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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$118 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
Coordinate United Nations human rights education and public information programmes
Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system
Enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights
Engage in dialogue with governments in order to secure respect for all human rights
Promote and protect the right to development
Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations human rights machinery

Highlights

MEMBER STATE COOPERATION
10 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
140 States 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
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
1,000 Direct victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 27 countries obtained assistance
40,000 Direct victims of torture in 78 countries received rehabilitation support

HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS SUPPORT
Support to the work of 44 thematic and 12 country-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
32 Human Rights Advisers deployed in UN Country Teams under the framework of the UNDG

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% 45%

HQ

63% 37%

FIELD

45% 55%

international staff

field staff

national staff

HQ staff

58% 42%

44% 56%

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

**NUMBER OF FIELD PRESENCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>HQ</th>
<th>Regional Offices/Centres</th>
<th>Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions</th>
<th>Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG</th>
<th>Other types of field presences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **HQ**: 77 + 1 (2 locations)
- **Regional Offices/Centres**: 12
- **Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions**: 12
- **Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG**: 32
- **Other types of field presences**: 4

* Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.
** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.
*** Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
**** G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).

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

Key figures

- **1 year-long campaign**
- **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
- **608M** social media users reached and
- **897K** engagements generated on Human Rights Day 2018
- **US$ 830K** total campaign budget

**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

“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>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Party reports reviewed by human rights treaty bodies in 2018</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Party reports and General Comments elaborated by the treaty bodies</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual complaints registered</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents submitted</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations issued by the UPR</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member States reviewed by UPR for participation in the UPR</td>
<td>22 out of 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) supported to attend HRC sessions by the Voluntary Trust Fund to support the participation of Least Developed Countries and SIDS in the work of the HRC</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resolutions adopted</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member States reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation of Member States reviewed by UPR</td>
<td>22 out of 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic and country-specific Special Procedures mandates</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments hosted</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits by Special Procedures mandates</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly established and/or strengthened National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 came 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 during his visit 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 their rights and to take the power of their voice!"

"In my country, children and young people 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 their rights and to take the power of their voice!"

"At least I checked, I wasn't the President. But I know I have power – the power of my voice!"

© Child Rights Connect
In a notable development and following intensive advocacy efforts by UN Human Rights, the government of Chad ratified CRPD and ICRMW, thereby strengthening the national legal framework concerning human rights.

Ms de Brum, a Human Rights Officer in the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs within the Government of the Republic of the 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 National 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 human rights 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.

In Uruguay, successful stakeholder mobilization in relation to the UPR review enabled concrete follow-up at the national level. As a result, 20 reports from civil society organizations and one report from the UNCT were submitted in anticipation of the country’s third UPR cycle.

UN Human Rights held six workshops that were attended by representatives 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 reports and follow up on the recommendations accepted by Uruguay.

In Chile, one dialogue session and 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 indigenous peoples, persons of African descent and rural communities.

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

“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 reporting obligations under international human rights treaties was a burden for a small island country like RMI and I 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 (NMRFs) on the recommendations issued by international human rights 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.

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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.

Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.

International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues).

International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.
Development (D)
Advancing sustainable development through human rights

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNDAF’s AND UN COUNTRY TEAMS

UN Country Teams in 30 countries satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.

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

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL IN THE UN SYSTEM

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

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

2030 AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

UN Human Rights e-learning module on operationalizing the right to development in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals completed by over 200 participants from over 60 countries.

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.

TO ACT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS. THIS WORK IS ADVANCED WHEN ADVOCACY IS BACKED UP WITH CREDIBLE DATA. THIS PARTNERSHIP GUARANTEES THAT THE NCHR BUILDS ITS CAPACITY IN TERMS OF COLLECTING CREDIBLE DATA AND THAT THE STATISTICS BODY EXPANDS THE LENS THAT IT USES TO COLLECT DATA TO INTEGRATE TRADITIONALLY MARGINALIZED GROUPS. UN HUMAN RIGHTS ESSENTIALLY BROKED THIS UNION, SAID PATRICIA NYAUNDI, THE FORMER SECRETARY OF KENYA’S NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

A similar cooperation agreement was signed between the statistics office and the national human rights institution of the State of Palestine. UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing the two institutions together, including by developing a common understanding and increased awareness about their respective mandates and discussing the interdependence of statistics and human rights.

“Signing the MoU with the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHCR) is part of our strategy to strengthen the national statistical system and provide the data needed to realize the commitment to leaving no one behind. It is absolutely crucial for us to join forces to address the data challenges of revealing the situation of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in Palestine. In developing the MoU, we benefited from the experiences that UN Human Rights shared with us from other countries,” said Dr. Ola Awad, President of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

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 pillar results

Development (D)

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.

