November, the Trust Fund and the Community of Caribbean Countries (CARICOM) collaborated to organize, as per Human Rights Council resolution 34/40, the first regional workshop, in Guyana, bringing together 23 former delegates and fellows of the Trust Fund from the Caribbean region. Participants adopt ed the “Georgetown Declaration: Towards 2022” aimed at enhancing the participation of SIDS in the work of the Council. The priorities agreed upon include the need to undertake concerted efforts to improve the functioning of the Trust Fund and ensure that discussions are held on topics of particular interest to Caribbean SIDS.

Total voluntary contributions in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>73,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>78,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>329,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>81,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>186,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>163,895</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>56,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>59,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>39,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>11,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,194,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples was established by General Assembly resolution 40/131, in 1985, to ensure that the voices of indigenous peoples are heard within the UN system. Since then, the mandate and scope of the Fund have been broadened and expanded seven times. Today, the Fund provides support for indigenous peoples’ representatives to participate in various key meetings of the United Nations, such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the HRC, including its UPR process, the treaty bodies and the consultation processes on the enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples in the General Assembly. Over the past 33 years, the Fund has supported the participation of over 2,000 indigenous peoples’ representatives from all regions of the world.

The development of the rights of indigenous peoples has been driven by a unified and transnational movement of indigenous peoples, enabling them to bring their issues to the attention of the international community. It is without doubt that thanks to the support of the Fund, the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations over the last 30 years has led to considerable developments in international human rights standards on indigenous peoples, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and the creation of key mechanisms, such as the PFII, the EMRIP and the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

In 2018, the Fund allocated 109 travel grants to enable indigenous representatives to participate in the sessions of the PFII in New York (35), the EMRIP in Geneva (20) and the HRC, its UPR Working Group and the UN human rights treaty bodies in Geneva (40). Additionally, 14 indigenous representatives were supported by the Fund to attend a General Assembly consultative process/interactive hearing session in New York.

The Fund acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The five Board members appointed by the Secretary-General for the period 1 January 2018 - 31 December 2020 are: Mr. Diel Machire (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Ms. Myrna Cunningham (Nicaragua), Ms. Anne Nuorgam (Finland), Mr. Binota Dhamai (Bangladesh) and Ms. Claire Charters (New Zealand).

The Board of Trustees participated in the regular coordination meetings of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the PFII and the EMRIP, which in turn disseminated information on the activities of the Fund to their respective networks. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur established an important practice of holding meetings with the beneficiaries of the Fund in parallel to the sessions of the EMRIP and the PFII.

**UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>109,890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>192,456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>155,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>58,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>68,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>17,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>357,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,011,105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROMOTING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE MAYA Q’EQCHI PEOPLE OF BELIZE**

Pablo Mis is the Programme Coordinator for the Maya Leaders Alliance (MLA). Together with the Maya peoples, in 2015, the MLA won a historic land rights court decision in the Caribbean Court of Justice. It is now pioneering the creation of a Maya economy.

As a 2013 UN Human Rights Indigenous Fellow, Pablo has applied the knowledge and experience he gained to promote human rights in Belize in order to advance the self-determination of the Maya Q’eqchi and Mopan peoples. He uses his knowledge and experience across the key programme areas of the MLA, including in relation to strengthening and constructing Maya governance and institutions; sustaining and revitalizing the Maya culture; caring and revitalizing Maya lands and resources; leveraging Maya capacities and resources; and protecting the rights of the indigenous Maya.

Since completing the UN Human Rights Fellowship, Pablo has been a grantee of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples several times. He has led the participation of the Maya peoples in the studies of the EMRIP, the events of the PFII, reports to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, the UPR and the work of the Special Rapporteur, among others. He currently serves as the lead spokesperson for the Maya peoples in negotiations on the implementation of the Maya Land Rights Court Orders.

Determined to expand the impact of his knowledge beyond the Maya peoples of southern Belize, Pablo has been instrumental in leading the formation of a national indigenous peoples’ round-table. This led to the revitalization of the Belize National Indigenous Council, which brings together the Maya Mopan, Q’eqchi, Yucatec, and Garifuna. Since 2015, Pablo also led the process of bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples from the Caribbean. This resulted in the formation of the Network of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Caribbean (NITPC), which includes members from Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad. The NITPC is currently being coordinated by the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders of Suriname.

Pablo’s story is a testament to the far-reaching positive changes that the UN Human Rights Indigenous Fellowship Programme and the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples bring in supporting the local human rights efforts of marginalized populations. It also brings visibility to their local efforts in promoting a more just and equal world.

**Video on the Voluntary Fund:**

[Video link]
The Trust Fund acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants. In 2018, the Board members were: Mr. Nevena Vučković Šahović (Serbia), Ms. Renu Rajbhandari (Nepal), Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto (Brazil), Ms. Georgina Vaz Cabral (France) and Mr. Darwood Mzikenge Chirwa (Malawi).

In 2018, the Board awarded 29 grants to projects in 27 countries for a total of US$503,500 (with an average grant size of US$17,000). The Trust Fund assists approximately 10,000 victims of slavery every year, including victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, the exploitation and sale of children, forced and bonded labour, slavery in supply chains, early and forced marriage, sexual slavery, domestic servitude and traditional slavery.

The Trust Fund prioritized projects providing specialized direct assistance to victims, in particular women and children, war criminals from Liberia across Europe and in the United States. That is what the Torture Fund has done for us,” Mr. Hassan Bility, Director of the Global Justice and Research Project and former prisoner during the Charles Taylor administration. In 2012, he founded the Global Justice and Research Project that seeks accountability for war-related crimes in Liberia. For the past five years, the UN Torture Fund has provided support to Civitas Maxima and its implementing partner, the Global Justice and Research Project, in Monrovia, Liberia. The project entailed Accountability for Victims of Torture in Liberia, promotes legal assistance to 80 torture victims, including detainees, victims of sexual violence in armed conflict, children, and political dissidents from the Liberian civil war. In 2018, the organization used universal jurisdiction to file a complaint in a domestic court in the United States (Philadelphia) against Thomas Jucontee Woewiyu, the former Defence Minister for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. The organization presented over 30 testimonies from victims who had been subjected to torture by him. He is due to be sentenced in 2019.

Mr. Hassan Bility, Director of the Global Justice and Research Project, Liberia, was one of the key speakers at an expert workshop convened by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. © OHCHR.
in situations of conflict and humanitarian crises. By doing so, the Trust Fund contributed to the realization of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.

In 2018, the Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery focused on the issue of domestic servitude during its 2018 annual event to commemorate the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery. The Special Fund supported 59 projects in 17 countries with grants amounting to US$1,558,036. In 2018, the Fund awarded grants amounting to US$301,784 to support 13 prevention projects in 12 States Parties to the Optional Protocol.

The projects that were supported by the Fund resulted in legislative, institutional and operational changes, as well as concrete changes in people’s lives. Since 2017, the projects supported by the Fund have focused on the establishment or strengthening of the effective functioning of NPMs with a view to increasing the preventive impact of the Fund. The projects included drafting laws to establish NPMs in accordance with the Optional Protocol; elaborating calls for nominations, terms of reference and the organization of public hearings on NPM candidates; the training of NPM members on international standards concerning torture and ill-treatment, reporting and monitoring techniques; developing strategic plans for NPMs and supporting operational efficiency; elaborating NPM documents (annual reports, leaflets, posters); supporting collaboration between NPMs and other stakeholders; and promoting the visibility of NPMs through public meetings and radio campaigns.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges of US$467,972, which represents an increase of more than 100 per cent compared to US$187,263 that was received in 2017.

UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

Voluntary Contributions in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>149,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>238,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>17,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>130,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>722,326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Restavek Freedom Foundation, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been receiving support from the UN Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery for over five years. The project, entitled Expanding Child Advocacy to the Sud Department, provides social, educational and humanitarian assistance to 200 Haitian child victims of domestic servitude, known as restavek. In 2018, the programme had 32 children enrolled in Restavek shelter homes in Port-salut and 68 children in Les Cayes. In parallel, the organization is working to raise awareness and transform attitudes against domestic servitude within the community, including through a national competition for restavek children to write and perform original songs about freedom and ending modern day slavery and a radio drama series to deliver a powerful message about education.

HELPING CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC SERVITUDE IN HAITI REALIZE THEIR RIGHTS

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) was adopted by the General Assembly in December 2002 and entered into force in June 2006. OPCAT created a two-pillar system at the international and national levels to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment in places where persons may be deprived of their liberty.

At the international level, it established the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which has been in operation since February 2007. The SPT is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and provide assistance and advice to States Parties and National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs).

The Special Fund was established by article 26 of OPCAT to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the SPT after a visit to a State Party and to support education programmes for NPMs. The Fund became operational in 2011.

During the period 2014-2018, the OPCAT Special Fund supported 59 projects in 17 countries with grants amounting to US$1,558,036. In 2018, the Fund awarded grants amounting to US$301,784 to support 13 prevention projects in 12 States Parties to the Optional Protocol.

The projects that were supported by the Fund resulted in legislative, institutional and operational changes, as well as concrete changes in people’s lives. Since 2017, the projects supported by the Fund have focused on the establishment or strengthening of the effective functioning of NPMs with a view to increasing the preventive impact of the Fund. The projects included drafting laws to establish NPMs in accordance with the Optional Protocol; elaborating calls for nominations, terms of reference and the organization of public hearings on NPM candidates; the training of NPM members on international standards concerning torture and ill-treatment, reporting and monitoring techniques; developing strategic plans for NPMs and supporting operational efficiency; elaborating NPM documents (annual reports, leaflets, posters); supporting collaboration between NPMs and other stakeholders; and promoting the visibility of NPMs through public meetings and radio campaigns.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges of US$467,972, which represents an increase of more than 100 per cent compared to US$187,263 that was received in 2017.
contingency fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism that was established in 2006, to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner, particularly in response to human rights emergencies. This was achieved primarily by the rapid deployment of human rights personnel and the provision of necessary logistical support. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to maintain approximately US$1 million at all times. Cash advances are withdrawn from the Fund to enable the implementation of rapid response activities without administrative delays. When subsequent funding is received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the inception of the Fund, the capacity of UN Human Rights to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

In 2018, the Contingency Fund facilitated rapid deployments and other expenses associated with emergency response. An internal rapid deployment roster composed of 195 members (107 women and 88 men), was activated for 10 emergency response missions. A total of 22 staff members (15 women, seven men), including 17 staff members from the internal roster, were selected based on their experience and expertise and were deployed to conduct human rights monitoring and other missions.

These missions included deployments to Bangladesh to monitor the situation of the Rohingya population; Haiti to assist the Human Rights Component in its establishment in MINUJUSTH; Nicaragua to monitor the situation of the indigenous population; Mexico and Guatemala to conduct a human rights assessment on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers, with particular attention paid to the situation of women and children; Ethiopia to monitor and report on the human rights situation in three regions (Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ Region and Somali); and Sri Lanka to support the Human Rights Adviser to evaluate the human rights situation, with particular attention paid to the situation of victims, human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists. Reports on the human rights situation were produced at the end of all deployments.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges amounting to US$108,072. As of 31 December 2018, the remaining balance of US$221,009 was significantly below the target of maintaining a reserve of US$1 million at all times thus undermining the capacity of UN Human Rights to implement rapid response deployments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>108,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

special fund for the participation of civil society in the social forum, the forum on minority issues and the forum on business and human rights

Ms. Rose Nathike Lokonyen, a track and field athlete on the first Refugee Olympic Team, was one of the participants in the 2018 Human Rights Council Social Forum, which “focused on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them” (A/HRC/RES/35/28 para. 5). Her participation was supported by the Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights. She was one of the keynote speakers in the opening panel of the Social Forum, alongside high-level representatives of the International Olympic and Paralympic Committees and the 2020 FIFA World Cup.

Rose shared her personal experiences since fleeing her village in South Sudan after an armed attack in 2002, when she was 10 years old. With her family, she hid in the bushes for several days to survive. She sought refuge in the Kakuma Camp in Kenya and looked after two of her younger siblings in the following years. When she was 15 years old, she took part in a 10-kilometre race in the camp. It was her first time running, and with no training, she performed with excellence and earned the opportunity to join a professional athletic training camp in Kenya. According to her, sport was not only a means to earn a living, it was a way to inspire others. Rose called upon all to continue to protect refugees and promote peace. She sent a powerful message of hope to refugees, reminding them to continue to work hard to realize their dreams.
### SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018

**Activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

This summary financial report indicates total funds available for activities in 2018, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

#### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Extrabudgetary</th>
<th>Regular Budget</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance(^1)</td>
<td>95,636,089</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>95,636,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment(^2)</td>
<td>(838,390)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>(838,390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME / ALLOTMENTS(^3)</td>
<td>125,595,800</td>
<td>314,430,721</td>
<td>439,026,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE(^4)</td>
<td>283,632,620</td>
<td>125,595,800</td>
<td>409,228,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure(^5)</td>
<td>208,320,915</td>
<td>274,123,127</td>
<td>482,444,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSING BALANCE(^6)</td>
<td>127,811,705</td>
<td>7,293,588</td>
<td>135,105,293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes:

1. The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary final 2017 closing balance for the activity.
2. Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.
3. For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2018, as well as gain/loss on exchange from contributions and interest income. Excludes future donor pledges and commitments. For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.
4. SpENDING BALANCE = TOTAL INCOME + Expenditure
5. Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2018.
6. Corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

The above summary financial report of income and expenditure in 2018 is materially correct and expenditures were incurred in connection with the purpose of the extrabudgetary contributions received and the regular budget amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.

---

### SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT OF EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018

**Activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by Trust Fund**

This summary financial report indicates total funds available for activities in 2018, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2018 and total balance as at 31 December 2018.

#### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CHA</th>
<th>SHA</th>
<th>IHA</th>
<th>VPU</th>
<th>UPR</th>
<th>VTA</th>
<th>AHA</th>
<th>CIA</th>
<th>HCA</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance(^1)</td>
<td>11,081,841</td>
<td>798,020</td>
<td>1,208,664</td>
<td>1,203,241</td>
<td>1,549,575</td>
<td>1,002,480</td>
<td>7,662,246</td>
<td>1,062,304</td>
<td>70,067,718</td>
<td>95,636,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance</td>
<td>11,081,841</td>
<td>798,020</td>
<td>1,208,664</td>
<td>1,203,241</td>
<td>1,449,575</td>
<td>1,002,480</td>
<td>7,605,876</td>
<td>1,062,304</td>
<td>69,736,715</td>
<td>95,148,716</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpaid pledges past period</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1,095,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment(^2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(648,152)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from contributions(^3)</td>
<td>9,413,584</td>
<td>722,326</td>
<td>1,011,105</td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>889,541</td>
<td>1,194,314</td>
<td>18,789,565</td>
<td>855,949</td>
<td>154,174,541</td>
<td>187,080,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid contributions 2018</td>
<td>9,413,584</td>
<td>722,326</td>
<td>1,011,105</td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>884,541</td>
<td>1,184,314</td>
<td>18,626,165</td>
<td>855,949</td>
<td>144,600,061</td>
<td>177,327,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid pledges 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>163,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,574,480</td>
<td>9,752,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income available(^4)</td>
<td>126,087</td>
<td>6,159</td>
<td>19,994</td>
<td>21,316</td>
<td>32,345</td>
<td>21,316</td>
<td>85,865</td>
<td>10,144</td>
<td>1,444,935</td>
<td>1,754,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain/loss on exchange from contributions(^5)</td>
<td>(9,017)</td>
<td>(4,231)</td>
<td>(3,491)</td>
<td>(831)</td>
<td>(4,506)</td>
<td>(11,224)</td>
<td>(109,822)</td>
<td>(18,962)</td>
<td>(287,762)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and miscellaneous income</td>
<td>135,105</td>
<td>10,391</td>
<td>23,485</td>
<td>22,146</td>
<td>36,851</td>
<td>26,686</td>
<td>195,687</td>
<td>29,106</td>
<td>1,563,062</td>
<td>2,042,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE(^6)</td>
<td>20,621,513</td>
<td>1,526,505</td>
<td>2,239,763</td>
<td>2,153,796</td>
<td>2,471,462</td>
<td>2,234,705</td>
<td>26,928,654</td>
<td>1,928,397</td>
<td>224,427,826</td>
<td>283,632,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure(^7)</td>
<td>9,165,265</td>
<td>601,683</td>
<td>326,988</td>
<td>349,157</td>
<td>16,143</td>
<td>508,533</td>
<td>13,294,808</td>
<td>836,484</td>
<td>130,720,854</td>
<td>155,820,915</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLOSING BALANCE(^8)</td>
<td>11,455,248</td>
<td>924,821</td>
<td>1,912,775</td>
<td>904,639</td>
<td>2,455,318</td>
<td>2,726,172</td>
<td>13,633,846</td>
<td>1,091,914</td>
<td>93,706,972</td>
<td>127,811,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes:

1. Corresponds to the final 2017 closing balance for the activity.
2. Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.
3. Includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2018; excludes future donor pledges and commitments.
4. Includes gain/loss on exchange from contributions and interest income.
5. = Opening balance + Adjustment + Income from contributions + Other income available
6. Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2018.
7. Corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts for the end of the fiscal year 2018.

The summary financial report of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2018 on next page is materially correct and expenditures were incurred in connection with the purpose of the trust funds for which contributions were received.
### Regular Budget Allotment and Expenditure in 2018

#### (Summary by Programme, in Thousands of US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme of Work</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headquarters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
<td>8,290.3</td>
<td>8,292.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policymaking Organs</td>
<td>8,991.8</td>
<td>8,649.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 1:</strong> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>14,796.5</td>
<td>13,831.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 2:</strong> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td>15,396.9</td>
<td>16,105.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 3:</strong> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation(1)</td>
<td>34,342.2</td>
<td>28,690.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 4:</strong> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td>7,920.9</td>
<td>7,815.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human Rights Council and the UPR</td>
<td>14,421.6</td>
<td>14,283.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programme of Work: Headquarters</strong></td>
<td>86,878.1</td>
<td>80,726.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support and Management Services</td>
<td>5,882.6</td>
<td>6,132.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal: Headquarters Operating Resources</strong></td>
<td>110,042.8</td>
<td>103,800.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Presences</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 3:</strong> Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities(2)</td>
<td>2,863.9</td>
<td>2,794.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Africa</td>
<td>2,150.4</td>
<td>2,083.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Americas</td>
<td>3,513.5</td>
<td>3,358.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>1,865.0</td>
<td>1,776.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>3,128.8</td>
<td>3,049.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>2,031.4</td>
<td>1,439.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (Sec. 23)</strong></td>
<td>15,553.0</td>
<td>14,501.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal: Field Presences Operating Resources</strong></td>
<td>125,595.8</td>
<td>118,302.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Includes allotments for mandated commissions of inquiry.
2. Includes Cambodia, the Regional Office for Central Africa in Yaoundé, the field-based structure on the DPRK, the presence in the State of Palestine and the Regional Offices in Bangkok, Bishkek, Brussels, Dakar, Panama, Qatar and Santiago de Chile.

### Extraproductive Requirements and Expenditure in 2018

#### (Summary by Programme, in Thousands of US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme of Work</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headquarters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
<td>18,851.8</td>
<td>17,447.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme of Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 1:</strong> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>16,765.3</td>
<td>14,066.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 2:</strong> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td>2,643.5</td>
<td>2,313.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 3:</strong> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
<td>15,259.4</td>
<td>12,301.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 4:</strong> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td>14,421.6</td>
<td>14,283.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human Rights Council and the UPR</td>
<td>2,784.9</td>
<td>2,530.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Special Procedures</td>
<td>8,790.0</td>
<td>7,488.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programme of Work: Headquarters</strong></td>
<td>46,233.1</td>
<td>38,699.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support and Management Services</td>
<td>9,054.0</td>
<td>8,579.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal: Headquarters Operating Resources</strong></td>
<td>74,138.9</td>
<td>64,726.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Presences</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subprogramme 3:</strong> Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities</td>
<td>32,374.6</td>
<td>24,167.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Africa</td>
<td>25,957.1</td>
<td>22,478.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Americas</td>
<td>10,716.1</td>
<td>7,600.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>12,428.1</td>
<td>10,989.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>18,917.4</td>
<td>14,072.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>743.8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects</strong></td>
<td>102,293.3</td>
<td>80,051.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal: Field Presences Operating Resources</strong></td>
<td>174,432.2</td>
<td>144,778.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Extrabudgetary Income and Expenditure in 2018

#### Overall Summary (in US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headquarters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO - Executive Office of the High Commissioner</td>
<td>762,576.94</td>
<td>380,066.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Communications Section</td>
<td>4,457,956.67</td>
<td>4,458,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR</td>
<td>1,005,148.00</td>
<td>601,941.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Donor and External Relations Section</td>
<td>2,337,584.65</td>
<td>2,434,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - External Outreach Service</td>
<td>626,566.81</td>
<td>615,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>73,450.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOS - Media and Public Positioning Section</td>
<td>657,912.00</td>
<td>656,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publication Unit</td>
<td>1,627,644.93</td>
<td>1,408,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - New York Office</td>
<td>2,127,402.72</td>
<td>2,193,489.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - Death Penalty and Drug-related Offences</td>
<td>57,898.00</td>
<td>9,770.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - HR Conflict Risk Tool Project (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - MPTF Joint Project for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (new project)</td>
<td>289,393.45</td>
<td>302,235.41</td>
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<td>NYO - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBT)</td>
<td>947,166.08</td>
<td>550,302.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - UN's Response on Reprisals</td>
<td>501,934.81</td>
<td>498,705.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPME - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service</td>
<td>1,335,109.65</td>
<td>1,257,900.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSS - Safety and Security Section</td>
<td>1,627,866.46</td>
<td>1,408,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights Up Front/Early Warning and Response (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>545,304.38</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal EDM</strong></td>
<td>18,851,800.17</td>
<td>17,348,175.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Programme of Work (Subprogramme 1 to 4)

| Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD) | | |
| Director Office - Coordination and Management | 1,730,302.72 | 1,787,008.14 |
| Civil Space Unit (new project) | n/a | 641,918.85 |
| Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project) | 369,918.65 | 426,550.00 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</td>
<td>8,422.7</td>
<td>9,166.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>473.4</td>
<td>327.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</td>
<td>607.4</td>
<td>601.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance</td>
<td>643.2</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation</td>
<td>762.0</td>
<td>349.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Participation of LCs and SIDS in the work of the HRC</td>
<td>832.7</td>
<td>508.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total: Other Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td>11,741.4</td>
<td>10,968.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenditure and adjustments not reported above</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>186,173.6</td>
<td>155,820.9</td>
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</table>

* Includes prior expenditure adjustments (US$603.5k 2017 commitments liquidated). Total actuals amount in 2016 is US$600.0.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARDS - Anti-Discrimination</td>
<td>1,206,445.53</td>
<td>993,750.00</td>
<td>1,108,958.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARDS - Combating Trafficking in Human Beings/New Challenges &amp; Threats</td>
<td>364,866.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>22,661.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Disabilities</td>
<td>389,226.97</td>
<td>607,850.00</td>
<td>315,141.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues</td>
<td>530,463.95</td>
<td>468,000.00</td>
<td>460,756.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty</td>
<td>445,785.00</td>
<td>-20,987.63</td>
<td>424,829.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants</td>
<td>60,251.00</td>
<td>14,000.00</td>
<td>71,039.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Migration</td>
<td>824,050.00</td>
<td>827,824.66</td>
<td>694,729.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Support of Activities by SRSG on Business and Human Rights</td>
<td>111,778.86</td>
<td>117,637.59</td>
<td>110,995.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities</td>
<td>1,224,980.19</td>
<td>1,260,492.09</td>
<td>1,149,167.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPMS - Rights of religious minorities</td>
<td>240,003.00</td>
<td>578,420.00</td>
<td>251,525.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>METS - Methodology, Education and Training</td>
<td>1,645,307.24</td>
<td>1,300,500.00</td>
<td>1,148,354.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>METS - Human Rights Indicators</td>
<td>427,076.12</td>
<td>125,346.32</td>
<td>256,625.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>METS - EU Human Rights Indicators</td>
<td>525,017.97</td>
<td>513,188.45</td>
<td>366,632.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>METS - IACT Image Authentication/Categorization Tool Project</td>
<td>135,485.00</td>
<td>94,444.00</td>
<td>3,955.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROLDS - Rule of Law and Democracy</td>
<td>1,601,808.08</td>
<td>2,692,861.00</td>
<td>1,408,720.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROLDS - Support to OHCHR’s work on accountability (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>991,559.00</td>
<td>44,298.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTDS - Right to Development</td>
<td>165,840.33</td>
<td>82,100.00</td>
<td>130,378.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTDS - SPP Participation of Civil Society at the Social Forum, Forum on Minority Issues and Forum on Business and Human Rights</td>
<td>16,656.28</td>
<td>16,667.00</td>
<td>274,836.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDGs - MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach</td>
<td>265,963.21</td>
<td>82,800.00</td>
<td>125,652.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDGs - (MDTF/DTF) UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming</td>
<td>121,647.00</td>
<td>78,761.00</td>
<td>97,544.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDGs - Washington Liaison Office</td>
<td>359,933.07</td>
<td>333,400.00</td>
<td>297,939.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHRG - Conflict Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>957,946.37</td>
<td>644,129.03</td>
<td>658,146.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**FUNDING**

**WHRG - Criminal Laws Project**

- Income: 107,622.69
- Expenditure: 100,000.00
- Subtotal: 54,583.95

**WHRG - Regional Gender Advisers**

- Income: 251,041.51
- Expenditure: 467,888.13
- Subtotal: 225,272.64

**WHRG - WHR Work, Especially on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

- Income: 67,313.44
- Expenditure: 0.00
- Subtotal: 70,915.92

**WHRG - Women’s Human Rights and Gender**

- Income: 1,328,251.52
- Expenditure: 2,128,528.83
- Subtotal: 1,545,698.22

**SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 1**

- Income: 16,765,323.31
- Expenditure: 17,811,320.15
- Subtotal: 14,066,068.43

**Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies**

Support to Treaty Bodies and Organs

- Income: 1,572,446.13
- Expenditure: 982,567.86
- Subtotal: 1,394,103.88

Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture

- Income: 711,584.67
- Expenditure: 467,297.09
- Subtotal: 556,287.25

Combating Enforced Disappearances (new project)

- Income: 431,042.00
- Expenditure: 15,484.67
- Subtotal: 415,557.33

Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements

- Income: 359,451.74
- Expenditure: 79,493.83
- Subtotal: 319,957.91

**SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 2**

- Income: 2,643,482.54
- Expenditure: 2,671,400.78
- Subtotal: 2,313,711.66

**Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)**

Director Office - Coordination and Management

- Income: 1,003,670.57
- Expenditure: 871,500.00
- Subtotal: 893,588.99

Africa Branch (AB)

- Income: 2,255,832.00
- Expenditure: 2,071,500.00
- Subtotal: 2,090,180.10

Americas Branch

- Income: 695,053.00
- Expenditure: 646,700.00
- Subtotal: 615,245.49

Europe and Central Asia (ECA)

- Income: 1,528,627.27
- Expenditure: 1,335,600.00
- Subtotal: 1,294,407.34

Asia-Pacific Branch

- Income: 1,674,477.00
- Expenditure: 1,953,391.23
- Subtotal: 1,669,925.90

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

- Income: 1,406,796.89
- Expenditure: 976,300.00
- Subtotal: 630,296.90

ERS - Emergency Response Section

- Income: 1,310,785.00
- Expenditure: 1,061,300.00
- Subtotal: 1,045,770.10

ERS - HRIF initiative - Light Teams Deployments*

- Income: 133,696.55
- Expenditure: 0.00
- Subtotal: 97,693.70

ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan

- Income: 663,286.38
- Expenditure: 366,813.08
- Subtotal: 642,630.01

MENA - Database production and work support

- Income: 413,639.00
- Expenditure: 350,000.00
- Subtotal: 151,639.00

MENA - Protection of Human Rights in Arab Region

- Income: 1,541,686.32
- Expenditure: 1,000,000.00
- Subtotal: 741,686.32

National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms, Civil Society

- Income: 1,293,422.86
- Expenditure: 1,532,423.66
- Subtotal: 1,148,583.24

Programme on Conflict Prevention and Human Rights

- Income: 1,268,373.67
- Expenditure: 915,023.75
- Subtotal: 967,565.63

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**FUNDING**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Office - Coordination and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRCB - Human Rights Council Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRCB - HRC and UPR Webcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPRB - Universal Periodic Review Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPB - Support to Special Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPB - Support to Special Procedures mandates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (SUBPROGRAMME 1 TO 4)** | **46,233,182.77** | **45,307,479.00** | **38,699,775.60** |

**Programme Support and Management Services (PSMS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th><strong>Requirements</strong></th>
<th><strong>Income</strong></th>
<th><strong>Expenditure</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSMS - Information Technologies Section</td>
<td>2,703,395.62</td>
<td>2,425,600.00</td>
<td>2,543,882.83</td>
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<td>PSMS - Programme Support and Management Services</td>
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<td>5,689,600.00</td>
<td>5,767,684.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSMS - OIOS/Auditor (UNOG)</td>
<td>277,634.59</td>
<td>265,300.00</td>
<td>267,982.12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL PSMS</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,054,018.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,380,500.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,579,549.72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **TOTAL HEADQUARTERS**                                  | 78,139,601.39    | 71,036,106.11 | 64,726,573.60   |

**FIELD PRESENCES**

**Africa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th><strong>Requirements</strong></th>
<th><strong>Income</strong></th>
<th><strong>Expenditure</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi - Country Office</td>
<td>2,319,665.00</td>
<td>2,658,712.23</td>
<td>1,065,533.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi - (EU)Human Rights Protection</td>
<td>323,387.00</td>
<td>329,794.87</td>
<td>344,590.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa (Yaoundé) - Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy</td>
<td>365,205.19</td>
<td>299,009.50</td>
<td>231,152.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>56,500.00</td>
<td>65,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Area</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Country Office (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,103,767.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>(PBF) Reconciliation (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>379,107.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Support to national peacebuilding priorities</td>
<td>1,336,254.74</td>
<td>1,330,177.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>6,479.33</td>
<td>6,479.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>(PBF) Joint Human Rights Activities</td>
<td>655,296.07</td>
<td>427,807.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>388,993.48</td>
<td>293,359.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>MPTF Human Rights Adviser (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>(MPTF/DIT) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>207,665.46</td>
<td>213,486.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>(PBF) Force Conjointe GS - Sahel</td>
<td>383,469.95</td>
<td>505,450.18</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>(EU) Force Conjointe GS - Sahel (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>Force Conjointe GS - Sahel (new project)</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>Joint Project for Activities on Promotion and Protection of HR</td>
<td>67,922.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Support to Peace Mission</td>
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<td>176,717.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Country Office</td>
<td>1,150,857.19</td>
<td>1,053,679.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>(PBF) Moughataa Bassikouno (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>23,785.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Makan Refugees in Hodh El Chargui</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>47,679.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Advancing Human Rights agenda (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>64,317.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>188,836.52</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>(PBF) Peace Consolidation in Diffa</td>
<td>202,632.16</td>
<td>99,910.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>(MPTF/DIT) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>279,935.15</td>
<td>253,825.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response</td>
<td>396,466.35</td>
<td>254,038.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>(OCHA) Integrating Human Rights in the Humanitarian Response in Middle Belt</td>
<td>199,923.00</td>
<td>196,196.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>457,854.76</td>
<td>348,081.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>(MPTF) Human Rights Adviser (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>(PBF) Conflict Prevention</td>
<td>45,932.38</td>
<td>47,918.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sierra Leone - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser (closed project)***

- Income: 238,568.64
- Expenditure: 460,400.00

**Somalia - Support to Peace Mission***

- Income: 98,247.91
- Expenditure: 0.00

**South Sudan - Support to Peace Mission***

- Income: 78,386.77
- Expenditure: 39,900.00

**Sudan (Darfur) - Support to Peace Mission***

- Income: 939,772.00
- Expenditure: 598,654.00

**Southern Africa (Protostar - Regional Office)**

- Income: 3,539,773.09
- Expenditure: 2,501,503.25

**Uganda - Country Office***

- Income: 1,276,955.81
- Expenditure: 582,061.13

**Uganda - Programme Activities in Northern Uganda and Karamoja***

- Income: 1,087,793.00
- Expenditure: 1,777,218.18

**West Africa (Dakar) - Appui à la protection des enfants***

- Income: 1,312,919.00
- Expenditure: 451,559.64

**West Africa (Dakar) - Appui à l’éradication de la mendicité et maltraitance des enfants***

- Income: 677,556.56
- Expenditure: 519,072.70

**West Africa (Dakar) - HR Based Response to Smuggling of Migrants***

- Income: 595,244.00
- Expenditure: 474,001.00

**Zimbabwe - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser***

- Income: 182,107.22
- Expenditure: 296,738.46

**SUBTOTAL AFRICA**

- Income: 3,374,629.77
- Expenditure: 4,219,275.62

**Americas**

- Income: 487,407.47
- Expenditure: 461,985.82

- Income: 150,973.95
- Expenditure: 551,700.00

- Income: 917,156.89
- Expenditure: 1,197,881.79

- Income: 10,503,187.59
- Expenditure: 12,270,541.06

- Income: 200,906.96
- Expenditure: 899,371.78

- Income: 281,546.59
- Expenditure: 279,559.28

- Income: 188,208.09
- Expenditure: 122,510.35

- Income: 199,853.00
- Expenditure: 122,525.67

- Income: 3,561,687.29
- Expenditure: 1,197,881.79

- Income: 137,076.43
- Expenditure: 58,810.45

**SUBTOTAL AFRICA**

- Income: 7,953,415.46
- Expenditure: 8,416,114.09

**SUBTOTAL AFRICA**

- Income: 12,384,041.13
- Expenditure: 12,635,389.71
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<td><strong>Guatemala</strong></td>
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<td>197,850.00</td>
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<td><strong>South-East Asia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>South-East Asia</strong></td>
<td>Protection of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar (new project)</td>
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<td>Work on disability</td>
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<td><strong>Papua New Guinea</strong></td>
<td>(PBF) Empower women and youth</td>
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<td><strong>Papua New Guinea</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Papua New Guinea</strong></td>
<td>(MPTF) Access to basic health services</td>
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<td><strong>South-East Asia</strong></td>
<td>Strengthening capacity of regional actors to corroborate HR accountability</td>
<td>1,222,241.00</td>
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<td><strong>sub-total Asia and the Pacific</strong></td>
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<td>Support to Human Rights Activities</td>
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<td><strong>Belarus</strong></td>
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<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
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<td>Central Asia (Kazakhstan) - Civil Society Capacity Building</td>
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<td>Europe (Brussels) - Regional Office</td>
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<td>Georgia - (UNDP/IEU) Contribution for UN Joint Programme</td>
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<td>Kyrgyzstan - (PBF) Violent Extremism</td>
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<td>Moldova (Republic of) - Human Rights Adviser</td>
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<td>Moldova (Republic of) - (MPTF) Transnistria</td>
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<td>Moldova (Republic of) - (EU) Sustainable development &amp; Human Rights</td>
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<td>Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>1,510,000.00</td>
<td>750,461.25</td>
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<td>Russian Federation - Projects on Human Rights Awareness-raising and Training Activities</td>
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<td>Serbia - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities</td>
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<td>Southern Caucasus - Human Rights Advisers</td>
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<td>Ukraine - HRMM/Protection Cluster</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>Middle East (Beirut) - Rights of religious minorities</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia - Financial and Technical Assistance through the Saudi Human Rights Commission (in coordination with ROME)</td>
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<td>State of Palestine - Stand Alone Office</td>
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<td>State of Palestine - Project for Protection Cluster</td>
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<td>State of Palestine - Promotion and Protection of HR in the oPt</td>
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<td>State of Palestine - (EU) Human Rights Treaty Obligations</td>
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<td>Yemen - (OCHA) Human Rights Activities</td>
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1 Reference to State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
### OTHER TRUST FUNDS

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<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<td>Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</td>
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<td>Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary forms of Slavery</td>
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<td>Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples</td>
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<td>Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the UPR Implementation*</td>
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<td>Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review</td>
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<td>28,409.09</td>
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<td>Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Work of the Human Rights Council</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10,968,769.52</strong></td>
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Other income/expenditure not reported above**
- n/a
- 415,025.86
- 73,986.55
- **155,820,915.27**

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM)

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

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<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>149,867</td>
<td>EDM</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>146,520</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancellerie d’Etat de la République et canton de Genève</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Palais Wilson open day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>34,843</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>276,409</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>170,648</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>9,918</td>
<td>Death penalty panel in NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>238,180</td>
<td>Human Rights up Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>476,361</td>
<td>Project for sexual orientation and gender identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>357,270</td>
<td>Strengthening early warning and response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>Seminar with the regional grouping of the National Human Rights Institutions in NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>11,416</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nippon Foundation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Human rights conflict risks tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP (UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict)</td>
<td>91,463</td>
<td>Human Rights up Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP (UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict)</td>
<td>302,235</td>
<td>Team of experts phase II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ville de Genève</td>
<td>24,051</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - “Encounter with Stradivari 2018” concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>20,356</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>71,074</td>
<td>UN Free &amp; Equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>20,568</td>
<td>UN Free &amp; Equal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.
**Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2018, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.
### EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM)

#### RB &XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR EDM IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RB funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allocation for EDM</td>
<td>8,290,300</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>8,290,300</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to EDM</td>
<td>149,867</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to specific sections/Projects</td>
<td>2,689,339</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM</td>
<td>9,306,792</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM</td>
<td>5,396,076</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>17,542,073</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>25,832,373</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### FUNDING

#### DONOR US$ EARMARKING

| (B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS/PROJECTS | 2,689,339 |            |
| (C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO EDM (A) + (B) | 2,839,205 |            |
| Unearmarked funds allocated to the 70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (under EDM)* | 43,392 | Unearmarked |
| Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM* | 9,263,400 | Unearmarked |
| (D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS | 9,306,792 |            |
| (E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (C) + (D) | 12,145,997 |            |

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

#### RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD)

### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>7,021</td>
<td>Prevention of Genocide (Panel and/or OHCHR activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>Global Study on children deprived of liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>13,146</td>
<td>Draft guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>325,442</td>
<td>Bridging the gap HR indicators for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in support of a disability-inclusive 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>284,414</td>
<td>OHCHR’s regional gender advisor in Addis Ababa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanity United</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>To support the work of UN Human Rights in Silicon Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>170,648</td>
<td>Civic Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>991,559</td>
<td>To support OHCHR’s work on accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>19,940</td>
<td>Global Study on children deprived of liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>To support OHCHR’s work relating to human rights online, innovation and technology, business and human rights, and outreach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>94,445</td>
<td>Image authentication and categorization tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Activities of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch (including funding for events to be organized with UNRISD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.
### RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD)

#### RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR RRDD IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>16,667</td>
<td>Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>Training activities for the representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Training activities for the representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Anti-discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Combating trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Methodology, education and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Right to development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>136,364</td>
<td>Regional gender advisors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115,825</td>
<td>For a human rights-based approach to migration governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants in Libya and the neighbouring region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>50,684</td>
<td>Global Study on children deprived of liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP (UNDG/Human rights mainstreaming)</td>
<td>78,761</td>
<td>UNGD/HRM - Secretariat costs (DOCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>625,782</td>
<td>Sexual and gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>2,254,000</td>
<td>Civil space, disabilities, rule of law and democracy, and violence against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private donors</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Project on the application of application of criminal law and gender-based discrimination, and support the work of UN Human Rights in Silicon Valley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects</td>
<td>8,952,408</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD</td>
<td>4,826,668</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to RRDD</td>
<td>3,583,355</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</td>
<td>32,158,931</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.
### HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>345,669</td>
<td>HRTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>HRTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>568,182</td>
<td>HRTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRTB - ALL BODIES</strong></td>
<td>954,214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Committee on Enforced Disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8,764</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>152,462</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>23,229</td>
<td>Treaty bodies webcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>12,154</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>421,042</td>
<td>Support to OHCHR's work combating enforced and involuntary disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39,773</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC BODIES/PROJECTS</strong></td>
<td>1,719,508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO HRTB (A) + (B)</strong></td>
<td>2,673,722</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTB*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTB (C) + (D)</strong></td>
<td>2,673,722</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

### HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

#### RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR HRTB IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RB funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for HRTB</td>
<td>15,396,900</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>15,396,900</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to HRTB - all bodies</td>
<td>954,214</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for HRTB specific bodies/projects</td>
<td>1,251,536</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to OPCAT Special Fund</td>
<td>467,972</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTB returned and used for other requirements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>2,673,722</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HRTB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>18,070,622</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.
## FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION (FOTCD)
### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>789,744</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,556</td>
<td>Cambodia (celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188,395</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser in the Philippines*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>256,410</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>329,670</td>
<td>Regional Office for the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>864,198</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Technical cooperation with African countries*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>584,795</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>560,552</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (monitoring electoral process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,481,481</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (protection of civilians)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>87,795</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,480</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>18,417</td>
<td>Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>753,012</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>785,546</td>
<td>Colombia (enhanced respect, promotion and protection of human rights in the post-conflict peace accord)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>196,386</td>
<td>Guatemala (strengthening rights of indigenous and other discriminated women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>871,151</td>
<td>Honduras (strengthening the promotion, monitoring and respect for women, girls and LGBT rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360,186</td>
<td>Human Rights up Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,406,371</td>
<td>Myanmar (human rights monitoring and advocacy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>350,058</td>
<td>Ukraine (Protection of civilians along the &quot;contact line&quot; in NSCA in the context of armed hostilities in Eastern Ukraine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>66,563</td>
<td>Regional Office for South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterpart International</td>
<td>611,887</td>
<td>El Salvador (supporting transitional justice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>686,080</td>
<td>Human rights protection in stabilization and peace operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>34,130</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>384,325</td>
<td>Azerbaijan (enhancing the capacity of national actors in promoting and effectively protecting human rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>339,795</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>355,891</td>
<td>Cambodia (strengthening human rights protection on land and natural resources issues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>559,372</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,173,349</td>
<td>GS Sahel (support to the establishment and implementation of human rights and humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the GS Sahel Joint Force)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>178,672</td>
<td>Guatemala (protection of human rights defenders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>273,050</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137,387</td>
<td>Kazakhstan (civil society support for freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,045,296</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan (judicial and social action for enduring stability and peace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>193,422</td>
<td>Moldova (towards a cross-river partnership for sustainable development and human rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>430,377</td>
<td>State of Palestine (implementing the State of Palestine’s human rights treaty obligations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,315,047</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>922,963</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>Mexico (strengthen capacities of victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Chad*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,144</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>81,301</td>
<td>Mauritania*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,144</td>
<td>Regional Office for Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220,674</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>State of Palestine (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (workshop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>170,175</td>
<td>Colombia (protection of human rights defenders and other actors related to peace process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>255,141</td>
<td>Colombia (supporting crisis prevention and positive human rights change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,670,069</td>
<td>Field Presences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201,170</td>
<td>Guinea (reinforcing the capacity of magistrates and CSO on the use of international human rights standards and the monitoring of human rights violations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>464,576</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110,227</td>
<td>Mexico (ensuring the universality and indivisibility of human rights - leaving no one behind)*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>501,021</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>156,725</td>
<td>Nicaragua (strengthening respect for human rights in the context of the crisis)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>239,025</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
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<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60,000</td>
<td>Mauritania*</td>
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<td>284,494</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398,180</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,777,251</td>
<td>WARO (project for protection of children in West Africa)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>39,263</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure on DPRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5,682</td>
<td>Georgia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>17,045</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Nicaragua (monitoring, documenting and reporting on the human rights situation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Mexico (promote a network of forensic science experts and facilitate Mexico’s adoption of policies to improve the justice system’s forensic sciences)*</td>
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<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection in the electoral context)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130,704</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (monitoring and preventing political rights violations and fundamental freedoms during the electoral process)</td>
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<td>11,413</td>
<td>Field-based structure in Seoul (outreach and capacity development in relation to accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK)</td>
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<td>National Human Rights Committee of Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Kurdistan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,780</td>
<td>Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations during the elections)*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>202,546</td>
<td>Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and police impunity)*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,136,363</td>
<td>Yemen (UN human rights office in Abidjan)</td>
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<td>500,000</td>
<td>Yemen (technical assistance and capacity building)</td>
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<td>585,412</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection in the electoral context)</td>
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<td>345,361</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,786,352</td>
<td>G5 Sahel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>357,270</td>
<td>Haiti*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>819,576</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>725,910</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
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<td></td>
<td>238,180</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
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<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>738,359</td>
<td>Protection of religious minorities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>973,562</td>
<td>Sahel region (Chad, Mauritania and Niger)*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>217,340</td>
<td>Sahel region (West Africa Regional Office)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>Strengthening early warning and response (allocated to ROSEA-Bangkok)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>574,647</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>167,958</td>
<td>Ethiopia protection monitoring in areas of return - West Guji zone in Oromia region</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>199,922</td>
<td>Nigeria (integrating human rights in the humanitarian response in Middle East)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>567,462</td>
<td>Yemen (strengthen the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations in newly accessible and hard-to-reach areas of 14 governorates)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>Central Africa (promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,487</td>
<td>Guinea (national campaign to fight against violence vs women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>West Africa (regional conference on migration in West Africa)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa Section (protection of human rights in the Arab Region)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>645,553</td>
<td>Bangladesh (enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar district)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure on DPRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>OHCHR’s partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>Central Africa (promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,487</td>
<td>Guinea (national campaign to fight against violence vs women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>West Africa (regional conference on migration in West Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
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<td>Qatar</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa Section (protection of human rights in the Arab Region)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republican of Korea</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>645,553</td>
<td>Bangladesh (enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar district)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure on DPRK</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>OHCHR’s partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
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<td>708,870</td>
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<td>1,435,665</td>
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<td></td>
<td>263,115</td>
<td>East Africa Regional Office (Maputo Conference)</td>
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<td>358,852</td>
<td>El Salvador (strengthening and supporting human rights)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,913,876</td>
<td>Guatemala (countering racial discrimination and combating impunity)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>358,852</td>
<td>Honduras (supporting Honduras in advancing the human rights agenda)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,436,954</td>
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<td>1,103,022</td>
<td>Liberia (support to the Independent National Human Rights Commission)</td>
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<td>2,394,923</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>Cambodia (celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR)</td>
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<td>665,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>450,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING**

**DONOR**

**US$**

**EARMARKING**

**DONOR**

**US$**

**EARMARKING**

**DONOR**

**US$**

**EARMARKING**

**DONOR**

**US$**

**EARMARKING**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>557,342</td>
<td>OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine (protection cluster)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>Syrian refugees in Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,803</td>
<td>Tunisia (countering terrorism and human rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>Tunisia (human rights protection at borders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,334,987</td>
<td>Colombia (Enhancing institutional capacity and accompanying victims in the search for truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,697,531</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360,963</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66,845</td>
<td>Military adviser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>916,024</td>
<td>Programme on conflict prevention and human rights</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>363,149</td>
<td>Syria (support to three Human Rights Advisers)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>227,372</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>189,166</td>
<td>Cambodia (UNPRPD)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330,031</td>
<td>Chad (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>198,853</td>
<td>Colombia (PBF)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106,579</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (JP)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>408,240</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (PBF)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>316,000</td>
<td>Gambia (PBF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>194,549</td>
<td>Georgia (UNDP)</td>
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<td>107,643</td>
<td>Guatemala (UNPRPD)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>147,767</td>
<td>Guinea (PBF)</td>
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<td>13,102</td>
<td>Honduras (UNDP)</td>
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<td>565,692</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan (PBF)</td>
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<td>105,454</td>
<td>Lesotho (UNDP)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,779,108</td>
<td>Liberia (PBF)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>590,840</td>
<td>Mali (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,050</td>
<td>Mauritania (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137,553</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122,611</td>
<td>Serbia (UNPRPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>Sri Lanka (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>161,095</td>
<td>Tunisia (UNPRPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,336,530</td>
<td>UNDG/HRM - deployment of Human Rights Advisers*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>474,001</td>
<td>Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>236,713</td>
<td>Cambodia (elections)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Ethiopia (strengthening African Union’s early warning capacity through human rights integration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</td>
<td>95,055,913</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**</td>
<td>20,384,079</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS</td>
<td>20,384,079</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD</td>
<td>115,439,993</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Project financed/implemented through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation. ** Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.
### FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION (FOTCD)

**RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters</td>
<td>34,342,200</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - field presences</td>
<td>13,521,600</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - field presences</td>
<td>2,031,400</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,895,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.4%</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>XB funds*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to field presences</td>
<td>1,670,069</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to VFTC</td>
<td>8,036,123</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities</td>
<td>85,241,650</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
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<td>Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund</td>
<td>108,072</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD</td>
<td>20,384,079</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD</td>
<td>10,159,453</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,599,446</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>175,494,646</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL BRANCH AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW BRANCH (HRCB/UPRB)

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>HCRB/Support to the work of the Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(B) TOTAL SPECIFICALLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (C) + (D)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,731,881</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.
**HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL BRANCH AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW BRANCH (HRCB/UPRB)**

**RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR HRCB AND UPRB IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RB funds</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for HRCB</td>
<td>3,231,000</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for UPRB</td>
<td>4,689,900</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,920,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.8%</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XB funds*</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to HRCB/UPRB</td>
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<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for HRCB-specific activities</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB</td>
<td>1,497,981</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to UPRB</td>
<td>203,900</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to HRCB</td>
<td>672,953</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to UPRB</td>
<td>121,300</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,526,175</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS** 10,447,075 100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

**SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)**

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>116,959</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,382,675</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2,272,727</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,000</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>746,000</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPB - ALL MANDATES</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,647,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>MANDATE / EARMARKING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>Promotion of truth, justice, reparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>58,275</td>
<td>Forum on minority issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>Participation costs of special rapporteurs at the Conference &quot;Vienna + 25&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>Panel &quot;20 years of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>440,023</td>
<td>Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, freedom of association and freedom of expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>116,959</td>
<td>Extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,959</td>
<td>Right of persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>116,144</td>
<td>WG on arbitrary detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92,915</td>
<td>WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Adequate housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57,739</td>
<td>Forum on business and human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Promotion of truth, justice, reparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Right to privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Trafficking in persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>405,580</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work combating enforced and involuntary disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>6,135</td>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59,938</td>
<td>Cultural rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>WG discrimination against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59,545</td>
<td>WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation internationale de la Francophonie</td>
<td>16,204</td>
<td>Roundtable on challenges for women human rights defenders in Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Coordination Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Promotion of truth, justice, reparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Rights of persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Right to privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>WG discrimination against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>WG on arbitrary detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Minority issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Right to development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Rights of persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33,333</td>
<td>Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>56,818</td>
<td>Rights of persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,364</td>
<td>Violence against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56,818</td>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>Right to food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Rights of migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Trafficking in persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,650</td>
<td>Violence against women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>49,225</td>
<td>WG business and human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC MANDATES</td>
<td>3,103,971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO SPB (A) + (B)</td>
<td>7,751,423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*</td>
<td>382,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</td>
<td>382,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (C) + (D)</td>
<td>8,133,823</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)
RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR SPB IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB Funds</td>
<td>14,421,600</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</td>
<td>14,421,600</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XB funds*</td>
<td>4,647,452</td>
<td>571%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates</td>
<td>3,103,971</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for specific mandates**</td>
<td>382,400</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements</td>
<td>8,133,823</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</td>
<td>22,555,423</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Including miscellaneous and interest income.
Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Unearmarked funds</th>
<th>Earmarked funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Fed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR 2010-2018 (MILLIONS USD)**

**Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD**

**Donor ranking**

- **Unearmarked funds**
  - Switzerland
  - Argentina
  - Belgium
  - Brazil
  - Canada
  - China
  - France
  - Germany
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Korea
  - Mexico
  - Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Pakistan
  - Russia
  - South Africa
  - Spain
  - Switzerland
  - Thailand
  - Turkey
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - Vietnam

- **Earmarked funds**
  - Switzerland
  - Argentina
  - Belgium
  - Brazil
  - Canada
  - China
  - France
  - Germany
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Korea
  - Mexico
  - Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Pakistan
  - Russia
  - South Africa
  - Spain
  - Switzerland
  - Thailand
  - Turkey
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - Vietnam

**Donor ranking**

- **Unearmarked funds**
  - Switzerland
  - Argentina
  - Belgium
  - Brazil
  - Canada
  - China
  - France
  - Germany
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Korea
  - Mexico
  - Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Pakistan
  - Russia
  - South Africa
  - Spain
  - Switzerland
  - Thailand
  - Turkey
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - Vietnam

- **Earmarked funds**
  - Switzerland
  - Argentina
  - Belgium
  - Brazil
  - Canada
  - China
  - France
  - Germany
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Korea
  - Mexico
  - Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Pakistan
  - Russia
  - South Africa
  - Spain
  - Switzerland
  - Thailand
  - Turkey
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - Vietnam
### Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD

#### Donor ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>UN/Human Rights Reports 2018</th>
<th>UN Human Rights Reports 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN/Human Rights Reports 2018</td>
<td>UN Human Rights Reports 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR 2010-2018 (THOUSANDS USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earmarked funds</th>
<th>Unearmarked funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$100k</td>
<td>$200k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$150k</td>
<td>$300k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$200k</td>
<td>$400k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$250k</td>
<td>$500k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$300k</td>
<td>$600k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$350k</td>
<td>$700k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$400k</td>
<td>$800k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$450k</td>
<td>$900k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$500k</td>
<td>$1,000k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Voluntary contributions in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Human Rights Office</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary

- Qatar: $100,000
- Uzbekistan: $100,000
- Czech Republic: $100,000
- Estonia: $100,000
- Chile: $100,000
- United Nations Human Rights Office: $100,000
THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

61/89 24,051

100% $24k

ANDORRA

62/89 23,844 20,000 (EUR)

100% $20k

SLOVAKIA

63/89 22,792 20,000 (EUR)

50% $1k 50% $1k

LATVIA

64/89 22,727 20,000 (EUR)

100% $23k

LITHUANIA

64/89 22,727 20,000 (EUR)

100% $23k

SLOVENIA

67/89 20,478 18,000 (EUR)

83% $17k 17% $3k

ANGOLA

68/89 20,000

100% $20k

GEORGIA

68/89 20,000

100% $20k

MALAYSIA

68/89 20,000

100% $20k

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR 2010-2018 (THOUSANDS USD)

Donor ranking

Unearmarked funds Earmarked funds
ANNEXES

NGOs and cultural organizations bid farewell to UNMIL in Monrovia, Liberia. © UN Photo/Albert González Farran
### ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL TARGETS IN 2018

**The Type of Results We Contribute To**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>OHCHR Programme</th>
<th>WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2021, IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS</th>
<th>REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT</th>
<th>Pillars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State laws and policies protect and promote human rights.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement* where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards in selected human rights areas has significantly improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 63 countries*, laws and policies will have significantly increased protection and promotion of human rights in selected human rights areas. ²</td>
<td>Human rights standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where NHRIs have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 35 countries*, national human rights institutions will have been established or will have improved their compliance with international standards (the Paris Principles).</td>
<td>Human rights norms and standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of selected State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards has significantly improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 54 countries*, state institutions, non-state actors or the private sector will have increased their contribution to the promotion, protection and respect of human rights.</td>
<td>Human rights standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where human rights trainings have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 15 countries*, human rights education and training programmes will have been institutionalized.</td>
<td>Human rights standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where the use of international human rights law in court proceedings and decisions has increased to a significant extent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 15 countries*, the use of international human rights law and jurisprudence will have increased in court proceedings and decisions.</td>
<td>Human rights norms and standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 46 countries*, oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights standards.</td>
<td>Human rights norms and standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Refers to countries in which the Office undertakes activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.
2. Full or partial achievement of results or good progress made in achieving results.
3. Noted that due to potentially shifting priorities, these targets should not be understood as the benchmarks for the upcoming programme cycle. Similarly, the achievements from the previous programme cycle cannot be understood as the benchmarks. Benchmarks have been provided for those targets that are cumulative, i.e. ratification.
Widespread public support for protection of human rights.

Member States and other actors (regional organizations, NHRI, civil society, UN...) engage positively with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of UN country teams where human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, have been integrated to a significant extent</th>
<th>50 UN country teams will have satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of UN policies and programmes at the global level which integrate a human rights-based approach to a significant extent</td>
<td>25 UN policies and programmes at global level will have significantly integrated a human rights-based approach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where the narrative on selected HR topics has significantly improved</td>
<td>In 23 countries*, the narrative on selected human rights topics will have improved significantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations of treaty bodies, special procedures or Human Rights Council are in place or increasingly functioning</td>
<td>In 68 countries*, mechanisms for integrated reporting or implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms will have been put in place or have improved functioning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Member States and other actors (regional organizations, NHRI, civil society, UN...) engage positively with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

- Total number of international human rights treaties ratified: 150 additional ratifications of international human rights treaties.
  - Baseline: 2,233
  - 32 ratifications in 2018
- Total number of reservations withdrawn from international human rights treaties: 10 reservations will have been withdrawn from international human rights treaties.
  - Baseline: 233
- Percentage of countries that submit reports to treaty bodies on time: 35 per cent of countries will have submitted reports to treaty bodies in a timely manner.
  - Baseline: 32 per cent
- Number of countries, which have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders: 125 countries will have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders.
  - Baseline: 118
- Number of countries for which requests for visits of thematic special procedures have resulted in at least one visit: In 63 countries, requests for visits of thematic special procedures will have resulted in a visit.

Member States and other actors (regional organizations, NHRI, civil society, UN...) engage positively with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of responses from governments to special procedures communications.</th>
<th>60 per cent of special procedures’ communications will have received a response from Governments.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of reprisals raised by OHCHR which are positively addressed by the government</td>
<td>50 per cent of the cases of reprisals against individuals for cooperation with HR mechanisms that are reported by OHCHR will have been addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement with a significant number of substantive submissions or submitting actors to UN human rights mechanisms</td>
<td>In 51 countries* the number of submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have increased significantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of substantive submissions from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals to UN human rights mechanisms</td>
<td>15,000 substantive submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have been received from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of thematic areas where international and/or regional human rights law or standards have been strengthened developed</td>
<td>In 12 areas, international/regional human rights law/standards will have been strengthened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of countries which submitted or updated common core documents</td>
<td>85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of progress made in improving the level of harmonization of treaty bodies’ work</td>
<td>Harmonization of treaty bodies’ work will have improved significantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of coordination among the special procedures</td>
<td>A high degree of coordination among the special procedures will have been achieved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

176 UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018 | 50 per cent of the cases of reprisals against individuals for cooperation with HR mechanisms that are reported by OHCHR will have been addressed. |
| 60 per cent of special procedures’ communications will have received a response from Governments. Baseline: 57.6 per cent |
| 43 per cent |

The 2018 report (A/73/43) listed public allegations pertaining to 38 States, including summaries of 11 formal responses from States to OHCHR on new and ongoing cases during the reporting period (1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018). In 27 countries*, a high degree of coordination among the special procedures will have been achieved.

8,310 submissions to UN human rights mechanisms in 2018

- International human rights laws and standards are elaborated. |
- Number of thematic areas where international and/or regional human rights law/standards have been strengthened.
- Number of countries which submitted or updated their common core documents.
- Degree of progress made in improving the level of harmonization of treaty bodies’ work.
- Degree of coordination among the special procedures.

7 areas

- 12 common core documents submitted in 2018
- Common elements/guidelines adopted in relation to NHRI, follow up and inquiries
- 80 per cent of communications were issued jointly by two or more mandate holders

84 visits to 59 countries in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of countries which submitted or updated common core documents.</th>
<th>85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree of progress made in improving the level of harmonization of treaty bodies’ work.</td>
<td>Harmonization of treaty bodies’ work will have improved significantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of coordination among the special procedures.</td>
<td>A high degree of coordination among the special procedures will have been achieved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

84 visits to 59 countries in 2018
CONTENTS OF USB KEY
BACKGROUND

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) implements its work at the national and regional level, which includes the provision of advisory services and technical cooperation, in accordance with the High Commissioner’s mandate under General Assembly resolution 48/141. OHCHR’s deployment in the field (in countries and regions) is key to the implementation of the High Commissioner’s mandate: to promote the universal respect for and observance of all human rights, in the recognition that, in the framework of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the promotion and protection of all human rights is a legitimate concern of the international community.

At the country level, OHCHR works with its national counterparts to promote and protect human rights and conduct prevention by strengthening protection systems and implementing effective measures to break down obstacles to the realization of human rights. To do so, the Office acts to establish or reinforce the capacity of accountability and justice mechanisms at the national level to undertake monitoring (fact-finding, investigation and documentation) and secure redress for victims of human rights violations through advocacy, reporting and technical cooperation. Field presences conduct these activities at varying levels, depending on their capacity and the context in which they operate.

OHCHR prioritizes follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Member States, including in the context of the Universal Periodic Review. The ultimate aim of these efforts is to strengthen the national human rights infrastructure. This is primarily achieved through the establishment of coordination mechanisms that are led by the executive and include the active participation of State institutions, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organizations for integrated reporting and follow-up. Ensuring that this work is systematically and increasingly carried out in line with national development plans enhances the abilities of Member States to address gaps in implementation and revise their legislation and practices to be in conformity with human rights norms.

OHCHR’s field presences contribute to broader United Nations efforts that are focused on sustainable peace and security and development, including through human rights mainstreaming, by contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

OHCHR’s field engagement is based on interaction, dialogue and cooperation with a wide range of actors, such as governments, national institutions, civil society, including community and religious groups and the private business sector, non-State actors, UN entities, in particular UN peace operations, resident/humanitarian coordinators and UN Country Teams (UNCTs)/Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), international military coalitions, regional and subregional organizations, victims of human rights violations and abuses and other affected persons and communities. As impartial interlocutors and convenors, OHCHR’s field presences function as conveners and foster dialogue between different stakeholders.

During the reporting period, OHCHR strengthened its field presences to advance its mainstreaming mandate, especially under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its prevention role at the country level and regarding subregional crises or cross-border challenges with human rights implications.

In 2018, OHCHR responded to deteriorating human rights situations and early signs of emerging crises through the rapid deployment of monitoring missions or additional surge capacity for UN operations in the context of humanitarian emergencies. As of the end of December, OHCHR was operating in 77 field presences and providing support to other members of the UN system through rapid deployments of human rights officers in response to emerging situations. In addition, given the refusal or lack of response from host governments to grant OHCHR access, the Office “remotely monitored” situations of concern in Kashmir, Turkey and Venezuela through information that was collected from victims, witnesses and other actors and by issuing public reports.
COUNTRY AND STAND-ALONE OFFICES

OHCHR operates through two main types of field presences: stand-alone offices and collaborative arrangements. The first category is composed of country offices, which consist of 15 country offices in capitals, which are composed of 10 regional offices, which are established in accordance with a standard agreement that is reached between OHCHR and a host government. A mandate typically includes human rights monitoring and reporting. Each agreement is tailored to a specific country situation and is based on reporting. Each agreement is tailored to a specific country situation and is based on

REGIONAL OFFICES AND CENTRES

The establishment of regional offices requires the consent of a host country. These presences cover multiple countries and a range of OHCHR’s thematic human rights priorities. They are instrumental in mainstreaming and integrating human rights into development, peacebuilding and humanitarian programming. Regional offices have an important role to play in supporting governments in their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, specifically the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR. They also focus on cross-cutting regional human rights issues, in close cooperation with regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society. Regional offices support and cooperate with OHCHR country offices by providing them with assistance on institutional and thematic issues. OHCHR maintains regional offices with the consent of a host government in Argentina (Buenos Aires), Bangladesh (Dhaka), Brazil (São Paulo), Chile (Santiago), China (Beijing, Hong Kong), Colombia (Bogotá), Costa Rica (San José), Côte d’Ivoire (Yamoussoukro), Egypt (Cairo), Finland (Helsinki), France (Paris), Germany (Berlin), Ghana (Accra), Guatemala (Guatemala City), India (New Delhi), Indonesia (Jakarta), Italy (Rome), Japan (Tokyo), Kenya (Nairobi), Lebanon (Beirut), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Mauritius (Port Louis), Mexico (Mexico City), Morocco (Rabat), Nigeria (Abuja), Pakistan (Islamabad), Panama (Panamá), Peru (Lima), Philippines (Manila), Poland (Warsaw), Portugal (Lisbon), Russia (Moscow), Senegal (Dakar), South-East Asia (Bangkok), the Pacific (Suva), the Middle East and North Africa (Beirut), Central Asia (Bishkek), Europe (Brussels), Latin America (Buenos Aires, Montevideo), and the United States (Washington, D.C.).

In addition, OHCHR worked with the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) Integrated Operational Team for the Central African Republic to ensure that troops and police being deployed to CAR were adequately assessed in accordance with the UN’s Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel (HRSP). These entities worked together to develop new operational approaches to ensure the mission readiness of the contingents being deployed to CAR in order to reduce the risks of violations being committed by UN troops on the ground. Furthermore, OHCHR worked with DPO to develop a standard operating procedure to report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in MINUSCA, participated in the SEA crisis group aimed at addressing SEA cases in MINUSCA and facilitated information exchange between DPO/DFS and OHCHR on SEA cases in MINUSCA and MONUSCO. OHCHR also ensured the integration of human rights into all policies developed by DPO and DIPPA, including the policy on conflict-related sexual violence. At the mission level and at headquarters, OHCHR worked in close cooperation with the UN military and civilian, specifically the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Military Planning Team on issues related to civilian protection. With regard to screening and engagement with the UN Police division, OHCHR supported the screening of several senior police officers, and in some cases lower ranking officers, for deployment to various UN peace operations. OHCHR worked closely with the police division to develop the UN Police Commanders Course for rostered candidates and integrated human rights into various policy documents of the police division. OHCHR actively supported the development of an operational readiness field manual for UNPOL. At the field level, OHCHR and UNPOL collaborated on the joint observation of demonstrations, shared information, trained national police and undertook joint contingency planning. In 2018, OHCHR advocated for sustained UN human rights engagement in peace operations undergoing transition. OHCHR’s early engagement in

human rights components of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions

During 2018, 12 UN peacekeeping and special political missions mandated to promote and protect human rights main -

HUMAN RIGHTS COMPONENTS OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIc

The Human Rights Components (HRCs) of special political missions (SPMs) and peacekeeping operations (PKOs) are mandated to monitor, document and report on human rights violations and promote respect for international human rights law. They work closely with other UN entities, including the team of human rights officers, for deployment to various UN peace operations. OHCHR supported the screening of several senior police officers, in some cases lower ranking officers, for deployment to various UN peace operations. OHCHR worked closely with the police division to develop the UN Police Commanders Course for rostered candidates and integrated human rights into various policy documents of the police division. OHCHR actively supported the development of an operational readiness field manual for UNPOL. At the field level, OHCHR and UNPOL collaborated on the joint observation of demonstrations, shared information, trained national police and undertook joint contingency planning. In 2018, OHCHR advocated for sustained UN human rights engagement in peace operations undergoing transition. OHCHR’s early engagement in

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All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1244/99.
In 2018, eight human rights components of UN agencies and members of UNCTs to integrate human rights into their program- ming strategies and ensure coherent and coordinated UN responses to requests for technical support and advisory services from State institutions and other partners to build and strengthen national human rights capacities.

A particular focus of the work of the HRAs is to provide human rights expertise in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNCTs and State partners working on the ground underscored the importance of technical support to enhance human rights-based data collection, with an emphasis on efforts to leave no one behind, an area noted by States in their requests and engagement for technical cooperation and advisory services by the United Nations on the ground.

Throughout the year, the Office provided advice to a wide range of stakeholders on a wide range of issues, including in the design and delivery of training to national human rights institutions and other stakeholders. More specifically, this support was provided to State actors on the promotion and protection of human rights and other UN norms and standards, such as follow-up on engagement with international human rights mechanisms. Civil society actors received support for the establishment of networks and to strengthen their capacities. Moreover, operational support was provided for human rights training and/or national capacity-building activities and when applicable, advice was given on integrating human rights into humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery processes. Human Rights Advisers operating together with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNCTD) and UNSDG members and as a result of financial support from several Member States, OHCHR was able to increase the number of deployments of HRAs in response to additional requests from resident coordinators and UNCTs. OHCHR also ensured multi-year continuity for existing deployments, which provided greater predictability, stability and sustainability of results. This deployment resulted in the expansion of modalities of support to UNCTs in the field.

During 2018, OHCHR deployed Human Rights Advisers and/or undertook human rights mainstreaming projects in 34 countries, including Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Bolivia, Dominican Republic (until mid-2018), Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe and to the UNSDG Asia-Pacific regional team in Bangkok (until April 2018).

Human Rights Advisers are deployed at the request of resident coordinators on behalf of the UNCTs. Advisers support and assist the resident coordinators. Heads of UN agencies and members of UNCTs to integrate human rights into their program- ming strategies and ensure coherent and coordinated UN responses to requests for technical support and advisory services from State institutions and other partners to build and strengthen national human rights capacities.
The Office maintained strong engagement in humanitarian action at the global and field level with a view to ensuring that the protection of human rights remained a central tenet of humanitarian action in line with the UN’s Human Rights Up Front Action Plan and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in global humanitarian leadership fora, including the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration and the IASC Principals, Working Group and Emergency Directors Group, as well as IASC subsidiary bodies, such as the Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the Task Team on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

At the country level, OHCHR integrated human rights into the overall efforts of the Protection Clusters, humanitarian country teams (HCTs) and humanitarian coordinators. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights participated in the annual humanitarian coordinators retreat and OHCHR maintained the deployment of three staff members to advise the regional- and country-level humanitarian leadership in Syria. OHCHR led the Protection Cluster in the State of Palestine and participated in the work of HCTs, Protection Clusters or working groups in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Yemen, as well as in the Pacific and southern Africa regions. In 2018, OHCHR deployments in humanitarian action included missions to Bangladesh to conduct monitoring activities on the situation of the Rohingya population in Myanmar and to advise the HCT on human rights concerns and to Guatemala to support the integration of human rights into the humanitarian response in the aftermath of the earthquake. During the reporting period, the Central Emergency Response Fund supported the Office’s engagement in Ukraine.

During 2018, the model of deploying regional Emergency Response Teams continued to be valuable in prevention efforts. Their delivery of early warning analysis informed preventive action. In addition, the linkage between an information management officer and a human rights officer empowered the Teams to engage UNCTs, resident coordinators and other stakeholders with actionable evidence. The overall strengthening of OHCHR’s information management and analysis progressed with a significant increase in the delivery of compelling information graphics that supported field presences. The development of the OHCHR Information Management Strategy set the groundwork for expanding information management resources to help OHCHR leverage its information more effectively for prevention.

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Gabon, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) with human rights abuses committed against political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders. On a positive note, some countries (Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone) experienced peaceful democratic transitions.

The continent has continued to experience violence and insecurity, including serious violations of women’s rights, in the context of protracted armed conflicts in the Central African Republic, DRC, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan. Violent extremism in the Sahara and the Lake Chad Basin is a major security challenge. Boko Haram and other violent extremist groups remained a threat in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Terrorism and conflicts are rooted in chronic impunity and lack of accountability among very few credible investigations of grave human rights violations leading to a trial having been undertaken.

Despite the overall steady economic growth of the region, there continued to be huge wealth discrepancies between and within many African countries and societies, resulting in significant human rights challenges related to extreme poverty. In addition to the serious political and security challenges faced being faced in many African countries, the socioeconomic context of the region was marked by austerity measures adopted by governments to, inter alia, tackle the consequences of falling oil prices. These measures continued to fuel mass migration. Consequently, thousands of Africans died tragically in the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea as they attempted to reach Europe.

OHCHR field presences supported government efforts to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms and address human rights concerns at the national and regional levels. Specific areas of focus included the protection of civic space and people’s participation, particularly in the context of elections, impunity, respect for the rule of law and discrimination. OHCHR also facilitated the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through the provision of technical advice on the human rights-based approach.

Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism of the GS Sahel aimed at addressing the possible adverse impact of the FC-G5S engagement. The objective is to provide the GS Sahel with guidance on planning and conducting its operations in a manner that respects international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities.

OHCHR mobilized surge capacity to Cameroon, Comoros and Togo in the context of political and electoral violence. As a supplement to their human rights monitoring activities, the surge capacity teams provided OHCHR and UNCT teams on the ground with additional capacity-building support. They also conducted awareness-raising activities aimed at relevant authorities and civil society organizations regarding the requirements of peaceful elections and the reporting of cases of human rights defenders at risk.

OHCHR continued to support the establishment or strengthening of national human rights institutions in Chad (capacity-building support to the Chadian Government for the promulgation of the National Human Rights Commission Reform in accordance with the Paris Principles); in the DRC (assistance and capacity-building activities); in Mali (assistance to the National Human Rights Commission in adopting its 2018-2021 strategic plan to enhance its effectiveness in human rights protection); in Somalia (support to the National Human Rights Commission); and in South Sudan (technical support in relation to the accreditation process).

OHCHR provided substantive and programmatic support to development of the compliance framework for the GS Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S), established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism of the GS Sahel aimed at addressing the possible adverse impact of the FC-G5S engagement. The objective is to provide the GS Sahel with guidance on planning and conducting its operations in a manner that respects international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities.

Burundi

The Central African Republic, DRC, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan. Violent extremism in the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea as they continued to fuel mass migration. Consequently, the capacity-building activities were attended by 130 participants, including 69 women. The participants included lawyers, human rights defenders and media professionals. OHCHR also contributed, through advocacy and advisory services, to the adoption of the law of 10 January 2018 on the protection of persons with disabilities. As a result of the Government’s decision, in October 2016, to set up a new UN Office in Burundi with OHCHR and following the publication of the report of the UN Independent Investigation on Burundi, the capacity of the Office to implement its programme of work was seriously affected and forced to gradually reduce its presence in the country. Over the last couple of years, OHCHR made multiple attempts to re-engage with Burundian authorities. In December 2018, the Government of Burundi informed OHCHR that it had decided to close the Office as its presence was no longer needed in light of the reported progress the country had made at the legislative and institutional levels. Following a subsequent time-bound request by the Government that the Office be closed by 28 February 2019, OHCHR put in place an urgent exit strategy and was able to comply with the Government’s requirement effectively drawing on 28 February. It also received a request from the UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi to deploy a Human Rights Advisor to support the UN Country Team with the implementation of the UNDAF 2019-2023, which was developed using a human rights-based approach. The UN Resident Coordinator and OHCHR are working to finalize this joint initiative.

that conform to international human rights standards, most of the activities that were planned to achieve that result could not be implemented due to the decision of the Government to suspend its collaboration with OHCHR.

Although OHCHR had planned to contribute to the establishment and functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, most of the activities that were planned to achieve that result could not be implemented due to the decision of the Government to suspend its collaboration with OHCHR.

Nevertheless, the Office disseminated printed materials on the legislation pertaining to the protection of victims and witnesses. Furthermore, OHCHR facilitated two capacity-building activities on the impact of the implementation of the law on gender-based violence and the law on the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk, both of which were enacted in 2016. The capacity-building activities were attended by 130 participants, including 69 women. The participants included lawyers, human rights defenders and media professionals. OHCHR also contributed, through advocacy and advisory services, to the adoption of the law of 10 January 2018 on the protection of persons with disabilities. As a result of the Government’s decision, in October 2016, to set up a new UN Office in Burundi with OHCHR and following the publication of the report of the UN Independent Investigation on Burundi, the capacity of the Office to implement its programme of work was seriously affected and forced to gradually reduce its presence in the country. Over the last couple of years, OHCHR made multiple attempts to re-engage with Burundian authorities. In December 2018, the Government of Burundi informed OHCHR that it had decided to close the Office as its presence was no longer needed in light of the reported progress the country had made at the legislative and institutional levels. Following a subsequent time-bound request by the Government that the Office be closed by 28 February 2019, OHCHR put in place an urgent exit strategy and was able to comply with the Government’s requirement effectively drawing on 28 February. It also received a request from the UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi to deploy a Human Rights Advisor to support the UN Country Team with the implementation of the UNDAF 2019-2023, which was developed using a human rights-based approach. The UN Resident Coordinator and OHCHR are working to finalize this joint initiative.
There has been an increase in the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders without any form of intimidation. Prior to this, enabling voters to exercise their voting rights in urban centres, they stayed away from the centre of polling operations, thus en-abling voters to exercise their voting rights without any form of intimidation. Prior to the elections, OHCHR and the Election Management Body in Cameroon, the National Commission on Human Rights of Cameroon, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women and Sight savers undertook a series of joint workshops on promoting peaceful electoral processes. The workshops were addressed to a diversity of stakehold-ers, including media professionals, civil society organizations and law enforce-ment officers.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)
P6 – Marginalized groups participate more actively in political and public life, locally and nationally.

There has been an increase in the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders within some countries in the subregion, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes. This is partially due to OHCHR’s capacity-build-ing and advocacy activities with political parties and other relevant stakeholders.

During the presidential elections in Cameroon, OHCHR observed that in-creased attention was paid to facilitating the right to vote for persons with disabilities, including through improved accessibil-ity to polling stations. Law enforcement officials also demonstrated a better un-derstanding of human rights considerations during the electoral process. In most urban centres, they stayed away from the centre of polling operations, thus en-abling voters to exercise their voting rights without any form of intimidation. Prior to the elections, OHCHR and the Election Management Body in Cameroon, the National Commission on Human Rights of Cameroon, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women and Sight savers undertook a series of joint workshops on promoting peaceful electoral processes. The workshops were addressed to a diversity of stakehold-ers, including media professionals, civil society organizations and law enforce-ment officers.

Development (D)

D1 – Protection mechanisms in place to monitor and report violations of businesses, including through community-based organizations, and support advocacy for human rights-compliant business agree-ments and policies by September 2021.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment of national protection systems in com-pliance with international human rights norms and standards by sharing technical advice and facilitating capacity-building activities. Following a series of technical sup-port activities that were provided by the Central Africa Regional Office, National Commission on Human Rights of Cameroon adopted an Action Plan on business and human rights. The Plan was presented to the Commission’s twenty-fifth ordinary session on 7 December 2018 and received a firm commitment from members to examine ways of ensuring that the necessary resources would be available for its implementation. The Plan features three main axes, namely, the edu-cation and sensitization of companies and rights-holders; monitoring and reporting of violations with an aim to producing re-port 2021.

Non-personnel PSC†

Disabilities

Spotlights:

Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Principe

Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The Office contributed to the increased compliance of corporate policies with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating workshops and sharing guidance and advice.

Following training and technical support from OHCHR, three companies in Cameroon (HEVECAM SA, EDC and CDC) and one in Gabon (SEIM) developed human rights-compliant policies and practices. In 2018, the Office gathered together these business entities to participate in a subre-gional consultation in Douala, Cameroon. During the consultation, participants renewed their commitment to uphold human rights in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Representatives of the national human rights institutions of Cameroon and Gabon attended the event and committed to speeding up the development of national actions plans on business and human rights. In addition, CDC developed a revised complaints mechanism and a related procedure for the treatment of complaints.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – UN Country Teams, Government institutions, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) are more aware of the recomm-endations that have been issued by UN human rights mechanisms and take steps to implement them, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The Office contributed to the increased integration of international human rights principles, as well as the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms, into national and UN programmes by de-livering workshops and providing technical support.

In Gabon, following a workshop that was facilitated by OHCHR, in December, the interministerial committee in charge of re-porting to the human rights mechanisms adopted a road map for the development of an action plan for the implementation of rec-ommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and the timely submission of reports to the treaty bodies.

In addition, OHCHR participated in a UN Country Team workshop for the prepara-tion of the UNDAF 2020-2024 for the Congo and led a session on the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms with a view to defining priority areas of in-tervention for the UN within the country. The new UNDAF 2020-2024 has an outcome on Governance that includes human rights as a key factor of progress. It also includes advocacy efforts with the Government re-garding the preparation and submission of outstanding reports to the treaty bodies.

Finally, OHCHR engaged with relevant ac-tors, including UN partners, to advise and facilitate training related to the integration of human rights standards into conflict-related programmes and activities under the Peace and Security pillar.
PS1 – As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee’s capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multi-functional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

The Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) contributed to the increased compliance of national protection systems with international human standards by providing technical support to these mechanisms. Based on advice from the HRD, the Civil Society Working Group on Transitional Justice contributed to the truth-seeking process and advocated against blanket amnesty. The Government also provided land for the building of a resource centre in order to support the full implementation of the mandate of the Working Group. In addition, members of the National Human Rights Commission were appointed and the HRD facilitated capacity-building activities that led to the development of complaints procedures, administrative and financial rules and a communications plan for the Commission. The Commission is expected to play a leading role in advocating for the ratification of treaties, supporting the drafting of reports to the human rights mechanisms and advising the Government on human rights issues of concern.

PS4 – A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented. It is gender-sensitive.

A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy continued to be developed by the Government with the technical support of the HRD. Work on drafting the law for the creation, establishment and operationalization of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission continued. The HRD and the Ministry of Justice contributed discussions to address structural gaps in the national archives and documentation. Furthermore, the HRD organized 10 technical working sessions between government representatives and the MINUSCA leadership to support the implementation of the national road map for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

PS5 – National institutions and non-state actors increase their capacity to protect and promote human rights more effectively.

The HRD undertook 178 human rights monitoring missions in 16 prefectures, which revealed an increase in the number of human rights abuses and violations perpetrated by armed groups in the south-east, centre and north-west of the country. From July to December, the HRD documented 828 incidents of human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law, affecting 1,564 victims. Armed groups were responsible for 808 of these violations and abuses and 20 State actors committed violations and abuses throughout the national territory. The monitoring and reporting of the HRD remained one of the primary sources of early warning for both national authorities and MINUSCA.

Under the Accountability pillar, the HRD worked towards strengthening the capacities of national security forces, including the police and gendarmerie, to increase their compliance with international standards.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee’s capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multi-functional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

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KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The National Human Rights Commission is established and functions in conformity with the Paris Principles.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, including by advocating with the Government and the Parliament for the approval of a new regulation for the NHRC. On 23 October, following OHCHR recommendations, the Government submitted a draft law to Parliament on the functioning of the NHRC. The law, which was approved and promulgated, integrated some of the commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Chad ratifies at least four of the treaties that it had not yet ratified.

OHCHR advocated with national counterparts in Chad, including the Government and the National Assembly, for the increased
ratification of international and regional human rights treaties. In 2018, the Government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, thereby helping to strengthen the national legal framework for the protection of these two groups in vulnerable situations. OHCHR will continue its advocacy with the Government and the National Assembly for the ratification of the other pending treaties.

M1 – At least four Special Rapporteurs visit Chad

To increase the percentage of special procedures visit requests that would result in a visit within 12 months, OHCHR provided logistical support and strongly advocated with the Government to facilitate such missions. In 2018, following a request from the Government, the 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 held its second official visit to Chad. During this visit, the Working Group met with members of the Government, diplomatic representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, the judicial pool in charge of the prosecution of Boko Haram suspects and the Chad Bar Association. It also visited the Gaoui transit site for displaced persons. These meetings allowed the Working Group to assess the human rights situation in relation to the use of mercenaries and to present to the Government the recommendations that would enable the Working Group to assess the human rights mechanisms.

The Protection Framework and the Protection Needs Assessment. OHCHR’s support ensured that human rights and gender perspectives were taken into account and that the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms were integrated into these documents.

In August, the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions accredited the NHRC with “A” status in recognition of its full compliance with the Paris Principles. During the year, the NHRC’s outreach capacity was reinforced with the adoption of a strategic communications plan and a series of awareness-raising activities that were directed towards the population, including the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, thanks to technical and financial support from the UNJHRO, a pool of trainers for the NHRC was created, trained and deployed. Three training workshops were subsequently organized for 50 NHRC commissioners to strengthen their skills on monitoring and reporting techniques in the context of elections.

M1 – Chad submits six reports to treaty bodies that are due, in compliance with reporting guidelines.

The Office provides technical support to the Government to ensure that at least 60 per cent of reports are submitted to the treaty bodies in compliance with reporting guidelines. The Government of Chad drafted and submitted its national report to the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, which was reviewed by the Human Rights Council on 13 November. As an outcome of the review, the Government committed to implementing the recommendations issued by the UPR Working Group, including the development of an action plan for their implementation. In addition, the country office supported the UN Country Team and civil society organizations in the drafting and submission of their contributions to the UPR.

Development (D)

D7 – When they are drafted, implemented and evaluated, UN strategic programmes take account of human rights.

With the support of OHCHR, humanitarian operations integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles to a significant extent, as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. As the Chair of the Gender and Human Rights Cluster and a member of the Protection and Gender-Based Violence Clusters, the Country Office contributed to the drafting and implementation of the workplans related to these clusters, as well as the Protection Cluster Strategy, the Protection Framework Note and the Protection Needs Assessment. OHCHR’s support ensured that human rights and gender perspectives were taken into account and that the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms were integrated into these documents.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The judiciary increases the number of convictions for human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Oversight mechanisms strengthen disciplinary measures for the same offences.

The United NationsJoint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) supported the increased compliance of selected State institutions with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating capacity-building and advocating for their compliance with these standards.

Since the beginning of 2018, the UNJHRO has registered 175 convictions for serious human rights violations. The Office worked with judicial authorities on a regular basis to follow up on certain cases. This resulted in the arrest, indictment, prosecution and conviction of some of the perpetrators of these violations. The UNJHRO also supported the implementation of the national strategy of prosecution of international crimes as well as of the Action Plan of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo against Sexual Violence in Conflict, including through advocacy and training of army commanders on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence.

Participation (P)

P1 – The NHRC fulfils its mandate and is in compliance with the Paris Principles. Its mandate includes responding to complaints.

Due in part to technical assistance provided by the Office, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) worked to increase conformity with international standards.

In 2018, the Government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, thereby helping to strengthen the national legal framework for the protection of these two groups in vulnerable situations. OHCHR will continue its advocacy with the Government and the National Assembly for the ratification of the other pending treaties.

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To increase the percentage of special procedures visit requests that would result in a visit within 12 months, OHCHR provided logistical support and strongly advocated with the Government to facilitate such missions. In 2018, following a request from the Government, the 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 held its second official visit to Chad. During this visit, the Working Group met with members of the Government, diplomatic representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, the judicial pool in charge of the prosecution of Boko Haram suspects and the Chad Bar Association. It also visited the Gaoui transit site for displaced persons. These meetings allowed the Working Group to assess the human rights situation in relation to the use of mercenaries and to present to the Government the recommendations that would enable the Working Group to assess the human rights mechanisms.
A total of 258 human rights defenders, victims and witnesses of human rights violations or abuses have benefited from protective measures.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

**PS5 – DRC security forces increase the number of mitigation and corrective measures they adopt on the basis of risk assessments that comply with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).**

To strengthen the fight against impunity within the country’s security institutions, the UNJHRO participated in meetings of the Technical Committee of the Armed Forces, where human rights violations perpetrated by its staff were discussed. The UNJHRO provided a list of all verified violations to enable the Armed Force’s leadership to investigate and take appropriate corrective measures. Furthermore, in order to improve the responsiveness to the protection needs of victims, capacity-building sessions were held on judicial protection measures for victims and witnesses addressed to military and civil magistrates, lawyers, army and police commanders. Overall, sanctions (judicial protection measures) for victims and witnesses of human rights violations or abuses have benefited from protective measures.

**EASTERN AFRICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Regional Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countries of engagement</strong></td>
<td>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year established</strong></td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field office(s)</strong></td>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff as of 31 December 2018</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total income**

- **US$2,691,036**
- **US$2,063,209**
- **US$2,253,900**

**Total expenditure**

- **US$2,083,209**
- **US$1,375,229**
- **$450,785**
- **$237,196**

**Per cent**

- **22%**
- **11%**
- **7%**

**Total expenditure**

- **US$1,991,073**

**100%**

- **US$1,535,792**

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

† Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 191

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Participation (P)**

P1 – CSOs, women human rights defenders, and other relevant stakeholders advocate for human rights, and especially women’s rights, more often and more effectively.

Through strengthening the capacities of civil society actors, OHCHR sought to support their meaningful participation in selected public processes. These included for the first time reach out to non-traditional actors such as religious leaders, traditional leaders and clan leaders in both Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Despite the somewhat restrictive environment for civil society in Tanzania, three human rights organizations, which attended an OHCHR workshop, presented two litigation cases to request that the Government of Tanzania amend provisions in the Statistics Act 2018 and the Online Content Regulation 2018 that are inconsistent with the Constitution and international human rights law. The hearing in relation to the Online Content Regulation took place in January 2019. The litigation challenged the power granted to the Minister of Information, Culture and Sports to formulate regulations governing online content. In the end, the courts ruled in favour of the Government of Tanzania.

In Ethiopia, the Attorney General’s Office invited OHCHR to participate in a Working Group that was tasked with a comprehensive review of the Charities and Societies Proclamation. Through regular meetings over four months, the Working Group produced an analysis of the content and practical implications of the Proclamation in light of international and regional human rights instruments, good practices and reports of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to peaceful assembly and of association. The Working Group developed draft legislation, which was commented on by civil society organizations from all nine of the country’s regional states, and submitted to the Attorney General’s Office. The final legislation included the majority of recommendations of the Working Group. It was adopted by the House of Peoples’ Representatives in March 2019 and became law. At present, the legislation is awaiting publication under the Federal Gazette Office (Federal Negarit Gazette) and final official translation in English.

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – Policies and manuals of national protection mechanisms, including on the use of force, increasingly integrate national and international human rights principles.

The Office contributed to the functioning of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by training law enforcement agencies and advising on related legislation and policies. In Ethiopia, OHCHR advocated for the revision of several provisions of the anti-terrorism law. The current version, in its text and application, has unduly restricted the rights to freedom of expression and association. Furthermore, during his official visits to the country in 2017 and 2018, former High Commissioner Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein raised the importance of bringing the anti-terrorism and media laws into compliance with relevant international legal norms. In 2018, the Attorney General’s Office invited OHCHR to participate in the Justice and Legal Review working group to draft a revised anti-terrorism law. Its work continued through the latter half of the year and is expected to be completed for its adoption in 2019. Almost all of OHCHR’s recommendations are integrated in the draft proclamation prepared by the Working Group which has been submitted to the Attorney General’s Office.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS3 – Regional and sub-regional bodies, and individual States, increasingly integrate human rights standards and policies into their conflict prevention and response strategies.

OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of regional policies with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building of relevant actors. In partnership with the AU Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Department and the World Bank Group, the Regional Office facilitated two technical capacity-building workshops to review the AU’s Continental Early Warning System, thus bringing together different departments within the AU. The workshops contributed to the clear understanding of participants on a variety of issues, including the relevance of human rights as a conflict prevention tool; the linkages between human rights violations and conflict; the gaps in data collection of the AU’s Continental Early Warning System, as well as methods to ensure that the concerns of groups at risk of discrimination are taken into account in the context of conflict. Furthermore, OHCHR reviewed the tools for data collection and analysis and the indicators of the AU’s Continental Early Warning System. As a result, the System’s information gathering and analytical templates are now customized to alert staff about violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, while also taking into account gender trends.
In Ethiopia, OHCHR trained 11 civil society organizations on methods to monitor progress in the implementation of UPR recommendations. OHCHR also supported the process to prepare their submission for Ethiopia’s third cycle of the UPR in 2019. These organizations established a Working Group that developed UPR monitoring tools, organized trainings for other organizations and supported joint research activities with public universities to gather evidence on the status of the human rights situation in Ethiopia in relation to different thematic areas. The Working Group submitted 10 separate reports, covering five thematic human rights areas and crosscutting issues, in anticipation of Ethiopia’s third cycle of the UPR.

In addition, OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and discriminated groups, including persons with disabilities, by raising their awareness of relevant human rights principles and standards. Following the approval by the Government of Guinea of the Law for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, on 18 April, the Office collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and an NGO network working on the rights of persons with disabilities. This partnership resulted in the publication of a brochure and a series of outreach activities targeted towards young people, women and persons with disabilities, as means to disseminate the Law.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Participation (P)**

P6 – By 2021 the participation in public life of discriminated groups, including women, youth, and people living with albinism, has increased. These groups are able to claim their rights.

OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and discriminated groups, including persons with disabilities, by raising their awareness of relevant human rights principles and standards.

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**Peace and Security (PS)**


With the technical support of OHCHR and the Human Rights and Gender Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), the Peace Mission integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles into its work. In 2018, the UNPAF Human Rights Working Group established a task force to elaborate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the implementation of the HRDPP. The SOP entered into effect in November and is applicable to both the UN Country Team and UNIOGBIS. The SOP created an HRDPP Task Force that will act as an advisory body and ensure the effective implementation of the Policy. The HRS serves as the Secretariat of the HRDDP Task Force, which held its inaugural meeting in November. This first meeting was timely due to the various parallel processes that are ongoing in Guinea-Bissau, including the UNPAF midterm review, the drafting of a new UNPAF in 2019, the drawdown of the Peace Mission and Guinea-Bissau’s aspirations of becoming a troop-contributing country. The Government has requested support from the United Nations in this regard.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – An interministerial committee that is mandated to prepare State reports to treaty bodies and the UPR is fully operational by 2021.

OHCHR provided technical support to the interministerial mechanism in charge of integrated reporting and implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR recommendations. As a result, members of the interministerial committee validated the initial report under the ICCPR and developed a timeline for the drafting of overdue and upcoming reports. The interministerial committee replied to the issues raised by the Human Rights Committee during the October review of Guinea’s fifth periodic report under the ICCPR.

In addition, the Office in Guinea worked towards supporting the reform of the justice sector under the Accountability pillar and building the capacities of human rights defenders and the national human rights institution under the Participation pillar.
The Human Rights Defenders Network initiated a process of decentralization through mapping of human rights defenders. In Bigéne, 116 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. The final stage of the mapping took place to the completion of a countrywide map—An important step towards the creation of protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, the HRS provided technical advice and financial support to the Human Rights Defenders Network. This collaboration led to the completion of a countrywide mapping of human rights defenders. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 328 women. The Human Rights Defenders Network insisted a process of decentralization through the establishment of regional structures as an important step towards the creation of early warning mechanisms in a number of regions.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Participation (P)**

P1 – The Kenyan authorities put measures in place to protect civic space, including the Public Benefits and Organizations Act. The measures, and policies on public participation, comply with international human rights standards.

With OHCHR technical support, the compliance of the draft national policy on public participation with international human rights standards has significantly improved. The draft policy, once approved, will provide a framework for public participation in policy development and implementation. The draft has been finalized and handed over to the Attorney General for its presentation to the Cabinet. It is consistent with the Guidelines on Public Participation adopted by the Human Rights Council. The Office facilitated two forums that enabled the Department of Justice to consult with different stakeholders from the government, civil society, the private sector and women’s organizations, all of which provided inputs into the draft.

**Development (D)**

D1 – Two landmark litigation cases are successfully completed, and victims receive remedies.

OHCHR advocated for the functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms in line with international human rights standards. In May, following advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, three environmental human rights activists, who had testified in a trial seeking compensation and remedial action for lead poisoning of a slum in Mombasa, were placed under Kenya’s witness protection programme. The Office also paid a portion of the legal fees and supported the attendance of critical witnesses for the case.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND3 – Laws are passed that ensure women’s equality; they include a quota system for women’s political participation and representation, and prohibit early and forced marriage.

The HRS advocated for the compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards, particularly in relation to women’s rights. In 2018, Bissau Guinean women mobilized for the adoption of the Parity Law for the participation of women in politics and decision-making spheres, which was formally adopted on 2 August and promulgated by the President in December. The entry into force of the Law is expected to introduce changes to the political sphere. For example, one of its main objectives is the promotion of gender equality through enhanced equal opportunities for men and women, including by establishing a minimum representation of 36 per cent of each gender in lists for elected positions. The HRS will continue working towards strengthening the capacities of women to increase their political participation.

In addition, the HRS advocated with and trained national authorities and other stakeholders to promote their increased engagement with the human rights mechanisms under the Mechanisms pillar.

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – Human rights training and education is institutionalized in the justice, health, education, and defence and security sectors.

The HRS provided technical support for the institutionalization of human rights in key sectors. The HRS and the Ministry of Education collaborated to prepare a manual for primary education students on the Universal Human Rights in the Field. A second manual was developed for the use of professors and will be released in 2019. No progress has been achieved, however, in relation to the institutionalization of human rights training in the health, justice and defence sectors.

**Participation (P)**

PS – A protection mechanism for human rights defenders is in place.

With a view to supporting the establishment of protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, the HRS provided technical advice and financial support to the Human Rights Defenders Network. This collaboration led to the completion of a countrywide mapping of human rights defenders. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 328 women. The Human Rights Defenders Network insisted a process of decentralization through the establishment of regional structures as an important step towards the creation of early warning mechanisms in a number of regions.

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recommendations that require the Government of Kenya to collect data on persons with albinism and indigenous peoples. As a member of the Steering Group set up by the Government of Kenya to develop the plan, OHCHR provided advice on its contents and participated in consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples.

Accountability (A)

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

Following technical support that was provided to the NCHR, the Commission began documenting the instances of sexual violence that took place during and after the 2017 elections. The outcome report, launched in November, details the documented cases and makes recommendations to different stakeholders, including the President, the State Department for Gender Affairs, the national police and civil society. The findings of the report have also led to the development of a study that will be undertaken by OHCHR and Physicians for Human Rights on gaps in the responses of the police, OHCHR and Physicians for Human Rights to sexual violence that occurred during and after the 2017 elections. The outcome report was attended by 40 participants and included representatives from the Liberia Immigration Service, the national police, the armed forces, civil society organizations and the INCHR. Participants increased their knowledge of human rights protection mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. They also reviewed the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices.

In July, OHCHR collaborated with the INCHR and the Human Rights Advocacy Platform (a civil society organization) to conduct a workshop on human rights protection, with a specific focus on sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices. The workshop was attended by 40 participants and included representatives from the Liberia Immigration Service, the national police, the armed forces, civil society organizations and the INCHR. Participants increased their knowledge and awareness of human rights protection mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. They also reviewed the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices.

Accountability (A)

A2 – The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) takes forward the national Palava Hut talks on memorialization and reparations.

Through advisory services and advocacy, OHCHR took steps to contribute to the functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in conformity with international human rights norms and standards. On 30 August, the INCHR, with technical support from OHCHR, held a one-day technical working session to solicit updates from all government ministries, agencies and corporations related to the status of the implementation of all recommendations issued by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The entities presented individual progress reports that revealed most of the recommendations had been implemented.

In addition, on 9 November, the Office supported a one-day national conference in order for civil society organizations to discuss opportunities for and challenges to the realization of truth and justice in Liberia. During the event, OHCHR called upon the Government of Liberia and its population to ensure that accountability processes are transparent and that they are fully owned and compliant with international standards.

Accountability (A)

A2 – The Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division and other relevant institutions cooperate with County Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders to prosecute high profile cases involving sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful traditional practices (HTP).

OHCHR sought to contribute to the functioning of national protection mechanisms in line with international human rights standards by building the capacity of relevant stakeholders.

In July, OHCHR collaborated with the INCHR and the Human Rights Advocacy Platform (a civil society organization) to conduct a workshop on human rights protection, with a specific focus on sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices. The workshop was attended by 40 participants and included representatives from the Liberia Immigration Service, the national police, the armed forces, civil society organizations and the INCHR. Participants increased their knowledge and awareness of human rights protection mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. They also reviewed the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices.

Accountability (A)


The Office contributed to enhanced conformity of the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) with the Paris Principles by advocating for sufficient resources and autonomy as well as building the capacity of the Commission to process complaints.

The Office assisted in setting up a solid structural and organizational foundation of the INHRC. It undertook advocacy with State authorities to bring it in line with the Paris Principles, including by ensuring access to sufficient resources and staff, its own premises and autonomy from State entities. To this end, the INHRC rented office space and hired basic staff making its work more efficient. In addition, the INHRC’s budget has been integrated into the Finance Law, which has only been operational since February.
Defence and security forces enhanced their compliance with international human rights norms and standards through technical and capacity-building support by the Office. OHCHR cooperated with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop a human rights manual for defence and security forces. On 10 December, Human Rights Day, the manual was officially presented to the Ministers of National Defence and Public Security and to the Secretary of State in charge of the national gendarmerie. A pool of human rights trainers was set up within the defence and security forces, composed of 24 officers, 3 women and 21 men. OHCHR organized three human rights capacity-building workshops and training of trainers sessions for these trainers. In addition, the Office provided technical assistance in conducting human rights training for operational agents in 11 regions. In total, 330 agents, 8 women and 302 men, increased their human rights expertise. OHCHR provided financial and technical support to the Government in conducting comprehensive assessments of their internal affairs, the promotion system for defence and security forces, codes of conduct and all related mechanisms. Gender equality and gender-based violence were among the highlighted priorities. The outcomes of the assessments will be used to make adjustments to ensure better efficiency and greater human rights compliance in defence and security actions. OHCHR organized a human rights capacity-building workshop for 15 lawyers, 6 women and 9 men, to enhance their expertise in relation to the use of repressive laws. The workshop resulted in the creation of a dedicated pool of human rights lawyers from the six provinces of the country.

The workshops included the participation of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and representatives from the Ministry of Justice. The Office will follow up on the process to ensure the rapid adoption of the draft law in 2019.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

**Participation (P)**

P2 – National and international mechanisms are established that protect civil society and human rights defenders. They are sustainable and supported by the UN.

The Office contributed to the protection of civil society organizations and human rights defenders by building their capacity on international human rights standards. OHCHR cooperated with the Ministry of National Education to hold five capacity-building workshops on human rights, peace and citizenship in areas that are particularly vulnerable to conflicts. The workshops benefited 106 communities, which subsequently implemented two education campaigns in eight areas of Antananarivo, reaching 7,735 people. A total of 10,000 booklets and leaflets were distributed in the Malagasy language. These materials focused on human rights, the pacific resolution of conflicts, gender-based violence and human rights protection mechanisms. OHCHR also conducted human rights capacity-building training for a pool of specialized, young human rights trainers from different regions of the country.

During two workshops organized by OHCHR, the drafting process was launched for the law on the protection of the rights of human rights defenders.

**Development (D)**

D3 – National legislation and development policies comply more fully with international human rights norms and principles, notably in regard to land and housing.

By providing technical guidance, OHCHR aimed at facilitating the development of policies and legislation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

In April and May, OHCHR cooperated with the INHRC and an NGO named Centre de Recherches et d’Appui pour les Alternatives de Développement-Ocean Indien to organize two workshops aimed at finalizing the Tripartite Charter on sustainable development and the respect of human rights in the framework of private investments in Madagascar. The Charter was developed with representatives of civil society, the Government and mining companies to promote principles of participation, transparency and accountability in law and policymaking and ensure that the Government’s general policy and sector-based policies incorporate a human rights-based approach. The Charter has been validated by Government authorities and civil society stakeholders, and is awaiting validation from the private sector.
Justice process, including during the transitional justice process. The associations received 10,247 depositions. The HRPD provided office equipment for the Kidal sub-office and facilitated a series of training workshops for the TJRC field officers and mobile teams.

The HRDP also supported the TJRC in the development of its investigations strategy, which was adopted in October. Since November, the HRPD has participated in the TJRC committee in charge of preparing the public hearings. The first public hearing is scheduled to take place in March 2019, in Bamako.

Between April and July, the HRDP organized training sessions in Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao and Ménaka regions targeting the UN, the Malian armed forces, and international humanitarian law. The beneficiaries of 17 projects were identified as posing a medium or high risk, and four were identified as posing a low risk. For projects posing a medium or high risk, the HRPD recommended the implementation of a set of mitigating measures.

The HRPD reporting process was the main source of information for the MINUSMA monitoring and reporting mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence. In 2018, six grave violations affecting children in armed conflict were documented and reported.

Finally, the HRPD supported the Malian Defence and Security Forces as well as the criminal courts to ensure that they were operating in compliance with relevant international standards under the Accountability pillar.

A number of these cases were forwarded to the Prosecutor General for action. In addition, a doctor was contracted to provide healthcare services to detainees. Furthermore, a 17-year-old boy who was convicted of murder and was sentenced to death had his sentence upheld on appeal (in violation of the CRC). The case was flagged by the Office and relayed to the Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l’Enfant. Finally, a public report on places of detention is being drafted and is expected to be released in 2019.

Key OMP pillars in 2018

**Accountability (A)**

All prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards due to monitoring and coordination of assistance efforts.

Through monitoring, technical support and advocacy activities, OHCHR contributed to the improvement of detention facilities in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

After undertaking a series of regular visits to places of detention, the Office provided practical recommendations to relevant authorities, which led to some positive results. For instance, at the Bır Moghrein Prison, the Registrar compiled a list of detainees who were or were on the verge of being held in prolonged pretrial detention.

PS5 – UN-led prevention and protection strategies more fully integrate human rights information and standards.

The HRPD contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of MINUSMA by conducting training activities to inform members of the UN system about the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

With the technical support provided by the HRPD, transitional justice mechanisms in Mali increasingly operate in line with international human rights norms and standards.

Although the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) has not yet published its report, it has opened a sub-office in Kidal. Mobile teams were deployed to Koulikoro, Banamba, Nara, Markaita, Niono, Bourem, An Gongo, Goundam, Niafunké and Agoni to collect testimonies from victims living in remote areas. As of 30 November, the TJRC had received 10,247 depositions. The HRPD provided office equipment for the Kidal sub-office and facilitated a series of training workshops for the TJRC field officers and mobile teams.

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The HRPD reporting process was the main source of information for the MINUSMA monitoring and reporting mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence. In 2018, six grave violations affecting children in armed conflict were documented and reported.

Finally, the HRPD supported the Malian Defence and Security Forces as well as the criminal courts to ensure that they were operating in compliance with relevant international standards under the Accountability pillar.

A number of these cases were forwarded to the Prosecutor General for action. In addition, a doctor was contracted to provide healthcare services to detainees. Furthermore, a 17-year-old boy who was convicted of murder and was sentenced to death had his sentence upheld on appeal (in violation of the CRC). The case was flagged by the Office and relayed to the Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l’Enfant. Finally, a public report on places of detention is being drafted and is expected to be released in 2019.

**Accountability (A)**

All – Prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards due to monitoring and coordination of assistance efforts.

Through monitoring, technical support and advocacy activities, OHCHR contributed to the improvement of detention facilities in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

After undertaking a series of regular visits to places of detention, the Office provided practical recommendations to relevant authorities, which led to some positive results. For instance, at the Bır Moghrein Prison, the Registrar compiled a list of detainees who were or were on the verge of being held in prolonged pretrial detention.
Based on a three-year systematic mapping of vulnerabilities and their underlying causes in the villages in the district of Bassikounou, more than 65 villages were identified as being at high risk for conflict between the local population and refugees. In accordance with a 2016 partnership established between IOM and OHCHR, the Office helped to establish 49 village committees that are operating on a participatory approach that include vulnerable groups and women. In 2018, the Office trained 14 village committees in conflict prevention approaches and reinforced the capacity and knowledge of the other 35 committees. Moreover, the communication between local and regional authorities and international aid agencies on the one hand, and the village committees on the other, was facilitated through coordination frameworks that were built with OHCHR support over the past three years. In 2018, the Office enhanced this coordination and several conflicting situations were resolved peacefully, most of which were concluded without the inter­vention of security forces.

### NIGER

**Population size** 22.31 million  
**Surface area** 267,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** 0.354 (rank: 188/188 in 2016) Status A, 2017

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<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>Field office(s)</th>
<th>UN partnership framework</th>
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Staff as of 31 December 2018

- **X8 requirements 2018**
  - Key OMP pillars in 2018
    - US$164,000

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

- N6 – The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based response to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration; particular attention is given to protecting women’s and children’s rights.

**Mechanisms (M)**

- M1 – Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the treaty bodies, engages with them and responds to special procedures, and implements their recommendations.

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Plans Principles, by providing technical advice for the development of its action plan. The NHRC approved its Strategic Action Framework 2014-2018 and both OHCHR and UNDP assisted in the identification of priorities and the development of the logical framework. A workshop to validate the draft Strategic Plan took place on 4 August, which benefited from the participation of various stakeholders for the protection and promotion of human rights in Niger.

calls for the protection and assistance of IDPs. During her March mission to Niger, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs encouraged the adoption of a national law for the assistance and protection of IDPs. Furthermore, OHCHR analysed the conformity of national legislation in Niger in relation to the rights of migrants with international human rights standards. In particular, the Office reviewed Law 2015-36 against the standards established in ICRMW, which was ratified by Niger in 2009. The review demonstrated that the Law does not provide for concrete measures to enable migrants to fully enjoy their rights and freedoms on an equal basis with nationals of the country. During an eight-day mission to Niger in October 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants urged the Government of Niger to reform the law on illicit smuggling of migrants to clarify its purpose and provisions, ensure that it does not criminalize or victimize migrant persons and is fully in line with international human rights norms and standards.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

#### Accountability (A)

- A2 – The action plan of the National Human Rights Commission is updated and fully implemented.

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Plans Principles, by providing technical advice for the development of its action plan. The NHRC approved its Strategic Action Framework 2019-2023 and both OHCHR and UNDP assisted in the identification of priorities and the development of the logical framework. A workshop to validate the draft Strategic Plan took place on 4 August, which benefited from the participation of various stakeholders for the protection and promotion of human rights in Niger.

**Mechanisms (M)**

- M1 – Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the treaty bodies, engages with them and responds to special procedures, and implements their recommendations.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

- N6 – The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based response to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration; particular attention is given to protecting women’s and children’s rights.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

- PS2 – Terrorism suspects are speedily brought before a judge after arrest; terrorism trials are held with significantly less delay.

OHCHR supported the Nigerian judiciary in its efforts to increase the compliance of its procedures and decisions with international human rights norms and standards. Trials in relation to the Boko Haram insurgency have been completed in the Waawa Cantonment. Arrangements are underway to begin the mass trial of Boko Haram detainees in Maiduguri. OHCHR met with officials of the Federal Ministry of Justice to advocate for the prompt initiation of the trials and for the secure access of national and international NGOs in order to monitor the proceedings.

### NIGERIA

**Population size** 195.88 million  
**Surface area** 924,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** 0.532 (rank: 156/188 in 2016) Status A, 2016

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<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>Field office(s)</th>
<th>UN partnership framework</th>
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Staff as of 31 December 2018

- **X8 requirements 2018**
  - Key OMP pillar in 2018
    - US$868,800

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

- N6 – The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based response to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration; particular attention is given to protecting women’s and children’s rights.

**Mechanisms (M)**

- M1 – Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the treaty bodies, engages with them and responds to special procedures, and implements their recommendations.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

- PS2 – Terrorism suspects are speedily brought before a judge after arrest; terrorism trials are held with significantly less delay.

OHCHR supported the Nigerian judiciary in its efforts to increase the compliance of its procedures and decisions with international human rights norms and standards. Trials in relation to the Boko Haram insurgency have been completed in the Waawa Cantonment. Arrangements are underway to begin the mass trial of Boko Haram detainees in Maiduguri. OHCHR met with officials of the Federal Ministry of Justice to advocate for the prompt initiation of the trials and for the secure access of national and international NGOs in order to monitor the proceedings.

OHCHR advocated for the establishment of mechanisms and procedures to help protect groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations. The Humanitarian Country Team understood that a human rights perspective is a necessary component of any humanitarian deployment in the country. Consequently, human rights were deployed to all humanitarian interventions in Nigeria, in particular in the north-east and the Middle Belt. Furthermore, OHCHR regularly provided information to the United Nations...
Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting in Nigeria, which focuses on children affected by armed conflict. In addition, OHCHR participated in a number of training initiatives on different human rights topics. In Adamawa State, the Human Rights Adviser collaborated with the Child Protection Sub-Working Group to facilitate a workshop on mainstreaming human rights into humanitarian and security responses in the State. OHCHR also collaborated with UNFPA, UNHCR and the Federal Ministry of Justice to strengthen the national referral system.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M2 – Civil society organizations double their use of the Human Rights Council’s complaints procedure. The UN Country Team and civil society organizations make twice as many submissions to human rights entities.

OHCHR sought to increase the number of submissions made by the UN Country Team (UNCT) and civil society organizations to the human rights mechanisms. It also worked to establish linkages between non-traditional actors, including by building partnerships and exchanging information.

To this end, OHCHR agreed to partner with the Nigerian Bar Association, the Human Rights Agenda Network (an umbrella organization of human rights NGOs) and groups of NGOs in the north-east in order to disseminate information on human rights developments and relevant publications to support their work.

Furthermore, with OHCHR technical guidance, the UNCT submitted inputs, for the first time, to the UN compilation report in anticipation of Nigeria’s third cycle of the UPR, which took place in November. Engagement of civil society organizations was also promoted through training and the provision of advice for the preparation of their inputs to the UPR.

In addition to the above, OHCHR supported authorities in Nigeria in the review and approval of legislation and policies that give effect to international human rights treaties obligations under the Accountability pillar. Finally, it supported the development of a national action plan on business and human rights under the Development pillar.

**RWANDA**

**Population size**

12.50 million

**Surface area**

26,000 km²

**Human Development Index**

0.524 (157/188 in 2016)

**NHRI (if applicable)**

Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement**

Human Rights Adviser

**Year established**

2007

**Field office(s)**

Kigali

**UN partnership framework**

United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018-2023

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

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**XB requirements 2018**

US$ 547,900

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

D 7 – All components of the UNDAP comply with and take account of human rights principles and adopt a human rights-based approach. Human rights principles guide the State when it implements the SDGs and other development initiatives.

OHCHR contributed to the integration of a human rights-based approach into UN programmes by facilitating capacity-building activities and disseminating handbooks on this approach to UN partners.

In 2018, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2018-2023 was signed between the UN and the Government of Rwanda. OHCHR provided human rights inputs into the new UNDAP to ensure the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, that the needs of discriminated groups would be addressed so that no one is left behind.

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – The National Human Rights Commission is strengthened and houses the National Protection Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to CAT.

Through constant advocacy, OHCHR promoted the establishment and functioning of national institutions in compliance with international human rights standards.

The Government of Rwanda continued its commitment to implementing the recommendations of the UPR and promulgated a law, in 2018, which states that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) would also integrate the mandate of the National Preventive Mechanism. This decision followed a series of consultations that the Government held with various stakeholders and advocacy efforts that were undertaken by the UN, the NHRC, the Association for the Prevention of Torture and civil society organizations.

OHCHR also worked towards supporting the NHRC in the development of a draft law on business and human rights under the Development pillar.

**Key Pillar Results:**
SOMALIA: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR SOMALIA (UNSOM)

Population size\(^1\) 15.18 million
Area\(^1\) 638,000 km\(^2\)
Human Development Index\(^1\) 0.428

Type of engagement Peace Mission
Year established 2008
Field office(s) Hiraab, Jubaland, Mogadishu, Puntland, Somaliland and South West State
UN partnership framework United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework 2017-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018 26

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Peace and Security (P)**
PS6 – Six risk assessments are conduct -
ed and at least 40 per cent of mitigation measures are implemented.

The Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards, principles and the recommendations issued by the international bodies into the work of the Peace Mission. This result primarily came about after the HRPG provided technical support on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and facilitated training on human rights norms, standards, principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The HRPG assisted the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Secretariat of the Comprehensive Approach to Security at UNSOM and the Peace Mission’s Defence Section in their implementation of the HRDDP in the framework of the support provided by UNOPS to the integration of 3,000 Puntland Defence Forces into the Somali National Army. In that context, more than 75 per cent of the mitigation measures proposed for the Puntland Defence Forces were implemented. With a view to enhancing the Somali National Army’s capacity in that regard, the HRPG organized a training of trainers for 20 mid-rank officers.

A risk assessment was initiated in relation to the UN’s support provided to the National Intelligence and Security Agency in the context of the implementation of the Defectors Rehabilitation Programme and other activities. Approximately 40 per cent of the mitigation measures proposed in 2017 are being implemented.

**Mechanisms (M)**
M1 – Support is provided for one annual visit by the Independent Expert on Somalia. Somalia submits one UPR report and at least one periodic report to human rights mechanisms.

The HRPG supported the increased engagement of the Federal Government of Somalia with the human rights mechanisms.

The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia raised a number of issues during his mission in April, during which he met with representatives of humanitarian and civil society organizations. He also issued a set of recommendations that were included in his report to the Human Rights Council, which was presented in September. Furthermore, in 2018, the Federal Government extended an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism.

In October, the Federal Government acceded to the CRPD and it went on to sign into law the National Disability Agency Bill in December 2018. The ratification process was initiated.

Finally, the HRPG worked towards supporting the establishment of an effective national independent human rights commission under the Accountability pillar.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**
ND1 – At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism, and persons with disabilities.

The Office contributed to the increased compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights standards through advocacy and technical cooperation work.

In June, the Kingdom of Eswatini adopted the Persons with Disabilities Bill, thereby domesticating the CRPD. In order to bring about this, OHCHR organized a two-day workshop that was designed to strengthen the capacity of the Government to prepare its State Party report under the Convention and to better protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including by using the concluding observations issued by the CRPD Committee as guidance.

In June, the Government of Malawi launched a new action plan on albinism with the support of UN agencies and OHCHR. The Office also supported efforts of the UN Country Team (UNCT) that led to the first official registration of five LGBTI civil society organizations.
With OHCHR support, UN common country programmes increasingly integrated human rights standards and recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. OHCHR provided inputs into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks of Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia aimed at incorporating human rights recommendations into these documents. The Office further collaborated with UNCTs in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and Zambia to implement programmes that were developed to strengthen national capacities to report to the treaty bodies and the UPR and to implement the recommendations issued by these mechanisms.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS5 – In at least four countries, UN Country Teams integrate human rights into their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.

Efforts were undertaken by the Office to increasingly incorporate rights-based approaches and analyses into specific programmes of UN entities in the region.

Since 2017, the Regional Office has supported regional UNCTs to operationalize the Human Rights Up Front framework, for example by establishing an information management system for early warning prevention and early warning indicators. The Office sought to strengthen its partnership with civil society actors in the region to promote their increased participation in public processes.

New relationships were established with key regional organizations as well as with organizations in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The Office was also able to support organizations in South Africa in the establishment of a Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Network, where the Regional Office acts as an observer. OHCHR further supported the Network in the organization of a three-day regional summit for human rights defenders, which was attended by over 100 participants from non-governmental and community-based organizations, media outlets, the legal profession and key population groups in Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) contributed to the efforts undertaken by national authorities to establish a national human rights institution in conformity with international standards. During the sixty-third Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, which was held in the Gambia, in October, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission was accredited by the Technical Committee, from 14 May until 1 July, with various stakeholders, including governments, ministers, security forces, members of the judiciary, traditional leaders and representatives of women’s groups, civil society organizations, youth groups, faith-based associations, business communities, political parties and persons with disabilities. Their collected views will form the basis for draft legislation related to the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing.

The HRD worked closely with the Commission to achieve its accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. The HRD is working closely with the Commission to achieve its accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. The HRD participated in the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing.

**Development (D)**

DT – All UNDAF roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming, all link the SDGs to human rights standards.

In collaboration with UNDP, the HRD organized three training activities for the Technical Committee in charge of the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing. The training activities covered various topics such as transitional justice and consultation methodologies. In turn, these activities led to consultations that were organized by the Technical Committee, from 14 May until 1 July, with various stakeholders, including governments, ministers, security forces, members of the judiciary, traditional leaders and representatives of women’s groups, civil society organizations, youth groups, faith-based associations, business communities, political parties and persons with disabilities. Their collected views will form the basis for draft legislation related to the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing.

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The HRD sought to contribute to the establishment of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, including by facilitating capacity-building activities.

Through its early warning and early response programmes, as well as monitoring and reporting, the HRD has taken steps to contribute to the increasing compliance of policies with international human rights norms.

The HRD developed a system of early warning indicators to identify the developments that have had an impact on the human rights situation, especially in relation to conflict-related violations against civilians. Based on an analysis of trends and early warning indicators,
the HRD highlighted situations that required the attention and response of UNMISS, particularly with regard to prevention, protection and mitigation. An analysis of the early warning indicators and monthly reports on field incidents enabled the HRD to develop hotspot maps every month which highlighted the priority areas and where it should conduct more focused human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting activities.

Finally, the HRD supported national stakeholders in the implementation of UPR recommendations under the Mechanisms pillar. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards for the timely and thorough investigation and reporting activities.

As a result of training sessions that were facilitated by HRS, in cooperation with the North Darfur Bar Association, members of the police and the Sudan armed forces, as well as corrections officers, enhanced their knowledge about human rights standards, international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians.

In addition, HRS worked towards ensuring that the transitional justice mechanisms established under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur complied with international human rights standards in discharging their mandates under the Accountability pillar.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**A** Accountability (A)

- National and local police and prisons significantly improve their compliance with international human rights standards with respect to arrest, investigation and detention.
- HRD sought to contribute to improving the compliance of selected State institutions with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating capacity-building activities.

**SUDAN: AFRICAN UNION-UNITED NATIONS HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR (UNAMID)**

**Population size**

- **Surface area:** 415,1 million
- **Human Development Index**
- **NHRI (if applicable):**

**Type of engagement**

- Peace Mission

**Year established**

- 2008

**Field office(s)**

- Addis Ababa, El Obeid, El Fasher, El Geneina, Khartoum, Nyala, Port Sudan and Zalingei

**UN partnership framework**

- United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021

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**XB requirements 2018**

- **US$ 234,800**

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **Peace and Security (P)**
- **Participation (P)**
- **Power (Ps)**

**UGANDA**

**Population size**

- **Surface area:** 44,27 million
- **Human Development Index**
- **NHRI (if applicable):**

**Type of engagement**

- Country Office

**Year established**

- 2005

**Field office(s)**

- Gulu, Kampala and Moroto

**UN partnership framework**

- United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020

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**Total income**

- **US$3,083,864**

**Total XB expenditure**

- **US$ 5,716,200**

- **US$3,014,165**

- **US$3,083,564**

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **Peace and Security (P)**
- **Participation (P)**
- **Power (Ps)**

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS: (PS)**

- **Peace and Security (PS)**
  - Frameworks, policies, mechanisms and initiatives are in place to prevent and respond to human rights violations that States and non-State actors commit in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity.
  - Through its monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation on the ground, the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) continued to advocate for the establishment and functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.
  - During 2018, HRS documented 460 cases of human rights violations and abuses, including killings, physical assaults, abductions, arbitrary arrests and detentions. A total of 1,838 victims were reported, including 156 minors and 166 women. Although HRS advocated with authorities for the timely and thorough investigation of these violations and abuses, the authorities made limited efforts to address them. HRS also advocated with State authorities regarding the necessity of providing security and access to justice for all individuals in vulnerable situations, especially displaced communities, returnees, women and children.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**P2 – The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) continues to implement its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles.**

- OHCHR continued supporting the Uganda Human Rights Commission to strengthen its capacity to work in conformity with the Paris Principles, including by collaborating in joint monitoring missions.
  - During July and August, OHCHR supported the deployment of 101 UHRC staff members to conduct 41 field missions in seven municipalities so as to monitor elections of local council courts and Members of Parliament.
The Office contributed to the increasingly meaningful participation of rights-hold- ers, especially women and discriminated groups, in public processes. This was primarily achieved by training civil society representatives on human rights issues relevant to their work and supporting their monitoring and advocacy efforts.

In 2018, the first national Network of Women Human Rights Defenders was established and formally launched. This result followed an OHCHR-organized national conference for women human rights defenders in 2017. At the confer- ence, participants agreed to create a national network to strengthen their ad- vocacy efforts with relevant local and national authorities. The Office also trained civil society organizations on how to undertake human rights advocacy with international and regional human rights mechanisms and with national and local authorities and how to integrate human rights monitoring interventions into their planning processes.

In September, OHCHR began rolling out the updated version of the human rights case database to civil society organiza- tions. The recipient organizations have acknowledged the critical role of the database in their documentation and reporting of human rights violations.

**Accountability (A)**

**A2 – National justice and human rights mechanisms**, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the judi- ciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in more cases.

OHCHR contributed to strengthening national accountability and protection mechanisms to ensure that they are func- tioning in increased compliance with international human rights standards. These efforts included providing technical sup- port for the review of guidance books that are used by the judiciary and advocating for the implementation of relevant legislation.

In 2017, the Judicial Training Institute began working on a guidance book on economic, social and cultural rights for judicial and court officials aimed at strengthening the judicial enforce- ment of these rights in Uganda. In 2018, OHCHR supported the Institute in final- izing the book, which will be launched in 2019. Moreover, the Judicial Service Commission reviewed the Citizen’s Booklet on Law and Administration of Justice in Uganda. OHCHR facilitated consultations in four regions of the coun- try to get inputs on the handbook from different stakeholders. Once it is final- ized, the Office will support its printing and dissemination.

Finally, OHCHR continued to advocate for the effective implementation of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, approved in 2012. Despite the high number of complaints of torture and ill-treatment, no criminal prosecutions have yet taken place under the Act.

**Development (D)**

**DB – The State’s statistical frameworks, including the national standards indica- tor framework (NISI) and the results and resources framework (RRF), increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with respect to data for national development.**

In its effort to support the implementa- tion of the NISI for Sustainable Development, the Office sought to im- prove the compliance of selected State programmes with international human rights standards, including by facilitating technical advice on the human rights- based approach.

A total of 67 participants (38 female, 29 male) from the SDG National Taskforce and Technical Working Groups were trained on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data. These training activities resulted in the development of an analysis of groups left behind in Uganda and a list of human rights indicators that will be incorpo- rated into Uganda’s SDG framework. Furthermore, a discussion was held to es- tablish a memorandum of understanding between the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the UHRC, the National Planning Authority and the Office of the Prime Minister.

In addition to the above, OHCHR has ad- vocated for the compliance of proposed bills with international human rights principles, including the CRPD under the Non-Discrimination pillar. It has also provided technical support for the im- plementation of a database to follow up on the implementation of human rights recommendations issued in relation to Uganda under the Mechanisms pillar.

In Burumba Faso, a new law increasing the indepen- dence of the National Human Rights Commission was adopted. OHCHR conducted an induction workshop to en- hance the capacities of the new members and staff of the Commission, which, among other outcomes, led to the development of a strategic plan for 2019-2021 and an annu- al action plan for 2019. In Côte d’Ivoire, the Government submitted a draft law to the Parliament, for its consideration and adop- tion, aimed at reforming the NHRI in order to bring it in line with the Paris Principles. In addition, OHCHR provided the NHRI with methodological tools to enhance its report- ing capacity. Finally, in Cabo Verde, a draft law reforming the National Commission of Human Rights and Citizenship was submit- ted to the Council of Ministers for review.

**A2 – In three countries, transitional justice mechanisms are in place and functioning in line with international human rights norms and standards.**

Transitional justice mechanisms were established and/or strengthened, in com- pliance with international human rights norms and standards, with the technical support of the Office.

In the Gambia, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. The Office is helping to strengthen the technical and institutional capaci- ties of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings of victims of human rights violations.

**A3 – States in the region ensure that accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and/ or functioning.**

The Office monitored 10 women’s prisons in Senegal and interviewed more than 90 per cent of the prisoners about their detention conditions and the status of their judicial proceedings. This monitor- ing was carried out in partnership with the Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty and the Association of Senegalese Legal Aid and Justice Lawyers. Reports were prepared af- ter each visit and meetings were held with the judicial and prison authorities to follow
on cases requiring urgent attention. As a result of OHCHR’s work and in accordance with recommendations it made in various reports, the Ministry of Justice prepared a list of all cases of long preventative detention and provided OHCHR with regular updates; women lawyers were engaged to extend pro bono legal assistance to poor women, pregnant women and women with children, doctors committed to providing regular free medical consultations; and the Ministry of Justice pledged to attend to the needs of children who are in prison with their mothers.

**STRENGTHENING REPORTING TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS IN WEST AFRICA**

“Thanks to the train the trainers session, I am in a better position to identify the needs of the people I train,” Julien says. “With the expertise acquired, I have greatly contributed to Senegal’s efforts to overcome all the delays so far suffered in the submission of State reports to the UN human rights mechanisms. Gaps have now been filled, which I am very proud of,” he adds.

“The train the trainers session has enhanced my expertise and my ability to transfer knowledge to colleagues and to governmental counterparts,” Arlindo acknowledges. The National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship (the Cabo Verde national human rights institution) is undergoing intense reform to become independent from the State. “After the train the trainers session, myself and the Chair of the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship engaged in intense advocacy for the establishment of a governmental structure in charge of presenting State reports to UN human rights mechanisms.” Until then, given the lack of capacity of the Government to do so, the National Commission was fulfilling this task, thus impeding its aspiration to become independent from the Government. “In September, with support from UN Human Rights, I conducted a training of the newly established governmental structure, the Interministerial Committee, in charge of reporting to UN human rights mechanisms,” Arlindo adds.

Another result of the train the trainers session has been my enhanced capacity to strengthen our national structure in charge of reporting to the UN human rights mechanisms. The direct result has been the entry into force of the ministerial decree strengthening the national mechanism on reporting and follow-up in Senegal,” Julien adds.

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 68/268 in 2014, more than 350 State officials from 135 countries became trained trainers through training of trainer sessions similar to the one attended by Arlindo and Julien.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – Three countries submit overdue reports to the treaty bodies

OHCHR sought to increase the number and timeliness of reports submitted to the treaty bodies and the UPR through capacity building and advocacy activities.

As a result of direct assistance provided by the Office, the following reports were submitted in 2018: Cabo Verde under ICCPR and Senegal under CCPR and ICESCR. Moreover, OHCHR facilitated interaction between the Gambian Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Committee, which enabled the Government to prepare and submit its replies to the list of issues that was sent by the Committee.

M2 – In four countries, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (NMRF) is established or strengthened

Mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR recommendations were developed or strengthened following technical guidance provided by the Office.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the members of the NMRF took up their functions in October and the Office strengthened their capacity in relation to treaty body reporting. The Office also trained members of the NMRF in Burkina Faso on human rights and the SDGs, and the development of human rights indicators for the adoption of an implementation plan. Following years of advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, Senegal revised its decree on the NMRF, which included provisions to extend its functions, allocate a budget and clarify its membership and leadership. In addition to the above, OHCHR promoted the establishment of mechanisms, legal frameworks and policies to protect the rights of migrants and the rights of children in countries of the subregion under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

M3 – Six countries submit overdue reports to the treaty bodies

OHCHR requested the submission of overdue reports to the treaty bodies. In 2018, six reports were submitted: three from Senegal (under CAT, ICMR and ICCPR), two from Morocco (under CCPR and ICESCR), and one from Cabo Verde (under CCPR).
OHCHR provided technical support to the ZHRC in the development of tools for monitoring human rights during the elections. To this end, the Office conducted a working session with the Commission’s Human Rights Team to finalise these tools. The tools were used during the July elections and were instrumental in assisting the ZHRC to monitor the human rights situation and gather information for its outcome report.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, OHCHR worked towards promoting the integration of human rights concepts and principles into the programming and planning of other UN agencies in Zimbabwe under the Development pillar. It also took steps to support the review and operationalization of the National Plan of Action for the implementation of the recommendations from the UPPI under the Mechanisms pillar.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accountability (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2 = NHRI and other national protection systems are established and increasingly operate according to international standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC), in conformity with international standards. This was done by providing technical support for the development of tools and guidelines that comply with human rights principles.

Various tools and forms that will facilitate the NPRC’s investigative work, including the Complaints and Investigations Handling Manual, investigation plans and referral forms, all of which are human rights compliant, were finalized and adopted by the NPRC. Furthermore, as a result of technical support provided by OHCHR, human rights, including gender considerations, were integrated into the NPRC’s five-year strategic plan (2018-2022), which was launched in October.

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**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS**

The work of OHCHR in the region covers 35 countries. The Office supported two regional offices (Central America based in Panama City, and South America based in Santiago de Chile), four country offices (Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico); two Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) in UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in the Dominican Republic until July and Jamaica, as well as nine Human Rights Advisers/officers in Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and one human rights component in a United Nations Peace Mission in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported governments, civil society organizations and other actors to adopt a human rights perspective in order to strengthen accountability systems, improve access to justice and reparations for victims of gross human rights violations, widen civic space and support technical cooperation and institutional-building. OHCHR’s early warning, monitoring and reporting mandate enabled it to identify and assess human rights protection gaps and shortcomings and make appropriate recommendations.

OHCHR continued to closely monitor and report on the deteriorating human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Since access to the country was not authorized, OHCHR applied its strategy of remote monitoring. In June, OHCHR issued its second report on the human rights situation in Venezuela entitled Human rights violations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: A downward spiral with no end in sight.

In September, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution A/HRC/RES/39/1 requesting the High Commissioner to present oral updates.
Since April, OHCHR’s work on Nicaragua has focused on monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation with a view to preventing human rights violations and abuses. At the invitation of the Government, OHCHR deployed a team to Managua, from June to August, to support the mandate of the Verification and Security Commission. At the end of August, OHCHR published a report entitled Human Rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua: 18 April-18 August 2018. One day after its publication, the Government withdrew its invitation to OHCHR and requested the team to leave the country. Since September, a team monitored and reported on human rights violations in Nicaragua from the Regional Office for Central America, including through the publication of monthly bulletins.

The region experienced significant shortcomings in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, resulting in deepened inequalities. Decreasing economic growth and austerity measures exacerbated this situation, causing social protests that were often met with repression. Development projects and the growth of the extractive industries further affected the rights of indigenous peoples and other traditional communities. Moreover, the region continued to face widespread violence and insecurity, evidenced by the high murder rates in the world. Governments adopted security approaches that fell short of human rights standards. In a number of countries, governments militarized their public security, introduced criminal laws that undermined human rights and freedom of expression, applied tough anti-terrorism laws, employed private security companies without appropriate oversight and increased the length of pre-trial incarceration.

A number of countries strengthened their legal and institutional frameworks to protect the rights of women and LGBTI persons. Nevertheless, violence against women, including gender-related killings, remains widespread. In addition, discriminatory sociocultural patterns persist, limiting access to education and work, and among other human rights violations and abuses. In several countries, femicide rates are among the highest in the world. Opposition to women’s rights and LGBTI rights, as well as efforts to seriously restrict gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights, is growing in the region, with support from religious and conservative groups.

The Americas are experiencing unprecedented flows of migrants and asylum seekers in particular from Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. In response to the migration crisis in the region, OHCHR conducted missions to various countries in the Americas, including through the publication of monthly bulletins.

The Commission participated in the third UPR cycle of the Human Rights Council. Positive results achieved during the reporting period include an increase in the number of joint press releases issued by the field presence of the OAS, stronger collaboration in monitoring the situation of human rights defenders on the ground, joint capacity-building initiatives for human rights defenders and additional follow-up on the implementation of precautionary measures granted to human rights defenders at risk. The Commission co-coordinated high-level sessions of the Human Rights Council and OHCHR participated in the 170th session of the IACHR. Furthermore, a joint expert consultation on the protection of human rights defenders and the annual meeting of the Protection of Human Rights Defenders at Risk took place.

OHCHR conducted a human rights training for key government representatives in the third UPR cycle of the Human Rights Council. The protection of human rights defenders is an area of work with particular importance for the Americas.

In 2018, the Office conducted trainings on shadow reporting for civil society organizations towards the United Nations. OHCHR shared information with different stakeholders and provided technical assistance to authorities and national human rights institutions to uphold migrants’ human rights. OHCHR also monitored the crisis of Venezuelan and Nicaraguan migrants and refugees and conducted field missions to various countries to interview Nicaraguan and Venezuelan migrants and refugees.

To advance human rights in the region, OHCHR maintained its close contact with regional organizations, especially with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Positive results achieved during the reporting period include an increase in the number of joint press releases issued by the field presence of the IACHR, stronger collaboration in monitoring the situation of human rights defenders on the ground, joint capacity-building initiatives for human rights defenders and additional follow-up on the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including by raising awareness and building their capacity on human rights reporting and implementation.

To address the long-standing challenges of reporting to the international human rights mechanisms in the subregion, the Office conducted trainings on human rights reporting and implementation for National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (MNRs) in 70 participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

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OHCHR actively participated in Regional Mechanisms (M).

Mechanisms (M) – At least four Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow-up.

The Office advocated for the establishment of mechanisms in integrated reporting and implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including by raising awareness and building their capacity on human rights reporting and implementation.

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The Office contributed to the implementation of international human rights standards. In September, OHCHR advocated for the election of the magistrates of El Salvador’s Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice to be carried out in accordance with international standards on judicial independence. To this end, OHCHR sent a letter to the Chair of the Political Committee of the Legislative Assembly, expressing concern about the delay in the appointment of magistrates and urging that magistrates be selected in accordance with international human rights standards. Similarly, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of judges and lawyers spoke out publicly at the request of OHCHR. The magistrates were finally appointed in November.

A3 – The decisions of judicial institutions increasingly reference international human rights standards and principles of gender equality in cases of femicide and violence against women.

OHCHR promoted the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building and advocacy efforts.

OHCHR organized two national workshops on judicial gender stereotyping in Uruguay and Panama, which contributed to strengthening the capacities of key judicial officials. Participants also discussed the role of the judiciary in upholding women’s rights by addressing wrongful gender stereotyping when considering cases of violence and sexual attacks against women in a gender-sensitive manner, with particular regard to international human rights standards.

OHCHR, in cooperation with UN Women, promoted the application of the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide) and its virtual adaptation process to different countries of the region, including Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Panama. It continued its advocacy role during the second meeting of the Gender Working Group of the Ibero-American Association of Public Ministries.

Peace and Security (PS)

PSS – The Regional Office has increased its capacity to gather, analyse and manage information relevant to early warning, advocacy and response to critical situations of violence and insecurity; as a result, it has contributed significantly to key regional and national processes and discussions. Relevant security institutions receive political and technical advice enabling them to protect citizens’ security in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.

OHCHR worked to significantly improve the level of compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards in specific policy areas by monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation, providing technical advice and promoting human rights standards.

OHCHR has been monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Nicaragua since the beginning of the social protests in April by remotely collecting and cross-checking information, including open source investigations, maintaining close contact with key national civil society actors and key regional NGOs; publicly reporting on the human rights situation in the country, including to United Nations and regional early warning mechanisms;
carrying out fact-finding missions to neighboring countries to interview Nicaraguan victims of human rights violations and their family members, human rights defenders (HRDs) and journalists; and, finally, closely coordinating and cooperating with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. It also published a report entitled Human Rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April-18 August 2018, composed of three monthly bulletins with updated information and analysis on trends and patterns of human rights violations.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Structures to report to human rights mechanisms and follow-up on their recommendations have been established or strengthened. They are equipped to consult and coordinate with the human rights mechanisms and relevant national actors, manage information, and engage appropriately with the mechanisms, the authorities and the public.

By providing technical advice and support, OHCHR worked to ensure that NMRFs are in place or functioning for the integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. Special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

The Office supported Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama to strengthen their capacity to engage with the international human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, as well as with the treaty bodies. In this regard, the Office promoted the use of the Universal Rights Index Database as a tool to disseminate and analyze their recommendations and to facilitate follow-up through the elaboration of action plans.

In Belize, OHCHR collaborated with the Resident Coordinator, UNICEF and UNHCR to strengthen the capacity of the governments to report to the treaty bodies, systematize its consultation processes for the preparation of national reports to the international human rights mechanisms and elaborate a five-year road map on reporting to the treaty bodies. In addition, OHCHR provided technical guidance and shared good practices with the UNMCT in the context of their written contribution for the country’s third UPR cycle.

In El Salvador, sustained advocacy efforts for the establishment of a permanent structure on reporting and follow-up and the implementation of UPR recommendations led to the establishment of the NMRF through an Executive Decree.

In Costa Rica, the Office provided support to the NMRF, as well as training on the definition and use of indicators for the monitoring of progress in public policies.

Participation (P)

PS – Governments and other relevant institutions have taken effective steps to engage with human rights defenders. The situation and security of human rights defenders is monitored more closely.

OHCHR established systems and procedures that contributed to the protection of HRDs from human rights violations.

OHCHR continued monitoring the situation of HRDs and informed the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders as well as other human rights mechanisms about developments and individual cases of attacks and reprisals for their cooperation with UN bodies in the region. The Special Rapporteur released five press releases and one video message on Nicaragua. OHCHR also supported academic visits by the Special Rapporteur to El Salvador and Nicaragua to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and to raise awareness about the importance of the work of HRDs and civil society actors.

In El Salvador, OHCHR supported the process for the adoption of a law on the protection of HRDs by advising on the relevant human rights standards.

Following the human rights crisis in Nicaragua, OHCHR consolidated solid relationships with a broad range of civil society actors. The Office conducted different trainings for HRDs, including on self-protection and security measures and the mandate and effective use of international human rights protection mechanisms. The objective was to help strengthen the capacity of participants to document and report on human rights violations. These trainings took into account OHCHR’s monitoring work during the crisis and provided an opportunity to conduct in-person monitoring interviews of victims, thereby enabling OHCHR to document alleged human rights violations. The Office also contributed to initiatives for the promotion and protection of HRDs, including in coordination with the Special Follow-Up Mechanism for Nicaragua (MESEN) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on a number of individual cases.

P6 – Groups that suffer discrimination, including women, LGBTI persons, people of African descent, indigenous peoples and persons living with disabilities, have increased their advocacy capacity and are able to exercise their right to participate in decision-making processes.

OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in certain public processes through advice, advocacy and partnerships.

OHCHR continued supporting indigenous peoples and the Government of Costa Rica in establishing a permanent national mechanism of consultation with indigenous peoples, which was approved by the President. The Office also facilitated the internal organizations of 24 indigenous territories to participate in consultations on initiatives that may affect the enjoyment of their human rights.

The Office also contributed to advancing the participation of people of African descent in the preparatory process of the next census in Panama, which is scheduled to take place in 2020 and to carry out an evaluation of the implementation in Panama to combat discrimination.

Following the Inter-American Court on Human Rights’ landmark Advisory Opinion 24/2018, which establishes important human rights standards concerning couples of the same sex and gender identity, OHCHR undertook and participated in different promotional activities carried out by LGBTI groups in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama to advocate for the adoption of relevant legislation and public policies.

In addition, as a result of OHCHR’s advocacy, the Attorney General of El Salvador adopted a policy on transitional justice, which created a follow-up implementation space with civil society participation.

ND5 – Official migration policies and programs recognize the need to protect the human rights of migrants, especially those who are in situations of vulnerability, and have taken steps to do so.

OHCHR supported selected State institutions and programs to significantly improve their compliance with international human rights norms and standards on migration.

At the end of 2017, OHCHR conducted an assessment mission to better understand the challenges and the human rights protection gaps faced by migrants travelling from or through El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. The findings of the mission contributed to the development of a subregional and national strategy on access to justice for refugees of disappeared migrants and the documentation of human rights violations suffered by migrants. In 2018, OHCHR facilitated dialogue between the committees of relatives of disappeared and deceased migrants and the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. The findings of the mission contributed to the development of the follow-up mechanisms for the human rights of migrants, especially those who are in situations of vulnerability.

OHCHR undertook to engage with the Governments and the Committees of Relatives of Missing Migrants, in particular in the context of the international legal instruments on migration.

The Office took steps to create synergies among national and regional organizations in Central and North America in order to share information and work in a coordinated manner. This enabled the submission of complaints, the identification of patterns of human rights violations and facilitated access to justice related to the documentation of violations suffered by migrants in transit and in destination countries.
During the reporting period, OHCHR supported the formulation process of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, which was led by the President of the Council on Human Rights. As a result, the process was participatory, involved local authorities and civil society organizations and ensured the incorporation of a human rights-based approach.

While most of the social dialogue processes that were undertaken by the previous government were inactive in 2018, OHCHR and the Office of the Prosecutor General continued to monitor the social dialogue in Cauca and Valle. In coordination with other UN agencies, the Office facilitated a dialogue between the Government and peasant settlers in southeast Colombia to address increasing deforestation while ensuring that the rights of settlers are being recognized and respected by the State. The Office also monitored student protests in various locations across the country, thereby contributing to reducing acts of violence and excessive use of force and encouraging compliance with due process.

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Nevertheless, no significant progress was made to ensure that MIAS and SISPI increasingly comply with human rights standards, therefore enabling populations in situations of vulnerability to participate more fully in realizing their right to health. The Governor of Amazonas and indigenous authorities reached an agreement to advance the implementation of SISPI in this department. OHCHR contributed to this result by promoting the Permanent Coordination Roundtable of Indigenous Authorities and the Governor of Amazonas where it advised the departmental government and indigenous governments on the right to health and other economic and social rights of indigenous peoples.

In addition, OHCHR supported the Government in adopting or strengthening policies that prevent human rights violations from occurring in the context of the justice system and strengthen mechanisms for collective reparations and land restitution under the Accountability pillar. Under the Non-Discrimination pillar, OHCHR worked with national institutions, namely the Ombudsman’s Office, the Ministry of Interior, the Procurator General’s Office, the Ministry of the Environment, the national police and the Presidential Office for Women’s Equality, to help them more effectively combat discrimination against ethnic minorities, women and LGBTI persons. Finally, OHCHR supported the implementation of the national action plan on business and human rights under the Development pillar and worked with the Social Prosperity Agency, the Illicit Crop Substitution Division, the National Land Agency, the Rural Development Agency and the Territorial Renovation Agency to strengthen their capacity to increasingly comply with international human rights standards.

GUATEMALA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>NHR (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.25 million</td>
<td>109,000 km²</td>
<td>0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016)</td>
<td>Status A, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of engagement**

Country Office

**Year established**

2005

**Field office(s)**

Guatemala City

**UN partnership framework**

United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

48

**Total income**

US$5,546,197

**Total expenditure**

US$5,620,800

**Non-personnel PSC†**

19% 13% 11%

--- Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Mechanisms (M)**

M2 – Civil society organizations use Treaty Body or UPR follow-up procedures to submit individual case.

OHCHR worked with civil society organizations to increase their capacity to present substantive submissions to the treaty bodies and UPR follow-up procedures and engage with special procedures by providing technical assistance, information and substantive support.

In the context of the follow-up to the UPR recommendations that were published in March 2018, OHCHR provided support to ensure the consolidation of the UPR recommendations, comprised of approximately 100 civil society organizations from a wide range of sectors. Its main objective is to follow up on recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the commitments undertaken by the Guatemalan State, submit shadow reports to the international human rights mechanisms and develop an advocacy process for the implementation of the recommendations. The Office also provided technical assistance to the State to improve its platform for follow up of the recommendations from human rights mechanisms (SIMOREG).

Furthermore, OHCHR supported a number of civil society organizations in their efforts to submit joint shadow reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. The Office assisted civil society in providing information to 10 special procedures mandate holders on a range of allegations of human rights violations, thereby improving civil society’s capacity to make use of these mechanisms.

OHCHR supported the official visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, ensuring that over 2,000 people from civil society organizations and indigenous organizations met directly with the Special Rapporteur and became more aware of and engaged in the substantive work of this mandate. Finally, the Office provided technical assistance on how to submit an individual complaint under CRPD to a legal team representing a woman with disabilities in a case of rape.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS3 – The policies and conduct of State institutions that are responsible for the security of citizens increasingly comply with international human rights standards; they give special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples, women, children, migrants and other groups subject to discrimination, as well as civil society organizations.

OHCHR worked to increase the capacity of State institutions to comply with international human rights standards and standards by providing technical assistance and support and documenting human rights concerns. In 2018 the marked the return to a more repressive approach to security, including through the increased military involvement in security tasks. OHCHR documented several cases of criminalization against human rights defenders.
OHCHR supported the national police in reviewing protocols on public demonstrations, road blockages and evictions. Jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy on Human Rights, OHCHR held four workshops for police officers to improve these protocols and develop a single protocol on the use of force. As a result, police has played an important role in preventing forced evictions affecting indigenous communities.

Furthermore, OHCHR provided technical assistance to authorities and civil society in relation to documentation and investigation of complaints about extortion, the confiscation of documents, arbitrary detentions affecting migrants and collaborated with local and national authorities towards the adoption of protection mechanisms as the establishment of shelters during their transit.

OHCHR closely monitored the humanitarian crisis caused by the eruption of the Fuego Volcano and carried out nearly 20 missions to the affected area. It documented various human rights concerns, such as the establishment of shelters during public demonstrations, road blockages and evictions. Jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy on Human Rights, OHCHR held four workshops for police officers to improve these protocols and develop a single protocol on the use of force. As a result, police has played an important role in preventing forced evictions affecting indigenous communities.

OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women, indigenous peoples and others from underrepresented groups, in various public processes by strengthening their capacity, providing technical assistance and ensuring dialogue and coordination.

OHCHR took steps to strengthen indigenous peoples’ capacities as rights-holders to take part in the formulation of proposals for participation that are more inclusive and respectful of their rights. The Office worked with the Government to improve these conditions, including through the provision of technical assistance.

OHCHR was an observer in three working groups that were created by the Government, with the participation of rights-holders, in order to find alternative solutions to conflicts that arise in relation to land. These working groups have now dealt with 97 land conflicts affecting various regions.

Moreover, OHCHR organized four high level meetings between the judiciary and indigenous authorities to ensure dialogue and coordination across both justice systems. These meetings generated relevant inputs for the Judicial Organism, which enabled it to establish action points focused on improving the access of indigenous peoples to justice, in particular women, as well as the identification of areas where more coordination is needed.

The Office also provided technical assistance to the National Weavers Movement, a group of indigenous women from various regions in the country that promoted legal reforms including a specific law – ordered by the Constitutional Court – for the protection of indigenous textiles. These actions are part of the Office’s support for strategic litigation initiated through the Maya Programme and continued with the Procom project to ensure protection by the State of the collective intellectual property and ancestral knowledge related to Maya textile art.

OHCHR also worked with the Political Association of Maya Women (Molot) to strengthen their capacity to formulate human rights indicators that are relevant for women, LGBTI persons and the groups of recommendations made to the State in its third cycle of the UPR (2017). OHCHR followed up on around 225 emergency cases of protection of human rights defenders. In these cases, the Office verified and cross-checked information with victims and their families as well as with State institutions (National Civil Police, NHRI, Office of the Attorney General), to support the provision of a protection response and assessment from a human rights perspective. In addition, OHCHR continued to follow up on around 75 cases of criminalization of human rights defenders. It met on a regular basis with legal teams defending human rights defenders from spurious charges, participated in judiciary hearings of those cases and carried out around 20 visits to detention centres where human rights defenders were held on criminal charges.

Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the State on a discrimination and mental health. The Office prepared an initial mapping of draft laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the capacity of key State institutions on international human rights standards related to indigenous peoples’ collective rights and the rights of persons with disabilities, women and LGBTI persons, as well as those of groups facing discrimination.

OHCHR continued to promote the implementation of the access policy for indigenous peoples in the Office of the Attorney General. OHCHR provided technical assistance and advice to the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of the judicial branch and promoted training processes on indigenous peoples’ rights for state institutions (National Civil Police, NHRI, Office of the Attorney General), to support the provision of a protection response and assessment from a human rights perspective. In addition, OHCHR continued to follow up on around 75 cases of criminalization of human rights defenders. It met on a regular basis with legal teams defending human rights defenders from spurious charges, participated in judiciary hearings of those cases and carried out around 20 visits to detention centres where human rights defenders were held on criminal charges.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices take a human rights-based approach, and in particular respect the rights of indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, LGBTI persons, and other groups that experience discrimination.

ND2 – Rights-holders, especially women and children, are involved in the making of strategic litigation to demand their rights and hold to account individuals and institutions that violate human rights.

Through technical assistance and advocacy work, OHCHR contributed to increasing the knowledge of indigenous peoples, women and certain groups about relevant international human rights standards and the potential of strategic litigation.

OHCHR continued following up on cases of the Maya Programme, in particular the implementation of judgments of the Constitutional Court regarding land, territories, bilingual intercultural education, and intellectual property over textile art and violence and sexual slavery against ‘Quech’ indigenous women of the Sepur Zarco community. In the latter, the court ruled on the establishment of 16 transformative reparation measures, including measures to ensure justice for the enforced disappearance of members of the community, guarantees of non-repetition, and measures to fulfil economic, social and cultural rights of the victims and their communities. OHCHR is providing technical assistance for the implementation of the reparation plan.

Furthermore, the Office provided methodological and substantive support, in particular the legal teams involved in judicial proceedings in three emblematic cases of discrimination against women in the framework of the Procom project to combat illegally indigenous women weavers, indigenous midwives; and girls victims of the 2017 fire in the State-run Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción orphanage for children victims of violence. OHCHR supported families of girls who died, as well as 15 survivors, by supporting government institutions and organizations that represent them in judicial proceedings, in order to guarantee their access to justice and reparations.

Through methodological and substantive support, OHCHR contributed to increasing the knowledge of indigenous peoples, women and certain groups about relevant international human rights standards and the potential of strategic litigation.

OHCHR supported the Government to ensure that legislation and policy related to food, housing and land increasingly complied with international human rights norms and standards. Financially supported work to increase the capacity of the UN Country Team to incorporate a human rights-based approach into the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.

The Office provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Interior towards the adoption of protection mechanisms in relations to documentation and investigation of complaints about extortion, the confiscation of documents, arbitrary detentions affecting indigenous communities.

OHCHR supported national police in reviewing protocols on public demonstrations, road blockages and evictions. Jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy on Human Rights, OHCHR held four workshops for police officers to improve these protocols and develop a single protocol on the use of force. As a result, police have played an important role in preventing forced evictions affecting indigenous communities.

OHCHR took steps to strengthen indigenous peoples’ capacities as rights-holders to take part in the formulation of proposals for participation that are more inclusive and respectful of their rights. The Office worked with the Government to improve these conditions, including through the provision of technical assistance.

OHCHR was an observer in three working groups created by the Government, with the participation of rights-holders, in order to find alternative solutions to conflicts that arise in relation to land. These working groups have now dealt with 97 land conflicts affecting various regions.

Moreover, OHCHR organized four high level meetings between the judiciary and indigenous authorities to ensure dialogue and coordination across both justice systems. These meetings generated relevant inputs for the Judicial Organism, which enabled it to establish action points focused on improving the access of indigenous peoples to justice, in particular women, as well as the identification of areas where more coordination is needed.

The Office also provided technical assistance to the National Weavers Movement, a group of indigenous women from various regions in the country that promoted legal reforms including a specific law – ordered by the Constitutional Court – for the protection of indigenous textiles. These actions are part of the Office’s support for strategic litigation initiated through the Maya Programme and continued with the Procom project to ensure protection by the State of the collective intellectual property and ancestral knowledge related to Maya textile art.

OHCHR also worked with the Political Association of Maya Women (Molot) to strengthen their capacity to formulate human rights indicators that are relevant for women, LGBTI persons and the groups of recommendations made to the State in its third cycle of the UPR (2017). OHCHR followed up on around 225 emergency cases of protection of human rights defenders. In these cases, the Office verified and cross-checked information with victims and their families as well as with State institutions (National Civil Police, NHRI, Office of the Attorney General), to support the provision of a protection response and assessment from a human rights perspective. In addition, OHCHR continued to follow up on around 75 cases of criminalization of human rights defenders. It met on a regular basis with legal teams defending human rights defenders from spurious charges, participated in judiciary hearings of those cases and carried out around 20 visits to detention centres where human rights defenders were held on criminal charges.

Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the State on a discrimination and mental health. The Office prepared an initial mapping of draft laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the capacity of key State institutions on international human rights standards related to indigenous peoples’ collective rights and the rights of persons with disabilities, women and LGBTI persons, as well as those of groups facing discrimination.

OHCHR continued to promote the implementation of the access policy for indigenous peoples in the Office of the Attorney General. OHCHR provided technical assistance and advice to the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of the judicial branch and promoted training processes on indigenous peoples’ rights for state institutions (National Civil Police, NHRI, Office of the Attorney General), to support the provision of a protection response and assessment from a human rights perspective. In addition, OHCHR continued to follow up on around 75 cases of criminalization of human rights defenders. It met on a regular basis with legal teams defending human rights defenders from spurious charges, participated in judiciary hearings of those cases and carried out around 20 visits to detention centres where human rights defenders were held on criminal charges.

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**HAIATI: UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR JUSTICE SUPPORT IN HAITI (MINUJUSTH)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key OMP pillars in 2018</th>
<th>XB requirements 2018</th>
<th>US$ 498,400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peace Mission</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-au-Prince Field office(s)</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN partnership framework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population size1** | **Surface area1** | **Human Development Index** | **NHR (if applicable)2** | **Status A, 2013**
---|---|---|---|---
111 million | 28,000 km² | 0.498 (rank: 167/188 in 2016) |                      |

**Type of engagement**
- Peace Mission

**Year established**
- 2000 as MINUSTAH, 2017 as MINUJUSTH

**Field office(s)**
- Port-au-Prince Field office

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**
- 21

**Port-au-Prince**
- Field office(s)
- Year established
- Peace Mission
- 2000 as MINUSTAH, 2017 as MINUJUSTH
- Field office(s)
- Port-au-Prince Field office
- United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2021
- Staff as of 31 December 2018
- 21

**Port-au-Prince Field office**
- Population size: 111 million
- Surface area: 28,000 km²
- Human Development Index: 0.498 (rank: 167/188 in 2016)
- Status A, 2013

**Type of engagement**: Peace Mission

**Year established**: 2000 as MINUSTAH, 2017 as MINUJUSTH

**Field office(s)**: Port-au-Prince Field office

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 21

**Port-au-Prince Field office**
- Staff as of 31 December 2018: 21

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**Peace and Security (PS)**

P6 – HRDDP implementation mechanisms and procedures have been established; these ensure that HRDDP is implemented fully.

**MINUJUSTH** developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the basis of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) that were signed on 1 June. A presentation of the SOPs and the implications for the HRDDP were presented to national and international stakeholders.

A general risk assessment was developed regarding support provided by the United Nations Police to the Haitian national police, including in relation to demonstration and crowd control and unilateral or joint operations by the national police.

The assessment covers human rights violations documented by the human rights components and identifies risk factors from 2015 until the release of the report in November 2018.

In addition, under the Non-Discrimination pillar, the Office worked to address and reduce discrimination against LGBTI persons. The Haitian LGBTI organization, Kouraj Pou Pwoteje Dwo Moun (Courage to Protect Human Rights), was awarded funding from MINUJUSTH for a six-month project titled Community Intervention on LGBTI persons. This was part of the Office’s work to address discrimination being faced by LGBTI persons under the Non-Discrimination pillar. In order to address and reduce discrimination against members of the LGBTI community, between July and September 2018, Kouraj carried out 20 sensitization workshops with community members and provide training to 15 representatives of other NGOs on how to fight homophobia and promote tolerance, equality and security. Additionally, 15 LGBTI youth who have been rejected by their families benefited from psychological support and employment assistance.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

HONDURAS

Population size1 9.42 million
Surface area3 112,000 km²
Human Development Index4 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)
Country Office Tegucigalpa

Year established 2015
Field office(s) United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021
UN partnership framework Staff as of 31 December 2018

9

Total income US$2,800,184
Total expenditure US$2,429,738

Non-personnel PSC† 45%
Staff as of 31 December 2018 22%
FSC 11%
 Julius B, 2016

Total XB expenditure US$ 2,568,800
US$2,500,154

**Please refer to Datas sources and notes unp-191**

Key OMP pillars in 2018

Key Pillar Results:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – An effective national monitoring and reporting mechanism is established.

The Office supported preparations for the establishment of a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms by providing expert legal advice and building the capacity of key stakeholders to ensure an effective transition.

The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) has not yet been formally established. As of December, the Ombudsman of Ministers had not yet adopted the decree to which OHCHR had provided expert legal advice in 2017 and 2018.

The Ministry of Human Rights, however, reaffirmed the interest and readiness of the Government to establish the NMRF. Meanwhile, OHCHR developed and started to implement a training programme for the government officials who will be nominated as agency focal points in the NMRF. The six-month training programme for 40 focal points from 50 State agencies was prepared in accordance with a needs assessment that was conducted with the participation of 27 State agencies. It covers a wide range of human rights and public policy subjects, including engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

As of December, two modules of the programme had been delivered.

M2 – The national human rights institution, civil society organizations, and UN agencies send information to UN human rights mechanisms and use their recommendations, guidance and jurisprudence in advocacy.

By building the capacity of relevant partners, including civil society organizations, individuals and UN entities, the Office sought to contribute to their increased engagement with and submission of substantive inputs to the treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR.

OHCHR provided capacity-building support to the Ministry of Human Rights, which chairs the State coordinating mechanism on the reporting obligations of Honduras. The Office provided technical assistance on the classification of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of software, known as SIMOREH, to monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

During the reporting period, OHCHR facilitated the accreditation of an expert from CED as well as an official visit of the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice, in November. This ensured their engagement with a variety of actors throughout the country, including relevant civil society organizations.

The UN Country Team agreed on and presented the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Workplan 2019-2021 to the Government. As a result of the political dialogue that followed, the Government committed to situating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the centre of its development programme, including by aligning the Country Vision 2010-2038, the National Plan 2010-2022 and the Government’s Strategic Plan 2014-2018 with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Legislation, policies and practices on security achieve a greater level of compliance with human rights standards, such as in the areas of the participation of military forces in citizen security tasks.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of electoral and migration legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards by providing expert legal advice and targeted recommendations.

In 2018, OHCHR focused on the documentation of violations and presented its findings in public reports that advocated for change, on electoral violence, first presented in March 2017, was a key element of OHCHR’s findings on the Government’s security practices and consequent human rights violations. In the context of the UN-supported National Political Dialogue that took place between August and December, during which OHCHR acted as a thematic adviser on human rights, the Human Rights Working Group agreed on a set of useful recommendations on electoral violence, which were fully aligned with the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In response to the expansion of the migration phenomenon and the need for a comprehensive assessment of the region, OHCHR worked on strengthening access to justice for migrant populations. It assisted the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to develop a protocol for effectively responding to cases of missing or disappeared migrants. An OHCHR monitoring mission was completed by a two-day work shop with 23 national authorities. The workshop addressed current challenges and gaps that should be adopted to improve the protection of migrants in transit and at international borders. OHCHR will follow up on the outcomes of this workshop through regional conferences.

A2 – The Supreme Court and the Office of the Attorney General strengthen their capacity and technical and institutional capacity to prosecute human rights violations promptly, impartially and effectively. As part of its strategic working plan, the Supreme Court adopts and implements strategies that improve the access to justice of marginalized groups, including migrants, women victims of violence, indigenous peoples, members of the LGBTI community, and persons living with disabilities.

By promoting awareness of human rights standards and providing expert legal advice, the Office contributed to the improved functioning of the oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

In collaboration with the Organization of American States and its Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, OHCHR strongly advocated for public oversight in relation to the re-election of the Attorney General, including by promoting awareness about human rights standards, undertaking legal analysis, monitoring the process, organizing public fora and issuing publications.

The re-election of the acting Attorney General, in apparent disregard of the legal procedure, clearly demonstrated the need for a comprehensive reform of the framework for electing justice personnel.

In terms of the investigation of human rights violations, limited political will was evident throughout the review period. OHCHR sought to contribute to the meaningful participation of human rights by engaging with national stakeholders, including the institutional framework of the Supreme Court or to adopt protocols to improve investigations. In late 2018, dialogue was resumed on the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/femicide).

This result came about after OHCHR facilitated joint advocacy with the UN Country Team, shared comparative experiences in public fora and organized technical workshops. In addition, following a dialogue with authorities, OHCHR developed a monitoring strategy on the issue of gender-related killings of women. As the development of a protocol on human rights defenders has been called for in recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR sought guidance on the topic from the Integrated Commission on Human Rights, particularly in relation to the implementation of a judgement handed down by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Participation (P)

P1 – Rights-holders, especially women, indigenous peoples and other underrepresented groups, participate in selected public processes at the local and national level.

OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in various public processes by accompanying rights-holders in special public consultations. For example, in late 2018, dialogue was resumed with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to develop a protocol for effectively responding to cases of missing or disappeared migrants. An OHCHR monitoring mission was completed by a two-day workshop with 23 national authorities. The workshop addressed current challenges and gaps that should be adopted to improve the protection of migrants in transit and at international borders. OHCHR will follow up on the outcomes of this workshop through regional conferences.

Shifts

Corruption

OHCHR followed a number of social mobilizations and protests, such as the students’ movement, the migrant caravan and the first anniversary of the contested 2017 general and presidential election. The levels of violence and repression in the demonstrations varied according to the movement and region of the country. The levels of violence and repression in the demonstrations varied according to the movement and region of the country. OHCHR followed a number of social mobilizations and protests, such as the students’ movement, the migrant caravan and the first anniversary of the contested 2017 general and presidential election. The levels of violence and repression in the demonstrations varied according to the movement and region of the country.
peaceful and protective environment during the demonstrations.

Rights-holders and CSOs enhanced their knowledge and capacity to claim their rights as a result of training that was conducted by OHCHR. The training was attended by 40 representatives of civil society organizations and addressed the protection of human rights defenders in Honduras, taking into account the situation of women, LGBTI persons and indigenous rights defenders.

### KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – At least four Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Jamaica) have established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow-up.

In Jamaica, the Office substantially contributed to the formal establishment of the national mechanism for integrated reporting and implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including by consistently advocating for its establishment with other partners.

In a notable development, following OHCHR’s intensive advocacy efforts, the Cabinet approved the formal establishment and institutionalization of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights as the official national entity of Jamaica for reporting and follow up to the UN human rights mechanisms.

On 14 December, the Office presented its database project on a National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database. The objective of the database is to facilitate recording, tracking and reporting on the national-level implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from the international, regional and national human rights mechanisms. Jamaica is expected to join the pilot phase of the project.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND1 – In at least three countries (Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago), laws and policies protect the rights of women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, LGBTI persons and religious minorities.

The Office contributed to raising awareness about the rights of LGBTI persons by facilitating tailored training for civil society organizations that are working on LGBTI rights.

In June, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP to provide training for 20 participants from six Jamaican NGOs that are working on LGBTI rights. The training was delivered within the regional programme known as Being LGBTI in the Caribbean and focused on international human rights standards and practices. More specifically, the knowledge, capacity and skills of the participants were enhanced in the areas of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms, including protection and complaints procedures and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on violations against LGBTI communities.

The Office also contributed to improving the compliance of legislation and policy in the areas of sexual harassment and trafficking in persons with international human rights norms and standards.

During the reporting period, the Government of Jamaica adopted a Sexual Harassment Bill that established a Sexual Harassment Tribunal to hear complaints.

In addition, the 10-year National Strategic Action Plan to eliminate gender-based violence, which was officially launched in December 2017, established a programme with specific targets to eliminate gender-based crimes. The Office provided technical assistance and advice to the Government in drafting the Bill and the National Action Plan.

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – In at least one country (Jamaica) law enforcement authorities and the judiciary have adopted in-house training on human rights.

The Office supported the institutionalization of human rights training for the judiciary and the police by providing technical assistance to build and strengthen national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights.

In 2018, the Office developed and launched an online training course for the judiciary on international human rights law in cooperation with the Judicial Education Institute. The training manual entitled Human Rights for the Judiciary was published on the website of the Judicial Education Institute.

The Office supported the National Police College of Jamaica to integrate human rights into the curriculum for the police force. It produced a pocket guide on human rights in law enforcement entitled Human Rights. How to protect them, which was published in cooperation with the National Police College. The guide will be used as a resource for the police in their daily work.

### Key OMP pillars in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XB requirements 2018</th>
<th>US$282,800</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Data sources and notes

Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.
The Office contributed to the increased use of international human rights law and jurisprudence on violence against women by providing technical assistance to federal and state gender-based violence alert mechanisms and facilitating a follow-up visit on the implementation of CEDAW’s concluding observations. OHCHR provided technical assistance in relation to gender alerts as a mechanism to combat violence against women through several protocols in five states of the country (Chiapas, Ciudad de Mexico, Estado de Mexico, Jalisco and Veracruz). It also worked on the coordination of the alerts with the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women. OHCHR participated in the drafting and following-up of the workplan for the implementation of the measures dictated by the five alert mechanisms and proposed the creation of a series of human rights indicators for the evaluation of these measures. To this end, the Office worked with victims, CSOs, the federal executive and local authorities from all branches.

Together with UN Women, OHCHR hosted the visit of an independent expert from CEDAW and the Committee’s country rapporteur for Mexico’s 2018 review. The visit called for the implementation of CEDAW’s recommendations that were outlined in its concluding observations. It also stressed the need for CSOs to better understand the recommendations and construct strategies for follow-up on their implementation.

**A3 – Relevant authorities take account of international human rights norms and standards in at least four prosecutions for violence against women, femicide or denial of sexual and reproductive right.**

The Office contributed to a legal brief that contained two international or regional human rights instruments in improving their compliance with international human rights standards more frequently in its findings with judicial and executive powers. The Office also worked on the coordination of the National Mechanism for Human Rights (NMPT) and local NGOs to push for changes in the strengthening of the work of the NMPT, OHCHR co-organized a national workshop on detention safeguards, which also addressed and contributed to the work of the NMPT and local NGOs. During the reporting period, OHCHR sent communications to the NMPT regarding critical situations in places of detention, triggering an immediate response from the Mechanism that led to unannounced prison visits and important findings.

**M1 – By the end of 2021, Mexico has ratified the Escazú Convention on Access to Information, Participation and Access to Justice, due in part to OHCHR’s advocacy efforts.**

The Office supported several state institutions in improving their compliance with international human rights norms and standards in areas of adequate housing, economic and social rights and the right to water.

During the visit to Mexico of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, the Office collaborated with CSO partners to organize a visit to informal irregular settlements in Mexico City and Estado de Mexico and to the zones affected by the 2017 earthquakes. The Special Rapporteur included information that was gathered during these field visits in a thematic report. As a result of her visit, the Government and the City of Mexico included strategies and actions on adequate

**M3 – The workplans and activities of national and local institutions of the executive, legislative and judiciary, and other relevant actors, have integrated at least four recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and related mechanisms.**

The judiciary references international human rights standards more frequently in its decisions and activities; it does so in cases where the OHCHR has submitted a legal brief.

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housing and earthquake response to their agendas.

In 2018, CESCER reviewed the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Mexico. It has been 10 years since its last review. For the first time, the Office facilitated a dialogue between CESCER and CSOs on the list of issues. The Office also collaborated with CSOs and the national human rights institutions to organize an event to present the Committee’s concluding observations to the wider public. A brochure was distributed that summarized the reporting process and outlined the recommendations that were issued by the Committee to facilitate their use by different kinds of actors.

OHCHR documented several cases of communities that lacked access to water that reinforced the findings of CESCER and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to water and sanitation. The Office promoted the use of the recommendations issued by these international human rights mechanisms to address the requests of the communities.

**Development (D)**

**D2 – Businesses, especially businesses in the energy sector, increasingly apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, notably in their due diligence procedures.**

Through technical advice and advocacy, OHCHR aimed to contribute to the increased compliance of legislation and policy on business and human rights with international human rights norms and standards.

In 2018, OHCHR initiated a series of meetings with energy sector companies to open a communication channel and present OHCHR’s work and mandate, share international standards and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and exchange relevant information. The Office also facilitated a workshop with private renewable energy companies on the UN human rights system and the UNGPs, the rights of indigenous peoples and due diligence principles. A seminar with corporate members of the Mining Chamber of Mexico on the application of the UNGPs, as well as the role of human rights defenders and organizations, represented a first step in a sector which is responsible for the greatest number of human rights violations.

OHCHR provided technical assistance to Grupo México, Mexico’s largest mining company, which was responsible for one of Mexico’s worst environmental disasters, the massive leak of toxic materials into the Sonora River. This had a dramatic impact on human rights of entire communities, as well as for other human rights challenges. The Office advised the company on the incorporation of a human rights-based approach into their community involvement policies, the development of a complaint and remedy system and the possible application of a due diligence policy in the future.

Despite continued advocacy that was undertaken by the Office, the Ministry of Interior, in charge of the elaboration of the National Action Plan on business and human rights, decided to discontinue the process. However, two weeks before the administration ended its mandate, the Ministry signed an agreement with the Business Coordinating Council (COPARMEX) to create a Joint Committee for the implementation of the objectives, strategies and coordinated actions on business and human rights.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Regional Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countries of engagement</strong></td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year established</strong></td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field office(s)</strong></td>
<td>Santiago, Chile with Human Rights Advisers in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN partnership framework</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff as of 31 December 2018</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

| **Total annual income** | US$956,283 |
| **Total annual spending** | US$1,320,400 |
| **Total annual expenditure** | US$867,189 |
| **Personnel costs** | US$1,056,998 |
| **Non-personnel costs** | US$134,539 |

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Mechanisms (M)**

**M1 – National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) function effectively in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.**

With technical support from OHCHR, the region advanced in the establishment of NMRFs to monitor and report on the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR. The Government of Argentina concluded an agreement with the Government of Paraguay to implement SIMORE PLUS, a database that was developed in Paraguay with the technical support of OHCHR to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The NMRF database will be launched in 2019. As a result of technical support for the development of the NMRFs, as well as regular interactions with key counterparts, the Government of Peru developed a draft protocol for the establishment of an NMRF, expected in 2019. Furthermore, following a series of workshops on treaty body reporting that were facilitated by the Office, Bolivia and Brazil expressed interest in exploring the establishment of permanent structures for reporting and follow-up.

**M2 – Civil society organizations report regularly to UN mechanisms, participate in sessions (including through the use of technology), and use concluding observations and reports for advocacy and follow-up purposes.**

OHCHR supported civil society organizations and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in the submission of reports to a number of international human rights mechanisms. This was done by building their capacities in relation to the reporting procedures and deploying Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) to countries in the region that provided advice and support for the drafting of these reports.

In Uruguay, one report from the UNCT and 20 reports from civil society organizations were submitted in anticipation of the country’s third UPR cycle. OHCHR coordinated one dialogue session among civil society organizations and state institutions, and held six workshops that were attended by approximately 150 participants from civil society organizations, the national human rights institution and the UNCT. The objective of the workshops was to build the capacity of these actors to develop their recommendations and facilitate the implementation of the recommendations accepted by Uruguay. In Chile, eight workshops were
carried out across the country in preparation for the country’s third UPR cycle. A total of 272 individuals were trained, resulting in the preparation of 37 individual submissions and 30 joint submissions. In some cases, the submissions were the first to be made by various indigenous peoples, persons of African descent and rural communities.

**Development (D)**

D7 – States’ procedures for reviewing and follow-up make increasing use of national human rights mechanisms, and adopt a human rights-based approach to data.

Through technical guidance provided by national HRAs that have been deployed to countries of the subregion, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance with international human rights standards of certain State institutions in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Paraguay launched its voluntary national review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review highlighted OHCHR’s technical cooperation in several areas, such as the development of SIMORE PLUS and the mainstreaming of a human rights-based approach into social protection policies. Examples of these policies include a prior consultation protocol with indigenous peoples that is under development, and a set of human rights indicators for programmes that are under development, and a set of human rights indicators for programmes that are under development.

In May, OHCHR cooperated with the UNCT and the Centre for Judicial Studies of Uruguay to train 25 judges to increase their skills in addressing harmful gender stereotypes. Particular focus was placed on cases related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as gender-based violence. The activity also aimed at contributing to the comprehensive implementation of the 2017 integral law on violence against women. At the end of the workshop, the Centre for Judicial Studies and the Office of the Attorney General requested that the Office and the UNCT replicate these capacity-building activities throughout the country. Furthermore, a consultant was engaged by the UNCT to develop a guide for the judiciary on wrongful gender stereotyping, to be published in 2019.

In addition, OHCHR worked to enhance the capacity of State institutions and non-State actors to expand civic space and protect human rights defenders in Paraguay and Peru under the Participation pillar.

In Chile, the UNCT finalized the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2019-2022, both of which fully integrate a human rights-based approach into all outcome areas and make linkages to the recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR provided inputs to both documents.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND1 – Judges and prosecutors are better equipped, in terms of law and training, to prosecute discrimination and gender crimes successfully.

OHCHR contributed to the increased use of international human rights standards by judges and prosecutors through targeted capacity-building sessions.

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missions to Cox’s Bazar with the objective of monitoring the deteriorating human rights situation in the northern Rakhine State. In the absence of a full-fledged field presence in Myanmar, OHCHR deployed a team of human rights officers to Bangkok and Cox’s Bazar.

In South Asia, there was an outbreak of protests in Indian-Administered Kashmir, also mid-2016, which led to heightened levels of violence. Consequently, the High Commissioner requested access to the region from both India and Pakistan in order to make an independent assessment. As neither State permitted such access, OHCHR remotely monitored the human rights situation from both sides of the Line of Control. In June, OHCHR released a report of its findings regarding the excessive use of force leading to civilian killings and injuries, arbitrary detentions, effective legal impunity for security forces and violations of freedom of expression through extensive communications blackouts.

Following the political crisis in Sri Lanka that lasted between October and December, OHCHR deployed a rapid response team to assess and monitor the human rights situation, particularly in the southern, eastern and northern parts of the country. The rapid response team provided necessary surge capacity to the Resident Coordinator’s office to ensure that human rights were protected during the crisis. Throughout the year, OHCHR was also active in the Maldives. It engaged the Government to address human rights concerns during the state of emergency, in February, and the ongoing shrinking of democratic space. In June and September, the High Commissioner for Human Rights called on the Chinese Government to ensure transparency in relation to its policies in the XUAR and to consider granting OHCHR unfettered access to the region. It also offered to provide technical assistance on protecting human rights in this context. OHCHR continued to engage bilaterally with the Chinese authorities in relation to these issues.

The South-East Asia Regional Office worked inclusively with its partners at the regional and national levels, including governments, NHRRs, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), human rights defenders, activists and civil society. The Office strengthened and expanded its work on economic, social and cultural rights with a focus on land, business and human rights, climate change and human rights. Work was undertaken with UNCTs and Regional Coordinators in support of their efforts to mainstream a human rights-based approach to development and humanitarian action and to effectively address key human rights developments in the region. The Office continued to advocate for the abolition of the death penalty and effective measures to address the ongoing shrinking of democratic space across the region. OHCHR continued to engage more focused work on early warning, prevention and emergency preparedness. Throughout the year, OHCHR supported the treaty body reviews of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. In November, Malaysia undertook its third UPR cycle. In April, the Working Group on business and human rights visited Thailand and addressed large-scale development programmes. In February, OHCHR supported the organization of the High Commissioner’s official mission to Indonesia.

During the reporting period, there was an improvement in the engagement of the Pacific Island countries with the international human rights mechanisms. The Cook Islands, Fiji, the Marshall Islands and Samoa engaged in a constructive dialogue with CEDAW, whereas CRC reviewed the Marshall Islands, Palau and Solomon Islands. The Regional Office provided technical support to these countries on treaty body reporting. In addition, these countries increased their engagement with the special procedures. For instance, Fiji invited the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment for a country visit in December. Vanuatu accepted the visits of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues and the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples.

As part of OHCHR’s global strategy to tackle climate change and mainstream human rights through climate action, the Regional Office continued working on climate change and justice using the human rights framework. The Office also engaged with Member States in the Pacific region to highlight the need for climate justice and provided input into the first National Adaptation Plan produced by the Government of Fiji.
Government submitted its State report for and the death penalty. In October, the supplementation of some of the Committee's outlining progress made in the implementation of the reporting guidelines. In June, the Government of Afghanistan submitted its follow-up report to CAT, expected to be submitted in 2019. In May, the Attorney General's Office recruited 93 female prosecutors, thereby enabling the deployment of more female prosecutors to the provinces and districts and the increased number of female-headed prosecution units that are focused on cases of violence against women. In March, amending the 1960 Code of conduct to ensure a holistic State response for the protection of women in the event of emergencies. In addition, following advocacy by the HRS and other partners, Presidential Decree No. 262 was issued, in March, amending the 1960 Code of conduct to the 2019 Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women to remain applicable, including all crimes and punishments. This was necessary to ensure that women and girls have continuing legal protection from crimes of violence against women. In May, the Human Rights Service (HRS) of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the Government to promote the increased participation of civil society actors in reconciliation processes.

In 2018, the HRS organized 39 round-table discussions, workshops and seminars to promote civil society space and engagement in peace processes and to enable civil society activists and human rights defenders to monitor, report and advocate on human rights. It further published a compilation of provincial road maps for peace and facilitated advocacy events in 20 provinces with the participation of approximately 600 Afghan people, including local authorities, civil society and media organizations.

The HRS contributed to the independent functioning of the AIHRC in conformity with the Paris Principles through regular engagement, coordination of activities, the sharing of information and other support. The AIHRC maintained its “A” status and was in full compliance with the Paris Principles. During 2018, the Commission effectively engaged with the international human rights mechanisms and submitted a number of reports to the treaty bodies and the UPR. It also submitted cases of victims of enforced or involuntary disappearances, on behalf of their families, to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. The Commission led the committee responsible for the drafting of legal provisions criminalizing sexual violence against children, particularly bacha bazi, which were included in the new Penal Code that entered into force in February.

The term of office for the Commissioners of the AIHRC expired in June. In July, a revised presidential order was issued setting out the procedure for the selection of new Commissioners. The order established a two-tier vetting system to ensure suitable qualifications and diversity among a final pool of 27 applicants. The President will select nine of these individuals to serve on the Commission. The HRS has been advocating to promote transparency and fairness in the selection process.

Finally, in May, the HRS submitted a confidential report to the Government on the prevalence of the recruitment and use of children by parties to the conflict. The report highlights that the practice of child recruitment is perceived as common in Afghanistan, with the Taliban being report- ed as the main perpetrators. Through the Afghan National Police Child Protection Unit, the Government took measures to prevent the recruitment and use of children in the ranks of the national and local police forces.
**BANGLADESH**  
Population size** 166.37 million  
Surface area** 148,000 km²  
Human Development Index** 0.608 (rank: 131/188 in 2016)  
NHRI (if applicable)** Status B, 2015  

**Type of engagement**  
Human Rights Adviser  

**Year established** 2018 (following earlier deployment 2014-2016)  

**Field office(s)**  
Dhaka  

**UN partnership framework**  
United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2020  

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**  
2  

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**  
US$242,000  

**Spotlights:**  
- A stakeholder dialogue was held with civil society and treaty body outcomes and to develop recommendations for the increased effectiveness and independence of the NHRC.  
- The Office provided policy-related support to the Rohingya refugee response in Myanmar and sought to advance the implementation of human rights norms and principles into the humanitarian response. It further supported the engagement of special procedures and the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar.  
- From Bangladesh, the Office provided policy-related support to the Rohingya refugee response in Myanmar and sought to advance the integration of human rights norms and principles into the humanitarian response. It further supported the engagement of special procedures and the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar.  
- The Office worked closely with the Government to increase awareness of critical human rights issues. The Government committed to following up on the UPR report. The review is scheduled to take place even in the absence of the report, which has been overdue for 19 years.

**CAMBODIA**  
Population size** 16.25 million  
Surface area** 181,000 km²  
Human Development Index** 0.582 (rank: 146/188 in 2016)  
NHRI (if applicable)** Status A, 2015  

**Type of engagement**  
Country Office  

**Year established** 1993  

**Field office(s)**  
Phnom Penh  

**UN partnership framework**  
United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2018  

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**  
36  

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**  
US$1,740,197  

**Spotlights:**  
- OHCHR produced a legal analysis of the draft Law on Surrogacy and undertook consultations in the context of an OHCHR-UNFPA regional expert meeting on surrogacy that was held in Bangkok.  
- The draft legal aid policy was finalized in 2018. The consultative and participatory process of drafting and the active engagement of stakeholders ensured the relevance and feasibility of the policy.  
- OHCHR produced a legal analysis of the draft Law on Surrogacy and undertook consultations in the context of an OHCHR-UNFPA regional expert meeting on surrogacy that was held in Bangkok.  
- The draft legal aid policy was finalized in 2018. The consultative and participatory process of drafting and the active engagement of stakeholders ensured the relevance and feasibility of the policy.  
- The Bar Association also cooperated with some local prisons to construct new lawyer rooms to ensure that prisoners can meet in confidence with their lawyers. Thanks to three existing and new OHCHR grants to civil society partners, legal aid was provided in three types of cases: prisoners with a longstanding, pending appeal, land cases and cases involving persons with disabilities. Although some cases pending appeal were closed, many are still pending due to misplaced case files. In some cases, authorities demanded bribes from lawyers seeking to obtain case files or to accelerate the process or because of difficulties in communication and information sharing between different stakeholders of the criminal justice system.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

Participation (P)

The Office contributed to enhancing compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights standards. Oversight of human rights defenders (HRDs), protection of human rights, and access to information.

While HRDs and political activists remained under pressure during the national election, OHCHR’s monitoring and advocacy efforts, including with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and the diplomatic community, played a role in preventing further arrests and harassment of HRDs. OHCHR worked closely with local and regional human rights organizations to ensure that HRDs were protected. When HRDs and political activists who had expressed their opinion were threatened or charged, OHCHR intervened with relevant authorities, including the Ministry of Interior and the National Election Committee. Documentation related to all cases of human rights violations was shared with the Special Rapporteur, who focused on the elections in her public interventions in July, and in her subsequent addendum report that was presented at the Human Rights Council’s September session. Following the election, some prominent HRDs were released from prison and incidents of harassment and intimidation against others have reportedly decreased.

In its ongoing review of Cambodia’s access to the European Union (EU) market under the “Everything But Arms” preferential trade initiative, which links trade preferences to the release of HRDs, the European Union referred extensively to the conclusions of the UN human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, the treaty bodies and the Office’s analysis of legislation impacting on civic space, such as the Law on Political Parties and the Law on the organization and NGOs. At the end of 2018, the Government announced the revocation of some administrative hurdles against CSOs, the establishment of a forum for regular civil society consultations and a possible review of problematic legislation.

OHCHR continued its support to local human rights groups, including the Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC) and the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO), in order to better monitor, report and advocate on human rights issues in Cambodia. A grant that was awarded to LICADHO, until the end of 2019, and a similar grant for ADHOC, that is pending approval, are intended to enhance the capacity of these organizations to use international mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Both NGOs shared reports of violations with OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur. They were also part of an informal “inter- entre group,” together with OHCHR and another local NGO, that was set up to respond to protection concerns of HRDs in the context of the elections.

OHCHR monitored the situation of ethnic Vietnamese communities (EVC) to increase the awareness of authorities. Progress has been made towards the naturalization of some stateless EVC members and OHCHR monitored the registration process. In collaboration with the Special Rapporteur, the Office successfully advocated with authorities to delay a planned forced relocation of EVC floating villages until May 2019.

After several years of concerted efforts by OHCHR and UNESCO, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology and NGOs (the Ministry and OHCHR) adopted the draft Access to Information Law, in January, that meets international standards. In spite of lobbying efforts undertaken by OHCHR, UNESCO and the Special Rapporteur, the draft was not adopted in 2018. The Ministry of Information indicated that it would be adopted by June 2019.

\[P7 – Youth networks increasingly recognize their role in the advancement of human rights and accountability and their contribution to development and peace.\]

The Office enhanced the level of engagement of young persons in supporting human rights messages by conducting a targeted online and offline advocacy campaign on human rights. It also launched consultations with youth groups on integrating human rights principles into their work.

The Office led a communications campaign to raise awareness and engage youth on human rights, the UDHR and HRDs. The campaign entitled “I am a human rights champion,” ran from the end of September until the end of December. In addition, a yearly event was held on 8 December to mark International Human Rights Day (10 December). The target audience for the campaign was Cambodian youth involved in urban and rural settings and the objective was to increase public recognition of how for and enjoyment of human rights can contribute to inclusive development and peace and development. The campaign significantly increased the Office’s public profile, in particular among youth. The number of “Likes” on the Office’s Facebook page increased from nearly 9,000 to over 13,800 during the course of the campaign. The campaign’s musical video, featuring a number of local celebrities who are popular with youth, was viewed over one million times on the Office’s Facebook page. Furthermore, over 1,000 persons, most of whom were young people, participated in the Office event marking Human Rights Day.

The campaign signalled the first step in the Office’s drive to broaden the Cambodian human rights constituency. Using its global expertise in human rights education and monitoring on the right to participation, OHCHR began developing its work with youth groups and associations to empower them, in traditional and innovative ways, to be agents of change for human rights. The first consultation workshop took place in December. There are plans to work with at least 15 youth groups in 2019 to incorporate human rights principles into their work.
OHCHR supported the first meeting of international human rights mechanisms. In 2018, a series of trainings on treaty body reporting were completed with support from OHCHR. Following the conclusion of the training workshops, State Party representatives submitted to CERD, CEDAW and CRC. OHCHR provided substantive support to the mechanisms that are responsible for drafting the CEDAW and CRC reports to ensure that they complied with the reporting guidelines. Consultations with CSOs were carried out during the drafting of the reports. At the end of the year, the overdue reports to CRPD and CESCR were in the final drafting stages. Initial work was underway on the reports to CERD, due to be submitted in 2020, yet no progress was made on completing the overdue response to CAT’s list of issues or the reply to the findings and recommendations, issued by SPT. The State report for the UPR was submitted on time. Following an initial consultation with limited CSO participation, OHCHR supported a larger and more participatory event that included civil society as well as development partners and line ministries.

The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow up (NMRF) was officially established in June 2018. Although it was not responsible for all treaty reporting in 2018, it played an important coordination role for the preparation of all reports to the treaty bodies. OHCHR provided technical assistance and observed a mediation process between the SOCFIN Company and the Bunong Indigenous Peoples’ Community regarding traditional land that was granted to the company in 2007 as an Economic Land Concession (ELC). The support from OHCHR contributed to resolving most of the disputes related to collective land. Support for dispute resolution began in 2018. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process. To address the power imbalance between the company and the Bunong Community, OHCHR provided technical support to the Legal Aid of Cambodia NGO. This enabled them to train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.

Together with ADHOC and LICADHO, OHCHR advocated within and monitored a land dispute resolution process between a community and an ELC/Cement Company in Sdaco Commune, in the Ratanak Mondul District of the Battambang Province. As a result, 11 indigenous peoples’ communities (IPCs) in two provinces that are in possession of a CLT on how to resolve land disputes using their CLTs. OHCHR contributed to solving most of the disputes through non-judicial mechanisms.

In addition to individual submissions, national and international civil society organizations prepared 11 collective substantive thematic submissions for Cambodia’s third cycle of the UPR. For the first time in Cambodia, each thematic working group drafted a two-page summary factsheet on their report as a practical tool to advocate for Member States to use the recommendations of CSOs. This was the outcome of a series of five workshops that were organized by OHCHR, after March, in cooperation with the Cambodian Center for Human Rights and UPR Info (an international NGO). The workshops helped to raise awareness about Cambodian CSOs on the importance of making substantive submissions to the UPR and trained them in preparing quality submissions. In November, the EU delegation in Phnom Penh hosted a half-day session, during which CSOs presented the factsheets to the diplomatic community. All invited representatives expressed their great appreciation for this advocacy model.

With support from the Office, progress was achieved with regard to solving land disputes through non-judicial mechanisms. OHCHR provided technical assistance and observed a mediation process between the SOCFIN Company and the Bunong Indigenous Peoples’ Community regarding traditional land that was granted to the company in 2007 as an Economic Land Concession (ELC). The support from OHCHR contributed to resolving most of the disputes related to collective land. Support for dispute resolution began in 2018. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process. To address the power imbalance between the company and the Bunong Community, OHCHR provided technical support to the Legal Aid of Cambodia NGO. This enabled them to train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.

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Key OMP pillars in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key OMP Pillars</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Non-personnel PSC*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS2 – Accountability (A)</td>
<td>Personnel: $809,594</td>
<td>Non-personnel: $89,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS3 – Participation (P)</td>
<td>Personnel: $46,670</td>
<td>Non-personnel: $25,277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 191.

Spotlights:

**Youth**

Through continued engagement with civil-society actors and other stakeholders, OHCHR strengthened its efforts towards human rights principles, norms and language being increasingly integrated into their work and that the narrative on selected human rights issues significantly improved.

OHCHR strengthened its engagement with humanitarian actors based in the Republic of Korea to advocate for the application of human rights-based approach to humanitarian action in the DPRK. For instance, on 31 October and 1 November, the Office participated in the 2018 International Conference on Humanitarian and Development Assistance to the DPRK organized by the Korean Sharing Movement, a movement of civil society organizations promoting peace, cooperation and reconciliation on the Korean peninsula. OHCHR shared its human rights message to more than 50 humanitarian and civil society organizations, including through training for civil society, including through training for humanitarian civil society organizations working on the DPRK.

As a part of its efforts to reach a broader constituency, in particular young people, the Office organized a series of lectures for students at Korea University. The students received information through interactive activities about OHCHR’s mandate, the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations, especially in light of the DPRK’s upcoming third UPR cycle in 2019.
Maldives

Population size1 Surface area1 Human Development Index2 NHRI (if applicable)2 Status B, 2015
4.44 million 0.44 km² 0.717 (rank: 102/188 in 2016) Status B, 2010
Type of engagement Led by Human Rights Adviser
Year established 2014
Field office(s) Male
UN partnership framework United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018 1
Key OMP pills in 2018

Throughout 2018, OHCHR communicated its concerns related to the death penalty in Maldives. Throughout its official statement to CAT, OHCHR expressed its intention to lift the 64-year de facto moratorium on the death penalty. The new administration that was sworn into office, in November, announced its willingness to maintain the moratorium. In preparation for the review by the Committee against Torture (CAT) of the Maldives State Party report, also in November, OHCHR briefed the Committee on its concerns related to the death penalty in Maldives. During its official statement to CAT, on 27 November, the new Government reiterated its intent to end the de facto moratorium on the death penalty. Based on CAT’s concluding observations, combined with the statement delivered by the Minister at the President’s Office during the review, OHCHR will follow up with the Government to explore further means of constructive engagement in order to ensure that the de facto moratorium is maintained.

Accountability (A)

M2 – Civil society organizations are empowered to effectively monitor and report on the human rights situations including freedom of expression, association, and media; and are able to submit UPR mid-term reports, and other shadow and alternative reports to the treaty body reviews.

As a result of OHCHR advocacy and technical guidance, civil society organizations made three substantive submissions to CAT.

In preparation for CAT’s review of the Maldives State Party report, OHCHR provided technical guidance on the submission of reports by stakeholders and raised awareness among civil society organizations to encourage them to submit reports. OHCHR worked with the Maldives Human Rights Commission of Maldives and the Government in preparation for the upcoming UPR review.

Myanmar

Population size1 Surface area1 Human Development Index2 NHRI (if applicable)2 Status B, 2015
53.86 million 677,000 km² 0.578 (rank: 147/186 in 2016) Status B, 2018
Type of engagement Human rights staff (Other type of field presence)
Year established 2014
Field office(s) Bangkok, Thailand, Cox’s Bazaar
Staff as of 31 December 2018 3
Key OMP pills in 2018

OHCHR contributed to incorporating rights-based approaches into various accountability processes related to Myanmar by producing two public reports and providing training for civil society partners on the documentation of human rights violations.

During the reporting period, OHCHR continued to fulfil its promotion and protection mandate with regard to the evolving human rights situation on the ground. In order to enhance human rights protection in Myanmar, the Office formulated a number of recommendations targeting parties to the conflict, Member States and UN partners involved in both the political and humanitarian response. Specifically, OHCHR produced a number of public reports, including on the human rights situation in Myanmar that was circulated in the context of the High Commissioner’s interactive dialogue at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council as well as the report ‘The Invisible Boundary: Criminal Prosecutions of Journalism in Myanmar in September. It also provided regular briefings and inputs to OHCHR and relevant international stakeholders.

To encourage the participation of civil society partners in the monitoring of human rights violations, the Human Rights Team organized a week-long workshop for a wide variety of civil society representatives in Myanmar. The training, which is intended as the first of a series of training, involved 11 participants (six women and five men) and focused on civil society engagement with international human rights mechanisms and on human rights monitoring, documentation and reporting.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Relevant intergovernmental fora, processes and mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council, UN General Assembly and Security Council, integrate human rights concerns when they address situations of conflict and insecurity in the subregion.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD
1. **UN Human Rights in the Field**

**UN Human Rights Report 2018**

The Rohingya population is severely affected by discriminatory laws, such as the 1982 Citizenship Law and the laws that make up the Protection of Race and Religion package.

**A2 – The transitional justice mechanism is strengthened to investigate conflict-related cases.**

During 2018, OHCHR engaged with the Government of Nepal in its process to amend the Nepal Act on the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation to meet the needs of the victims. In response to the draft of the amended Bill that was officially shared with OHCHR in June, the Office prepared a technical note to highlight its positive changes and outline its remaining concerns. OHCHR also advocated with the Government on the importance of meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, particularly victims, before finalizing the draft’s language. While the amendment process remains incomplete through 2018, OHCHR continues to advocate for the rights of victims and Nepal’s international compliance with international human rights law in 2019.

**Nepal**

- **Population size:** 29.62 million
- **Surface area:** 147,000 km²
- **Human Development Index:** 0.574 (rank: 168/186 in 2016)
- **NHRF (if applicable):** Status A, 2014

**Type of engagement:** Human Rights Adviser

**Year established:** 2012

**Field office(s):** Kathmandu

**UN partnership framework:** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022

**Staff as of 31 December 2018:** 1

**Key OMP pillars in 2018:**

- **Field office:** Kathmandu
- **Year established:** 2012
- **Type of engagement:** Human Rights Adviser
- **UN partnership framework:** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022
- **Staff as of 31 December 2018:** 1

**MECHANISMS (M)**

- **M1 – The monitoring mechanism for UPR and treaty body reporting is strengthened through timely report submission.**

During the reporting period, the Government of Nepal actively engaged in the review process of their State Party reports by CRPD (February), CERD (May) and CEDAW (October). OHCHR followed up with the Government of the Permanent Mission of Nepal in Geneva and encouraged their continued engagement with the treaty body reporting process. Nepal has a number of pending submissions to the international human rights mechanisms, including a State Party report for the Human Rights Committee, due on 23 March 2018 and another for CESCR, due on 30 November 2019. In addition, Nepal’s UPR State report is tentatively due in July 2020. Finally, the Government hosted a country visit by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, in January, and a country visit by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, in November.

**NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)**

- **Mission:** To promote, protect and ensure the human rights of Dalits, women and persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, are able to enjoy their equal status protected by the Constitution and have access to a functioning mechanism to redress grievances related to discrimination.

- **Through supporting the review of Nepal by CERD, CEDAW and CRPD, the Office promoted the compliance of oversight mechanisms with international human rights standards regarding the rights of Dalits, women and persons with disabilities.**

**ACCOUNTABILITY (A)**

- **Non-Discrimination (ND) NDI – Marginalized and vulnerable populations, including Dalits, women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, are able to enjoy their equal status protected by the Constitution and have access to a functioning mechanism to redress grievances related to discrimination.**

Through supporting the review of Nepal by CERD, CEDAW and CRPD, the Office promoted the compliance of oversight mechanisms with international human rights standards regarding the rights of Dalits, women and persons with disabilities.
The three reviews of Nepal that were undertaken by the treaty bodies resulted in a number of recommendations related to non-discrimination issues. These recommendations were strengthened through contributions from OHCHR and the UNCT. OHCHR will continue working with the Government on the implementation of recommendations to advance the non-discrimination agenda.

In anticipation of CEDAW’s review of Nepal, OHCHR worked closely with the UNCT to identify strategic entry points that could be brought to the attention of the Committee members. The Office also gathered information from civil society members that attended the review in December, and the Office has continued to engage with and support civil society organizations in Nepal, including through training and capacity-building activities. The Office has also continued to provide support to civil society organizations in Nepal, including through training and capacity-building activities.

OHCHR advocated for the increased ratification of international and regional human rights treaties by countries in the region.

Fiji and the Marshall Islands also submitted shadow reports to the Committee of Experts on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

In Fiji, OHCHR provided an oral briefing to the CERD regarding the social and economic impacts of discrimination in the education sector.

The Office also shared the terms of reference and good practices of the UN system in addressing discrimination and violence against women in the region.

The Office continued to engage with and support civil society organizations in Fiji, including through training and capacity-building activities.

The Office also continued to provide support to civil society organizations in Fiji, including through training and capacity-building activities.

OHCHR provided advisory services and technical support to UN Human Rights (UNHRs) and civil society organizations to encourage their increased engagement with the process of selecting and drafting of substantive recommendations to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The reporting period saw an increased engagement of these actors, through the submission of shadow reports and oral briefings, with the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the treaty bodies and the UPR. For example, the NHRI in Samoa made a submission to CEDAW and, in August, released its National Inquiry into Family Violence Report. This helped the Committee to assess Samoa’s implementation of the Convention.

The Office continued to engage with and support civil society organizations in Vanuatu, including through training and capacity-building activities.

The Office also continued to provide support to civil society organizations in Vanuatu, including through training and capacity-building activities.

Nine out of the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories, in addition to Australia and New Zealand, have extended standing invitations to the special procedures.

In 2018, the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment visited Fiji. Nevertheless, the number of visits requested to these countries and territories that have not been responded to has increased. For example, Fiji has received requests from nine special procedures mandate holders and Vanuatu has received three visit requests. Tonga has had a pending request from the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice since 2017.

Training was provided to members of the UNHRs in Kiribati, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu to increase their coordination, consultation and information management capacities.

The Regional Office provided technical assistance to contribute to the establishment and functioning of national mechanisms for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The Office also shared the terms of reference and good practices of the UN system in addressing discrimination and violence against women in the region.

The Office continued to engage with and support civil society organizations in Vanuatu, including through training and capacity-building activities.

Finally, OHCHR worked towards supporting the establishment and functioning of UNHRs in line with the Paris Principles under the Accountability pillar.
KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

A1 – The Royal PNG Constabulary and PNG Correctional Services receive regular human rights training. Civil society organizations increase their capacity to lobby the Government to maintain its de facto moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolition.

OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) to respect and protect human rights at the operational and senior management levels and to support the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the institution.

The Office, together with key partners, advocated for the establishment of a human rights section within the RPNGC to coordinate and support human rights integration.

Furthermore, human rights training modules were developed for the regular curriculum of the Bomana Police Training College. The training manual for recruits was completed with technical support from OHCHR. During the reporting period, the training modules were rolled out to 55 in-service officers across two provinces (Western Province and New Britain).

A2 – An operational National Human Rights Commission is established, which complies with the Paris Principles.

OHCHR continued training the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). OHCHR also provided technical assistance to civil society organizations to enable them to jointly develop an information note on the role of a national human rights institution and identify key actors that can effectively advocate for the establishment of the Commission.

NON-DISCRIMINATION (ND)

ND2 – The Government amends select laws to ensure that they comply with CEDAW and CRPD.

As a result of technical advice that was provided by the Office, there is improved compliance of the draft Disability Authority Bill with international human rights norms and standards.

The Office, together with key partners, advocated for the establishment of an operational National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in compliance with the Paris Principles.

The Law Reform Commission and the Department for Community Development prepared the draft Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act 2017, as well as draft laws on the protection of children, women and persons with disabilities. OHCHR reviewed the draft and provided inputs to ensure that it integrates the provisions of the CRPD. In December, an inter-agency consultation was organized in Port Moresby, which concluded a series of consultations on the draft. It is expected that it will be submitted to the Parliament in 2019.

ND6 – Civil society organizations and the Government increasingly monitor and address human rights violations suffered by refugees, migrants and targeted vulnerable groups.

The Office advocated on behalf of and raised awareness about the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in compliance with international human rights standards. To this end, it produced public reports and engaged in advocacy with national authorities.

Throughout 2018, the rights of refugees and asylum seekers were remotely monitored by the Office, including through media monitoring and information provided by refugees and information provided by UNHCR and other stakeholders. The Office contributed to a joint public report on the human rights of asylum seekers and refugees on Nauru and Manus Island. OHCHR engaged with national authorities and supported the Resident Coordinator in advocating for the rights of refugees and asylum seekers on key issues of concern, including access to adequate medical facilities for refugees.

Finally, under the Mechanisms pillar, the Office collaborated with the UNCT to support the NHRC and provincial human rights commissions implement the recommendations issued during PNG’s second UPR cycle in 2016.
**PHILIPPINES**

**Population size** 106.5 million  
**Surface area** 300,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** 0.697 (rank: 118/188 in 2016)  
**Type of engagement** Human Rights Adviser  
**Year established** 2014  
**Field office(s)** Manila  
**UN partnership framework** Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (2019-2023)  
**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 1  

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**  
- XB requirements 2018: US$618,600  
- XB expenditure 2018: US$724,060

**SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

**Country**  
- **Regional Office**: Royal Thai Police, Phnom Penh  
- **Countries of engagement**: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam  
- **Year established**: 2002  
- **Field office(s)**: Bangkok  
- **Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 17

**Total income**: US$4,701,627  
**Total XB expenditure**: US$724,060  
**Total RB expenditure**: US$8,844,100  
**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**Mechanisms (M)**

- **M2 – Civil society organizations increasingly engage with the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.**

The Office contributed to increasing the engagement of CSOs with the special procedures by raising awareness, building capacity and providing substantive expertise.

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported several processes to promote the engagement of different stakeholders with the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, one joint UN Country Team submission was made to the CRPD, at least 12 communications were sent by CSOs to the special procedures and six press statements were issued.

**Accountability (A)**

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

In Malaysia, the Office advocated with the Government to repeal the Anti-Fake News Bill. While the Bill was later revoked by the Lower House of Parliament, it remains on the books as the initiative did not pass in the Upper House.

In Thailand, the Office facilitated a high-level dialogue with the Justice Minister, in March, and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, in September, regarding the delay in the passing of the Suppression of Torture and Disappearance Bill. In December, the draft was resubmitted to the National Legislative Assembly for its consideration and adoption.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the participation of civil society organizations from affected communities in the development of a national action plan on business and human rights. To do so, it co-organized a consultation with the participation of 200 CSO representatives, together with the Ministry of Justice, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRC) and UNDP. Participants welcomed OHCHR’s role as a convener of the dialogue between CSOs and the Government.

In Thailand, the first execution took place in June, after nine years of a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. The Office issued a public statement urging the Thai Government to take steps to reinstate the moratorium as part of a process to abolish capital punishment.

To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities, the Office co-hosted a regional workshop, in July, on the conduct of investigations into alleged unlawful killings and enforced disappearances. The workshop participants included government officials from Asia and representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the International Commission of Jurists and the Embassy of New Zealand. As a result of the workshop, 16 Thai officials (eight women, seven men) from several agencies, including the Central Institute of Forensic Science, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) and the Internal Security Operations Command (Region 4), enhanced their knowledge on the subject.

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2019**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2020**
A4 – Thailand: Victims groups are better organized and are aware of their rights to truth, justice and reparations. Law enforcement agencies are more transparent in their functioning.

The Office facilitated meaningful participation and improved awareness of rights-holders about their rights to truth, justice and reparations by advocating with relevant government authorities, accompanying the families of victims and building the capacity of victims to access complaint mechanisms.

To enhance the awareness of law enforcement officials on the right to truth of the families of victims and the right to access to a lawyer on a case-by-case basis, the Office, in close contact with the spokesperson and military officials from the law enforcement department of the National Council for Peace and Order, issued two public letters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) during the year to raise concerns about arbitrary arrests, detentions, incommunicado detentions, deportations and the resumption of the death penalty. The Office also issued two public statements, in February and June, regarding arbitrary arrests and the resumption of the death penalty and called for the right to information and the right to truth of the families of victims.

OHCHR accompanied two families of victims to four meetings with the Ministry of Justice’s DSI, the Ministry of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, the Ministry of Justice’s DSI, the Office of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission and the Attorney General’s Office. As a result of this continued engagement, the DSI agreed to investigate the case of a disappeared human rights defender and provide witness protection for a member of a victim’s family. In addition, the authorities took steps to ensure the right to information and participation of the two families by appointing a liaison officer. Moreover, in cases of arbitrary arrest and detention of victims, the authorities allowed them to have access to lawyers and their families.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Relevant intergovernmental fora, processes and mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council, UN General Assembly and Security Council, integrate human rights concerns when they address situations of conflict and insecurity in the subregion.

The Office helped to integrate international human rights norms and standards into dialogue related to the conflict in Indonesia and Thailand by strengthening the capacity of government, NHRCs and civil society to engage with the international human rights mechanisms and facilitate dialogue between these entities at the national level. In Indonesia, the Office helped to strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations in Papua and Maluku to monitor, document and report on human rights violations. As a result, civil society partners submitted information to the Working Group on business and human rights, representing an important step forward in engagement that supports their advocacy.

In Thailand, the Office contributed to increasing the integration of human rights into the work of government officials, including the military. In January, OHCHR proposed a methodology for facilitating constructive dialogue between civil society with the MOFA and the Internal Security Operations Command (Region 4) in the southern provinces. The MOFA, who are the Ministry of Defense (D) of the Royal Thai Army, provided a response. The recommendation was accepted by MOFA, which continued organizing monthly meetings with civil society organizations to discuss human rights concerns. The NHRC increased its capacity to independently raise human rights issues in the Southern Border Provinces and monitor places of detention inside military barracks. It also increased its coordination with the international human rights mechanisms through the Human Rights School that was organized by the Office in May and September.

PS5 – UN country programs and programs, including UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), successfully integrate international human rights norms, standards and principles, including the recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided systematic support to the Government of Indonesia and the Special Rapporteur on human rights issues to RCs and UNCTs in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam in order to integrate international human rights norms and standards into their work. The use of evidence-based human rights analysis was strengthened in UNCTs across the region for programmatic and policy interventions.

In addition, the Office strengthened the capacity of UNCTs to undertake specific evidence-based political and human rights analysis for advocacy purposes. During the reporting period, analysis was completed on regional legislation related to “fake news” and its human rights impact.

The Office continued working closely with the DSI on the enactment of the Cyber Security Law (Viet Nam). OHCHR’s remote monitoring of protests in Viet Nam, in June, and of the student protests in Bangladesh, in August, provided important information to determine appropriate engagement and advocacy efforts.

During the reporting period, OHCHR organized a series of meetings with the Thai Government. With NHRC, the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations to discuss the drafting process of the Thai National Action Plan on business and human rights. Through the meetings, OHCHR worked with all stakeholders to ensure that the draft was in line with international human rights standards, including the recommendations issued by the Working Group on business and human rights and the UN General Principles on business and human rights.

D3 – In the subregion, relevant ministers, departments and parliamentary committees incorporate human rights standards and frameworks when they fulfill their mandates on land, housing and poverty; they give due attention to gender concerns.

The Office contributed to improving the level of compliance of housing and business legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards by producing regional mapping studies, monitoring human rights violations and supporting civil society engagement.

In 2018, on the occasion of the visit to Indonesia of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, the Office strengthened engagement and advocacy with the government on land and housing rights together with national institutions and civil society. Emblematic cases were raised regarding various rights related to the environment, land, the extractive industries, energy and infrastructure projects. This enhanced the engagement of Indonesian civil society with the UN Human Rights mechanisms and deepened OHCHR’s network with civil society.

In Thailand, the Office continued monitoring strategic lawsuits that were filed against human rights defenders related to the business and human rights cases. OHCHR observed four such legal proceedings and trialed sessions, between February and July, and the Criminal Court dismissed at least one of these cases. In November, the National Legislative Assembly approved, in principle, the adoption of an amendment to the Criminal Code that would enable judges to dismiss cases that were filed by companies against communities affected by their activities.

The Office contributed to increase the awareness of law enforcement officials on the right to truth of the families of victims and the right to access to a lawyer on a case-by-case basis, the Office, in close contact with the spokesperson and military officials from the law enforcement department of the National Council for Peace and Order, issued two public letters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) during the year to raise concerns about arbitrary arrests, detentions, incommunicado detentions, deportations and the resumption of the death penalty. The Office also issued two public statements, in February and June, regarding arbitrary arrests and the resumption of the death penalty and called for the right to information and the right to truth of the families of victims.

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OHCHR will hold a follow-up event to enable NHRs in the region to discuss joint action that needs to be taken on climate change, and the Office will prepare and release a publication on human rights and climate change in the Asia-Pacific region. The Office also produced a compilation of key recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms in relation to countries in Asia. The compilation will be used as a mapping document and disseminated as an advocacy tool and will be complemented by trainings for NHRIs and CSOs at the regional level to strengthen participants’ capacity in monitoring and advocating for economic, social and cultural rights, including land, health and housing, and in the context of climate change.

M2 – The AICHR has more capacity and is fulfilling its protection mandate.

The Office contributed to enhancing the capacity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) by supporting thematic areas of work and by providing technical support to an AICHR study on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

In May, the Regional Office, together with the Resident Coordinator in Indonesia, led a delegation of 10 UN agencies to meet with AICHR during their annual consultation in Jakarta. The meeting’s objective was to identify thematic areas of common interest on human rights for AICHR and relevant UN agencies and to explore possible areas of current and future technical cooperation. This was the first such official consultation between a group of UN agencies and AICHR.

In addition, the Office provided support to a number of individual initiatives by AICHR Commissioners, notably two for Indonesia, including the AICHR High-Level Dialogue on Managing Freedom of Expression in the Information Age held in April, and the AICHR capacity building workshop on Article 14 of the ASEAN human rights declaration in August. In November, as part of a broader initiative led by AICHR Malaysia on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, OHCHR provided technical support to a second thematic activity building on the recommendations that were made during the initial 2017 workshop.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

The Office contributed to the increased engagement of civil society organizations with the international human rights mechanisms in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. During the reporting period, CSOs working on Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam made submissions to several thematic procedures including Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of religion, situation of human rights defenders, torture, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Working Group on Business and Human Rights and others.

The Office facilitated increased engagement of the UN Special Procedures including Special Rapporteurs on the right to safe drinking water, and Enhanced Human Rights Council Special Procedures with the international human rights mechanisms and their outcomes.

When OHCHR’s contributions on emerging human rights issues were considered during the high-level events of the 40th session of the Human Rights Council in October and November, the Office supported the Regional Office to brief the Special Procedures and to submit a written position paper. OHCHR continued to ensure that its interventions were widely disseminated and used their outcomes.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – The Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) operates as an early warning mechanism when the human rights situation deteriorates. The HRWG helps to integrate human rights approaches in specific programmes.

OHCHR aimed to support UN entities in incorporating rights-based approaches in their programmes. The HRWG met regularly during 2018, including as an ad hoc early warning tool during the riots that took place in Kandy, in March. During the political crisis of October and November, and in keeping with the promotion of the human rights agenda, OHCHR provided technical support to the Office for Missing Persons, a truth and reconciliation commission, a reparations programme and a credible special judicial accountability mechanism in which foreign experts participate.

A2 – Fulfilling Human Rights Council resolution 30/1, Sri Lanka implements a comprehensive transitional justice strategy that is victim-oriented, gender-sensitive and complex with international human rights standards. It establishes an Office for Missing Persons, a truth and reconciliation commission, a reparations programme and a credible special judicial accountability mechanism in which foreign experts participate.

OHCHR sought to contribute to the establishment of accountability mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

The High Commissioner’s report on “Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights” to the Human Rights Council’s thirty-seventh session, in March, (A/HRC/37/23) reviewed the Government’s progress from March 2017 to January 2018 on the implementation of resolutions 30/1 and 34/1. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law and on the comprehensive recommendations that were issued regarding the judicial and non-judicial mechanisms that are essential to advancing accountability and reconciliation. In preparation for the presentation of the High Commissioner’s report 40/1 to the Human Rights Council forth session, in March 2019, the Office and the Transitional Justice Advisor conducted visits to the north and east of Sri Lanka to assess any progress made on the implementation of the resolutions 30/1 and 34/1.

In 2018, the Office on Missing Persons, a transitional justice mechanism, began operations with the support of OHCHR. In addition, legislation was adopted in the Parliament establishing a second mechanism, the Office for Reparations. The Cabinet approved a draft concept for a third transitional justice mechanism that will function as a truth and reconciliation commission. The concept is in the process of being turned into draft legislation. Despite OHCHR’s continued advocacy in its reports to the Human Rights Council, no progress was made in 2018 to establish a special pillar in accordance with resolution 30/1.
In 2018, OHCHR helped the HRCSL to strengthen its screening tools. OHCHR also contributed to the development of standard operating procedures for the screening of peacekeepers that would be applied by the UN, the HRCSL and the Sri Lankan Government, including the military and the police.

**Participation (P)**

P6 – New laws establish transitional justice mechanisms and take into account the results of consultations in 2016. Wherever necessary, victims of violations, women, and groups with specific needs are consulted in more detail about each element of the transitional justice agenda.

OHCHR advocated for the increased participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

The Office on Missing Persons was the first transitional justice mechanism established in the country. To date, six consultations have been conducted with rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in times of peace and crisis, including during searches, arrests and the use of force. An extracurricular session was also held on the rights of LGBTI persons during each training session, which was facilitated by the University of New South Wales. They joined 21 human rights defenders from the region to learn about international human rights law and the UN human rights mechanisms. OHCHR provided technical support to the NHRI, OHCHR and the police jointly developed the training materials.

Two evaluations of the training were conducted in 2018. Six months after the police training had been delivered in two municipalities (Bobonaro and Oecusse), trainees and their commanders reported positive changes in behaviour, including a reduction in the use of force and more professional conduct when dealing with law enforcement situations. This in turn led to a reduced number of complaints against the police by members of the community. OHCHR led the one-day evaluation sessions that were conducted with the NHRI and police trainers.

**Key Pillar Results:**

**Human Rights Norms and Standards (H)**

**Human Rights Norms and Standards (H)**

The police and armed forces demonstrated improvement in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards as a result of human rights training programmes that were designed, delivered and evaluated with the support of the Office. In February, a standardized programme of human rights training was initiated for mid-level ranking officers in the armed forces. During 2018, four five-day training modules were delivered to a total of 120 officers (21 women, 99 men). The training was based on a manual that had been prepared with support from OHCHR and was delivered by trainers from the NHRI, the Ministry of Defence and army officers who had previously completed an OHCHR training of trainers’ programme in mid-2017. The programme focused on the role of the army in respecting and protecting human rights in times of peace and crisis, including during searches, arrests and the use of force. An extracurricular session was also held on the rights of LGBTI persons during each training programme, which was facilitated by members of the NHRI and the LGBTI community in Timor-Leste.

Human rights training for the police continued during the year. The training was conducted by two inspectors from the police force who had served as part of a team of trainers that provided the training to the police force from 2015 to 2017 and was composed of representatives from the NHRI and the national police. The two inspectors enhanced the training by delivering a condensed version that enabled 1,165 police officers (150 women, 1,015 men) to learn about human rights norms and standards in the course of their work. The NHRI, OHCHR and the police jointly developed the training materials.

Two evaluations of the trainings were conducted in 2018. Six months after the police trainings had been delivered in two municipalities (Bobonaro and Oecusse), trainees and their commanders reported positive changes in behaviour, including a reduction in the use of force and more professional conduct when dealing with law enforcement situations. This in turn led to a reduced number of complaints against the police by members of the community. OHCHR led the one-day evaluation sessions that were conducted with the NHRI and police trainers.

**Accountability (A)**


The police and armed forces demonstrated improvement in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards as a result of human rights training programmes that were designed, delivered and evaluated with the support of the Office. In February, a standardized programme of human rights training was initiated for mid-level ranking officers in the armed forces. During 2018, four five-day training modules were delivered to a total of 120 officers (21 women, 99 men). The training was based on a manual that had been prepared with support from OHCHR and was delivered by trainers from the NHRI, the Ministry of Defence and army officers who had previously completed an OHCHR training of trainers’ programme in mid-2017. The programme focused on the role of the army in respecting and protecting human rights in times of peace and crisis, including during searches, arrests and the use of force. An extracurricular session was also held on the rights of LGBTI persons during each training programme, which was facilitated by members of the NHRI and the LGBTI community in Timor-Leste.

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**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

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

The Office contributed to improving the compliance of legislation, policy and planning with international human rights norms and standards on the rights of persons with disabilities by supporting the development of guidelines to this effect.

Guidelines on integrating disability into legislative policy and planning were prepared in a highly participatory process that included consultations with persons with disabilities, disabled persons organizations (DPOs), civil society, women, indigenous persons, UN agencies and interested donors. The CRPD was used to formulate the overall framework for the guidelines, which were also informed by the recommendations and general comments issued by the UN human rights mechanisms, in particular the CRPD and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities. The guidelines also called for gender analysis, when drafting laws, policies and plans. OHCHR provided technical expertise throughout the drafting process. By the end of the year, the final version had been shared with various institutions and DPOs.

ND7 – The public supports a human rights approach to disability; the public opposes discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

The Office contributed to improving the narrative on the rights of persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons in Timor-Leste.
by providing expert advice on compliance with international human rights law and supporting advocacy campaigns.

In November, the Association of Persons with Disabilities in Timor-Leste (ADTL) successfully obtained a grant to conduct a public campaign on the equal rights of persons with disabilities under the UN’s “Empower for Change” project. The objective was to reduce violence and discrimination against women and children with disabilities. ADTL has begun preparations for the design of campaign materials and events that will be conducted in the first half of 2019. As one of five UN agencies implementing the project, OHCHR provided technical advice to ensure that the messaging reflected the essence of the CRPD.

In 2018, civil society and the UN placed greater emphasis on advocacy for LGBTI rights. As a result of various outreach activities, the public was made more aware of the equal rights of LGBTI persons and the challenges that many people face in exercising their rights in Timor-Leste. Some of the outreach materials were developed by civil society partners, with support from the Office, and were aligned with the UN’s “Free & Equal” campaign. The second pride march in the country’s history, which was co-organized by OHCHR, attracted over 20,000 people.

The UN partnered with the national NGO, Belun, in order to produce five policy briefs. These briefs analyzed the situation of five specific groups of vulnerable youth and focused on how to address the challenges they face while furthering the 2030 Development Agenda in Timor-Leste. Entitled Leaving no youth behind in Timor-Leste, the briefs focused on youth with disabilities, LGBTI youth, young female farmers, youth who are not in education, employment or training and youth migrants. The briefs also described how these groups are facing challenges. In 2018, 91 staff (50 women, 41 men) of various UN agencies and national partners in Government, the National Human Rights Institution, NGOs and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities improved their knowledge about the human rights-based approach to disability and the rights of persons with disabilities. Together with persons with disabilities, OHCHR co-organized a two-day training session, translated materials and tailored the training session in accordance with the local context. Subsequent to the training, UNICEF, as one of the UN agency partners of the project, used the materials and partnered with these trainers to build the capacity of teachers and officials from the Ministry of Education on disability rights.

Finally, OHCHR encouraged the adoption of an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of recommendations under the Mechanism’s pillar. New policies and laws on housing, land and evictions were adopted that comply with human rights standards under the Development pillar.

OHCHR disseminated a publication entitled A Human rights-based approach to data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Development Agenda, and initiated discussions with the UNCT Programme Management Team on operationalizing the “Leaving No One Behind” (LNDB) principle in UN programming. OHCHR provided comments on a draft operational guide that was prepared by the UN Sustainable Development Group in relation to LNDB. It also offered to provide pilot training for the UNCT and agency staff on the guide when it is finalised in 2019. The UNCT partnered with the national NGO, Belun, in order to produce five policy briefs. These briefs analyzed the situation of five specific groups of vulnerable youth and focused on how to address the challenges they face while furthering the 2030 Development Agenda in Timor-Leste. Entitled Leaving no youth behind in Timor-Leste, the briefs focused on youth with disabilities, LGBTI youth, young female farmers, youth who are not in education, employment or training and youth migrants. The briefs also described how these groups are facing challenges. In 2018, 91 staff (50 women, 41 men) of various UN agencies and national partners in Government, the National Human Rights Institution, NGOs and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities improved their knowledge about the human rights-based approach to disability and the rights of persons with disabilities. Together with persons with disabilities, OHCHR co-organized a two-day training session, translated materials and tailored the training session in accordance with the local context. Subsequent to the training, UNICEF, as one of the UN agency partners of the project, used the materials and partnered with these trainers to build the capacity of teachers and officials from the Ministry of Education on disability rights.

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In 2018, the work of OHCHR in Europe and Central Asia covered 54 countries, including nine territories run by de facto authorities. OHCHR established a new field presence in Belarus by deploying a Human Rights Adviser to the UN Country Team (UNCT). OHCHR stepped up its engagement with Armenia, Moldova and Montenegro through the deployment of human rights officers in each country as surge capacity within the respective UNCTs. In other locations, OHCHR maintained a strong country engagement from Geneva and through its field presences, including the Regional Offices for Europe (based in Brussels) and for Central Asia (based in Bishkek), Human Rights Advisers in the Republic of North Macedonia and the South Caucasus (based in Georgia), human rights officers/staff in the Russian Federation and Serbia, one human rights component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, and the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

During the reporting period, the Europe and Central Asia region faced multiple challenges to human rights. These included rule of law challenges; the persistence of frozen conflicts in disputed territories; discrimination, hate speech and attacks against migrants, Roma, LGBTI persons and sexual minorities; racism and xenophobia; threats against journalists and media freedom; reprisals against human rights defenders; corruption; terrorism; shrinking civic space; the use of legal regulations and sanctions to limit fundamental freedoms; the arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and the use of torture against persons in detention; and wide development disparities.
To evaluate the various challenges facing the region, OHCHR carried out field/assessment missions, including to Armenia (on human rights aspects of mass protests), Austria (on migration with a focus on the return of migrants), France (on non-discrimination, the right to housing and related human rights of Roma), Hungary and Poland (on civic space, the rule of law and migration) and Moldova and Ukraine (on the overall assessment of OHCHR’s in-country presence, with a focus on early warning, human rights in conflict resolution and civic space). Through direct engagement and communication with Member States, remote monitoring and public advocacy, the Office identified early warning signs of potential human rights violations and crimes and encouraged the development and implementation of recommendations to address such situations.

The Office also pursued a programmatic focus on providing advisory services, technical cooperation, training and capacity-building and other requested assistance for Governments, national human rights institutions, the judiciary, lawyers, parliamentarians, civil society and UNCTs in their engagement with and follow-up to reviews undertaken by the international human rights mechanisms. The Office ensured the full implementation of relevant Human Rights Council and General Assembly mandates, including through support provided to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the drafting of annual reports to the Human Rights Council on the question of human rights in Cyprus and on cooperation with Georgia; and the provision of support for presentations of four quarterly reports and two thematic reports on Ukraine through an interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council. The Office also supported remote monitoring of the human rights situation in Turkey and published a report, in March, on the human rights impact of the state of emergency.

During the reporting period, OHCHR organized, provided substantive inputs for and/or participated in missions of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Austria and Slovenia, as well as visits to Bern, Brussels, New York and Paris. The Office was similarly involved in other senior level missions, including visits of the Deputy High Commissioner to Brussels, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; the Assistant Secretary-General to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; and other senior managers to Austria, Belgium, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. In the context of protracted conflicts in Europe, OHCHR conducted visits to disputed territories in order to directly engage with de facto authorities, rights-holders, de facto Ombudspersons and civil society. Of particular note, Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria, prepared a report on the human rights situation in the Transnistrian region, based on his latest visit in 2018. This was a follow-up to his initial report issued in 2013.

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During the reporting period, OHCHR supported integrated reporting and the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR by building the capacity of State officials to report to the treaty bodies and by raising awareness about the international human rights mechanisms across various stakeholder groups.

Following the deployment of the Human Rights Adviser to the Republic of Belarus in July, a seminar was organized by the Office, in September, which increased the capacity of 30 State officials, of which 20 were women, from different line ministries to report to the treaty bodies and undertake human rights assessments. The seminar enhanced the understanding of participants on how to prepare State Party reports, including the upcoming report to CRPD. It also provided practical knowledge about the review process in Geneva and establishment of a NMRF.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Mechanisms (M)**

- **M1 – A National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) is existing and working to a substantial extent.**

- **OHCHR supported integrated reporting and the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR by building the capacity of State officials to report to the treaty bodies and by raising awareness about the international human rights mechanisms across various stakeholder groups.**

- **Following the deployment of the Human Rights Adviser to the Republic of Belarus in July, a seminar was organized by the Office, in September, which increased the capacity of 30 State officials, of which 20 were women, from different line ministries to report to the treaty bodies and undertake human rights assessments.**

**Participation (P)**

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

- **During the reporting period, the Office consistently advocated for meetings between civil society, including victims of human rights abuses, and relevant parts of Government and the UN system, thereby ensuring the voices of victims were heard. For example, the Office supported a civil society meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children and meetings between UNCT members and mother’s of children and youth in prison for drug use. The HRA also ensured that a broader range of civil society groups was invited to Government consultations and meetings.**
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

CENTRAL ASIA

Type of engagement: Regional Office

Countries of engagement: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Year established: 2008

Field office(s): Bishkek, with field offices in Astana, Almaty (Kazakhstan), Osh (Kyrgyzstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia in Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)

Staff as of 31 December 2018: 12

Total income: US$809,287

XB requirements 2018: US$1,401,000

Total XB expenditure: US$87,599

Non-personnel PSC†: 56% 11%

Personnel: 44% 19%

Total RB expenditure: US$735,748

Non-personnel: 64% 28%

Personnel: 36% 72%

Key OMP pillars in 2018: * Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Governments act to ensure that legislation, policies and State practices with respect to the criminal justice system comply with international human rights standards.

In 2018, the Office continued advocating for the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, as well as comprehensive justice reform across all countries of the region, by facilitating high-level policy and legislative discussions. The seventh Regional Criminal Justice Forum, co-organized by OHCHR with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and UNODC, resulted in fruitful discussions regarding achievements in legal and judicial reforms and challenges in implementing international human rights standards. Participants included parliamentarians, government officials, the judiciary, law enforcement officials, the staff of security-related agencies, or lawyers, and other educational institutions, include human rights in their training as a matter of course.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards in the areas of criminal justice and justice reform in the region.

In 2018, the Office continued advocating for the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, as well as comprehensive justice reform across all countries of the region, by facilitating high-level policy and legislative discussions. The seventh Regional Criminal Justice Forum, co-organized by OHCHR with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and UNODC, resulted in fruitful discussions regarding achievements in legal and judicial reforms and challenges in implementing international human rights standards. Participants included parliamentarians, government officials, the judiciary, law enforcement, bar associations, academia, civil society and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) from all five Central Asian countries. Furthermore, the Asian Forum on Human Rights in Samarkand, which was, among others, co-organized by the Office, UNDP and Uzbekistan’s National Human Rights Centre, provided an example of the Office’s renewed engagement in Uzbekistan.

In Kazakhstan, the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), with the support of the Office, increased the capacity of its staff members to exercise their role in preventing torture, and was able to extend staff tenure to two years to ensure better continuity. The Office also successfully advocated for broadening the NPM’s mandate by defining places of deprivation of liberty in accordance with international standards.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Office maintained its long-term support for comprehensive reform of the criminal justice process. In preparation for the entry into force of the revised criminal code and criminal procedure code, comprehensive training was provided to all actors involved in the criminal justice process and specific manuals were produced. The Office also highlighted concerns – bilaterally and publicly – about the use of criminal justice legislation within the context of preventing and countering violent extremism.

In Uzbekistan, renewed engagement led to the provision of specific guidance on several draft laws in the thematic areas of domestic and gender-based violence, prevention of violent extremism as well as on the NPM and the Decree of the President regulating the mandate and status of the NPM.

In Tajikistan, OHCHR supported State authorities and civil society in advancing their work on comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation and drafting of the national action plan on implementing CAT concluding observations. The Office undertook an intermediary role and ensured that related processes of legislative development would be designed in a participatory manner.

A2 – National human rights institutions are more effective, independent and interconnected in accordance with the Paris Principles.

The Office contributed to institutionalizing human rights training for law enforcement officials, State authorities involved in the criminal justice process and lawyers on the right to peaceful assembly, criminal justice and non-discrimination.

During the reporting period, previously planned capacity-development work with State authorities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan was increased by successfully leveraging extra budgetary contributions. In Kazakhstan, more than 80 law enforcement officials across three regions of Kazakhstan were trained in the first phase of a comprehensive, tailored programme on the right to peaceful assembly and international standards on the facilitation of assemblies. A preliminary agreement of relevant State authorities was secured to promote the inclusion of the programme into training centre curricula.

In Kyrgyzstan, successful engagement with State authorities involved in the criminal justice process, in particular the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, the Ministry of Interior, the penitentiary service and the State Committee for National Security, ensured that the training centres of the mentioned institutions were prepared for the entry into force of new criminal legislation, in 2019, both in terms of training materials and training courses on competitive public examinations.

In addition, nearly 750 prosecutors (close to 70 per cent of all prosecutors in the country) received training on the criminal justice reform package. The trainers came from the State training centre and received training from the Office in 2017. Furthermore, the Office secured the commitment of the training centres to institutionalize the first comprehensive training programme on non-discrimination, in Kyrgyzstan, in 2019.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the compliance of NHRIs in the region with international standards (Paris Principles).

In 2018, building on the achievements of the “Central Asia Support Initiative for National Human Rights Institutions” (CA-SI, NHRI), which was supported by OHCHR and UNDP and implemented at the regional and national levels, the regional cooperation platform of the region’s five Ombudsperson Institutions was strengthened by leveraging synergies between organizations. At the 2018 Annual Meeting of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which was attended by the five Ombudspersons of the region, the CA-SI NHRI was highlighted as a key example of the operationalization of the GANHRI-OHCHR-UNDP tripartite partnership. In addition, a regional capacity-development workshop on human rights education for mid-level NHRI staff extended regional cooperation beyond the NHRI’s leadership and established informal cooperation channels.

The CASI-NHRI undertook advocacy and capacity-development activities at...
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the national level across the region. In Kazakhstan, advocacy efforts continued to focus on the need to substantially strengthen the Ombudsperson Institution.

In Kyrgyzstan, a strong working relationship between the Office and the Ombudsperson culminated in a joint event on the occasion of Human Rights Day (10 December) with the participation of the President. In Uzbekistan, a joint capacity assessment was undertaken with UNDP assistance at the Asia Pacific Forum, which contributed to the identification of capacity needs of the Office of the Ombudsperson in Uzbekistan. After the public launch of the capacity assessment report in early 2019, the Ombudsperson plans to develop a detailed road map to implement recommendations aimed at facilitating its compliance with the Paris Principles.

Development (D)

DT – When they implement the SDGs and other development plans, more Central Asian States and UN Country Teams adopt a human rights-based approach and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms.

The Office contributed to the satisfactory integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in Central Asia.

In all countries of the region, human rights standards provided the impetus for ensuring that a human rights-based approach (HRBA) was applied to the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and to the elaboration of relevant human rights indicators and their inclusion into national human rights strategies. The disaggregation of quality data remained one of the primary challenges in the region, as was a lack of inclusiveness in its collection, monitoring and evaluation.

Technical guidance was provided to the UNCTs in Central Asian countries on integrating human rights standards into UN programming, including through information sessions on the application of a HRBA to data, in the creation of development planning and in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The skills and capacities of NMRFs and national human rights focal points to make linkages between the implementation of SDG targets and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms were enhanced during seven capacity-building activities. These training activities focused on the convergence between human rights and the 2030 Agenda and were held in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the Governments were trained on how to pay specific attention to human rights in designing and creating linkages between human rights and monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of the SDGs.

Participation (P)

P1 – Civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and marginalized groups increasingly claim their rights and promote the rights of their constituencies, and can participate more freely in public life.

The use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by supporting civil society actors to claim the rights of their constituencies has increased.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2019

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2019

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and civil society partners organized one of the largest gatherings of human rights defenders of Central Asia in Kyrgyzstan, in May, that included the participation of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The event provided a platform to discuss current security developments and challenges for defenders, including on reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations. The event also provided a unique opportunity for Uzbekistani human rights defenders to connect with the wider human rights defenders’ community in the region.

In Kazakhstan, nearly 100 human rights activists were trained on exercising the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, with a specific focus on practical application in Kazakhstan. A series of regional consultations was initiated, which brought together local authorities and civil society actors – for the first time – to discuss issues related to the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association on a national and regional level.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2019

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2019
The Office undertook a major advocacy campaign on human rights in view of the development of the next EU budget (Multi-Annual Financial Framework). The campaign, which included the launch of the publication The EU budget: a tool to close human rights gaps in Europe? and several newspaper articles, contributed to the inclusion of programmatic and funding commitments for human rights in the European Commission’s budget proposals for the period after 2020. Partially as a result of OHCHR’s advocacy with the European Commission, the EU adopted, in June, new standards to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of national anti-discrimination bodies, similar to the Paris Principles for national human rights institutions.

OHCHR’s continued efforts in favour of the human rights of the Roma sought to advance a human rights-based approach to Roma inclusion. OHCHR’s analysis of the mid-term evaluation of the EU’s Roma Framework contributed to steps by the European Commission to include the tackling of the segregation of Roma in education and housing in EU policy. The Office resolutely challenged rising hate speech against Roma in numerous European countries and in some EU candidate States, and contributed to the adoption of a resolution by the European Parliament recognizing anti-gypsyism as a specific form of racism. Building on the work of previous years, OHCHR continued to advocate for the deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities and children by influencing EU financial instruments. At the level of the EU member States, OHCHR conducted workshops on inclusive education in Belgium and the Netherlands, and undertook advocacy missions to Bulgaria and Latvia.

During the reporting period, OHCHR’s support for LGBTI rights advocates in Romania and the EU delivered results when the Romanian Constitutional Court ordered that Mr. Robert Clabourn Hamilton, a citizen of the United States, be issued a residence permit in Romania on the grounds of his marriage to Mr. Relu Adrian Coman, a Romanian citizen. OHCHR provided a detailed summary of international human rights law requirements related to the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation, which was included as part of the Romanian government’s submission to the mid-term evaluation of the EU’s anti-discrimination policy and the Romanian Constitutional Court.

OHCHR continued its advocacy for the inclusion of equality, anti-discrimination, anti-racism, and anti-gypsyism measures; new strategic partnerships were created to encourage this trend. Due to interventions by the Office, the level of youth engagement and support for human rights messages has increased.

The campaign in Europe for the seventieth anniversary of the UDHR focused on the narrative: An Introduction to Human Rights. In September, at the EU Fundamental Rights Colloquium and the EU Fundamental Rights Forum, OHCHR called on the EU to re-focus its funding for national and local civil society organizations working on human rights in the EU. Sustained engagement by the Office, in particular in its monitoring and advocacy, bolstered efforts by national, regional and international actors to respond more effectively to challenges to human rights in the EU. As part of its targeted outreach to youth, the Office organized or co-organized several other major initiatives. These were a regional workshop in collaboration with the European Youth Forum; a full-day discussion on human rights with students from Warsaw University, which was followed by 35,000 people online; and a youth event in Brussels with 2,000 participants.

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D7 – Across the EU, there is an increase in public support for equality and non-discrimination measures; new strategic partnerships were created to encourage this trend.

The Office contributed to improving compliance with international human rights norms and standards of EU institutions. To assist EU staff in integrating a rights-based approach into their development and external actions and to respond to the needs for user-friendly tools, OHCHR launched a manual entitled Making a Difference: An Introduction to Human Rights. The book exists in English and French and is available in hard copy or as a downloadable file at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/PublicationsResources/Resources.aspx. In addition, the Office provided continuous input, advice and training regarding the integration of human rights and a human rights-based approach to development into EU external action and development programming.

PS – National, regional and international actors act promptly and more effectively to protect civic space, especially in Hungary and Poland. Critical human rights issues that have been raised by OHCHR have been taken up to a greater extent in EU institutions in a timely manner.

A major achievement, to which OHCHR contributed through its advocacy campaign and the next EU budget, was the European Commission’s proposal that the EU budget should include a “rule-of-law conditionality” clause (tying the use of EU budgetary funds by States to their respect for the rule of law) and a “Justice and Values Fund” to help civil society organizations under threat. At various events by EU institutions, including the EU Fundamental Rights Colloquium and the EU Fundamental Rights Forum, OHCHR called for dedicated EU funding for national and local civil society organizations working on human rights in the EU.

The Office contributed to improving compliance with international human rights norms and standards of EU institutions. To assist EU staff in integrating a rights-based approach into their development and external actions and to respond to the need for user-friendly tools, OHCHR launched a manual entitled Making a Difference: An Introduction to Human Rights. The book exists in English and French and is available in hard copy or as a downloadable file at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/PublicationsResources/Resources.aspx.

In addition, the Office provided continuous input, advice and training regarding the integration of human rights and a human rights-based approach to development into EU external action and development programming.

As part of its targeted outreach to youth, the Office organized or co-organized three other major initiatives. These were a regional workshop in collaboration with the European Youth Forum; a full-day discussion on human rights with students from Warsaw University, which was followed by 35,000 people online; and a youth event in Brussels with 2,000 participants.

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EMPOWERED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Alexander Kovachlik is a 37-year-old man using a wheelchair. He has been immobi-

lized in the chair for 19 years. The first eight years of his rehabilitation were the most

complicated as he spent them confined to bed. Alexander lives in the Transnistrian

region of the Republic of Moldova and before attending a series of trainings on the

rights of persons with disabilities, which was delivered by UN Human Rights, he had

no knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities. Since his 2017 participation

in the training, he has been focused on the rights of his peers and finding potential

ways of improving the rights of those persons in the Transnistrian region. With support

and empowerment from UN Human Rights, Alexander transformed his role from a

beneficiary of support to a human rights advocate and a journalist.

In September, Alexander became the Secretary of the Sustainable (Community)

Development Platform, which was created as an advocacy tool for persons from under-

derrepresented groups from the Transnistrian region. He had been involved with the

Platform from the very beginning, when he participated in the planning meeting that

was held in July 2017. He was also among the signatories of the petition to the de

fato Parliament to ratify the CRPD in December 2017. The unilateral adherence to the

CRPD by the de facto authorities took place in June 2018.

In September 2017, Alexander joined the faculty of journalism at Tiraspol University,

where he is currently writing articles about persons with disabilities and subjects that

are related to his UN internship and Platform activity. He is also very active on social

media. Since July, Alexander has served as the Chair of the Board of a Transnistrian

NGO called “Participation.” Finally, as a result of his work as a journalist, he received

the Keystone Journalist Gran Prix for his articles on persons with disabilities.

In order to secure a permanent job, Alexander is undergoing training as a graphic de-

signer, inconsistent use of verbal tenses organized by Bertam SRL, a socially inclusive

company, in cooperation with the NGO “Motivatie.” The capacity-building and aware-

ness-raising activities undertaken by UN Human Rights in the Transnistrian region

empowered Alexander to inspire others to believe in human rights and their potential.

bans of the Nistru River. The objectives of the conferences were to support the

establishment of policy priorities and raise awareness about the rights of persons

with disabilities at the national level and in the Transnistrian region.

To ensure greater social inclusion of per-

sons with disabilities in the Transnistrian

region, a total of 73 representatives of the
de facto authorities and service providers

from the left bank of the Nistru River were

trained on CRPD principles, human rights-

and community-based services. More

than 120 persons, including 40 women

and 30 men with disabilities, were trained

by OHCHR.
The Office contributed to examining the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards and producing disaggregated data on the rights of those left behind in the Republic of Moldova.

In December, the Human Rights Perception Study was completed and launched with the support of OHCHR. The study provided an assessment tool to determine the extent to which human rights are being respected, protected and fulfilled in the Republic of Moldova. Compared with its 2016 predecessor, the research was focused also on disaggregating data on perceptions on the rights of persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, religious minorities, Roma people, people living in rural areas, persons living with HIV, ethno-linguistic minorities and non-citizens. The findings of the research will serve as a roadmap in shaping human rights interventions in accordance with the needs of the rights holders.

In addition, OHCHR worked towards promoting a more inclusive and non-discriminatory national media narrative under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

The Office significantly contributed to the substantial increase in the level of engagement of civil society organizations with the international human rights mechanisms through consistent capacity-building and advocacy efforts.

Building on the OHCHR capacity-building efforts during the previous OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017, unprecedented progress was achieved in the level of engagement of national civil society with the international human rights mechanisms in 2018. Compared to previous years, triple the number of civil society public submissions were made in anticipation of the 2018 reviews of North Macedonia by CEDAW, CRPD and in the context of the third UPR cycle, in January 2019. The number of joint submissions by participating organizations tripled as well.

More specifically, 26 national civil society organizations and networks prepared 14 joint submissions. The submissions focused on concerns of those “left behind” - Roma women, sex workers and women farmers. The CEDAW and CRPD recommendations that were issued in November and September 2018, respectively, fully reflected the views of the civil society organizations, creating a solid basis for their further advocacy, programming and follow-up.

The draft has incorporated comments made by OHCHR, civil society, regional organizations and followed up on the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The text was aligned with human rights standards although it failed to explicitly recognize gender-based violence against women, children, and other vulnerable groups. The draft law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination reached Parliament adoption procedures in June. The draft has incorporated comments made by OHCHR, civil society, regional organizations and followed up on the recommendations from the UPR, CEDAW, CERD and the Human Rights Committee.

The text was aligned with human rights standards although it failed to explicitly recognize gender-based violence against women, children, and other vulnerable groups.
women, including sexual violence, as a form of discrimination. To support civil society advocacy in addressing this omission, OHCHR translated and promoted CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 (2017) on gender-based violence against women. This contributed to civil society raising the issue with CEDAW and CRPD, which considered the report of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2018. As a result, CEDAW issued a specific recommendation (D20) in 2018 that the Law should recognize all forms of gender-based violence against women. The Parliament adopted the law in March 2019 but failed to follow up on this recommendation.

To improve its effectiveness in addressing discrimination, the Government established a national coordination body on non-discrimination, in April. At the request of the Government, OHCHR provided technical advice to the Body which has since adopted a Programme of Action 2020-2022 and identified the legislation that will need to be aligned with the new anti-discrimination Law.

Under the aegis of the Free & Equal campaign, and in partnership with the Association of Journalists and UNDP, 18 journalists from national and local media were trained in non-discriminatory reporting about LGBTI persons and a guide on reporting was developed for their use.

ND1 – National mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of CRPD are in place, are compliant with the standards and have sufficient capacities for effective functioning.

OHCHR contributed to raising the awareness and the capacities of government officials of the obligations under CRPD and supported the Government to the Committee for the consideration of the State’s initial report in September 2018.

To promote in-depth understanding of the Convention and its implementation, OHCHR translated into the national language and disseminated the first six general comments by the Committee. As a result, the Government and civil society have increased their knowledge of CRPD. In April, the Government established a new coordination mechanism for implementation aligned with article 33.1 of CRPD - the “National Coordination Body for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (NKT CRPD). OHCHR provided training for its members to ensure their common understanding of the CRPD contents and use of analytical and operational tools to improve the effectiveness of the coordination work. The NKT CRPD has since led the State delegation for the Committee’s consideration of the initial State Party report in September, disseminated the CRPD recommendations and prepared a plan for their implementation, as well as launched a sign language version of the Convention, on 3 December, with support from the UNCT.

ND2 – Increased public recognition of the need to combat child marriage as a harmful practice.

The level of engagement of the UNCT and its capacity partners in combating child marriage as a human rights violation and a harmful practice increased as a result of awareness-raising that was based on recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2018, civil society and the UNCT focused their efforts on using the occasion of CEDAW’s review of North Macedonia’s seventh periodic report in November to raise the long-neglected issue of child marriage. In its concluding observations, CEDAW recommended a set of concrete measures to be undertaken by the State that would fully reflect the concerns raised by civil society. Civil society organizations have already begun using the recommendations as an entry point for making a stronger case with relevant authorities and the general public to combat this harmful practice.

ND3 – Increased public recognition of the need to combat trafficking in persons.

OHCHR’s engagement with civil society organizations reached a milestone in May when the Office contributed to strengthening the narrative on human rights by raising awareness about trafficking in persons in a digital campaign, and in partnership with the International Organization for Migration, exchanged online with a platform of more than 200 non-governmental organizations.

ND4 – The national strategy on sexual and reproductive health ensures that services, including modern contraception and pregnancy termination, are provided without discrimination, especially to marginalized women and girls.

The Office contributed to advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights by conducting specialized training and guidance on engagement with the international human rights mechanisms for public health officials and providing technical assistance to organizations working on sexual and reproductive health.

In November 2018, OHCHR supported the national civil society partner, HERA - Health Education and Research Association, to conduct the first training for 18 public health officials (16 women and 2 men), on reporting and follow-up to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The training clarified the right to health and the role of public health officials in States’ interactions with the human rights mechanisms as well as in which they can contribute to the realization of human rights.

OHCHR’s engagement with civil society concentrated on technical advice and support for the organizations working on sexual and reproductive health and rights so they could bring the concerns of those most excluded to the attention of the international human rights mechanisms. This strategy was particularly timely as two treaty bodies, namely CEDAW and CCRM, were preparing to consider the reports of the State. With OHCHR’s guidance, several civil society organizations reached out to womenfarmersandRomenawomenlivinginsub-standardsettlementstofacilitate their participation in the civil society organizations’ oral presentation in front of the CEDAW Committee in November in Geneva.
OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRIs and government representatives.

In 2018, Russia’s High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) submitted several reports to human rights mechanisms, with OHCHR assisting with information on procedures, timelines and substance. It prepared a shadow report for CRPD prior to its consideration of the Russian Federation’s initial report. A representative of the OHCHR attended the sixty-fourth session of CAT and presented a shadow report mentioning 5,063 complaints received by the Ombudsman in 2017, mostly focusing on poor living conditions and medical services. The Ombudsman’s office also submitted a report prior to the Russian Federation’s third UPR cycle.

Within the 2007 Framework of Cooperation between OHCHR and the Russian Federation, 13 Russian Federation consuls, 8 women and 5 men from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Youth, Sports, as well as representatives from the Office of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights and the State Penitentiary Service, co-ordinated a four-week human rights orientation programme that was held in Geneva, in November 2018. OHCHR facilitated a series of interactive learning sessions on the promotion and protection of human rights, and OHCHR’s mandate. The orientation programme, with support from the OHCHR, focused on the work of the international human rights mechanisms and the importance of following up on their recommendations. The participants found the programme to be particularly useful for coordinating efforts between government officials responsible for national reporting and interacting with the international human rights mechanisms.

On 24 September, UN Human Rights and the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation co-organized a side event during the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council to promote the Human Rights Master’s Programme (HRMP) that had been developed by the Consortium of nine Russian universities in accordance with CRPD. The conference was held in Voronezh and included the participation of high-level State officials, human rights commissioners, journalists, and civil society representatives. Concrete proposals for improving the situation were reflected in a resolution that was addressed to relevant regional and federal authorities for action. The proposals were also presented at the Moscow Intergovernmental Expert Forum entitled “Modern tendencies in the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.” The Forum was organized by Moscow’s Ombudsperson, with support from the Moscow Government, and took place within the framework of celebrations of the seventieth anniversary of the UDHR and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Constitution.

In addition, under the Development pillar, OHCHR took steps to strengthen collaboration with business through interactions with the UN Global Compact Network Russia to promote the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the role of the private sector in implementing the SDGs.

Human Rights Education in Practice: An Example of Fruitful Human Rights–Russia Collaboration

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In addition, under the Development pillar, OHCHR took steps to strengthen collaboration with business through interactions with the UN Global Compact Network Russia to promote the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the role of the private sector in implementing the SDGs.
The Office contributed to improving the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards of policies and legislation in three specific policy areas by providing expert legal advice to key partners. The Office facilitated, convened or participated in processes related to national strategic and legal frameworks that focused on housing, anti-discrimination, Roma inclusion, persons living with HIV, persons with disabilities and others by providing guidance and expert advice on achieving compliance with international human rights standards. In particular, progress was made concerning the rights of migrants and refugees due to the adoption of a new set of laws on foreigners and asylum seekers, the rights of persons living with HIV due to the adoption of a new national strategy on HIV, and housing rights due to the elaboration of a draft housing strategy that complies with international human rights standards.

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OHCHR enhanced its collaboration with the NMRF, which resumed its work in 2017, by supporting the inclusion of human rights indicators into the NMRF Action Plan, which includes all the recommendations stemming from reviews by UN human rights mechanisms. The implementation of recommendations will be monitored within the NMRF between the reporting periods, as well as by civil society. The Action Plan is designed to track progress made in implementing the human rights dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by linking the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms with targets and indicators under the 2030 Agenda.
In Azerbaijan, OHCHR collaborated with the UNCT and the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Secretariat to organize a workshop, in July, on SDG localization and prioritization. The workshop focused on the prioritization of SDGs, targets and indicators and their translation into the national context, the recommendations outlined in the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) mission report, and the Baku Principles and documents related to voluntary national review (VNR) priorities. The outcomes of the workshop contributed to the preparations of Azerbaijan’s 2019 VNR and the concept development of its 2030 Vision. The event brought together representatives from governing institutions, including the Deputy Prime Minister, UN agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society.

In May, following the completion of Azerbaijan’s third UPR cycle and the publication of the UPR Working Group report and adoption of its UPR outcome, OHCHR translated all UPR documentation into Azerbaijani and prepared a matrix of UPR recommendations. Both documents were submitted to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for further dissemination to the NMFR in order to facilitate their follow-up activities. OHCHR also disseminated these materials to the UNCT’s members, international organizations and national stakeholders. Late in 2018, OHCHR took the lead in coordinating the UNCT’s programme activities to support the implementation process of the UPR recommendations through the UN Human Rights Thematic Group. To this end, the UNCT produced a specific matrix that outlined the agreed inputs of its members.

In Georgia, OHCHR provided technical advice to UN partners, in particular UNDP and UNICEF, with regard to legal aid in the justice sector, especially in relation to free legal aid. It also focused on a number of key issues, such as the relationship between the Legal Aid Bureau and the Bar Association, to ensure that legal aid is available to marginalized populations.

In Armenia, OHCHR awarded a grant to a civil society organization to deliver training on human rights monitoring and reporting to international human rights mechanisms for grass-roots organizations, most of which work outside of the capital, Yerevan. In addition, an OHCHR staff member who was temporarily deployed to Armenia delivered a training to civil society organizations on international human rights mechanisms and their synergies and differences with regional human rights mechanisms.
In partnership with UNDP, the Office worked towards improving the legislative framework on torture prevention in line with the international obligations of Ukraine (CAT and the recommendations issued by SPT, CPT and SRT); ensuring the proper documentation of torture cases in line with the Istanbul Protocol; building the capacity of law enforcement bodies to more effectively investigate torture and ill-treatment; and building a zero-tolerance culture for torture and ill-treatment committed by all national actors. Following UN engagement with the Ministry of Justice and the Ombudsperson’s Office, the Government approved a “Roadmap on implementation of the recommendations of the UN working group under Protocol of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following its visit to Ukraine in 2016”.

During the reporting period, the Office issued four periodic quarterly reports, which highlighted violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law and two thematic reports. The thematic reports focused on the human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations that were committed in the context of the Illovaisk events and the human rights situation in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. All of the reports included specific recommendations for national stakeholders on addressing human rights challenges. In relation to the provision of legal advice and the referral of individual cases during the reporting period, the Office undertook 1,844 follow-up actions on individual cases or both sides of the Contact Line. The actions advocated for inclusive, non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive policies and legislation. The HRMMU raised human rights concerns in more than 100 meetings with government representatives throughout Ukraine, including in territories controlled by the armed groups. As a result of collaborative advocacy between OHCHR and the Parliamentary Committee on human rights, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the law “On the legal status of military personnel”. With international legislation the prohibition of enforced disappearance as defined in international law and made violations of this prohibition a criminal offence in line with the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Ukraine became a party to in June 2015. The law entered into force on 2 August.

The HRMMU conducted a joint UN advocacy campaign in partnership with UNDP, which included a high-level visit from non-State actors in evaluating the compliance of their responses.
The HRMMU continued mainstreaming human rights through active participation in the UNCT and Humanitarian Country Team as well as through leading the Human Rights Working Group in Ukraine. The HRMMU is a member and one of the main contributors to the Protection Cluster and its products. Also, the HRMMU participates in working groups created within the humanitarian structure, such as Housing, Land and Property as well as Age and Disability Technical Working Groups presenting findings, concerns and recommendations and providing expert advice. The HRMMU led the preparation of a joint UNCT submission to CESCR in relation to the Committee’s preparation of a list of issues prior to reporting for Ukraine.

As part of the humanitarian agenda, the HRMMU analysis strongly supported the development of the 2018 joint rapid response action to address the disruption of basic services in the conflict-affected area, together with OCHA, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO. The office served as an important source of information on the situation in the conflict-affected areas in relation to the Ukraine Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019-2020.

In November, the Ministry of Justice submitted amendments integrating OHCHR’s recommendations to the Cabinet of Ministers for further revision and approval that are pending as of April 2019.

In June, the HRMMU conducted a technical review of the draft methodology that was developed by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine to monitor and evaluate the National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine and its Action Plan. The review included concrete recommendations on enhancing monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes. As a result, the Ministry of Justice approved the monitoring and evaluation methodology for the National Human Rights Strategy and its Action Plan, which reflected recommendations made by the HRMMU. The Ministry of Justice requested further assistance from OHCHR to implement the newly designed methodology in 2019.

The work of OHCHR in the Middle East and North Africa region covers 19 countries. The office supported two regional offices/centres, the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa and the UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region; four country offices (State of Palestine***, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen); one Human Rights Adviser (HRA) in the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Jordan; two human rights presences in UN Peace Missions in Iraq and Libya; and a project presence to build national capacity in human rights-related fields in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The office provided support to two special procedures country mandates, namely, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also served as the Secretariat to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, which was mandated by the General Assembly.

During 2018, the region continued to face significant challenges, including in situations of armed conflict, rise of violent extremism and counter-terrorism measures that negatively impact on civil and political rights, as well as discrimination against various groups. Human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law have been reported in the context of violence and armed conflicts in Iraq, Libya, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.
A number of these contexts have been characterized by civilian casualties, damage to civilian infrastructure and large-scale displacements. However, several States are increasingly engaged with the international human rights mechanisms and the Office. This notwithstanding, the death penalty continues to be used extensively in a number of countries and concerns persist in relation to discrimination and/or incitement of hatred directed against women and numerous groups, including migrants, persons with disabilities and ethnic and religious minorities.

In the course of the year, OHCHR field presences supported governments, civil society organizations and other actors to prevent violations and strengthen the protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity; strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations; enhance equality and counter discrimination; and enhance participation and protect civic space.

The Office supported monitoring, public reporting and strategic advocacy. It also called for the protection of human rights across the region and an end to the escalation of violence, including through the preparation of reports and briefings to the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Office enhanced its advocacy and engagement with Member States and within the United Nations through active participation in inter-agency processes, by providing numerous briefings and conducting consultations on a wide range of human rights issues affecting the region. In order to reinforce the need for the protection of human rights in the country, the Office supported the visit of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to Yemen and other missions to further dialogue with interlocutors, such as representatives of the Saudi-led coalition. Moreover, the Office supported the preparation of key public reports, including the situation of migrants and conditions of detention in Libya, on mass graves in Iraq and numerous other situations.

In the context of encouraging increased engagement, providing technical cooperation and supporting capacity-building activities for key partners, the Office organized several study visits that were attended by more than 50 government representatives, as well as civil society and national human rights institutions. The Office also undertook capacity-building missions and initiatives in Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and supported training sessions and workshops for the Yemeni National Commission of Inquiry, in line with Human Rights Council resolution 36/31.

Numerous field presences worked to address challenges related to shrinking civic space in the region. The Office supported capacity-building for key actors in this regard by convening dedicated workshops and study visits for 24 representatives of civil society. It also sought to strengthen cooperation with NHHRs in the region, including newly established institutions in Lebanon and Kuwait. In addition, the Office organized dedicated study visits for groups of women human rights defenders and journalists. The Office implemented a programme, which involved awarding grants to 11 NGOs, based in seven countries in the region, to fund projects on the rights of women and gender equality, the rights of minorities, human rights defenders and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Finally, the Office coordinated a project on the protection of religious minorities, which was enriched through several regional workshops, seminars, side events and advocacy activities. The efforts of the Office in this regard were recognized by civil society organizations, including the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty. The latter granted its 2018 Initiative Award to OHCHR for its “Faith for Rights” programme. The Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments on “Faith for Rights” have been translated by NGOs or UN entities into eight different languages and have been referred to in numerous reports by the UN Secretary-General, treaty bodies, special procedures and civil society.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

### Accountability (A)

All – Iraq has an independent national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles, fulfills its mandate under the Constitution of Iraq, and meets international standards. The institutional frameworks of Committees of the Council of Representatives ensure that human rights are respected and protected by the legislative process and when public policies are formulated. Government departments fulfill Iraq’s international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law. These standards are understood to be fundamental to public policies and programmes.

The Human Rights Office (HRO) of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) contributed to increasing the confidence of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights (IHCRR) with international standards by supporting the Commission in its monitoring and reporting practices. In 2018, the Board of Commissioners of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights (IHCRR) appeared to be more active than its predecessor, including by being more visible to the Iraqi people through its higher media profile in August and September, IHCRR engaged in monitoring and reporting on the consequences of the demonstrations that took place in ten governorates to demand employment opportunities, basic services and an end to corruption. The Office supported IHCRR in monitoring and reporting on the procrastinated demonstrations in the Basra Governorate, which saw an upsurge in protests following allegations of water contamination.

IHCRR published ad hoc reports and conducted advocacy campaigns in relation to a range of human rights concerns across Iraq. The capacity and knowledge of its staff and of other Government ministries and agencies was enhanced due to training sessions that were organized during the reporting period.

### Non-Discrimination (ND)

NDI – Iraq develops as a multi-ethnic and religiously inclusive State in which the country’s ethnic and religious minority communities are protected from violence and can fully participate on equal terms in political, social and economic life.

The HRO contributed to improving the level of compliance of with international human rights norms with regards to the rights of minorities and persons with disabilities.

Following the military defeat of ISIS in December 2017, in 2018 UNAMI focused on the rights of various groups, including minorities and persons with disabilities. In the minority groups, including religious and ethnic minorities, as well as the LGBTI communities continued to be persecuted and unable to fully and equally participate in the political, social and economic life of Iraq. CSOs faced challenges in the collection of data, necessitating governmental policies and laws to combat discriminatory practices. Moreover, civil society partners working on the rights of persons with disabilities required strong support in monitoring, documenting and reporting on discriminatory practices calling on the national authorities to work towards effective implementation of the ICRPD. In 2018, UNAMI organized several strategic workshops to build the capacity of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights and relevant government entities. These workshops were useful, the environment and setting of meetings with interlocutors in order to ascertain their understanding of international human rights norms and standards and their capacity to monitor, document and compliance.

### Field Office(s)

Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk and Mosul (temporarily relocated to Dohuk/Erbil)

### Year established

2004

### Staff as of 31 December 2018

41

### XB requirements 2018

US$618,900
When we met Nadia, in October, at her temporary accommodation at the Kapartu camp for displaced persons, situated in the outskirts of Dohuk in the Kurdistan Region of northern Iraq, she had just returned from the camp to her home in Sinjar. Her home now consists of large mass graves with平民 were protected to the great extent possible from the effects of armed conflict. They can leave areas affected by conflict in safety and dignity; they can return to their homes in full compliance with humanitarian principles (voluntarily, and in dignity and security when it is safe to do so), and they can access basic humanitarian assistance at all times. The policies of the Government of Iraq and the Iraqi security forces that combat terrorism, armed violence, and conflict fully respect and protect human rights at all times and in all circumstances, and comply with international humanitar- ian law. The HRD provided technical support in relation to draft legislation on jurisdiction over international crimes to ensure their compliance with international hu-
man rights norms and standards. Due to the federal elections, the draft leg-
islation regarding jurisdiction over international crimes was stalled in the National Assembly. Three draft laws on jurisdiction over international crimes were submitted, one of which was elaborated by UNAMI. The two other drafts made ref-
erences to the implementation of the UNSDF and the integration of protection into the development agenda. The Office supported the implementation of the “duty of care” principle regarding cross-border human rights and government partners that will serve as sustainable entry points for ongoing human rights dialogue between and with-
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UN EARTHING ATROCITIES IN IRAQ

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In 2018, the Human Rights/Transitional Justice and Security Sector (HTJSS) programme supported the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Plan (HRDDP) in Libya. In its capacity as Secretariat of the Task Force on HRDDP implementation in Libya, UNSMIL continued its efforts to facilitate the implementation of the HRDDP. More specifically, the HRD provided technical and substantive guidance on how to evaluate information regarding the human rights records of potential recipients of operational support. A number of mitigating measures were implemented in relation to support provided to the Libyan Coast Guard and the Libyan Directorate of Immigration.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

1. Accountability (A):
   - All – Detention centres operate legally and under the control of the State. Trained judicial police officers and prosecutors are in place to prevent torture and ensure that individuals who are unlawfully detained are released.

   The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) contributed to advancing oversight and accountability for unlawful and arbitrary detention by advocating for the implementation of recommendations in its report on detention and providing training on international norms and standards.

   In 2018, the Human Rights/Transitional Justice/Rule of Law Division (HRD) of UNSMIL advocated with the Government of National Accord, the judicial police and armed groups for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the OHCHR report on arbitrary detention entitled Abuse Behind Bars: Arbitrary and unlawful detention in Libya. In April, UNSMIL organized a seminar in Tunisia, to increase knowledge about national and international law and standards on unlawful and arbitrary detention. Participants of the seminar included representatives from the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Office of the Military Prosecutor, the judiciary, the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice and Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the judicial police and civil society organizations.

2. Peace and Security (PS):
   - PS1 – Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported by human rights defenders, enabling the international community to respond effectively to abuses by armed groups and cases of arbitrary and unlawful detention, torture, hostage taking, and extra-judicial killings, while protecting civilians, upholding freedom of expression, and halting discrimination against women and migrants.

   In April, the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) renewed its mandate to implement the OHCHR Human Rights Due Diligence Principles and Recommendations (HRDDP).

   The UNHRC helped to focus the attention of the international community on the rights of migrants in Libya by issuing a report on the situation that revealed gross human rights violations against migrants. It also brought together civil society partners working on migrants’ rights.

   On 17 December, UNSMIL and OHCHR issued a joint report on the human rights situation of migrants in Libya. The report indicated that migrants continue to face systematic and grave human rights violations and abuses, including unlawful killings, arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty in inhumane conditions, torture and other ill-treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, forced prostitution, forced labour and exploitation. Perpetrators include State officials, members of armed groups, smugglers, traffickers and criminal gangs. The authorities were unable, and in some cases unwilling, to ensure effective protection for migrants or to provide them with remedies or redress.

   To address the gross human rights violations committed against migrants, the Office organized two workshops on the rights of migrants in Libya. The first consultative workshop was conducted in May and included the participation of five organizations that are working on monitoring and documenting human rights violations of migrants and raising awareness about their rights. In August, the UNSMIL facilitated a follow-up consultative workshop with the objective of developing a road map for civil society organizations working on migrants’ rights in Libya. Participants discussed strategies to enhance coordination among CSOs working on this issue.

   PS6 – The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy is used to conduct risk assessments of all the main national security forces (as well as non-State actors and de facto authorities where applicable). The UN provides support and appropriate mitigation measures are adopted and acted on.

   The Office contributed to the enhanced integration of international human rights norms and standards in the work of the UNSMIL by providing technical expertise on implementation and monitoring of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

   In its capacity as Secretariat of the Task Force on HRDDP implementation in Libya, UNSMIL continued its efforts to facilitate the implementation of the HRDDP. More specifically, the HRD provided technical and substantive guidance on how to evaluate information regarding the human rights records of potential recipients of operational support. A number of mitigating measures were implemented in relation to support provided to the Libyan Coast Guard and the Libyan Directorate of Immigration.
DOS – Three countries take steps to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). Member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) take steps to abolish the Kafala (sponsorship) system.

OHCHR assessed the need for monitoring and reporting on human rights at international borders in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco and on human rights violations against migrant workers, particularly domestic and construction workers in Jordan, Lebanon and Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Following a literature review, the collection of information from the media, CSOs, INGOs and other UN entities, the Office concluded that there is a need to conduct monitoring and reporting at international borders. This will therefore be a priority area of work for the Office in 2019.

In partnership with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development in Lebanon and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism in Morocco and Tunisia, OHCHR conducted training and capacity-building sessions on human rights at international borders. Participants included security personnel and senior officials from border, customs and immigration agencies and the naval and armed forces. The trainings were based on OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders.

The Office provided support to migrants’ rights organizations in Lebanon, in particular organizations that focus on the protection of the rights of domestic workers and anti-racism, in order to draft a shadow report in anticipation of the upcoming review of Lebanon by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2019. Through capacity-building and technical assistance, OHCHR helped to strengthen the monitoring and advocacy work of civil society actors on the human rights of migrants, establish and facilitate a dialogue on this issue between civil society and governmental bodies and increase the protection of the human rights of migrants in Lebanon.

OHCHR also produced two key publications, namely, OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders and OHCHR and GMG Principles and Guidelines. These public-good governmental tools are used for capacity-building and training in the region for security personnel and other relevant actors involved in human rights governance and providing assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations.

The Office contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards. OHCHR supported the establishment of a strong network through which participants can exchange ideas on how to combat hate speech in their respective countries and enhance the participation of youth in public affairs.

In cooperation with a committee of experts from the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), the Office supported the mainstreaming of human rights into law enforcement through the development of a code of conduct for the LAF.

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported the establishment of the NMRF in Lebanon. A total of 27 human rights focal points were officially appointed in each ministry to follow up on Lebanon’s international commitments and their submissions to the international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, the treaty bodies and the special procedures. The Office provided technical training to NMRF members to enhance their knowledge about their functions and introduce them to successful models from the region. This led to an improvement in Lebanon’s submissions to the treaty bodies. In 2018, Lebanon submitted reports to the monitoring committees of CAT, CRC, ICPSR and ICCPR.

Finally, to strengthen the capacities of civil society and wide the civic space, OHCHR facilitated and participated in sessions on the international human rights mechanisms in three training workshops. The workshops were organized by two NGOs, in Beirut, for 60 participants from CSOs.

The Office also provided support to the Government of Jordan, CSOs, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders in their submissions to the UPR. As a result, a number of NGOs and coalitions successfully submitted their contributions.

The Office contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of mechanisms for the integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

Through advocacy and lobbying, the Office supported the establishment of three human rights structures in Lebanon: the NMRF, the NHRI and the National Preventive Mechanism.

OHCHR succeeded in reaching out to 108 grassroots organizations from four governorates in Lebanon (Mount Lebanon, Beqaa, North and South) to build their capacities and enhance their knowledge about the international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, the treaty bodies and the special procedures.

In response to the request of the Algerian National Human Rights Council (CNDH), OHCHR organized a workshop on the role of national human rights institutions in mechanisms for reporting and follow-up in Algiers. The workshop enabled the Office to engage with national actors and explore further cooperative opportunities with Algeria.

Peace and Security (PS)

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

OHCHR contributed to the increased application of UN guidelines on the incorporation of human rights-based approach to specific programmes of UN entities.

In cooperation with a member of experts from the Moroccan Armed Forces (MAG), OHCHR supported the mainstreaming of human rights into law enforcement through the development of a code of conduct for the MAG.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) are established and strengthened in three countries in the sub-region; their mandates are comprehensive and clear.

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### STATE OF PALESTINE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>NHR (if applicable)</th>
<th>Status A, 2015</th>
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<td>5.05 million</td>
<td>6,000 km²</td>
<td>0.686 (rank: 116/188 in 2016)</td>
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### Key OMP pillars in 2018

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Non-Discrimination (ND)</th>
<th>Participation (P)</th>
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<td>OHCHR contributed to the protection of human rights defenders and representatives of the diplomatic community in relation to women human rights defenders, journalists and youth. The Office also produced short videos featuring human rights defenders who reflected on their experiences and described some of the challenges that they face.</td>
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### Key Pillar Results:

**Accountability (A)**

- Member States, and international and regional actors, take account of OHCHR’s information, analysis and recommendations when they demand accountability for Israeli violations of IHL and IHRL in the State of Palestine.

OHCHR contributed to raising critical human rights issues in international fora by monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and ensuring that the results are effectively disseminated.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

- ND3 – Israeli practices (as the occupying power) and Palestinian laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards with respect to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality.

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### Development (D)

DB – Palestine’s official institutions, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and civil society increasingly use human rights indicators to guide their activities and decision-making.

The Office worked towards the institutionalization of human rights training in selected human rights areas through a series of activities and consultations. The objective of these efforts was to unpack certain human rights treaty obligations in order to develop human rights training materials.

In coordination with the Government, the work of the Office focused on developing a comprehensive and detailed indicator framework under the right to liberty and security of the person. This framework is ready for adoption by the Government at an appropriate level. The Office also advocated with the Prime Minister’s Office to produce and integrate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the human rights treaties, the SDGs and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022).

The Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) participated in the development of human rights indicators, which resulted in the adoption of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between ICHR and the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) on data collection on human rights and the SDGs. Since the signing of the MoU, ICHR has provided essential guidance on the development of the upcoming domestic violence survey and the identification and development of human rights indicators and related SDG indicators that will be used to measure Palestine’s implementation of CEDAW. In 2019, dedicated work will commence with ICHR and civil society organizations on human rights indicators to strengthen their monitoring.

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### OHCHR contributed to improving the narrative on selected human rights issues through capacity-building and monitoring initiatives.

- Discrimination against certain groups, in particular LGBTI persons, continued to be scarcely acknowledged by national actors, including civil society organizations. OHCHR’s monitoring team identified groups with hidden vulnerabilities that suffer discrimination and undertook an assessment of legislative and policy gaps related to discrimination faced by these groups.

### OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards through advocacy efforts on women’s rights from a human rights-based approach, capacity-building initiatives for authorities and activities to address legislative gaps and revise existing laws that promote SGBV and discriminate against women in the State of Palestine.

- Security Council resolutions that were based on OHCHR's findings and advocacy messages were effectively disseminated, the Office produced five mandated reports (three for the Human Rights Council and two for the General Assembly) that were based on substantiated and high-quality monitoring information, including on East Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron, Ramallah, and focused on the most vulnerable areas. To ensure that key monitoring findings and advocacy messages were effectively disseminated, the Office provided information for Security Council briefings, reports of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and in anticipation of the field visits of Member State representatives.

### Key Pillar Results:

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The Office contributed to improving the compliance of selected policy areas and legislation with international human rights norms and standards through legal analysis and advice. In its ongoing capacity as the Protection Cluster Lead Agency, ICHR guided the protection response and helped to build a broad consensus on the legal analysis, human rights-based approach and intervention standards that need to be applied in the context of the humanitarian response in the State of Palestine. In particular, ICHR’s legal analysis guided the overall Humanitarian Country Team’s (HCT) advocacy approach and the humanitarian response to the main issues on its agenda. ICHR’s legal analysis and protection considerations were also instrumental to the shaping of the HCT’s Advocacy Strategy for 2019-2020. The strategy situates respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law and accountability at the centre of the HCT’s advocacy objectives.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M2 – Palestinian civil society organization, the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR), and non-traditional human rights organizations, making increasing use of international human rights mechanisms to hold Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and help Palestinians to claim their rights.

During the reporting period, the Office focused on empowering and enabling the ICHR to fulfill its role and mandate of holding the Government accountable for the implementation of its international human rights obligations. ICHR undertook a capacity assessment of ICHR to monitor treaty implementation. This assessment will form the basis for training activities commencing in 2019. In addition, the Office successfully brokered a written agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICHR, which defines ICHR’s role in national consultations for the drafting of State Party reports. This agreement was applied in relation to the national consultations that took place in the first quarter of 2018. ICHR also provided substantive support to the drafting of an ICHR shadow report for CEDAW and the development of a shadow report for CERD’s upcoming review of State of Palestine.

As a central part of OHCHR’s capacity-building of Palestinian civil society organizations on their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, the Office supported a number of actors in the development of shadow reports to the human rights treaty bodies. As a result, six civil society shadow reports were submitted in anticipation of CEDAW’s review of State of Palestine.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in the State of Palestine worked towards the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the UN common country programmes, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework under the Development pillar.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS5 – Early warning actions issued by OHCHR are regularly used by the international community and UN actors in the context of preventive action. The Office supported the international community in raising specific human rights issues with the Government by providing data and information on human rights concerns and key protection messages and bringing it to the attention of key stakeholders.

Since January 2015, OHCHR has been producing human rights digest, which serve as an early warning tool to highlight current and possible future geographic or thematic human rights concerns in the Syrian Arab Republic in the context of implementation of the Secretary-General’s Human Rights Up Front Initiative. The Office brought human rights and humanitarian concerns to the attention of the humanitarian leadership of the Whole of Syria framework for humanitarian action for all countries affected by the Syria crisis, the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria and all concerned UN agencies.

During the reporting period, the Office issued four of these human rights digest. The digs focused on the human rights situation and international humanitarian law situation in Al-Raqqa Governorate in the aftermath of the expulsion of ISIL, the human rights situation of civilians in north-west Syria as well as in Eastern Ghouta; and concerns related to the reported deaths of government-held detainees in Syria.

In addition, OHCHR contributed regular analyses and reports on the human rights situation in Syria, which were reflected in the Secretary-General’s monthly reports to the Security Council, in accordance with various Security Council resolutions. In 2018, OHCHR contributed to 11 such reports. Furthermore, human rights concerns were highlighted in six public statements that were issued by the High Commissioner, the spokesperson or special procedures mandate holders.

The Office contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the UN humanitarian response in Syria. Specifically, Human Rights Advisers provided support to the humanitarian leadership in the three hubs of the Whole of Syria approach.

During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in the development and implementation of the main strategic planning documents of the humanitarian response, including the humanitarian needs overview and humanitarian response plan.
The Office provided advocacy and technical support to each of the three hubs, including updates on protection, to the MRM Global Horizontal Notes (GHN) and to the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 and subsequent resolutions. The Office supported advocacy efforts of the respective humanitarian coordinators by providing inputs on the human rights and humanitarian situation in Syria and ensuring the accuracy and inclusion of appropriate human rights language and messaging in their public statements.

OHCHR supported the regional humanitarian coordinator’s evidence-based engagement, including through the civil–military coordination mechanism, in relation to a number of human rights and humanitarian concerns, particularly in north-east Syria. In partnership with the deputy regional humanitarian coordinator, OHCHR implemented two workshops. The first was held to discuss issues of relevance for persons with disabilities and the second focused on an analysis of the counter-terrorism law and concerns regarding the protection of humanitarian workers, detentions and enforced disappearances, persons with disabilities and other issues.

From August to November, the Office organized a large consultation process with civil society organizations inside and outside Syria. The consultation involved a series of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions on three key issues for civil society as a basis for future programming: (1) the impact on operations of developments on the ground; (2) how to frame the justice agenda to best reflect the needs and expectations of victims; and (3) the strategies that should be adopted to overcome restrictions on independent human rights work in Syria. The consultations at enhancing understanding of the victim-centred approach in a context where broader political considerations have often taken precedence and to identify OHCHR’s added value for civil society. The consultations involved more than 60 respondents in Syria and neighbouring countries, as well as a number of participants from Europe and North America. A report of the outcomes of the consultation has been drafted and the results have been shared with partners in civil society and the donor community at the end of 2018.

On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of UDHR, OHCHR’s Syria Country Office launched a social media video campaign that highlighted the experiences and viewpoints of young Syrians with regard to the concept of dignity, one of the foundational pillars of the UDHR. The campaign is the result of a two-month advocacy effort undertaken by OHCHR and other society partners who collected the testimonies of young people in different communities in Syria and abroad. More than 45 testimonies were collected and translated while, four videos were selected for inclusion in the video. The campaign was used to convey the diversity of situations that young Syrians have encountered in the past few years during which they felt that their dignity was undermined. As of the end of December, the video had attracted more than 6,600 views and will be used by the Office in 2019 as an advocacy tool on key human rights issues in the context of Syria.

### Development (D)

**D3 – National mechanisms are in place that effectively protect housing, land and property (HLP) rights.**

The Office advocated for the compliance of HLP legislation with international human rights standards by providing the Government with legal analysis and recommendations on legislative amendments.

Based on OHCHR’s detailed research on legislation related to land tenure and property rights, a position paper was issued, which provided a legal analysis of Law 10/2018 and other relevant legislation. This analysis outlined key recommendations for the Government on the need to amend the Law in order to enhance protection of HLP rights. Furthermore, OHCHR contributed to the UN-wide paper and issued key recommendations to the Government regarding Law 10/2018 while also underlining the need to review the entire land tenure system.

A continued refusal by the Syrian Government to actively engage with OHCHR on various issues, including those related to HLP, heavily impacted on OHCHR’s efforts to provide direct technical advice and support to the Government and its institutions. Nevertheless, OHCHR’s engagement through messaging and advocacy with its partners, including UN bodies and technical groups, in relation to Law 10/2018, contributed to the Government’s acceptance of some of OHCHR’s recommendations regarding the Law’s amendments. The accepted recommendations included extending the time limit for rights-holders to submit a claim regarding their property rights and enabling rights-holders to contest the decisions of administrative units that review claims through the regular Syrian Courts.

### Participation (P)

**P4 – Syrian civil society promotes and protects human rights more effectively.**

The Office enhanced its support of civil society organizations working inside and outside Syria by facilitating a civil society consultation to determine key parameters for future engagement and programming.

In an effort to streamline its involvement and support of civil society, the Syria Office established the Civil Rights, Civil Society and Technical Cooperation Unit. The Office maintained engagement with Syrian civil society on monitoring and documentation, translation, justice, housing, land and property rights, protection of humanitarian workers, detentions and enforced disappearances, persons with disabilities and other issues.

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## TUNISIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>NHRIs (if applicable)</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Basis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.66 million</td>
<td>164,000 km²</td>
<td>0.705 (rank: 96/188 in 2016)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Statut 8, 2009</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Key OMP pillars in 2018

### Participation (P)

**P2** – The new national human rights institution is established and functions in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the national human rights institution (NHRI), in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, by advocating with the Government and the Parliament for the adoption of new legislation. Following three years of a participatory and transparent drafting process, which was supported by OHCHR, the Parliament adopted the new NHRI law on 16 October.

**P7** – There is increasing public recognition of the importance of human rights education. Public education helps to develop effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism.

The legislation enshrines the constitution of the PARIS Principles and guarantees that it will be fully functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles. It further guarantees its independence; financial and operational autonomy; and pluralism, including through its membership. The Law provides the institution with a broad mandate that is based on universal human rights standards and bestows it with adequate powers of investigation, including in relation to places of detention, monitoring and the handling of complaints. The Office played a key role in supporting the advocacy efforts of CSOs and the NHRI.

### Key Pillar Results:

#### Non-Discrimination (ND)

**ND1** – National laws, policies and practices combat racial discrimination more effectively, including discrimination against ethnic and national minorities, persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, migrants, women, and LGBTI individuals.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislative and policy with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building activities for duty-bearers and rights-holders.

On 9 October, the Parliament adopted a Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the first of its kind in the Arab World and the second within the African continent. The Office accompanied the drafting of this Law from the outset in 2016. It engaged with the Ministry of Human Rights to ensure the active participation of civil society in the drafting process and with the ministerial group in charge of the preparation of the draft project to ensure its conformity with international standards.

Based on the recommendations outlined in the COLIBE report, which was drafted with the support of OHCHR as it related to relevant international standards, the Government developed a draft law on equality in inheritance and a draft code of liberties. Both drafts are being reviewed by the Parliament.

#### Development (D)

**DT1** – National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach when monitoring and evaluating realization of the SDGs. Local elected representatives and public servants at local and regional levels are aware of their obligations with respect to economic, social and cultural rights.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights norms and standards through awareness-raising, human rights education and mainstreaming.

During the reporting period, the Office took steps to mainstream a human rights-based approach into several key documents that were developed by the UNCT and the national government in relation to the SDG agenda. This led to the development of the Gap Analysis Report (GAR). The GAR was endorsed by the national authorities and contains several recommendations for a human rights-based approach to data collection on SDG indicators. Within the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA), the Office introduced links between SDG targets and the human rights commitments undertaken by Tunisia through the Constitution and its ratification of international human rights treaties. The GAR complements the RIA, which assesses the alignment between SDG targets and national development. This enabled the plans for the human rights-related legal framework to be included in the analysis.

The Office was also involved in two other aspects of the MAPS (Mainstreaming, Accelerating Policy Support) mission that took place in 2018 under the lead of the UNCT and SDG Task Force, namely, “No One Left Behind” and “Accelerating the implementation of SDG16.” OHCHR’s main contribution was to push for a broader analysis that goes beyond poverty as the sole source of exclusion. The recommendations of the Task Force will be ready at the beginning of 2019.

#### Peace and Security (PS)

**PS4** – The Truth and Dignity Commission, Specialized Chambers, the Government, Parliament and civil society are equipped to fulfil their respective mandates and roles with regard to the transitional justice process.

The Office contributed to the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards by strengthening their capacity to monitor and contribute to transitional justice processes.

In May, the first hearings of cases related to past grave human rights violations took place. A total of 104 cases, involving hundreds of victims and perpetrators, were submitted to the Specialized Chambers. Together with UNDP, OHCHR contributed to this achievement by providing expert advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission and by training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administration of justice officials who were assigned to work in the Specialized Chambers. The Office monitored the trials and facilitated a dialogue between judges in order for them to share their experiences in the first hearings and identify existing and potential gaps. The dialogue was also held to ensure the availability of protection measures for victims and witnesses in court.

UNDP and OHCHR collaborated to support the work of the Truth and Dignity Commission. This support included technical advice for the elaboration of a global reparations programme in accordance with the Paris Principles.
with legislation on transitional justice. They also provided assistance in relation to the national consultations on reparations. In addition, the Office contributed to the issuance of arbitration awards in cases of financial corruption. This was done by building the capacity of staff members in charge of arbitration and providing technical advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission to ensure that it was conducting the arbitration proceedings in accordance with international standards and national legislation.

In cooperation with the Resident Coordinator, UNDP and civil society, OHCHR closely monitored the transitional justice process and engaged in advocacy at critical times. In May, when the parliament voted against the prolongation of the Commission, the Office engaged with various national actors in search of solutions. It also engaged the Special Rapporteur and the High Commissioner in its advocacy efforts. Due to the combined advocacy efforts of the Resident Coordinator and the Office, an agreement was struck between the Commission and the Ministry of Human Rights, enabling it to continue its work.

Through the facilitation of dialogue between stakeholders on human rights issues, the capacity of NHRIs, CSOs, UN entities and individuals that have made substantive submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR is strengthened.

In 2018, the NMRF submitted two State reports to the UPR (on the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities). The Office supported a consultation process with civil society in view of the report preparation. The Office also supported the NMRF in creating a reporting calendar to meet all of the requirements and reduce reporting delays.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in Tunisia worked towards improving respect for international standards in prisons and engaged with civil society to advocate for the establishment of the Constitutional Court under the Accountability pillar.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – National institutions, including the Ministry of Interior’s Corrections and Rehabilitation authority and the national commission of inquiry, curb human rights violations.

The Office increased the compliance of the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry with international human rights standards by providing it with specialized training and technical advice.

Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/16, OHCHR continued to build the capacity of the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry. More specifically, it regularly provided the Commission with technical advice on its role in the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Following seven training workshops that were organized by the Office, ten Commissioners and 52 other staff members enhanced their knowledge about international human rights law and international humanitarian law, human rights monitoring, documentation and investigation methodologies and the rule of law.

OHCHR supported the Commission in developing manuals, tools and work methodologies by providing human rights monitoring manuals, documents and tools related to international human rights law and international humanitarian law as well as information regarding administration and finance. In February, OHCHR conducted a working visit to the Commission. Consequently, during the working visit, OHCHR held several meetings with the Chairperson, the Director and one of the Commissioners to discuss the human rights situation.

**PS1 – Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported; particular attention is given to abuses perpetrated by parties to the conflict, especially arbitrary detention and abuses that target civilians and civilian objectives. The information gathered informs UN responses.**

The Office contributed to monitoring and reporting on violations of human rights and humanitarian law by producing and disseminating relevant information on these violations and abuses in order to inform the responses of key stakeholders. OHCHR further strengthened the monitoring, documentation and investigation of violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law through the deployment of eight field monitors in conflict-affected areas, including Dharam, Abyan, Al Jawf, Sanaa, Saada and Lahij. Since OHCHR began monitoring civilian casualties in March 2015, 17,880 (6925 killed, 10,995 injured) civilian casualties had been documented up until the end of December 2018.

During the reporting period, 12 monthly update reports were prepared on the human rights situation in Yemen. These were shared with the UN Country Team (UNCT), the Humanitarian Country Team and the INGO Forum. The reports fed into the oral updates and reports that were submitted.
by the Office to the Human Rights Council, the advocacy messages of the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General, the Yemen and the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The findings of human rights monitoring efforts were shared with key protection actors, including members of the Protection Cluster, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of child rights and the UNICEF.

The Office established three community-based protection networks (CBPN) in Haja, Ibb and Sana’a to support the field monitors in identifying human rights violations and to enhance the multi-sectoral response to victims of violence. In addition, OHCHR provided capacity-building support to CBPN members and national NGOs on human rights monitoring and reporting. Moreover, two consultative meetings were held with the field monitors to strengthen the protection from human rights violations and enhance the performance of the field monitors.

On 5 December (in commemoration of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December), OHCHR conducted visits to prisons and detention facilities to provide technical advice, improve conditions and promote compliance with human rights standards. During the reporting period, OHCHR conducted 121 visits to prisons and detention facilities and identified humanitarian needs and human rights concerns with respect to the conduct of law enforcement officials. Specific concerns were documented and communicated to respective authorities, particularly regarding poor living conditions, substandard food, health care, hygiene and accommodations. Other issues were also raised regarding ill-treatment, unfair trials and due process. In addition, the Office ensured coordination and follow-up with humanitarian agencies to respond to various needs in prisons and detention facilities, resulting in getting some of those needs met. For instance, coordinating humanitarian agencies provided the wađds for juveniles and for women in the Al-Hudaydah Central Prison with a full solar power system, food items, blankets, water filters. Following OHCHR’s engagement with a humanitarian agency, the Amran Central Prison was provided with hygiene kits. In coordination with the Ministry of Interior and the Attorney General, the Office undertook joint visits, in November and December, to prisons and detention facilities in eight southern governorates.

In order to increase the compliance with human rights standards and effective enforcement officials in the offices of the Ministry of Interior, the Attorney General and the Human Rights Ministry, OHCHR organized three training workshops for 71 officials (9 women, 62 men) in April, July and November. The officials increased their knowledge about the right to moral and physical integrity; the rights of prisoners to an adequate standard of living, health, communication with the outside world; the administration of prisons and prison staff; the rights of accused persons while they are in police stations, when they are being held in detention without a sentence, during prosecution and during trials; ensuring that prisons are safe; and non-custodial measures. The training workshop enabled participants to share the challenges they encounter in performing their duties in prisons and discuss the approaches they use to overcome these challenges. In addition, the participants drafted a set of recommendations aimed at improving the status of prisons and the rights of prisoners and requested sharing the recommendations with the senior management of relevant ministries and other humanitarian agencies.

The Office contributed to strengthening of the judicial system by providing monitoring information on human rights violations in prisons and detention facilities to relevant authorities and training law enforcement officials. OHCHR continued to monitor prisons and detention facilities to provide technical advice, improve conditions and promote compliance with human rights standards. During the reporting period, OHCHR conducted 121 visits to prisons and detention facilities and identified humanitarian needs and human rights concerns with respect to the conduct of law enforcement officials. Specific concerns were documented and communicated to respective authorities, particularly regarding poor living conditions, substandard food, health care, hygiene and accommodations. Other issues were also raised regarding ill-treatment, unfair trials and due process. In addition, the Office ensured coordination and follow-up with humanitarian agencies to respond to various needs in prisons and detention facilities, resulting in getting some of those needs met. For instance, coordinating humanitarian agencies provided the wađds for juveniles and for women in the Al-Hudaydah Central Prison with a full solar power system, food items, blankets, water filters. Following OHCHR’s engagement with a humanitarian agency, the Amran Central Prison was provided with hygiene kits. In coordination with the Ministry of Interior and the Attorney General, the Office undertook joint visits, in November and December, to prisons and detention facilities in eight southern governorates.

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The Office contributed to establishing systems for protection from human rights violations, with a particular focus on the rights of persons with disabilities, including by raising awareness and disseminating relevant information to civil society organizations and strengthening referral mechanisms. In September, the local association for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Deaf in Sana’a marked the International Day of Sign Languages (23 September) and the International Week of the Deaf (24-30 September) by conducting three workshops for local NGOs and civil society groups working with persons with disabilities with support from the Office. The workshops addressed topics such as academic curricula for deaf students, characteristics of hearing impairment and how to assist families of the deaf and the Yemeni sign language dictionary.

In November, OHCHR conducted a consultative meeting with local NGOs in the Aden Governorate regarding the impact of armed conflicts on persons with disabilities in Yemen. The objective of the meeting was to support NGOs in the development of recommendations, strategies and demands. The meeting brought together 23 participants (14 women, 9 men) representing different NGOs from the southern governorates to discuss the impact of the conflict on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities. In November, another consultative meeting was organized in Sana’a with participants from the National Union of Yemeni Disabled Associations, academia, activists and local NGOs, bringing together a total of 27 participants (9 women, 18 men). The
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

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UN HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-WEST ASIA AND THE ARAB REGION

Type of engagement
Regional Centre

Countries of engagement
Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine**, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Year established
2009

Field office(s)
Doha, Qatar

Staff as of 31 December 2018
6

Total income
US$288,000

XB requirements 2018
US$1,239,400

Total XB expenditure
US$266,893

(Percentage) Non-personnel PSC
39% $224,259 $11,930 $30,705

Non-personnel
84%

Total RB expenditure
US$893,020

(Percentage) Non-personnel PSC
39% $524,209 $91,052 $39,068

Key OMP pillars in 2018

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

† Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Promotion of the role of CSOs and NHRIs as key stakeholders within the HRMs, and protection from reprisals is ensured.

The Office promoted the role of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals as key stakeholders in the work of the international human rights mechanisms by raising awareness and building their capacity for meaningful engagement.

In February, the Office organized an awareness-raising workshop, in Doha, aiming at raising awareness about the international human rights mechanisms. The workshop was held in cooperation with the Human Rights Department and the Diplomatic Institute at the Qatari Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A total of 20 participants (8 women, 12 men) were in attendance from governmental and non-governmental institutions, such as the Qatar National Human Rights Committee (NHRC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.

In October, OHCHR partnered with the NHRC to hold an awareness-raising workshop for its staff, in Qatar, on the international human rights mechanisms. The workshop was attended by 13 participants (8 women, 5 men) and highlighted the engagement of the Government and the NHRC with the international human rights mechanisms. It also identified opportunities for further engagement.

In December, OHCHR began implementing the first phase of the Training of Trainers programme for NHRC trainers, in Khartoum, in partnership with the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions and the Sudan National Commission for Human Rights. This first phase focused on the interaction of NHRIs with international human rights mechanisms and targeted 24 participants from nine countries across the MENA region, including 10 women. The trainers committed to following up and exchanging experiences prior to the second phase meetings. They also agreed to allocate a bit of time each month to focus on a particular subject.

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination and in particular discrimination against religious, ethnic and national minorities, persons with disabilities, migrants and women facing discrimination, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality and link the SDG agenda and HR framework.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the area of minority rights by producing specialized guidance materials. Two key publications on minority rights were produced by OHCHR during the reporting period. The first one, Compilation of recommendations of the first 10 sessions of the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues: 2008 to 2017 details the good practices that were developed and tested in many countries and were highlighted during the Forum’s first 10 sessions.

The second publication entitled Minority rights: Standards and guidance for implementation contains the main documents related to the rights of minorities, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities; relevant general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee; the Equal Opportunity Centre for Minority Rights; the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and the Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Both publications were developed to serve as guides and reference tools for international human rights mechanisms, including by addressing the root causes of inequality and link the SDG agenda and HR framework.

ND4 – Enhanced positive and diverse image of women in public life and address the persistence of traditional stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in society and, in particular, within the family.

OHCHR contributed to facilitating compliance with international human rights norms and standards by producing specialized guidance materials on the promotion and protection of women’s rights.
The Office published a compilation of the 37 general recommendations that have been adopted by CEDAW. The general recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. The publication is aimed at lawyers, academics, journalists, human rights defenders, CSOs and NHRIs and is intended to serve as a guide and reference tool to advocate for and protect women’s rights. It will be used in training delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre and other OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of meaningful participation of women in select public processes by building networks and alliances of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) in the region. In November, 18 women human rights defenders from 12 Arab countries were brought together in a workshop organized by the Office. The objective was to develop a road map for the work of human rights defenders and WHRDs in the Arab region. The workshop aimed to increase their participation and expand their civic space in the context of shrinking civic space and governmental reprisals, particularly against WHRDs. The workshop aimed to increase their capacity to address areas of concern and to participate.

In May, the Office organized a three-day regional workshop, in Tunis, on “The Role of Youth Faith Actors in Promoting Human Rights in the MENA Region.” The objective of the workshop was to enable consultations with young human rights activists and young religious leaders regarding the best ways to implement the Beirut Declaration’s 18 commitments on “Faith for Rights” in the MENA region. It also sought to address the vulnerabilities of young people in the region to the manipulative use of hatred and violence in the name of religion. A total of 25 participants (10 women, 15 men) of diverse backgrounds attended the workshop from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. Participants analysed the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments and discussed potential ways they can be integrated into capacity-building and education programmes in order to combat the religious radicalization of youth. Participants recommended considering youth in the MENA region as key partners to promote tolerance, combat radicalization, strengthen OHCHR’s technical and financial support for youth-led projects and to help lead the development of capacity-building and training tools, especially for faith actors.

On the occasion of World Press Freedom Day on 10 May, the Office organized a seminar on “Keeping Power in Check: Media, Justice and The Rule of Law,” in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The seminar was held in partnership with the Al Jazeera Centre for Public Libraries and Human Rights and the Union of Mauritanian Journalist. It was attended by approximately 70 participants, 25 of whom were women, including journalists and representatives from the Ministry of Communications, NHRIs and NGOs. The same partnership facilitated another training workshop on “Media and The Rule of Law,” held in in Nouakchott from 12-13 May. The workshop was attended by 40 journalists, including 20 women, and addressed efforts to promote press freedom, access to information, the safety of journalists, a human rights-based approach to press coverage and the challenges of combating hate speech and respect for freedom of expression.

Furthermore, in partnership with the AI Jazeera Centre for Public Libraries and Human Rights, the Office organized an awareness-raising workshop for journalists, in September, called “A Human Rights-Based Approach to Journalism.” The workshop was attended by 15 journalists (5 women, 10 men) and enhanced the knowledge of participants about international human rights law and the obligations of States regarding several important topics. It also encouraged them to adopt a human rights-based approach in their work.

In May, in partnership with the police academy in Mauritania, the Office supported the implementation of a capacity-building programme for law enforcement personnel in Nouakchott. The programme was attended by 30 participants, including approximately 18 sessions on law enforcement and non-discrimination; law enforcement and democratic policing; human rights and the use of force; human rights in relation to arrests and detention; human rights and investigations; human rights and the policing of public assemblies; and human rights and gender.
In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 48/141, which created the post of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect human rights and help prevent violations across the world. In the summer of 2018, the General Assembly appointed Michelle Bachelet to the position, who took up her functions on 1 September, succeeding the former High Commissioner, Zeid Ra’ad Al-Hussein.

Reinforcing existing partnerships and building meaningful new ones was a key feature of the High Commissioner’s work in 2018. As the United Nations system’s principal advocate for the rights of victims, the High Commissioner voiced concerns about global human rights issues through country missions, statements and briefings. The High Commissioner also worked towards strengthening the role of Member States as duty-bearers by proposing assistance to States that would enable them to build effective national human rights protection systems, including legal frameworks, institutions and practices, and promote respect for and enjoyment of human rights for all without discrimination.

Advocacy by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner took the form of keynote speeches and participation at important events, such as Human Rights Day (to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the annual Front Line Defenders event, the Locarno Film Festival and the TEDxPlaceDesNationsWomen.

In fulfilling their mandates, the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights were supported by the UN Human Rights Office, which hosts unique expertise at its Geneva headquarters, in New York and in the field.

The Executive Direction and Management supports the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights in their work. It is composed of the Executive Office, the New York Office, the External Outreach Service, the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, the Programme Support and Management Services and the Safety and Security Section.
The Equality, Development and Rule of Law Section works to mainstream human rights into the policies and programmes of UN mechanisms related to counter-terrorism to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Compendium of recommended practices for the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counter-terrorism, which was published in June. Furthermore, under the umbrella of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law, OHCHR helped to implement, jointly with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, the multi-year capacity-building project for law enforcement officers on counter-terrorism and human rights in Cameroon, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia. Two trainings were undertaken in Cameroon, in April, which strengthened the knowledge of law enforcement officers about international human rights standards in relation to the use of force, detention, interview practices and special investigation techniques.

OHCHR worked to mainstream human rights into the policies and programmes of UN mechanisms related to counter-terrorism and violent extremism, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which was adopted in February. The Office drafted a document entitled Guidance to States on human rights-compliant responses to the threat posed by foreign fighters. It also provided inputs to various publications related to counter-terrorism to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Compendium of recommended practices for the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counter-terrorism, which was published in June. Furthermore, under the umbrella of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law, OHCHR helped to implement, jointly with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, the multi-year capacity-building project for law enforcement officers on counter-terrorism and human rights in Cameroon, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia. Two trainings were undertaken in Cameroon, in April, which strengthened the knowledge of law enforcement officers about international human rights standards in relation to the use of force, detention, interview practices and special investigation techniques.

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OHCHR provided advocacy during the drafting of the Secretary-General’s report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707-S/2018/43), which resulted in a clear recognition that human rights are key for sustaining peace. The report stresses that “the international human rights framework, in particular Member States’ obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, provides a critical foundation for sustaining peace.” To further mainstream human rights into the Peace and Security pillar of the UN, OHCHR and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) agreed on a joint workplan that would promote the integration of human rights into the UN’s peacebuilding activities, including through the secondment of an OHCHR staff member to PBSO.

As a result of inputs provided by the Office and advocacy that was undertaken in several meetings with Member States, civil society and UN entities, rights-based language was included in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Several references were made to human rights, including a guiding principle on human rights which upholds the principles of non-regression and non-discrimination. The Global Compact includes a commitment to ending child immigration detention and protecting the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations. It also makes explicit reference to OHCHR publications and recommendations. The High Commissioner participated in the Intergovernmental Conference on Migration, which was held in Marrakech from 10-11 December. At the end of the Conference, the Global Compact was adopted, representing the first global framework aimed at fostering greater international cooperation to better address the complex situation of migration.

Organizational Effectiveness Results:
- OHCHR supported the African Union (AU) in the context of the development of a project funded by the World Bank to integrate human rights into the AU’s Continental Early Warning System. As a result, the Office reinforced its relationship with the AU and the World Bank.
- OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized its reach and resources.
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EXTERNAL OUTREACH SERVICE

BACKGROUND
The External Outreach Service is composed of four sections: the Communications and Public Mobilization Section, the Donor and External Relations Section, the Media and Public Positioning Section and the Meetings, Documents and Publications Unit.

The Communications and Public Mobilization Section focuses on the branding of the Office, as well as developing and implementing outreach strategies for the Office’s engagement with new audiences. Its main functions include the development and distribution of public information campaigns, the production of print, audiovisual and online outreach materials, engagement with the public through social media and the provision of support to the Office regarding relevant communications.

The Donor and External Relations Section (DEXREL) has primary responsibility for mobilizing adequate financial resources to enable OHCHR to implement its programme of work, as outlined in the 2018-2021 OHCHR Management Plan. It does so by building robust relationships with existing donors and exploring further funding opportunities with potential donors. The Section mobilizes funds, negotiates and manages a large number of contribution agreements and organizes and services numerous meetings, briefings and consultations with donors. In addition, it serves as an entry point for Member States and others seeking general information on OHCHR’s current work, future priorities and funding needs.

The Media and Public Positioning Section focuses on engagement with the media and promotes the messaging of the High Commissioner and the Office through speeches, news releases, press briefings and other media products and activities.

The Meetings, Documents and Publications Unit is responsible for planning, coordinating and submitting all OHCHR official documents for processing and advising senior management on documentation and conference management-related issues. The Unit is also responsible for the OHCHR Publications Programme and organizes the meetings of the Publications Committee, advises on publishing and design, processes manuscripts and distributes publications around the world.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OPEFs in 2018

External Communications
OHCHR’s human rights impact is effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice to its key stakeholders.

• Throughout the year, OHCHR carried out a number of activities to celebrate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including a photo exhibition on the 30 articles of the UDHR that was shown in Geneva and New York; a poster exhibition that was mounted at the Geneva airport; an open day of OHCHR’s headquarters that was held in Geneva; and 14 “Shine your Light for Human Rights” events that were organized in various countries to spotlight the centrality of rights in the daily lives of people around the world, including Suva, Johannesburg, Mexico and Los Angeles. The Office supported events implemented by 19 of its field presences and 24 United Nations Information Centres, including a Human Rights Short Film Festival in Bangladesh; a large-scale outdoor celebratory public event at the National Olympic Stadium in Cambodia; a Green Space Festival with live concerts, children’s activities and exhibitions in Kenya; a Human Rights Day visual arts competition in Jamaica; an exhibit at Panama’s international airport; and a month-long display of 70 giant posters in the Buenos Aires underground.

• Other advocacy campaigns were undertaken to share the Office’s human rights messages and reach out to a broader constituency. The Office launched campaigns or communication initiatives on the occasion of International Women’s Day, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, LGBTI Pride Month, International Albinism Awareness Day, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and International Migrants Day, during which the Office advocated for particular rights, such as health, digital privacy and freedom of speech.

• As of the end of December, 38,146 articles had referenced the High Commissioner, the Office and/or its senior staff. This is the highest annual total achieved and represents a 37 per cent increase in the number of media articles that cited OHCHR in 2017.

• On behalf of the High Commissioner, OHCHR produced 112 news releases, media statements, media advisories and public comments, as well 162 speeches, lectures, video statements and other miscellaneous texts. In addition, the Office produced 428 news releases, statements and media advisories for the special procedures and 64 news releases, statements and advisories for the treaty bodies.

• In terms of its social media reach, the Office had 4.75 million followers across its central social media platforms (2.2 million followers on Twitter, 2 million on Facebook and 500,000 on Instagram) at the end of 2018. These numbers signify an increase of nearly 20 per cent since 2017.

• The visibility of the Office was raised through its publications programme. In 2018, over 84,700 publications were dispatched worldwide (compared to 78,000 copies in 2017), via OHCHR field presences, UN agencies, government departments and NGOs, reaching individuals in more than 50 countries. In addition, more than 3.4 million people visited its publications webpage in 2018.

With the objective of strengthening the Office’s identity, a branding exercise kicked off at the end of March. The first part of the project, including internal and external perception studies, an analysis of literature on human rights communications and development of a brand strategy, has been finalized. A brand book and other branding products will be completed by the end of 2019.

OHCHR improved its capacity to convey messages through multimedia platforms, social videos that enabled visual storytelling, interactive Instagram stories and animated infographics. New channels, such as Exposure and Medium, were used to share stories. Furthermore, the Office created a Spanish Instagram account (https://www.instagram.com/ onuderechoshumanos) and a Twitter account (https://twitter.com/UN_SPE_Perts) to increase the Office’s capacity to tell its stories in different formats for various audiences.
Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to its expertise, reach and resources.

• OHCHR established a number of partnerships, mostly with the private sector, to amplify its messaging, including:
  › with the advertising company, JCDecaux Group, to undertake an advertising campaign in major cities of 13 countries around the world;
  › with the Magnum photo agency, which offered photos and social media support to illustrate all 30 articles of the UDHR;
  › with Le Journal de Spirou to launch a special issue on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the iconic comic magazine that is published in French-speaking countries;
  › with Poster for Tomorrow, an organization that issued a worldwide call for graphic contributions to illustrate #Standup4humanrights, resulting in a large number of proposed posters; and
  › with well-known influencers (i.e. Amber Heard, Angelina Jolie, Alyssa Milano, Kevin Prince Boateng, Ingrid Beck, Marie Laguerre, Rana Ayyub, Sabah Al Hallak and David Oyelowo) to share OHCHR’s messages through their social media channels.
• Partnerships were also established with UN agencies, NGOs and think tanks to develop joint publications and distribute OHCHR materials. For instance, a publishing venture was undertaken with ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, Human Rights Watch, Médecins Sans Frontières, Amnesty International and the Danish Refugee Council, as well as other collaborators, to produce the third edition of Professional Standards for Protection Work.

Resource Mobilization

Investment in and support for OHCHR has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

• Following a concerted effort to generate broad-based support for OHCHR among Member States and the wider donor community, a total of US$187.1 million was raised in extrabudgetary contributions in 2018. This sum represented the largest amount of voluntary support ever received by the Office and an increase of approximately 31 per cent compared to 2017 (US$142.8). During the reporting year, 63 Member States made contributions to OHCHR (the same number as 2017), representing 82.2 per cent of the Office’s total extrabudgetary income (compared to 88.3 per cent in 2017). In addition, five foundations supported the Office in 2018.
• During the reporting period, a total of 102 funding agreements were signed (following the submission of nearly 90 funding proposals), including multi-year agreements with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Ford Foundation.
• Non-traditional funding avenues continued to be explored to increase the level of resources that are available to the Office. For instance, OHCHR raised US$4.6 million from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the largest total contribution ever secured by the Office from this funding source.
• The amount of voluntary contributions raised in the field, with DEXREL support, increased to approximately US$38 million, compared to US$28.2 million in 2017.

Dynamic Knowledge

OHCHR’s knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

• A comprehensive resource mobilization guide was developed and made available to all OHCHR staff members through the intranet. In addition, standardized funding proposal templates were updated to reflect the structure and contents of the new OMP, which were posted on the intranet.
• Eight new stories (from Cambodia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Thailand) were produced with the help of an external communications specialist. Three of these stories are accessible on the Exposure platform (together with stories that were produced in 2017 following missions to Colombia and Kenya). The remaining stories will be available in 2019.
• In terms of outreach to the private sector, OHCHR’s strategic partnership with Microsoft was cultivated and maintained. Through the UN Foundation, contributions were secured from H&M, Gap, Kenneth Cole, the Global Brands Group and Under Armour to support the Free & Equal campaign. Furthermore, external contractors were engaged to produce a list of high net worth individuals and foundations in Europe and Latin America, who could potentially support the work of OHCHR.
• The standard operating procedures on resource mobilization and engagement with the business sector were updated and disseminated to OHCHR staff members through the intranet and as part of the resource mobilization guide developed by DEXREL.
• A total of 41 OHCHR staff members from the Europe and Central Asia region, the Americas region and programme officers at headquarters increased their resource mobilization skills through three one-day workshops that were carried out by DEXREL. Furthermore, specific training modules and other guidance tools were developed for these workshops and to support OHCHR’s overall fundraising efforts.
• In June, the UN Human Rights Report 2017 was launched and widely disseminated via regular mail. It was also featured on the OHCHR website. Based on an analysis of previous annual reports and feedback that was received from donors and a review of good reporting practices in the UN system, the production of the 2018 Report began in November and features a stronger focus on results, data visualization and storytelling.
ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS: Key OEAPs in 2018

Strategic Leadership
OHCHR leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based management principles.

• As the Secretariat of the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBBB), PPMES assisted the body in completing the review of over 55 fundraising and fund allocation proposals submitted by Divisions and field presences. PPMES facilitated efficient and effective meetings of the Policy Advisory Group (PAG), which covered thematic issues, country/ regional briefings, strategic partnership discussions and key management and organizational matters. PPMES further supported nine meetings of the Senior Management Team (SMT) to discuss internal policies, OHCHR’s positioning on various human rights issues (i.e., climate change and migration) and a review of the work of internal task forces convened by the High Commissioner, in October, on economic, social and cultural rights, the SDGs and the Office’s work on prevention. These task forces benefited from an extensive programme analysis and a comprehensive mapping of all OHCHR’s planned results around these areas that was prepared by PPMES.

• The year 2018 was the first of the new OMP. It was launched in June and includes a new results framework. Printed versions are now available in all six official UN languages. PPMES developed guidelines for the preparation of annual workplans and cost plans and for the development of annual reports, in line with the new OMP. Furthermore, numerous briefings and meetings were held during the year with entities at headquarters and in field offices to enhance OHCHR’s results-based management culture. The Office’s Performance Monitoring System was updated to accommodate the changes required under the new OMP.

• During the reporting period, PPMES facilitated and evaluated exercises, including the Office’s support for the adoption and revision of legislation, the country programmes in Honduras, Seoul and Vienna, and the Dignity@Work Contacts Network. Substantive support was also provided to the assessment of OHCHR by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network, which is composed of 18 governments that provide 95 per cent of Official Development Assistance to multilateral organizations. The draft report of the evaluation portrays OHCHR’s strengths, opportunities and challenges in fulfilling the mandate of the High Commissioner.

• To enhance internal communication within the Office, PPMES explored more innovative ways of communicating and sharing information. Six all-staff meetings were held with a changed format to facilitate a more horizontal exchange and dialogue. In addition, meetings with more than 20 different OHCHR entities were undertaken in order to hear directly from colleagues about issues related to internal communications. The feedback from these meetings was built into a draft standard operating procedure on internal communications. A redesign of the Office’s intranet has also begun to improve information sharing on this platform.

Innovation
Across the Office, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

• As part of the internal “Light Up” challenge, launched in 2017 to generate ideas about how to transform the way OHCHR works, a number of projects were selected by popular vote and endorsed by the SMT. One of the selected projects, “My Human Rights in 180 seconds,” was successfully implemented in 2018. The project was an effort to engage young people in human rights by presenting the topic to them in an innovative way. Through a competition for young people aged 12 to 19 years, candidates were asked to create a three-minute video about themselves explaining what human rights meant to them and how they stood up for human rights in their everyday lives. The winners of the contest were announced on 13 December, during an event that was held in Geneva to celebrate Human Rights Day. More than 400 people, at least 200 of whom were young people, filled Room XX at Palais des Nations for the occasion. The participants also engaged with the High Commissioner during a round-table discussion. A small but significant network has been established that is composed of young human rights defenders and teachers in local schools with a keen interest in human rights and NGOs that work with children.

Diversity and Gender
Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR’s organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

• The results framework of the new OMP prioritized women’s rights and gender equality by identifying women as a spotlight population. With support from PPMES, a dedicated action plan on gender equality and diversity was developed. Four gender-specific results were integrated into three of the six pillars of the new OMP. Furthermore, numerous projects and initiatives were supported in these areas that are internal to the organization. By the end of December, 55 dialogues had been conducted with up to 700 participants across Geneva, New York and in the field presences.

POLICY, PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION SERVICE

BACKGROUND
The Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service (PPMES) takes the lead in translating the High Commissioner’s strategic vision into concrete priorities and operational programmes that focus on the achievement of results. The Service works to instil a culture of results-based planning, programming and budgeting across OHCHR. It further ensures that programme implementation and results are effectively monitored and evaluated and that lessons learned and good practices are incorporated into programme design and implementation.
OHCHR’s requirements are fully reflected in the dedication from PSMS to ensure that mandates are being implemented through Umoja, for 2020, along with the associated changes from a financial perspective. A thorough review of needs and available resources to ensure that all mandates can be implemented. The Programme Support and Management Section within PSMS established individual units specialized in staff recruitment, emergency deployment, contracts and administration to provide tailored support and simplify processes and standard operating procedures. Furthermore, the Staff Development Unit was integrated into the Human Resources Management Section to ensure a comprehensive focus on talent management. From a financial perspective, a number of reductions in the regular budget were applied during the year, demanding a thorough review of needs and available resources to ensure that all mandates can be implemented. Lastly, the introduction of a new regular budget planning process for 2020, along with the associated changes being implemented through Umoja, demanded careful planning and regular dedication from PSMS to ensure that OHCHR’s requirements are fully reflected and addressed.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

**Key OEAPs in 2018**

**Diversity and Gender**
- Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR’s organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.
- OHCHR developed mandatory performance goals (based on differentiated responsibilities) for all staff members in order to promote an enhanced work culture, specifically in terms of gender equality, diversity and mutual respect. The Office commissioned an ethnographic study to analyse the culture of the organization and provide a more thorough understanding of the obstacles and enablers of greater equality and dignity within the workplace. The report of the study will be submitted in 2019.

**Managing our Talent**
- OHCHR is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff with more focused talent and career management that is accessible to all.
- During 2018, PSMS supported the strengthening of staff competencies and skills through a number of activities. For example, national staff members were provided with full access to the learning catalogue and e-learning modules in Inspira. In addition, opportunities for knowledge sharing on substantive human rights issues were offered through coffee briefings, which were made available to field-based staff through podcasts. Furthermore, 42 new staff members benefited from a three-day orientation programme on the mandate, strategy and functioning of the Office. A total of 38 interns attended two training days during which they were able to learn from and share insights with OHCHR staff members. PSMS organized five HARDTalks, with the Deputy High Commissioner, which focused on current international affairs and/or on internal organizational issues. Staff members and senior managers proposed topics of interest and the sessions were made available to colleagues in the field via podcasts.
- Seeking to enhance the well-being and performance of staff members, PSMS piloted the first 360-degree feedback process for senior leaders in early 2019. In November, all OHCHR managers who supervise four or more staff members, in headquarters and in the field, were subject to the same feedback process. The managers receiving feedback will discuss the results and design a professional development plan through internal and external coaching.

**Operations Management**
- OHCHR managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources supported by effective deployment of relevant technologies.
- Video conferencing and online meeting tools were increasingly used to reduce travel costs and contribute to the responsible and efficient management of financial resources. For example, the introduction and implementation of Skype for Business facilitated online meetings, as well as the undertaking of training sessions with field staff.
- PSMS finalized the rollout of the financial, procurement and travel modules of Umoja to the Office in Colombia. The rollout of the system to other field presences will continue in 2019. In addition, 142 staff members, from headquarters and the field, received Umoja training.
- Logistics and administrative support was provided by PSMS to facilitate the work of field presences, commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. For instance, missions took place in Burkina Faso and Niger to identify appropriate office space for the G5 Sahel Project, while another was deployed to Chad to support the establishment of the new OHCHR Country Office.

**Partnerships**
- OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their expertise, reach and resources.
- OHCHR joined forces with 10 other UN entities to develop EMERGE, a Programme for Emerging Women Leaders aimed at promoting the leadership potential of female staff members within the UN system. Among other objectives, the Programme seeks to strengthen the negotiation skills of participants, facilitate the establishment of networks across the UN system and address work-related challenges affecting performance and career development. The first edition of the Programme brought together 33 participants from 11 UN entities.

**SAFETY AND SECURITY SECTION**

**Key OEAPs in 2018**

**Strategic Leadership**
- OHCHR leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based management principles.
- Dedicated support was provided to 20 missions of special rapporteurs and treaty body experts and 24 activities that were mandated by the Human Rights Council, including fact-finding missions, commissions of inquiry, assessment and mapping missions. This support was developed in accordance with UN security management policies and has been very effective in ensuring safe missions.

**Operations Management**
- OHCHR managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources supported by effective deployment of relevant technologies.
- In 2018, the Section deployed security officers during 32 missions, covering several countries, to conduct security assessments and coordination in connection with field operations and other sensitive missions.
FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

BACKGROUND

The Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) is responsible for conceptualizing, overseeing and supporting the work and engagement of OHCHR at the national and regional level. This is done in 77 field presences through the monitoring and analysis of human rights developments, early warning, prevention, advisory services, technical cooperation for governments and other counterparts, as well as the deployment of missions (monitoring, fact-finding, emergency response). FOTCD provides substantive, programmatic and administrative support to OHCHR field presences and to the establishment and reinforcement of national human rights institutions (NHRIs). Moreover, FOTCD supports the implementation of the geographic mandates of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the General Assembly, including 12 special procedures country mandates of the HRC, as well as international commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and other investigations mandated by the Council. Furthermore, FOTCD is responsible for the implementation of the High Commissioner’s mandate and the specific mandates of the HRC and General Assembly in relation to public reporting on human rights issues in countries and disputed territories.

In cooperation with other parts of OHCHR, FOTCD contributes to strengthening the understanding of national authorities and civil society actors about international human rights standards and their capacities to translate these into legislation, regulations and policies. The ultimate objective of this work is to ensure that duty-bearers are better equipped to address chronic and emerging human rights issues and that rights-holders are better protected and empowered. FOTCD fulfils its consultation and cooperation role with national, regional and international partners, including government actors, NHRIs, civil society, regional organizations and the United Nations system.

FOTCD is primarily based in Geneva. However, the Peace Missions Support Section is located in the New York Office. The Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section, which is also based in New York, reports to the FOTCD Director regarding its geographic responsibilities. FOTCD is composed of three geographic branches (all of which are divided into two sections), namely, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Middle East-North Africa. The Americas and Central Asia as well as three specialized support sections, namely, the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section, the Emergency Response Section and the Peace Missions Support Section.

These geographic branches and sections contribute to the day-to-day work of OHCHR, including following human rights developments at the national and regional level, interacting with governments, NHRIs, civil society actors and the UN system, supporting field presences and engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms.

The Emergency Response Section coordinates OHCHR’s engagement in and effective responses to ongoing or emerging crises or, in a preventive mode, potential emergency situations through the deployment of fact-finding, monitoring or emergency missions and the integration of human rights into humanitarian action. This includes the deployment of human rights teams in the context of complex emergencies or natural disasters or for the purpose of preventive advocacy and action, including participation in multidisciplinary UN teams under the Secretary-General’s Human Rights up Front (HR UF) Action Plan. The Section is responsible for the operationalization of activities mandated by United Nations intergovernmental bodies (mainly the Human Rights Council), such as the establishment of and support to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. Moreover, the Section leads the provision of early warning information and analyses to various UN processes, including the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness.

The Peace Missions Support Section, based within the New York Office, ensures that the UN peace and security agenda integrates human rights into activities undertaken at the political, strategic and operational levels. The Section provides operational support and guidance to human rights components of UN peace operations by gathering and sharing good practices and information on the integration of human rights into the work of peace operations.

The National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section provides advice and support for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles, serves as the Secretariat for the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), and the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section.

The section is focused on strengthening cooperation and engagement between the regional human rights mechanisms and the international human rights mechanisms.

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situation, which was appreciated by a wide spectrum of stakeholders in IaK and Pakistan. It helped to highlight the complex human rights violations occurring on both sides of the border, such as arbitrary detention, restrictions on the freedom of expression, barriers to the right to education and the excessive use of force leading to extrajudicial killings and injuries to civilians, including children, particularly through the inappropriate use of pellet shotguns that are used for crowd control. OHCHR also addressed the role of armed groups in the conflict.

In September, OHCHR organized a five-day human rights monitoring training for 15 human rights defenders (HRDs) and human rights lawyers working in IaK as a result, a series of communications on human rights violations in Kashmir were sent to various special procedures. Human rights defenders assisted OHCHR’s work on Kashmir through analytical reports and the elaboration of a longer-term international advocacy strategy.

In September, following a Regional Monthly Review, a light multidisciplinary team was deployed to Comoros to assess the situation from a political and human rights perspective, including in relation to gender-related crimes. OHCHR contributed to the light team deployment through the participation of a human rights officer. OHCHR is waiting for DPA to finalize the report of the light team, which recom- mended the deployment of a response light team to strengthen the UN Country Team’s capacity in the country over a pe- riod of three to six months.

On 22 June, OHCHR published a second report on Venezuela entitled “Human rights violations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: A downward spiral with no end in sight.” The report addressed the use of excessive force by security forces in the context of protests; violations of the right to truth and access to justice for the families of individuals killed during protests; the excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by security forces in the context of security operations not related to protests; arbitrary detention and violations of due process and fair trial rights; torture and ill-treatment in detention; and violations of minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners. The report included recommendations on measures that should be adopted to remedy these violations and prevent their recurrence. The report was welcomed by a large number of stakeholders, including Member States and civil society organizations. OHCHR conducted 150 interviews and meetings with a broad range of sources from different parts of the country and a variety of backgrounds, including victims and their families, witnesses, civil society representatives, journalists, lawyers, medical doctors and academics. It also undertook missions to Brazil, Colombia and Spain to interview Venezuelans who had been forced to leave their country.

P1 – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

In October, OHCHR strengthened its cooperation with the Arab Institute for Human Rights through participation in workshops that were organized as part of the celebrations of the seventeenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Tunisia. Several round tables focused on serious human rights issues that occurred in the MENA region, including the analysis of equality and non-discrimination and regional legislation.

P2 – The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals from reprisals.

In 2018, OHCHR deployed surge capacity (three human rights officers) in the context of political or electoral violence in Cameroon, Comoros and Togo. In addition to human rights monitoring, the human rights teams provided additional capacity to OHCHR and UNCT teams on the ground and conducted awareness-raising activities aimed at authorities and civil society organizations. Emphasis was placed on the requirements of peaceful elections and the reporting of cases of HRDs at risk. OHCHR provided support to NHRI s, their regional networks and GANHRI, including during its annual meeting, two Bureau meetings and two sessions of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation. As a result of the recommendations outlined by the Secretary-General’s report to the Human Rights Council, the NHRI accreditation process is more rigorous and transparent. Nevertheless, there is still space for improvement. Following OHCHR’s capacity-building efforts, two “B” status NHRI s, namely, Republic of Moldova and Sri Lanka, were upgraded to “A” status. The NHRI of the Democratic Republic
In May, OHCHR organized a regional workshop in Tunisia on the role of youth faith actors in promoting human rights in the MENA region. A total of 25 participants (from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen) attended the workshop, including young HRDs, religious actors, women HRDs, human rights educators and government officials. They presented several youth-led initiatives from across the region, including the promotion of tolerance in schools, social media initiatives; the promotion of minority rights through advocacy with UN mechanisms; and youth entrepreneurship to combat radicalization.

OHCHR's efforts and contributions related to the promotion and respect for human rights were recognized by a number of initiatives, including by civil society organizations. More specifically, the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty granted its 2018 Initiative Award to OHCHR for its “Faith for Rights” programme. Furthermore, the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments were translated by NGOs or UN entities into eight different languages and published through a global civil society movement for faith actors in promoting human rights.

In October, the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights, OHCHR contributed to a panel that was organized by UN experts and the African Commission on Women Human Rights Defenders. The panel included two human rights defenders from Guinea and Madagascar who had previously received training from OHCHR. The panel discussed the state of women’s rights in Africa, with a particular focus on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The meeting enhanced the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor efforts to combat SGBV.

In November, OHCHR collaborated with UN Women, UNFPA, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Save the Children and Plan International to organize a parallel session on “Gender-based violence: Addressing exploitation in conflict zones,” which took place in the margins of the second African Girls Summit on Ending Child Marriage and other Harmful Practices. The main objectives of the session were to provide an overview of child marriage and other forms of sexual exploitation in conflict, to identify strategies and good practices to ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of girls; discuss the role of regional and international human rights mechanisms in addressing child and forced marriage in situations of conflict, crisis and insecurity; and identify key obstacles and challenges faced by States in addressing child and forced marriage.
The Africa Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), OHCHR and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung initiated a partnership to support national administrations in assessing the human rights implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This partnership resulted in a well-received joint report entitled: The Continental Free Trade Area in Africa: A Human Rights Perspective, which was published in 2017 and signalled the ex- pansion of OHCHR’s constituency into trade. To follow up on this successful collaboration, the three partner organizations focused the next phase of their cooperation on assessing the inclusion and human rights implications of digital trade within the context of Africa’s trade policy that is influenced by the AfCFTA.

OHCHR contributed to advancing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Despite its limited presence in India, OHCHR is collaborating with UNDP to jointly lead the agenda on the UNGPs with the aim of establishing a National Human Rights Action Plan. A series of consultations took place in the region (in India and Thailand), as well as in Geneva, to stimulate an in-country momentum with Indian authorities and relevant stakeholders. In Mongolia, in November, the Government organized a national consultation, with the support of OHCHR and the UPR Trust Fund, with a view to adopting a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in compliance with the UNGPs. As a result, the participants agreed to establish an inclusive Working Group, which will be tasked with drafting the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. In China, OHCHR participated in the first event on UNGPs in connection with the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative in Malaysia as part of a process that would possibly lead to China’s first white paper on the UNGPs. OHCHR worked on the implementation of HRC resolution 31/36 and prepared a report of the High Commissioner. The report focuses on the database of all business enterprises involved in the activities noted in paragraph 96 of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/37/39, March 2018).

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In Montenegro, OHCHR implemented various joint activities with the UNCT, including an event on 12 October to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders; a high-level one-day conference that was held on United Nations Day (26 October), and an international Conference on 10 December with the UNCT, the OSCE, the EU Delegation and various NGOs on the occasion of Human Rights Day. In November, OHCHR participated in activities organized in the context of the official 2018 Montenegro Pride Week and issued a press release and after action review, monitoring and reporting, accountability and protection.

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OHCHR also participated in a joint project with Montenegro’s Ministry of Education to encourage the delivery of lectures on human rights to high school students on 10 December 2018. The third chapter of the OHCHR guidebook entitled: Teaching Human Rights has been translated into the local language and distributed to all high schools in the country.

In April, the first AU-UN High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights was held in Addis Ababa, organized and chaired by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Chair of the African Union Commission. The discussions focused on deepening existing cooperation on human rights and resulted in a commitment from the AU to hold an annual High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights. The principals committed to developing a joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, the adoption of which would complete the series of joint frameworks with the AU on the UN’s three pillars, namely, peace and security, development and human rights.

OHCHR provided substantive and programmatic support to develop the Compliance Framework for the GS Sahel Joint Forces (Force conjointe du G5 Sahel - FC-G5S), which was established in accordance with Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism owned by the GS Sahel aimed at addressing the possible adverse impact of the FC-G5S engagement by helping it to plan and conduct its operations in a manner that respects international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities. It is an innovative package of concrete mechanisms and measures to prevent, mitigate and address violations that could be committed by the FC-G5S, including training and capacity building; and engage with de facto authorities with a view to promoting human rights protection (Transnistran region of the Republic of Moldova and Eastern Ukraine) and advancing engagement with de facto authorities, de facto Ombudspersons and civil society. The invitation from the de facto authorities in Transnistran and their request for OHCHR’s assistance in the implementation of the human rights agenda, based on recommendations issued by Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria, provided a significant entry point for OHCHR. As a result, OHCHR is now well placed to contribute to the development and subsequent implementation of a plan for human rights implementation; engage with the de facto Ombudsperson and encourage cross-river cooperation with the Moldovan Ombudsperson; build the capacity of human rights-holders to better understand and claim their rights; and promote human rights culture and work related to the annual human rights awareness agenda.
OHCHR continued its multi-year capacity-building project with the State of Palestine to support its implementation of the core human rights treaties to which it acceded in 2014. OHCHR organized and supported the mission of the Special Rapporteur to investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories to Geneva for annual consultations, in March, and to Amman, Jordan, in July. OHCHR also formulated the agenda, including by recommending organizations for the meetings, and kept the official records of the meetings. The records informed the report that was drafted by OHCHR on behalf of the Special Committee, which presented to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, in November.

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

During the reporting period, OHCHR worked on the development of an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights. OHCHR provided support to the Joint Framework Team and Security by integrating human rights into its peace operations. AU-OHCHR annual/biennial meetings were held to coordinate institutional priorities, which were complemented by quarterly meetings to ensure follow-up and implementation of the joint action plans and decisions. The main objectives of OHCHR are to support the AU’s effort to strengthen the capacity of its human rights observers, including by providing expert support, sharing experiences in the development of rosters, training human rights observers and integrating UN human rights standards into the development of human rights manuals. OHCHR also provided support to the AU on the development and implementation of its human rights compliance and accountability framework for AU peace support operations.

OHCHR supported capacity-building activities, including training workshops for the Yemeni National Commission of Inquiry in line with HRC resolution 36/31. During 2018, OHCHR organized seven training sessions and workshops for commissioners and the Commission’s staff members on applicable international law, human rights monitoring and documentation, investigation methodologies, report writing, administration, finance and information management.

With regard to monitoring the human rights situation in Israel and the State of Palestine, OHCHR highlighted ongoing human rights concerns with a view to promote action by those responsible, as well as by the international community, to prevent future violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Human rights violations and the associated lack of accountability perpetuate the cycle of violence. OHCHR prepared several reports related to Israel and the State of Palestine, including the Report of the Secretary-General on the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/73/364, November 2018); and the Report of the Special Rapporteur to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories (A/73/499, November 2018). In addition, OHCHR prepared a Report of the High Commissioner on ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/37/44, March 2018); a Report of the High Commissioner on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/37/43, March 2018); a report of the Secretary-General on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/73/410, November 2018); and a report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of the Palestinian civilian population (A/ES-10/794, August 2018).

OHCHR also engaged with Member States and civil society during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Human Rights Council on various issues and concerns, including on the establishment of an independent accountability mechanism and the extension of the mandate of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar. OHCHR supported and accompanied the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar during her field visits and provided substantive inputs to the Inter-Agency Consultations that were presented to the HRC, in March, and to the General Assembly, in October. OHCHR developed a broad network of contacts with civil society organizations, human rights defenders and victims, who shared regular updates on the situation in Kachin and Shan States. During field visits, OHCHR engaged with victims’ groups, activists and civil society organizations to better understand the scale of violence and problems in Kachin and Shan States.

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

In the Caribbean, where hurricanes increase the vulnerability of the region, OHCHR provided technical support to the Humanitarian Country Team for the development of an emergency preparedness and response plan. OHCHR chaired the inter-agency drafting committee to develop a 2018/2019 contingency plan for Jamaica. OHCHR will continue to support the Protection Cluster in cases of emergencies resulting from natural disasters.

In the context of the unfolding massive protests in April and May, OHCHR deployed a surge capacity mission to the Resident Coordinator in Armenia. In addition to documenting human rights concerns during the political crisis, the mission identified issues of a structural nature that needed further attention. The main conclusion of the mission was that the political changes and statements of the new leaders on the fight against corruption and a more open, people-oriented Government provided an important opportunity for OHCHR to strengthen its engagement with the Government. It therefore recommended the swift deployment of an OHCHR presence to Armenia that was subsequently approved to take place in 2019. In Sri Lanka, in response to the constitutional crisis that began on 28 October, OHCHR deployed two human rights officers as special representatives to work with the Human Rights Adviser’s team. The rapid deployment enabled OHCHR to build and support the capacity of the Resident Coordinator and conduct a comprehensive countrywide assessment of the human rights situation through discussions with civil society organizations and community members. Based on this assessment and other reports, OHCHR continued to closely monitor the situation in the context of early warning.

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

In Sri Lanka, OHCHR collaborated with DPO to develop the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the domestic human rights screening of individuals and units nominated by the Government for service with the United Nations. In August, a final version of the SOP was shared with all stakeholders in a meeting hosted by the UN. The SOP was also shared with the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) and the Government for their agreement and signatures. Based on the SOP, OHCHR recruited three staff members to assist the HRCSL in resolving the backlog of domestic human rights screening of individuals and units nominated for deployment to UN peace operations. To this end, OHCHR and the HRCSL agreed on a common screening methodology.
OHCHR supported Member States to increase their compliance with their international obligations. In particular, OHCHR enhanced its support for the implementation of the recommendations issued by the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms through its regional offices in Africa. As a result, OHCHR regional offices in Africa organized capacity-building trainings for States to draft and submit their reports, the treaty bodies and the UPR and to implement and follow-up on their recommendations. During the period under review, the following 30 States benefited from training materials and guidelines on the international human rights mechanisms and trainings that increased their capacity to engage with the human rights mechanisms: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

OHCHR supported regional human rights mechanisms and cooperated with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to organize an annual focal point meeting in Washington, D.C., on 7 December. OHCHR and the Commission co-organized a regional consultation in the Americas region, aimed at identifying good practices, challenges and lessons learned in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas region (with a focus on people of African descent).

In June, OHCHR launched a new fellowship programme for staff members of the regional human rights mechanisms, in accordance with HRC resolution 34/17. The first four fellows from the African Union Commission, the Economic Community of West African States Court of Justice, the Arab Human Rights Committee and the African Commission on Human Rights participated in the two-month fellowship programme from 4 June to 2 August. The programme will be offered on an annual basis and will host four fellows per year. Fellows are nominated by their respective regional human rights mechanisms and are selected by OHCHR, with due consideration given to geographic and gender balance. The programme provides the regional human rights mechanisms with capacity-building support to ensure their enhanced interaction with the international human rights mechanisms.

In November, OHCHR organized a human rights orientation programme for 14 Russian Federation civil servants, including representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Defence, Youth, Sports and the State Penitentiary Service. Russian officials benefited from interactive learning sessions that were facilitated by OHCHR staff on the promotion and protection of human rights through the work of the High Commissioner, OHCHR and the international human rights mechanisms. The participants observed CERD’s review of Qatar, met with the CERD expert from the Russian Federation and attended the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and the UN Forum on Minority Issues. This was the sixth human rights orientation programme that had been organized within the existing framework of cooperation between OHCHR and the Russian Federation. In December, a similar human rights orientation programme was organized by OHCHR for a delegation from the Republic of Moldova.

Since 2014, the European Union has granted Pakistan GSP+ status, providing it with tariff preferences that are conditioned on the ratification and effective implementation of 27 core international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental protection and good governance. In October, OHCHR and the UNDP co-organized a three-day workshop in Islamabad for national stakeholders, including the Ministry of Human Rights, the National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR), the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and provincial-level human rights officials on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data. A significant outcome of the workshop was the discussion of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the NCHR and the PBS. Following the formation of a new government in the second half of 2018, OHCHR initiated discussions on the possibility of establishing a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up that would replace the current “Treaty Body Implementation Cells,” which have not been effective in assisting in reporting, implementing or monitoring treaty body recommendations.

In the Middle East and North Africa region, OHCHR enhanced its capacity-building initiatives and programmes and expanded its cooperation with different stakeholders in the MENA region. In 2018, OHCHR organized four training workshops. A total of 53 civil servants, seven NHRI representatives and 24 CSOs were trained with a focus on understanding and engaging with international human rights mechanisms. Two of the trainings were organized on the margins of the Human Rights Council’s UPR sessions and during the CEDAW session.

In 2018, OHCHR took steps to establish technical cooperation programmes, including capacity-building and technical assistance, after many years of limited engagement in Algeria and Egypt. In May, OHCHR organized capacity-building workshops for 30 participants from the Algerian National Human Rights Council (CNDH), government officials and civil society organizations on reporting and follow-up with various human rights mechanisms. OHCHR organized the first workshop on international human rights law for 42 Egyptian judges, including seven female judges. The workshop focused on the implementation of the UPR recommendations related to ensuring fair, equitable and independent judicial procedures in accordance with international standards and strengthening the independence of the judiciary, thereby ensuring access to justice for all citizens.

The participants enhanced their knowledge of the role of judges and international human rights standards, as well as other areas of human rights expertise, in line with OHCHR’s Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

OHCHR supported the engagement of several representatives from civil society with human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures and the treaty bodies. In addition, OHCHR briefed the experts of CMW on the human rights situation in the Americas region, aimed at identifying good practices, challenges and lessons learned in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas region (with a focus on people of African descent).

In October, OHCHR participated in the fifth General Assembly meeting of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions, in Cairo, Egypt. OHCHR promotes strengthening regional cooperation among the NHRI s, OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of the newly established NHRI s in Kuwait and Lebanon and encourage greater support and cooperation with other regional NHRI s that can share their institutional and operational experiences. In 2018, OHCHR participated in two important gatherings of HRDs in Venezuela, a national gathering that was held in Caracas and another that was held in the State of Carabobo. During these interventions, OHCHR presented its work on Venezuela, the mandate outlined in the Human Rights Council resolution, the human rights mechanisms that are available to HRDs and how OHCHR can support them in engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms. The Office also participated in a training on UN human rights mechanisms for HRDs from Venezuela that was organized by an NGO in Colombia, in September. OHCHR advised participants on how to make the best use of the UN human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR supported capacity-building for civil society, NGOs and NRHIs by organizing a series of study visits. In June, OHCHR hosted 17 women HRDs and, in November, the Office hosted 16 journalists, including eight women, from seven countries in the MENA region and Sudan, in Geneva. Part of the objectives of these visits was to build the awareness of participants about the human rights mechanisms and to strengthen their capacity to engage with the mechanisms. It was also anticipated that this knowledge would enable civil society organizations to engage nationally with the mechanisms charged with protecting and respecting civic space.

In October, OHCHR supported and participated in the fifteenth General Assembly meeting of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions, in Cairo, Egypt. OHCHR promotes strengthening regional cooperation among the NHRI s, OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of the newly established NHRI s in Kuwait and Lebanon and encourage greater support and cooperation with other regional NHRI s that can share their institutional and operational experiences.
In 2018, OHCHR sent a delegation to Tehran, Iran, marking the first OHCHR mission to Iran since December 2011. The primary objectives of the mission were to engage in an initial dialogue on human rights with Iranian authorities and explore potential areas of cooperation. OHCHR met with the Deputy Secretary General of the High Council for Human Rights; representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice; the Vice Presidency for Women and Family Affairs; the Legal and Judicial Commission of the Parliament; the Secretary General of the Assyrian Universal Alliance; civil society organizations and academics; and the UNCT. OHCHR also visited the Tehran Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Centre. Specific proposals were made to the Government in relation to follow-up. A recommendation on the administration of justice was accepted.

On the basis of recommendations issued by the Capacity Assessment of the NHRI of Pakistan, which was undertaken by OHCHR and the Asia Pacific Forum, OHCHR began conducting four component capacity-building training sessions for the staff of the National Commission for Human Rights. In February, OHCHR conducted a training on the international human rights system and its website tools for eight NCHR members and staff. In response to a request from the NCHR staff, OHCHR conducted an additional training on human rights monitoring and torture investigations, in May.

During 2018, OHCHR supported the Resident Coordinator’s Office in Bangladesh with the deployment of a non-resident analyst that enabled the Resident Coordinator’s Office to increase its capacity to monitor and report on human rights issues. The contribution from OHCHR also strengthened ties between OHCHR and the Resident Coordinator’s Office, particularly in coordinating responses to sensitive issues, such as the upcoming election, the Rohingya response in Cox’s Bazar and the Government’s crackdown on drugs. OHCHR engaged with the UNCT as well as DPA to develop and update a common messaging document. In addition, OHCHR worked with DPA to develop a mapping, which can be used for entry points on further human rights engagement. These documents enabled the UN to speak with a unified voice in relation to a sensitive issue.

As the conflict dynamics in the Syrian Arab Republic changed in late 2017 and 2018, OHCHR restructured its Syria Team into a country office, which is based in Beirut. In addition to its ongoing focus on the integration of human rights into humanitarian action, the Office has been implementing a broader human rights mandate of protection and promotion. The new structure strengthens existing monitoring and reporting activities and includes two additional components, namely, the Rule of Law and Civil Society and Technical Cooperation units. The new structure enabled the Office to produce advocacy papers on several thematic issues, including the protection of humanitarian workers, counter-terrorism and housing, land and property rights legislation and key human rights messaging and recommendations targeting parties to the conflict, Member States and UN partners involved in both the political and humanitarian response. The Office supported the engagement of various stakeholders, including civil society actors, with international human rights mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review, special procedures and treaty bodies. It also interacted with accountability mechanisms, such as the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011.
Stronger messaging included an increased use of advocacy tools to highlight the violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law across the region, as well as positive developments in many countries. In 2018, nearly 130 press statements, press briefings, media statements and media advisories on human rights situations in countries and territories were reviewed with inputs and advice from field presences and/or FOTCD. Approximately 40 reports on country situations published by the Office, jointly with UN peace operations or by human rights components of peace operations were reviewed, improved and cleared by FOTCD, as well as 53 reports to the Human Rights Council and 13 reports to the General Assembly.

In the context of Iran, OHCHR interceded, through a UN Commissioner, jointly with UN peace operations or by human rights components of peace operations were reviewed, improved and cleared by FOTCD, assisted in the preparation of OHCHR’s field presence. As a result, the OHCHR Office in Iran closely followed up on the joint report of the African Union Commission and UN Women on the implementation of the Addis Ababa Declaration on gender and development. The AU Special Rapporteur on women’s rights in Africa also visited the country.

In November, OHCHR organized a conference in Addis Ababa with key partners, such as State representatives, the African Union Directorate on Women, Gender and Development, the AU Special Rapporteur on the rights of women in Africa and various UN partners in order to follow up on the joint report of the African Union Commission and UN Women on the state of women’s rights in Africa. As a result, participants developed an action plan and identified the role of civil society actors and policy interventions to accelerate ratification and advance the implementation of the Maputo Protocol (the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa).

In 2018, OHCHR broadened and diversified its institutional partnerships and maximized the mutually reinforcing human rights benefits of exchange of expertise, reach and resources.

OHCHR supported the African Union in integrating international human rights norms and standards into its work and supported the increased institutional partnerships to benefit from their expertise. In December, OHCHR organized a conference in Addis Ababa with key partners, such as State representatives, the African Union Directorate on Women, Gender and Development, the AU Special Rapporteur on women’s rights in Africa and various UN partners in order to follow up on the joint report of the African Union Commission and UN Women on the state of women’s rights in Africa. As a result, participants developed an action plan and identified the role of civil society actors and policy interventions to accelerate ratification and advance the implementation of the Maputo Protocol (the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa).

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BACKGROUND
The Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division (CTMD) is the Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights with a core mandate to support the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Universal Periodic Review and the human rights treaty bodies. Over the last several years, OHCHR has consistently prioritized the provision of support to the mechanisms and its field presences, which is reflected in the Mechanisms pillar of the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2018-2021. The Division is well placed in OHCHR to take a leading role in ensuring that the significant and cumulative value of the mechanisms is matched by committed follow-up to the implementation of their recommendations.

The Division consists of an Office of the Director, the Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB), the Universal Periodic Review Branch (UPRB) and the Human Rights Treaty Branch (HRTB).

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body composed of 47 Member States that are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year period. The Council is responsible for overseeing the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. It was established by and is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly.

FACT- FINDING MISSION ON MYANMAR BENEFITS FROM STRONGER MEDIA SUPPORT
The Human Rights Council Branch media team undertook particular efforts to support the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar and received positive feedback from Member States, NGOs and the media. The HRCB media team produced a vast array of public information materials to support the findings of the FFM’s report, which helped to enhance the visibility of and raise awareness about the FFM, as well as the plight of the human rights victims in Myanmar. A member of the media team accompanied the FFM on their visit to Cox’s Bazar, in July, where he documented their activities and interviewed over a dozen Rohingya refugees in the Kutupalong refugee camp. A number of short video clips were produced highlighting the work of the FFM, its methodology and key findings. Numerous press encounters were arranged for the FFM members, which resulted in nearly 600 media articles in the first few days following the launch of the report on 27 August. Additionally, the HRCB media team arranged a Facebook live session on the occasion of the launch, reaching over 56,000 people. It also produced two Instagram stories and several Facebook posts and tweets, one of which reached more than 85,000 people.

The third UPR cycle provided OHCHR with an opportunity to strengthen engagement with all Member States on the implementation and follow-up to the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms, particularly those of the UPR, through cooperative efforts and the sharing of good practices between Member States and other stakeholders. The third UPR cycle provided an important basis for Member States to achieve greater results in the implementation of the SDGs and human rights protection at the country level created through national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up and comprehensive national human rights action plans or implementation plans, as noted in the Secretary-General’s report A/72/353 and HRC resolution 36/29.

In 2018, OHCHR provided full Secretariat support to the twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first Working Group sessions and the UPR segments of the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth plenary sessions. The Office prepared 168 documents for 42 reviews (84 summaries and compilations, 42 Working Group reports and 42 outcome reports) and published 42 national reports and 41 addendum reports. Strong cooperation from stakeholders was evidenced through contributions that were submitted to the UPR mechanism and 302 interventions that were made during the adoption of the UPR outcomes at the Human Rights Council plenary sessions. The ten human rights treaty bodies are independent committees that were established under the nine core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols. They are composed of experts serving in their personal capacity who are elected by States Parties. The treaty bodies monitor the implementation of human rights treaties through the examination of reports that are periodically submitted by States Parties to each treaty. All international human rights treaties are supplemented by optional protocols or additional agreements that enable the committees to examine individual complaints, inter-State communications and conduct inquiries on allegations of human rights violations. Treaty bodies collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions (NHRIs). In 2018, the treaty bodies reviewed approximately 170 reports from OHCHR headquarters and in the field.

CTMD also administers the following six Trust Funds:
- Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council;
- Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review;
- Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review;
- United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFTV);
- United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (UNVFTCFS); and
- Special Fund of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).

In the case of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), members are elected for terms of office by the General Assembly.

The Programme was established at the General Assembly resolution 68/268 on the human rights treaty body system. At their annual meeting in 2018, the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies endorsed a proposal for elements of a common aligned procedure for follow-up to Concluding Observations and Decisions issued by the treaty bodies. This should facilitate more nuanced and practical reporting on the implementation of specific body recommendations in the future. Furthermore, the Division manages the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme (TBCBP) that was established by General Assembly resolution 68/268 on 9 April 2014 as one of the outcomes of the treaty body strengthening process. Recognizing the limited capacity of States Parties to fulfill their obligations, the Programme supports States Parties in fulfilling their multiple reporting obligations, through General Assembly resolution 68/268 by designing a comprehensive capacity-building programme to support States Parties in building their capacity to implement their treaty obligations. The Programme was established at the beginning of 2015 with a team that operates from OHCHR headquarters and in the field.
KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

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

Approximately 1,800 State officials from more than 50 Member States increased their knowledge and skills in relation to the international human rights mechanisms through TCBBP activities. Various Member States benefited from OHCHR’s Programme, including Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Zambia.

The technical assistance contributed to:

• New ratifications (Fiji);
• Responses to Lists of Issues (LOIs) (Eswatini, the Gambia, Malawi and Seychelles);
• Submission of outstanding State Party reports (Cabo Verde, DRC, Eswatini, Guyana, Guatemala, Madagascar, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe);
• Updated common core documents (Ecuador, Niger);
• Improved constructive dialogues with committees (Marshall Islands, Palau, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands and Suriname);
• Establishment or strengthening of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) (Algeria, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Uruguay);
• Development and adoption of national plans to implement recommendations (Burkina Faso, DRC, Gabon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Namibia);
• Development of indicators to monitor the implementation of recommendations (Burkina Faso, Mauritania); and
• Establishment or use of databases to track the implementation of recommendations (Montenegro).

TCBBP published a Practical Guide on Preventing Torture: The Role of the National Preventive Mechanisms and guides for trainers are being finalized on the ICCPR. The Programme also launched an interactive online course on reporting to the human rights treaty bodies.

During the reporting period, TCBBP began piloting the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) to strengthen the information management capacity of Member States regarding the implementation of human rights recommendations, including through the categorization of recommendations and related reporting under the SDGs. The first country to pilot the use of the NRTD in 2018 was Montenegro.

TCBBP maintains the Universal Human Rights Index. The function enabling search was made available in 2018, ensuring that the links between SDGs and human rights are more visible, concrete and actionable. The Index can assist Member States in analysing who may be at risk of being left behind, as well as mapping systemic, recurring and unresolved human rights issues that impede the realization of the SDGs.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

Civil society organizations continue to play a key role in the submission of individual complaints, urgent action requests and inquiries to treaty bodies. In 2018, the highest percentage of the complaints received related to deportation cases in which victims alleged that the return to their country of origin would put them at risk of irreparable harm. However, emerging human rights issues were also constantly brought to the attention of the treaty bodies.

The Office facilitated the meaningful engagement of State actors, NRHIs, CSOs and representatives of disappeared persons with the CED prior to its consideration of the follow-up report on Mexico. As a result of this concerted effort and the engagement of the authorities, the review addressed all relevant elements of the Convention regarding the search for the disappeared, the investigation of cases of enforced disappearances and national efforts to fight impunity, sanction perpetrators and provide reparations to victims.

Following the review, federal authorities in Mexico established a National Search Commission and reinstated the National Search System which was noted during its follow-up dialogue with the Government. In February, CRPD held an interactive debate with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and adopted a joint declaration calling for intensified engagement of the Committee, NHRRIs and independent monitoring frameworks, as well as organizations of persons with disabilities.

In the process of drafting a General Comment on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, CESCR engaged with non-traditional actors, such as associations of scientists and researchers, as well as academics working on the issue of technological advances. More generally, civil society engagement with CESCR has increased. In 2018, CESCR received more than 200 submissions from stakeholders on the 23 countries that were subject to review or in relation to the adoption of LOIs/Lists of Issues Prior to Reporting (LOIPRs). More than 30 civil society organizations have engaged remotely with CESCR.

The Human Rights Committee received contributions to its General Comment on the right to life from over 170 stakeholders, including 23 States Parties, academics and other professionals, NHRRIs, NGOs and UN partners.

In 2018, 16 Concluding Observations and 12 LOIs/LOIPRs, as well as CAT General Comment 4 on the principle of non-repealment, addressed frontier issues such as corruption and the displacement and movement of people. Extensive information was provided through written inputs and during hearings with civil society organizations and NHRRIs. CAT hosted several thematic briefings from civil society partners on various themes, including vulnerable populations in detention and protecting women from violence.

M3 – Policymakers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.

In conformity with the Human Rights Council’s mandate, 32 resolutions that were adopted in 2018 were identified as carrying the weight of political commitments by Member States. Only six resolutions were adopted by a vote and the remaining 26 resolutions were adopted by consensus. All resolutions were sponsored by a significant number of Member States and the number of co-sponsors and co-sponsors ranged from 27 to 82. The provisions varied between general calls for Member States to implement specific goals, for example, related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or pursuing the effective guarantee of various rights and freedoms to calling on Member States to put in place appropriate policies, systems and procedures to protect the rights of various individuals, groups or communities.

The importance of the 2030 Agenda was reflected in the work of the Council, which passed seven resolutions related to its implementation, and sought to identify entry points for the inclusive and participatory implementation of plans and national policies. It also took steps to mainstream human rights into integrated plans of action for achieving sustainable development.

Identifying and collecting soft law obligations aims at facilitating follow-up on recommendations and their implementation. This is primarily achieved by channeling information about obligations to UN Country Teams (UNCTs), OHCHR field presences and other partners in the UN system with a view to ensuring that the political commitments of States that sponsored and/or voted in favour of resolutions were being taken into account in monitoring and capacity-building activities to be undertaken by UN entities.
In 2018, OHCHR organized three regional UPR workshops in Kampaigna, Uganda for English-speaking African States; in Dakar, Senegal for members of the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF) and in Praia, Cabo Verde for Portuguese-speaking States. The workshops focused on sharing good practices in terms of preparation and reviews and in relation to implementation and follow-up. The workshop in Cabo Verde resulted in concrete recommendations that were issued to strengthen human rights coordination and follow-up at the national level, integrated accepted UPR recommendations into efforts to implement the SDGs; and ensure better support to Member States from the UN system including through ODA. The workshops facilitated stronger partnerships with the African Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the OIF, and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

The Office also organized pre-session information meetings prior to the UPR Working Group sessions, including in French, for the Member States under review and the troika, to provide information on the functioning of the review. Six in-session briefings were held during the twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first Working Group sessions. The briefings provided an overview of follow-up processes and measures for the implementation of recommendations issued by treaty bodies. OHCHR continued sending letters to Foreign Ministers upon the completion of reviews, highlighting areas requiring attention and offering support. The letters provide the UN system at the national level, led by the Resident Coordinator, with a practical opportunity to strengthen engagement with Member States to promote and protect human rights and achieve the SDGs.

OHCHR focused on parliaments and parliamentary human rights bodies as essential actors in the UPR process at the national and international level. On 28 June, OHCHR and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held a joint workshop at the IPU Headquarters in Geneva. At the workshop, the findings of the study on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Council and the UPR, including the draft Principles on Parliaments and Human Rights (conducted in A/HRC/38/25), were presented for discussion. Particular emphasis was placed on the rationale of a set of international principles to advise the human rights work of parliamentary human rights committees. In June, OHCHR hosted a high-level meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) with the aim of defining a road map for OHCHR-PAM cooperation.

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

Treaty bodies examined a high number of cases related to frontier issues, including deportation and extradition cases; cases on the international custody of children; and international criminality, including human trafficking and cases of enforced disappearances of migrants. In all of these contexts, treaty bodies continued to define their jurisprudence and ensure a harmonized approach between treaty bodies. OHCHR provided guidance to support the elaboration of the jurisprudence of treaty bodies.

The Human Rights Committee adopted General Comment 36 on the right to life. The General Comment recognizes that every person has the inherent right to life. It constitutes a fundamental right and its effective protection is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of all other human rights. The General Comment refers to the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy the right to life, such as environmental degradation, climate change and unsustainable development.

CEDAW adopted General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation 19. The latest General Recommendation calls on States Parties to the Convention to address all forms of gender-based violence against women in the public and private spheres, including violence committed in public institutions and in cyberspace, as well as in the context of violent extremism. As a novelty in international law, the General Recommendation embodied the principle that the prevention of gender-based violence against women has evolved into a principle of customary international law.

CEDAW adopted a General Recommendation on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change, providing guidance to States Parties on measures to achieve gender equality as a factor that will reinforce the resilience of women and communities in the context of climate-induced disasters. In October, CEDAW cycle, the High Commissioner for Human Rights continued sending letters to Foreign Ministers upon the completion of reviews, highlighting areas requiring attention and offering support. The letters provide the UN system at the national level, led by the Resident Coordinator, with a practical opportunity to strengthen engagement with Member States to promote and protect human rights and achieve the SDGs.

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With regards to the treaty bodies, the sec-
ond Secretary-General’s report on the
status of the treaty body system has
been completed in 2018. Consultations were
conducted among Member States and other
stakeholders, including NGOs, and were
reflected in the Secretary-General’s report.
In partnership with the UNICEF Regional
Office for East Asia and the Pacific, OHCHR
reviewed the State Party reports of three
Pacific Islands, namely, the Marshall Islands,
Palau and Solomon Islands, via videoconfer-
dence. This enabled the participation of
larger and more representative delegations.
CAT is being carried out in 2018-2019 by the
human rights treaties at the national level
that is being carried out in 2018 2019 by the
Institute for International and Compari-
Law in Africa, University of Pretoria. The
objective of the study is to document the
impact of the treaties in 20 countries. TBCBP
is also collaborating with UNICEF to identify
and document examples of successful en-
gagement with human rights mechanisms
that have had a positive and concrete impact
on the lives of children and other
vulnerable groups.

In 2018, the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR, administered by OHCHR, facilitated the participation of government representatives from 22 Member States under review. OHCHR encouraged Member States under review to include female participants in their del-
egations for the Working Group sessions and to nominate a female delegate to be
funded under the Trust Fund for participa-
tion at the UPR. During the twenty-ninth
session of the Working Group (January),
a total of 255 members of the delegations
participated, 119 of whom were women.
The thirteenth session of the Working Group (May), 215 members of delegations
participated, 96 of whom were women.
The thirty-first Working Group session
(November), 323 members of the
delegations participated, 105 of whom
were women.

OHCHR enhanced the visibility and ac-
cessibility of the UPR recommendations and related documentation through its
UPR extranet site, webpage and the coun-
try-specific webpages of Member States
under review. In 2018, a website was
launched for the HRC and its subsidiary
bodies, featuring improved user friend-
liness and accessibility and easy language
translation. In addition, UPR country pages
were merged, providing a better over-
view of each Member State. Furthermore,
OHCHR produced 42 webcast snapshots of the adoption of the UPR outcomes of the
twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thir-
tieth sessions of the Working Group, which
were widely circulated and made available
on the UPR website, YouTube, Twitter,
Facebook. UPR sessions and country reviews were regularly announced on so-
cial media platforms, including through
tweet updates during the reviews that in-
cluded text, photographs and relevant
hashtags. UPR general posts, session
announcements and one post for each
individual country review were published on
Facebook.

Participation
P2 – The UN system and international, re-
gional and national mechanisms provide
increased, timely and effective protection
to civil society organizations and individu-
als (including from reprisals).

In 2018, OHCHR documented practices fostering the effective participation of civil
society in the HRC and its subsidiary
bodies and mechanisms to safeguard the
space for participation with the civil society
engagement with the HRC.

During the reporting period, with
OHCHR’s support, NGOs and the Par-
ticipation to the highest level of the HRC.
In addition, the Bureau held briefings prior
to, during and after HRC sessions. These
interactions facilitated exchanges on is-
Sues of concern to civil society, such as reprisals occurring in the context of
HRC sessions and ways to enhance the
HRC’s methods of work.

To better communicate the impact of the
work of the HRC to and reach a young-
er audience, the Council’s presence on
diverse social media platforms was in-
creased. As a result of these efforts, the
number of HRC’s followers on Twitter
grew from 132,000 to 157,000 (18 per
cent) and on Instagram from 200 to 800
(300 per cent). An emphasis on stories
grew from 132,000 to 157,000 (18 per
cent) due in part to live tweets that were held, including with mem-
bers of the Independent General
Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar in Galle
town (15,000 views), on sexual and gen-
der-based violence in the Syrian Arab
Republic (3,900 views) and with the team of
International experts on the human
rights situation in Kasai (1,200 views).

In an effort to ensure that human rights
defenders and civil society can engage
with the UN without fear of attacks or
intimidation, all treaty bodies, ex-
cel CESC, have endorsed the San
José Guidelines against Intimidation or
Reprisals. Some of the committees have
incorporated the Guidelines into their
methods of work and/or rules of proce-
dures and most have appointed focal
points on reprisals.

Treaty bodies have been working to facil-
itate access of civil society and defenders
of alleged victims and have adopted
decisions on cases of reprisals. For in-
stance, in the case of Mr. Roubi Alai Ali
(Communication 682/2015), the victim
was released from arbitrary detention
after being held as a form of reprisal fol-
lowing the coordinated intervention of
his representatives and the Committee
against Torture. In May, CERD adopted a
decision (Decision 95) relating to al-
leged reprisals by the Philippines against
indigenous human rights defenders, in-
cluding present and former UN experts.
In particular, CERD raised concerns about
a court petition that was filed by the
State Prosecutor, in February, seeking
to declare the Communist Party of the
Philippines and the New People’s Army
as terrorist organizations. The petition in-
cludes a list of more than 600 individuals
alleged to be affiliated with those orga-
nizations, many of whom are indigenous
leaders and defenders.

During constructive dialogues with con-
cerned States Parties, treaty bodies
flagged concerns regarding restrictions
on the work of human rights defenders.

Private hearings with NGOs, NHRIs and UN
enables the participation of larger and more representative delegations. This
enabled the participation of larger and
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The Human Rights Council complaint procedure continued to deal with cases related to alleged arbitrary arrests and detention, enforced or involuntary disappearances and the lack of investigation into such cases, as well as the deprivation of the right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal. A total of 18,905 complaints were processed by the HRC complaint procedure, including 364 complaints that were received through the OHCHR Registry in 2018 and 18,541 that were submitted to the procedure’s email address from January to August. During 2018, some Member States took measures to redress allegations of consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights, including granting compensation to victims of human rights violations and establishing a National Commission of Inquiry into the allegations of human rights violations.

In 2018, the recommendations issued by treaty bodies resulted in changes at the national level, including granting compensation to victims of human rights violations and establishing a National Commission of Inquiry into the allegations of human rights violations.

Under the individual complaint procedures of the treaty bodies, individuals have the right to complain about alleged human rights violations. In 2018, treaty bodies registered 1,959 individual complaints and adopted 191 decisions, identifying situations where human rights violations occurred. The resulting body of decisions has provided Member States with recommendations related to redress that should be provided to victims, legislative amendments and administrative steps that should be taken, including the strengthening of national mechanisms.

A landmark judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Spain, in July, implemented a CEDAW decision and compensated a victim of gender violence, thereby recognizing that decisions of treaty bodies are legally binding in Spain. The ruling also demonstrated the potential impact of the individual complaints procedures to provide redress to victims and ensure accountability for human rights violations when national justice systems fail. Additionally, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances registered 561 Urgent Actions requests between March 2012 and 31 December 2018. In 40 of these cases, the victims were located and the corresponding Urgent Actions were therefore closed. In all the registered Urgent Actions, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances sends recommendations to the State party concerned, including on the actions to be taken to search for the disappeared person and investigate alleged enforced disappearance, but also on the obligation of State parties’ authorities to ensure the protection of the relatives and representatives of the disappeared person and to provide them with the social and economic support they need as a consequence of the disappearance.

The implementation of the SDGs is closely linked with the implementation of obligations under IESCR. The Committee consistently recommends that Member States take into account their obligations under IESCR as they implement the 2030 Agenda at the national level, rather than highlighting particular SDG targets.

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

In 2018, SPT carried out six country visits (Belize, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Poland, Portugal and Uruguay), which centred on visits to places of detention under SPT’s mandate. In addition, SPT visited 34 prisons, including female and male facilities; 53 police stations; 11 juvenile detention centres; eight psychiatric/mental health institutions; and three closed migrant/undocumented centres. During these visits SPT conducted over 1,000 interviews, individual or collective, with detainees and others, including officials, law enforcement personnel and medical staff.
Peace and Security (PS) – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

Treaty bodies complaints mechanisms can prevent potential violations through interim measures.

In 2018, interim measures led to suspended death sentences and forced evictions and the prevention of countless violations of the rights of individuals, including in the context of conflict. It is noteworthy that the compliance rate with interim measures is high (close to 80 per cent) and that some countries, such as Switzerland, have systematically complied with all interim measures that requested the suspension of deportations. Through its urgent action procedure, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances has received and considered urgent action requests in the context of conflict (particularly in Iraq). In response, the Committee provided States Parties with specific recommendations on the fulfillment of their obligations under ICCPR related to the search for disappeared persons and the investigation of alleged enforced disappearances, as well as the rights of their relatives. The Office contributed to the prevention and reduction of human rights violations, including in the context of conflict, through its work on reporting, follow-up, early warning, urgent action procedures for CERD, General Comments, statements and other processes. The CEDAW taskforce on women, peace and security integrates the Security Council Agenda and the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG/SVC) and CEDAW, on 29 July. This is the first agreement between a Security Council mechanism and a human rights mechanism that is aimed at guiding joint efforts to address the structural drivers of sexual violence by promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls at risk. Under this framework, the Office of the SRSG/SVC and CEDAW shared information regarding country situations under consideration by the Committee and those that are the subject of visits and reporting by the Office and the SRSG/SVC. With OHCHR’s support, the Office of the SRSG/SVC sub- missions from the most countries where the Committee considered urgent action requests in the reporting period, the Office strengthened its technical capacity, improved the skills of its staff members and widened the array of products produced. In 2018, OHCHR published an unprecedented amount of communication products ramping up its storytelling and messaging. On Instagram, the first post of the HRC account was posted during the twenty-ninth session of the UPR. Furthermore, Instagram posts were published during the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the UPR. A pinned Instagram story was posted during the thirty-first session. The best performing UPR post on social media was a content curation during May, and the review regarding the recommendation to establish a moratorium on the death penalty, which had almost 56,000 impressions.

Videos have been produced and published on HRC sessions and the investigative bodies established by the Council, such as the Commissions of Inquiry on Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan. OHCHR published multiple feature stories, including on the tenth anniversary of the Advisory Committee, the Nelson Mandela Human Rights Most Outstanding Commissioner and the outcome of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar. An internal database for the collection of success stories has been developed to produce taking points for the HRC President, the High Commissioner and other senior officials.

In order to position the Human Rights Council more effectively, CTMD’s media team strengthened synergies with its main clientele, the media, and with relevant colleagues throughout the Office. Media inquiries were given the highest urgency and to ensure more effective responses, a generic email address was created. This address facilitates efficient media outreach and timely responses to generic queries. Synergies were also strengthened with the Department of Public Information in New York and in the field. With regard to the UPR, the media team reached out and cooperated with more than 40 United Nations Information Centres.

During the 2018, UPR Working Group sessions received broad media coverage. The twenty-ninth Working Group session was highlighted in 423 media articles. Of these, 226 were in English, 84 were in French, 83 were in Arabic and 30 were in Spanish. The thirtieth Working Group session was mentioned in 571 media articles. Of these, 261 were in Spanish, 207 were in English, 78 were in French and 25 were in Russian. For the thirty-first Working Group session, 1,237 media articles referred to the session. Of these, 741 were in English, 161 were in Spanish, 78 were in French, 71 were in Chinese and 108 were in Arabic. It is also estimated that approximately 15-20 per cent of all media articles made reference to specific recommendations issued by the UPR.

OHCHR regularly updates its online resources, including the Universal Human Rights Index, interactive maps on ratifications and reporting against the treaty bodies. Webcasting of sessions continues to be crucial in expanding the number of stakeholders who are able to follow the work of the treaty bodies.

The Office increased efforts to enhance its coordination and consistency in engaging in intergovernmental processes, in Geneva and New York, by seconding three staff members to the New York Office to contribute to OHCHR’s support to the work of the General Assembly’s Third Committee. The Office facilitated more effective information sharing between the processes of the General Assembly and the HRC. The New York Office compiled information on lessons learned regarding the Third Committee’s rules of procedures in order to inform the elaboration of the same rules by the HRC Secretariat in Geneva.

Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR’s organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

In accordance with the Dignity@Work policy, a guidance note, focusing on the applicability of the policy to intergovernmental processes, was prepared and disseminated within CTMD. The policy highlighted prohibited conduct and good practices in handling such situations. Information on zero tolerance for harassment was publicly available at each HRC session.

CTMD activities promoted reporting to CEDAW and the implementation of recommendations from all human rights mechanisms as ways to contribute to the implementation of SDG 5. All technical assistance efforts provided to Member States took gender balance into consideration in the composition of the facilitator’s team and participants. The training methodologies used were conducive to diverse participation.
Outcomes of sessions held in 2018

37TH SESSION (28 FEBRUARY – 23 MARCH 2018)
The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President’s Statements on:

• The right to work; the right to food; adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living; and on the right to non-discrimi- nation in this context; integrity of the judicial system; the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights; promoting human rights and Sustainable Development Goals through trans- parent, accountable and efficient public services delivery; contribution to the implementation of the joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem with regard to human rights; 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; the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights; the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the need for an integrated approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the full realization of human rights, focusing holisti- cally on the means of implementation; the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage; promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal; the neg- ative impact of corruption on the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrad- ing treatment or punishment; the rights of the child; protection of the rights of the child in humanitarian situations; human rights and unilateral coercive measures; freedom of religion or belief; equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities and the right of persons with disabilities to justice; promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of human rights; combating intolerance, nega- tive stereotyping and stigmatization, discrimination and incitement to violence against persons based on religion or belief; genocide, terrorism and hu- man rights; human rights and the environment; mandates of the Independent Expert on the enjoy- ment of human rights by persons with albinism, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy in the digital age and the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights;

• The deteriorating situation of human rights in Eastern Ghouta, in the Syrian Arab Republic; the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the situation of human rights in South Sudan; the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan; the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination; the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem; Israeli settlements in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem and in the oc- cupied Syrian Golan; ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem;

• Technical assistance to Libya and Mali in the field of human rights and cooperation with Georgia;

• Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Argentina, Benin, Czech Republic; Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Ukraine and Zambia.

38TH SESSION (18 JUNE – 6 JULY 2018)
The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President’s Statements on:

• Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to vio- lence against women and girls in digital contexts; elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls; elimination of female genital mu- tilation; human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS; the right to education; follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 4/4; the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet; human rights and international solidarity; enhance- ment of international cooperation in the field of human rights; human rights and climate change; human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisi- tion, possession and use of firearms; the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests; civil society space; engagement with international and regional organizations; busi- ness and human rights; improving accountability and effective redress for past and present human rights violations; the right to development; the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation; the World Programme for Human Rights Education; promotion of a demo- cratic and equitable international order; the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the safety of journalists; local government and human rights; preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in human- itarian settings; equal participation in political and public affairs; the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas; human rights and indigenous peoples; national human rights institutions; enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights;

• Promotion and protection of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other mi- norities in Myanmar;

• The situation of human rights in Burundi; the situa- tion of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; the human rights situation in Yemen;

• Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic; technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; technical assistance and capacity-build- ing to improve human rights in the Sudan; assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights; technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights;

• Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Germany, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan.

The Council also adopted, at a special session held on 18 May 2018, a resolution on the violations of interna- tional law in the context of large-scale civilian protests in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem and at its organizational session on 3 December, a President’s Statement on enhancing the efficiency of the Human Rights Council, including addressing financial and time constraints.

Human Rights Council – Outcomes of sessions held in 2018
BACKGROUND
The Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division (TESPRDD) is composed of an Office of the Director, the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch (DESIB), the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch (ROLENDB) and the Special Procedures Branch (SPB).

The SPB supports the special procedures system and its thematic mandates. This system is composed of 56 mandates (44 thematic and 12 country mandates) with 80 mandate holders, 14 of which were newly appointed in 2018. Special procedures contribute to the development of international human rights law; undertake thematic studies; conduct country visits; send communications to States and other actors regarding human rights cases and issues; provide advisory services; and engage in awareness-raising activities. SPB supports these mandate holders by providing dedicated support in the aforementioned functional areas; on policy issues; and in adopting efficiency measures through streamlining work processes and strengthening the special procedures system. This is primarily achieved through cooperation between human rights systems at the international, regional and national levels, and the UN system and other stakeholders. SPB assisted the Coordination Committee of special procedures with regional mechanisms such as the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights (ACHPR) and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

The work of the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch and the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch includes: conducting thematic research and contributing to policy development and the mainstreaming of human rights across the work of the United Nations; producing tools and learning packages and providing expertise on human rights themes to many stakeholders, as mandated by the Human Rights Council (HRC), the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and as specified in internationally agreed development goals; and leading efforts to advance the rights to development in accordance with the High Commissioner’s mandate to “promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for this purpose.” They also undertake human rights research and advocacy work that contribute to country-level implementation through the provision of advisory services, legal and policy reviews and capacity-development, which is often undertaken by OHCHR field presences.

The Division’s main functions are:
- Supporting the High Commissioner’s global leadership role in advocacy on thematic human rights issues in terms of research, advice, advocacy and capacity-development.
- Developing methodologies and policies relating to human rights work, namely translating international human rights law and principles into practical methods, approaches, standards, procedures and tools for the human rights work that is being carried out by OHCHR and other UN, international and national actors.
- Promoting the integration of human rights into the policy, management and operational work of the UN in order to strengthen its normative and operational linkages. This is primarily undertaken in the course of OHCHR’s work with the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), in connection with the Human Rights up Front (HRUF) Action Plan, through participation in inter-agency groups, during meetings and through bilateral coopera- tion with UN agencies, programmes and UN Country Teams (UNCTs). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda provide the framework for this work.
- Contributing to increased knowledge and understanding of human rights through education and training, the development of materials, policies, methodologies and programmes and the provision of training, advice and coordination under the Plan of Action for the Third Phase (2015-2019) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education.
- Supporting the international human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures, and providing substantive input and organizational assistance to the HRC.
- Taking the lead with respect to ensuring that a “gender perspective is effective- ly integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes” and contribut- ing to the enhancement of staff skills in this regard.

THEMATIC ENGAGEMENT, SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and non-tradi- tional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

A dialogue with national human rights institutions (NHRIs) during the session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) led to the adoption of a paper on enhancing cooperation between NHRIs and EMRIP. NHRIs will be systematically included in the work of EMRIP, including in its country engagement missions. To promote EMRIP’s new mandate on country engage- ment, OHCHR developed a new webpage on the procedures and online forms for stakeholders to make requests for country engagement.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation consistently used social media as an advocacy tool to engage non-traditional partners, such as youth, particularly during his official visits in 2018. On the occasion of International Youth Day, the Special Rapporteur convened an online initiative to raise awareness among youth on the human rights to water and sanitation. More than 150 youth from around the world sent in submissions such as infographics, animated videos, videotaped interviews and on-site visits, short stories, poems, songs, academic works and essays.

M3 – Human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants conducted joint advo- cacy activities with CMW. These activities included issuing a joint statement welcoming the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), issuing a joint press release after the pre- sentation of their reports at the General Assembly, in October, and participating in a side event that was co-organized by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, in Marrakech, on the role of the special procedures and treaty bodies in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM.

M4 – International human rights mech- anisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging hu- man rights concerns.

OHCHR and WHO developed a Joint Workplan, which builds upon four ar- eas from the agreed Framework of Cooperation between the two entities. Joint Advocacy was added as a fifth ele- ment. A 2019 consultation between OHCHR and WHO took the lead in implementing the deliverables on ageing and mental health. It also collabor- ated with WHO to organize a meeting with treaty body members to discuss WHO engagement with the treaty body system. The framework human rights into different WHO-led processes, including the Astana Conference on Primary Health Care and its outcome document and the UN common paper on ending HIV, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis in Europe and Central Asia through inter- sectoral collaboration.

M5 – Human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in protecting and promoting human rights.
In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between UN Women, the Special Rapporteur, the platform of the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa (2017-2021). The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery. This enabled the mandate holder to raise awareness and strengthen cooperation with the mechanisms of the ACHPR. This enabled the mandate holder to raise awareness about gender considerations in these areas.

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

Through the finalization of its research and the submission of its report to the HRC on the second phase of its Accountability and Remedy Project, the Office provided clarity on State-based non-judicial mechanisms, delivered recommendations and suggested policy actions for States to enhance their effectiveness in securing accountability and redress for victims of business-related human rights abuses. In addition, based on the new mandate received from the HRC to continue its work on Accountability and Remedy, and to specifically focus on non-State actors, the Office developed an initial scoping and typology of these mechanisms. In addition to hosting a multi-stakeholder expert meeting to identify the major issues and challenges involved with these types of mechanisms, the Office invited representatives from governments, civil society, business and academia to participate in a collaborative process to design how best to undertake the work needed to enhance the effectiveness of these mechanisms. Furthermore, the Office prepared a report on improving accountability and access for victims of business-related human rights abuse.

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

In 2018, the Office conducted a peer learning workshop, in Colombia, bringing together representatives of business enterprises and human rights representatives for a constructive dialogue on the practical challenges they face in implementing a responsible business approach on Business and Human Rights in their activities. While the insights and experiences shared at the workshop contributed to a better and more practical understanding of the value of the UN Guiding Principles, the workshop enabled actors operating in this area to share best practices and recommendations to encourage them to strengthen their human rights performance. During the reporting period, an additional 172 companies expressed their support for the “Standards of Conduct for Tackling Discrimination against LGBTI people” launched in September 2017, reaching a total of 235 of the world’s largest companies. Companies such as Asahi Breweries, Diageo, Fujitsu, Herbert Smith Freehills, Hogan Lovells, Hyatt, Kellogg, L’Oréal, Maersk, Nokia, RBS, Société Générale, Telefonica, Tesco, ThyssenKrupp, UBS, Xerox and many others signalled their support in press releases and on social media platforms, calling unprecedented attention to the issue. The Office reached out to over 200 other businesses to request their support.

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

OHCHR actively contributed to UN-Water’s 2019 World Water Development Report entitled Leave No One Behind. In particular, it led the overview chapter, which applies a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to water and sanitation as an overarching framework for the report. The Report was launched on World Water Day on 22 March 2019, for which OHCHR co-leads an inter-agency campaign. OHCHR supported the advocacy work of indigenous Pygmy representatives to prepare a strategy paper, which was presented by indigenous peoples at the Inter-Regional

OHCHR organized the seventh Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, in November, that was chaired and guided by the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The three-day programme included more than 70 thematic sessions. It brought together close to 3,000 participants and achieved the highest private sector participation to date (29 per cent of participants).

The Forum on Business and Human Rights facilitated conversations around specific problems at the national level. For example, a meeting took place between a human rights defender and a representative of a company that had been involved in intimidating the defender and his organization. At the meeting, the company representative acknowledged and recognized the important work of the defender and expressed the company’s willingness to work together: A public statement by several special procedures mandate holders resulted in the provision of witness protection for community members involved in litigation against a company and a representative of the community-based organization that had brought the case to court attended the Forum to share her experiences.

In May, OHCHR organized a Consultation on Human Rights and Mental Health, following Human Rights Council resolution 36/13. The Consultation built upon relevant reports, in particular the High Commissioner’s report (A/HRC/34/32) and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/HRC/35/25).

Participants discussed the important role of the OHCHR in addressing mental health and human rights abuses, with a focus on mental health at work, in particular in the extractive industries. The special procedures mandate holders expressed the importance of OHCHR’s work in this area and its need to respond to the rapidly growing human rights challenges in the sector.

In February, OHCHR organized a Consultation on Business and Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples. The consultation was held in the framework of OHCHR’s joint workplan with the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. OHCHR invited representatives from the community-based organization that had brought the case to court and the company to attend the consultation.

The consultation focused on the protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in the extractive sector, including related human rights abuses. The consultation aimed at better understanding the protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in the extractive sector, including related human rights abuses. OHCHR received a range of views on the protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in the extractive sector, including related human rights abuses. OHCHR received a range of views on the protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in the extractive sector, including related human rights abuses. OHCHR received a range of views on the protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in the extractive sector, including related human rights abuses.
Together with OHCHR and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), an inter-national umbrella organization of local governments, 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 launched a “Shift Initiative,” at the end of 2017, aimed at rendering housing a core human right and not simply an opportunity for profitable investment. The Initiative seeks to counter the worrying development that housing has become a means for institutional investors and equity firms to increase profits, making housing increasingly unaffordable. To date, 15 cities have signed on to this Initiative, including Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Durham, Ghent, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montreal, Montevideo, New York City, Paris and Seoul.

The Protection Cluster in Niger and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) collaborated to develop a training module on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and to train nearly 100 government officials, defence and security forces, Cluster Members and UN staff on the Guiding Principles. The training module was included in the official training curriculum for UN Peacekeeping Forces (FDS). The module equips the user on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the protection of IDPs. Together with OHCHR, OHCHR promoted the Declaration on the Right to Adequate Housing and the protection of IDPs.

Peace and Security (PS)

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

The Protection Cluster in Niger and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) collaborated to develop a training module on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and to train nearly 100 government officials, defence and security forces, Cluster Members and UN staff on the Guiding Principles. The training module was included in the official training curriculum for UN Peacekeeping Forces (FDS). The module equips the user on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the protection of IDPs.

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Following the presentation of the thematic report on persons with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/31/30), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action was formed. OHCHR is a member of the Task Team and agreed to move forward and participate in the first Arria Formula Meeting at the Security Council to discuss a more inclusive and participatory approach to persons with disabilities during conflict and emergencies and the role of the Security Council and the wider UN system. Participants agreed to move forward through targeted briefings, strengthened data collection and disaggregation and by ensuring persons with disabilities are included in Security Council resolutions and reporting. Furthermore, through advocacy initiatives and other activities, including trainings in the State of Palestine1 and Ukraine on inclusive humanitarian action that were carried out by OHCHR in collaboration with the General Assembly of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, OHCHR contributed to the increased attention on this issue at the global level.

PS6 – United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors in situations of risk and conflict, and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

OHCHR co-chaired the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) Review Group with Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and finalized a review of implementation, lessons learned and best practices that was based on desk reviews and 40 reports received from UN entities and the field covering the period from July 2013 to April 2018. The review and report preparation processes were highly collaborative, leading to strong ownership of the report and its recommendations by members of the HRDDP Review Group. The review has proven to be a particularly relevant mechanism for promoting system-wide accountability for implementation and highlighting the importance of ensuring that the UN takes a principled approach to its support for the security sector. Its findings and 43 recommendations were endorsed at a meeting of Assistant Secretaries-General, in September.

OHCHR provided advice to headquar ters to UNOPS, UNHCR and the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the development of internal procedures and to field presences, including UNCT and OHCHR presences in El Salvador, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi and Myanmar. With regard to Libya, the Office extensively liaised with the UNHCR and IOM HRDDP focal points, in Geneva, on the development of a risk assessment regarding the provision of support to Libya’s Department for Combating Illegal Migration, which required significant coordination and the clarification of definitions and understandings of support, risk and mitigation measures. This engagement with IOM and UNHCR established channels for information sharing on implementation and also provided the space for a focused discussion on the application of the HRDDP in the context of migration. Following the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, a broad human rights due diligence mapping and assessment of the UNCT’s engagement with Myanmar was initiated. This is the first time that the work of a UNCT will be assessed using an HRDDP-based methodology that was developed by the Office. It will potentially serve as a case study for future discussions in the UN system on expanding the scope of the policy.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Law, policies and practices more ef fectively combat discrimination in all forms and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by ad dressing the root causes of inequality.

OHCHR participated in a subregional workshop on enhancing inclusive development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). OHCHR provided training materials on the rights of indigenous peoples, specifically the San peoples, and the development of an OHCHR-UNADESA guidance on National Action Plans on the rights of indigenous peoples. The event, organized by UN DESA, was held in Windhoek from 3 to 5 December and brought together representatives from governments, indigenous peoples and civil society from the Southern African Development Community, including Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Participants shared their experiences of what existed affirmative action plans and policies promoting the rights of San communities in the region and discussed how they could be used in common ways to further promote the San language, preserve their cultural heritage and advance their right to participate in decision-making.

The Office provided tailored advice on law enforcement, armed forces and pris on services to its partners while sharing training methodology and focusing on the particular needs of human rights defenders and other persons at risk. The Office further supported the AU on the development and establishment of a selection and screening policy framework and mechanism that will be applicable to all nominees to the AU. The Office identified possible areas for enhanced AU-UN cooperation on this issue, which could facilitate, speed up and save resources of the AU.

The report was well received by the Government, which committed to the implementation of the WGDAW recommenda tions (A/HRC/38/46/Add.1). The WGDAW also presented its report on its visit to Chad. The Government praised the visit to Chad and the WGDAW. In its conclusion, the report established the need for equal participation of women in government and employment in the country. The report was well received by the Government, which committed to the implementation of the WGDAW recommendations. For instance, it established quotas for the equal participation of women in government and employment in the country. The report was well received by the Government, which committed to the implementation of the WGDAW recommendations. For instance, it established quotas for the equal participation of women in government and employment in the country.

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

OHCHR significantly increased its engagement with the ICT sector, in particular with a number of online platforms, in order to focus on content moderation and combat online hate speech. As a result, several online platforms are in the process of integrating human rights principles into their policies and practices. In October, following the tragic death of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar’s report, OHCHR entered into substantive discussions with Facebook (at their request), to assist them in aligning aspects of their content/user policy with international criminal law.

The Office participated in various fora on machine learning and artificial intelligence, advocating for a human rights-based approach to machine learning and artificial intelligence, including in relation to the drafting of the Toronto Declaration: Protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination in machine learning systems.

The Eastern Africa Regional Office and the Center for Reproductive Rights convened a strategy meeting composed of actors from civil society, social media companies, foundations and academia.

OHCHR provided expert advice to Member States and other stakeholders in the development of the GCM, thereby ensuring that human rights were reflected in the final draft, including the integration of human rights guarantees and references to various OHCHR publications. In addition, in collaboration with the pro bono practice of the DLA Piper Global Law Firm, the Office undertook a global mapping and analysis of current national practices for the admission and stay of migrants in vulnerable situations. Early results of this project were presented to the Intergovernmental Conference on International Migration, which was held in Marrakech, in December.

The Special Rapporteur on migrants focussed his efforts on a human rights-based GCM and participated in the final round of negotiations in New York, in July. The mandate furthermore sent an open letter, together with other mandate holders, to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration in order to underline the readiness of the special procedures to take on an active role in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM.

The Special Rapporteur on racism engaged in advocacy for the implementation of the GCM that would protect the rights to non-discrimination and equality of migrants. In June, the Special Rapporteur issued an open letter that underscored the importance of a formal role for the UN human rights mechanisms in the implementation of the GCM.

During 2018, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, focused on the linkages between migration and slavery/servitude. The thematic report presented to the HRC, in September, highlighted the impact of slavery and servitude on marginalized migrant women and girls in the global economy.

The Special Rapporteur engaged with ILD as the Secretariat of Alliance 8.7, a global knowledge platform to Eradicate Forced Labour Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Child Labour, to encourage the inclusion of a human rights perspective in achieving SDG Target 8.7.

In June, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children presented a report to the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council on the early identification, referral and protection of victims or potential victims of trafficking in persons in mixed migration movements. The report was timely for raising the importance of early identification, referral and protection in mixed migration movements, in the process leading up to the drafting of the GCM. The report was key in bridging the gap between trafficking and migration, highlighting the importance of taking into account the special protection needs of victims of trafficking in mixed migration flows.

The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity submitted his report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the topic of solidarity towards migrants and refugees, stressing the importance of human rights-based international solidarity to address current global migration challenges.

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

In the framework of the AU-UN High-level Dialogue on Human Rights, the Decade for People of African Descent was officially launched, on 24 April, putting the continent on course to improve the lives of people of African descent within the next 10 years. The Office worked with the AU on the equal enjoyment of all human rights for people of African descent, access to justice for people of African descent, and education, employment and health. OHCHR supported the AU Action Plan on the Decade.

Cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE), civil society and NHRI’s resulted in awareness-raising about CRPD standards to advocate against the adoption of an additional protocol to the Oviedo Convention on the regulation of forced treatment. Building on the High Commissioner’s report (A/HRC/34/32) and following HRC resolution 36/13, OHCHR held the first consultation on promoting human rights in mental health to discuss system-wide strategies and human rights-based practices to combat discrimination, stigma, violence, coercion and abuse. The outcome report (A/HRC/39/36) contains a summary of the discussions, as well as the conclusions and recommendations for follow-up. It has been disseminated to CoE bodies and is being used in advocacy efforts.

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

OHCHR supported the application of a human rights-based approach to mainstreaming disability issues across the UN system. The groundwork that has been laid in recent years led to the Secretary-General’s decision, in 2018, to develop a system-wide policy, action plan and monitoring framework to mainstream accessibility and disability rights across all UN operations. OHCHR is actively engaged in the development of these instruments to systematize and institutionalize the application of human rights-based approaches within programing and internal policies and practices, which will be adopted in 2019.

The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities organized events with 25 judges from different regional groups to increase their understanding of article 12 of CRPD on the right to legal capacity and to support their work in identifying ways in which the rights of persons with disabilities can be effectively protect by the judiciary.
Accountability (A)

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

The Office contributed to the drafting of a UN strategy on drug policy, pursuant to Executive Committee Decision 55/2017, and a policy document entitled The United Nations system common position supporting the implementation of the international drug control policy through effective inter-agency collaboration. This policy document, adopted by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in November, includes a human rights- and health-based approach to drug policy. The Office continues to engage in the drafting of Guidelines on Drug Policy and Human Rights.

During the reporting period, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued a total of 90 opinions under its regular communications procedure, thereby maintaining the high number of opinions that it issued in 2017 (94). The WGAD continued to review its pending backlog of submissions/requests for intervention. More specifically, the review was undertaken to screen submissions and requests to determine their admissibility, prioritize and maintain a systematic procedure of registration and follow-up. It is important to ensure the gradual resolution of the backlog, thereby establishing a more efficient process.

In 2018, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) addressed 400 cases of enforced disappearances in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity through its Urgent Action Procedure. It also successfully reduced the backlog cases by 50 per cent from 608 cases in January to 321 as of end of 2018. The WGEID further reduced its backlog by 50 per cent (from 39/46/ Add1) and transmitted nine general allegation letters to address obstacles to the implementation of the provisions of the 1998 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

During 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers engaged in discussions with judges, lawyers and their respective professional organizations to assess the essential role that national judicial councils and bar associations play in protecting the interests of judges and lawyers and, more generally, the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession. Following his visit to Poland, in October 2017, the Special Rapporteur established a dialogue with national authorities to ensure that the ongoing judicial reform was brought in line with existing international and regional standards relating to the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers. In December, the Government adopted a legislative amendment which withdraws its controversial decision to lower the retirement age of Supreme Court judges.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons provided technical assistance and advocacy to support the adoption of national laws, policies and practices that are compliant with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). The mandate provided inputs into draft national laws on internal displacement in Liberia, Mali and Nigeria. During her official visit to Niger, in March, the Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a national law for the assistance and protection of IDPs. Subsequently, in December, Niger became the first country in Africa to adopt a national law for the protection and assistance of IDPs, thereby translating the provisions of the Kampala Convention into domestic law.

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

OHCHR issued a publication, Integrating a gender perspective into human rights investigations: Guidance and practice, that provides step-by-step suggestions and examples of how to integrate a gender perspective into each stage of a human rights investigation. Capacity-building workshops were held for human rights of- ficers and other relevant staff in UNMIS and MONUSCO. The Office also supported the Human Rights Division of UNMSS to finalize a country-specific guidance note for the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office continued to work with partners for the deployment of gender advisors and sexual and gender-based violence investigators to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, including the Independent International Commission of Inquiry to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the State of Palestine with regard to the 2018 protests; the International Commission of Inquiry for Mali; and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar.

Following the visit to the Dominican Republic by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2016/2017, Add1), and as a result of a successful national wide campaign led by UNICEF and OHCHR, and the Dominican Government, the number of cases of trafficking in children decreased from over 2000 cases in 2016 to 13 cases in 2017.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Office supported the Government's efforts to strengthen the national anti-trafficking law for the protection and assistance of victims of trafficking of persons, including children. OHCHR has made significant progress in clarifying principles and standards in the area of the right to privacy. The report that was submitted to the Human Rights Council in 2018 developed guidance on privacy protection in the context of government surveillance and against privacy invasion by private sector actors. The report highlights the human rights-based responses to threats emanating from data-driven technologies and provides a set of minimum standards for adequate data privacy legislation. The Office organized and participated in numerous local, regional and international public events that helped to clarify ways to address threats to the digital civic space, such as privacy violations, hate speech, disinformation, content moderation by online platforms and non-transparent, automated decision-making. For example, in partnership with the Republic of Korea and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), a side event and a film screening were organized at the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council, focusing on emerging threats to the digital civic space. In addition, OHCHR supported the drafting of the Toronto Declaration: Protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination in machine learning systems. The Office continues to address systemic and legal barriers that ensure that machine-learning systems are developed and deployed in a way that respects rights. Moreover, the Office supported the broader work on digital civic space, reviewing laws with a detrimental impact on digital civic space. This included drafted and adopted legislation in countries such as Australia, Egypt, Fiji, Malaysia, the USA, as well as countries in the European Union, covering topics such as “fake news,” online safety, hate speech, cybercrime, anti-terrorism, encryption, espionage, biometric data, facial recognition and cross-border access to data.
humanitarian law. The Office supported the role of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) in the domestic screening mechanism as an independent and impartial human rights institution well placed to conduct human rights screening and assess the eligibility, on human rights grounds, of nominees to UN operations. OHCHR supported the development of and an agreement on a SOP between the concerned entities of the Government and the HRCSL. It also supported the HRCSL in the development of human rights screening methodology. Implementation of the agreed-on mechanism began in January 2019, and it is a requirement for further deployments and rotations of Sri Lankan personnel to peace operations. This is the first example of such a mechanism that was established with the assistance of OHCHR and may serve as a model for future engagement with other troop and police contributing countries.

OHCHR continued its work on eliminating gender-based stereotyping, finalizing two studies and training materials for the judiciary based on those studies. The two studies and training materials for the judiciary focused on gender stereotyping, finalizing the Indigenous Fellowship Programme was successfully conducted from 18 June to 13 July, in Geneva. A total of 36 fellows from 29 countries participated in the various language components, including English (10), Spanish (10), French (7) and Russian (8). An additional Senior Indigenous Fellow (Spanish) was deployed to the Indigenous People and Minorities Section (IPMS). The Indigenous Fellowship Programme was successfully conducted from 5-30 November, in Geneva. A total of 40 fellows from 36 countries participated in the various language components, including Arabic (14), English (13) and Russian (13). Two minority fellowships were posted respectively in OHCHR’s Regional Office for Europe (from the English-speaking component) and in the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (from the Arabic-speaking component). Two Senior Minority Fellows (Arabic and Russian) were deployed to IPMS. The fellowship programme for people of African descent was successfully conducted from 19 November to 7 December, and em- 13 advocates from 13 countries, namely Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Honduras, Jamaica, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. OHCHR completed two methodological tools to empower civil society and other stakeholders to design and deliver effective human rights trainings and assess their impact. The Office is working on a compendium of good practices of human rights education and training (HRET) from all regions. The Office provides expert advice and other substantive input and participated in the UN Graduate Study Programme (July), reaching 60 students from 50 countries; an innovative global online education project on the SDGs that was led by the Centre for Innovation at Leiden University (October); the ninth International Conference on Human Rights Education, in Sydney (November); and a new civil society online website on human rights education (www.power-humanrights-education.org).

An evaluation demonstrated that the Office’s participation in Equitas’ International Human Rights Training programme (June), which was attended by 100 HRET practitioners from 50 countries, helped to facilitate alliances between the UN and civil society.

Following the issuance by the Inter-American Court on Human Rights of its landmark Advisory Opinion 24/2018, on 9 January, concerning the rights of same-sex couples and gender identity, OHCHR undertook and participated in different promotional activities carried out by LGBTI groups in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama. In doing so, OHCHR contributed to their advocacy efforts for the adoption of legislation and the establishment of public policies regarding sexual orientation and gender identity. Some of these activities were conducted in partnership with the Inter-American Court on Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.


The Office, in cooperation with UN Women, invested in integrating the issue of civic space into the UN system. This work culmi- nated in an Executive Committee decision on 21 November to undertake further mapping with a view to developing a sys- tem-wide approach. Following a request from the HRCP, OHCHR prepared the first UN guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs. The guidelines were drafted after a two-year consultation process that was based on online engagement with numerous and diverse stakeholders and through workshops that were attended by over 250 participants in five different regions. The guidelines include concrete and practical recommend- ations on how States can put into practice the right to participate, a previously under- explored area. The Human Rights Council, in resolution 39/11 adopted by consensus, took note with interest of the Guidelines and presented them as a set of orientations for States and other relevant stakeholders. NGOs involved in the process noted that the guidelines “draw a significant legitimacy from the fact that the OHCHR walked the talk in developing them, putting the principle of public participation into action.”

The East African Network of Women’s Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) flour- ished in 2018. The network effectively functioned as a mechanism to share infor- mation and organize and learn from peers in a collaborative approach to defend and expand the space for women in civil society in the region. The Network brings together WHRDs from diverse sectors of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

P6 – The voice of people affected by de- cisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard. OHCHR's Regional Office for Europe (from the English-speaking component) and in the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (from the Arabic-speaking compo- nent). Two Senior Minority Fellows (Arabic and Russian) were deployed to IPMS. The fellowship programme for people of African descent was successfully conducted from 19 November to 7 December, and em- 13 advocates from 13 countries, namely Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Honduras, Jamaica, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. OHCHR completed two methodological tools to empower civil society and other stakeholders to design and deliver effective human rights trainings and assess their impact. The Office is working on a compendium of good practices of human rights education and training (HRET) from all regions. The Office provides expert advice and other substantive input and participated in the UN Graduate Study Programme (July), reaching 60 stu- dents from 50 countries; an innovative global online education project on the SDGs that was led by the Centre for Innovation at Leiden University (October); the ninth International Conference on Human Rights Education, in Sydney (November); and a new civil society online website on human rights education (www.power-humanrights-education.org).

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Diversity and Gender

Respect for diversity, gender equality and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR’s organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

• The OHCHR policy on reasonable accommodation was adopted to provide staff with disabilities and other persons with disabilities linked to the Office with reasonable accommodation to perform their duties and effectively participate in the workplace and the activities supported by the Office on an equal basis with others. This policy is based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Strengthening Diversity, approved by the OHCHR Senior Management Team in 2017, and the mandate of the Secretary-General’s Bulletin (ST/SG/2014/3) to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability.

Innovation

Across the Office, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

• As part of the OHCHR Tech Working Group, TESPRDD engaged with academic institutions and businesses in the technology sector to establish partnerships for the adaptation or development of tools for monitoring and investigations. In November, TESPRDD organized training on online open source investigation for OHCHR staff in partnership with the Center for Human Rights at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law.

Dynamic Knowledge

The Office is at the forefront of using knowledge to effect change. It is solidly recognized and constitutes a source of information for people. The Office strategically uses its resources and sets evidenced-based priorities for country-level and other forms of engagement.

• TESPRDD supported the Office-wide call for expressions of interest to join an OHCHR Dynamic Knowledge Network. A total of 31 colleagues (18 women, 13 men) signed up from across the Office, including field presences. A one-day retreat was held in October, which generated ideas on implementing the Dynamic Knowledge Strategy and recommended the prioritization of developing an OHCHR knowledge management policy, as well as other actions to address the Office’s culture, capacity and systems-related aspects that are key to promoting dynamic knowledge at OHCHR.

• TESPRDD provides inputs and guidance related to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development to all parts of the Office on a daily basis. In 2018, the Sustainable Development Strategy International Group updated and supported the membership of the 2030 Agenda Contact Group, which is composed of SDG focal points that are based in headquarters and the New York Office. At least one focal point has been requested for each section of the Office to enable each section to share consistent updates and information on issues related to the 2030 Agenda, notably the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. As part of the SDG Taskforce outcomes, TESPRDD produced templates for one-page information sheets that can help extend the OHCHR knowledge base and common messaging on SDGs and human rights regarding both specific and general SDG messages.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the mutually reinforcing human rights benefits of exchange of expertise, reach and resources.

• TESPRDD collaborated with the Human Rights Catalyst Initiative at the University of Manchester to carry out a literature review and develop an analysis of non-State-based grievance mechanisms, feeding into the Office’s scoping paper for the third phase of its Accountability and Remedy project.

Talent Management

OHCHR is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff with focused talent and career management accessible to all.

• OHCHR developed and began implementing a plan to upgrade the use of education technology in its training efforts. Based on research, interviews and consultations that were undertaken between July and October, TESPRDD developed an internal resource guide on technologies that are available for various trainings and produced innovative methodological materials and a roster of contacts within the UN, as well as other potential collaborators, that could provide support and expertise. It also purchased new training equipment and began infusing education technology into various projects.

• In accordance with the HRUF Action Plan, the online mandatory course for UN staff on UN human rights responsibilities equips staff with the knowledge and skills to uphold their human rights responsibilities in their daily work and take appropriate action for human rights protection. The course is available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) on Inspira and UNICEF’s learning platform, Agora. As of 29 November, at least 29,877 staff members (10,892 female, 17,220 male, 1,765 not specified) had completed the course (compared to 21,176 staff as of December 2017 and 13,231 staff as of December 2016).

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• In accordance with the HRUF Action Plan, the online mandatory course for UN staff on UN human rights responsibilities equips staff with the knowledge and skills to uphold their human rights responsibilities in their daily work and take appropriate action for human rights protection. The course is available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) on Inspira and UNICEF’s learning platform, Agora. As of 29 November, at least 29,877 staff members (10,892 female, 17,220 male, 1,765 not specified) had completed the course (compared to 21,176 staff as of December 2017 and 13,231 staff as of December 2016).

• OHCHR began infusing education technology into various projects.

• TESPRDD provided inputs and guidance related to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development to all parts of the Office on a daily basis. In 2018, the Sustainable Development Strategy International Group updated and supported the membership of the 2030 Agenda Contact Group, which is composed of SDG focal points that are based in headquarters and the New York Office. At least one focal point has been requested for each section of the Office to enable each section to share consistent updates and information on issues related to the 2030 Agenda, notably the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. As part of the SDG Taskforce outcomes, TESPRDD produced templates for one-page information sheets that can help extend the OHCHR knowledge base and common messaging on SDGs and human rights regarding both specific and general SDG messages.

• TESPRDD collaborated with the Human Rights Catalyst Initiative at the University of Manchester to carry out a literature review and develop an analysis of non-State-based grievance mechanisms, feeding into the Office’s scoping paper for the third phase of its Accountability and Remedy project.
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<tr>
<th>MANDATE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Country-specific mandates</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ms. Anaïs Marin (France) since October 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Ms. Rhona Smith (United Kingdom) since May 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Mr. Tomás Ojea Quintana (Argentina) since August 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ms. Daniela Kravetz (Chile) since October 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Jovid Rehman (Pakistan) since June 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Ms. Aïlouna Tine (Senegal) since May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Ms. Yanghee Lee (Republic of Korea) since June 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Lynk (Canada) since June 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Aristide Nonono (Benin) since December 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil) will start once the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry ends</td>
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<th>Thematic mandates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on people of African descent</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Mr. Ahmed Reid (Jamaica) since November 2015</td>
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<td>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Mr. Sotondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi (Benin) since June 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on arbitrary detention</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Mr. Seong-Phil Hong (Republic of Korea) since August 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Ms. Elina Steinerte (Latvia) since December 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Mr. Surya Deva (India) since April 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to development</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Mr. Józef Sóśniewski (Poland) since August 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar (Costa Rica) since December 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Ms. Alice Cruz (Portugal) since November 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Miss Melissa Upreti (Nepal) since November 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Miss Meskerem Techane (Ethiopia) since November 2017</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Alda Facio (Costa Rica) since June 2014</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Elizabeth Broderick (Australia) since November 2017</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Miss Ivanca Radacic (Croatia) since November 2017</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Bernard Duhaime (Canada) since December 2014</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Houria Es-Slami (Morocco) since June 2014</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Luciana Hazan (Argentina) since May 2017</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Henrika Micevičiūtė (Lithuania) since November 2015</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Tae-Ung Baik (Republic of Korea) since August 2015</td>
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Special Rapporteur on the right to education
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
Special Rapporteur on the right to food
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
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
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Ms. Boly Barry Koubou (Burkina Faso) since August 2016
Mr. David R. Boyd (Canada) since August 2018
Ms. Agnes Callamard (France) since August 2016
Mr. Hidayat Elver (Turkey) since June 2014
Mr. Juan Bollasovsky (Argentina) since June 2014
Mr. David Kaye (USA) since August 2014
Mr. Nyamisael Clément Toule (Togo) since May 2018
Mr. Ahmed Shaheed (Maldives) since November 2016
Mr. Baskut Tuncak (Turkey) since June 2014
Mr. Dainius Pūras (Lithuania) since August 2014
Ms. Leilani Farha (Canada) since June 2014
Mr. Michel Forst (France) since June 2014
Mr. Diego García-Sayán (Peru) since December 2016
Ms. Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz (the Philippines) since June 2014
Ms. Cecilia Jimenez-Dámaso (the Philippines) since November 2016
Mr. Livingstone Sewanyana (Uganda) since May 2018
Ms. Obiora C. Okafor (Nigeria) since August 2017

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
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Special Rapporteur on minority issues
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, repa ration and guarantees of non-recurrence
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights
Special Rapporteur on violence against women: its causes and consequences
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

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Mr. Chris Kwaja (Nigeria) since May 2018
Mr. Saeed Mokbil (Yemen) since June 2014
Ms. Lilian Bobea (Dominican Republic) since May 2018
Ms. Jelena Aparac (Croatia) since May 2018
Mr. Sorco MacLeod (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) since August 2018
Mr. Felipe González Morales (Chile) since August 2017
Mr. Fernando De Varennes (Canada) since August 2017
Ms. Rosa Kornfeld-Matte (Chile) since June 2014
Mr. Philip Alston (Australia) since June 2014
Mr. Joseph Cannataci (Malta) since July 2015
Ms. E. Tendayi Achiume (Zambia) since November 2017
Mr. Maud De Boer-Buquicchio (the Netherlands) since June 2014
Mr. Victor Madrigal-Borloz (Costa Rica) since January 2018
Ms. Urmila Bhoola (South Africa) since June 2014
Ms. Fionnuala Ni Aoláin (Ireland) since August 2017
Mr. Nils Melzer (Switzerland) since November 2016
Ms. María Grazia Giammarinaro (Italy) since August 2014
Mr. Fabián Salvioli (Argentina) since May 2018
Mr. Idriss Jazairy (Algeria) since May 2015
Mr. Dubravka Šimonovic (Croatia) since August 2015
Mr. Léo Heller (Brazil) since December 2014

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