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS

Spotlights:
- Youth
- Disabilities
- Women

Following a series of technical support activities provided by UN Human Rights, Cameroon’s National Commission on Human Rights adopted an Action Plan on business and human rights. The Plan was presented at 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. UN Human Rights will continue to provide advisory support to the Commission to facilitate the successful implementation of the Plan.

In Kenya, 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.

With support from UN Human Rights, progress was achieved in Cambodia with regard to solving land disputes through non-judicial mechanisms. UN Human Rights 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. The support from UN Human Rights contributed to solving 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.

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 their community involvement policies, on the development of a complaint and remedy system and on the possible future application of a due diligence policy.

By the end of 2018, 15 cities had signed on to The Shift initiative that the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing established together with UN Human Rights and United Cities and Local Governments, an international umbrella organization of local governments. The Initiative calls for housing to be approached as a human right, not merely a commodity. The cities that joined in 2018 were Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Durban, Ghent, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montevideo, Montreal, New York City, Paris and Seoul.

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.

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.

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

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 CBP, 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.

The decision text agreed at the 2018 UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) includes a clear reference to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. UN Human Rights consistently advocated for the inclusion of civil society in environmental decision-making processes and supported the successful operationalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. This is the first UN mechanism related to climate change to have equal participation from States and 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.

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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.

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.

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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

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

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, MINUSTH, UNOGBIS, UNSOM and UNSOM) and 2 regional frameworks (AU-UN Partnership on Peace and Security, and GS Sahel Joint Force)

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

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, men, girls, 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 targeting genitilia. “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, defectors, 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.
PS2 Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

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.

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

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/biennial 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-G5S), established by Security Council resolution 2391, were provided with guidance on planning and conducting operations in a manner that respects 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 (Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso). Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. This work is supported by an integrated political strategy with host Member States and the international community.

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 detainees in Maiduguri. UN Human Rights consistently advocated with the Federal Ministry of Justice for the prompt initiation of trials in compliance with international law and provided greater protection to civilians.

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 by 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 collaborated 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 personnel 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 other human rights NGOs, contributed data to a centralised alert 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.

Based on a three-year systematic mapping of vulnerabilities and their underlying causes in the villages in the district of Bassikounou, Mauritania, more than 65 villages were identified as being at high risk of conflict between the local population and refugees. In accordance with a 2016 partnership established between UN Human Rights and IOM, 40 village committees were set up, based on a participatory approach that includes women and vulnerable groups. In 2018, UN Human Rights trained 14 village committees in conflict prevention approaches and reinforced their capacity and knowledge of the other 36 committees. Moreover, 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 networks built with UN Human Rights support over the past three years. In 2018, the Office enhanced this coordination. As a result, several conflictual situations were resolved peacefully, with most concluded without the intervention of security forces.

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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.

UN Human Rights facilitated a series of training workshops for the TJRC field officers and mobile teams. UN Human Rights also supported the TJRC in its development of an investigations strategy, which was adopted in October, and participated in the TJRC committee in charge of preparing the public hearings. The first public hearing is scheduled to take place in 2019, in Bamako.
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

Non-Discrimination (ND)

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

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.

12 countries across the world, reaching 157,000 followers via its social media platforms.

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 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.

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

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

35 fellows (19 women, 16 men) from 35,000 victims.

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 choice 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.

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.

UN Human Rights provided technical support to the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) in Uganda to conduct public inquiries in the Mayuge 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 ruling is evidence that human rights and dignity are within reach for same-sex families, even if they come in small steps. Clai and are grateful to ACCEPT, our lawyers, our parents, our friends and the many individuals and organizations, such as the UN Human Rights Office, who supported us and believed in our cause.

In South-West Asia and the Arab Region, UN Human Rights strengthened the capacity of lawyers, academics, human rights defenders, NHRIs 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.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORTS GROUND-BREAKING ADVANCES IN EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF SAME-SEX FAMILIES

The Romanian Constitutional Court ruled that Romanian authorities must grant a residence permit to Mr Clai Hamilton (right) and a US citizen and the husband of Mr Adrian Coman, a Romanian citizen (left). © OHCHR/Europe

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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 was 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.

The UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe was proud to lend its support to this advance of equal rights in Europe. It provided a detailed summary of international law requirements regarding the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, available at: https://europa.eu/legislation-in-force/summary-109-en.

The summary by UN Human Rights was also included as part of the pleadings at both the CJEU and the Romanian Constitutional Court.

Romania lorcace, one of the lawyers affiliated with the Romanian LGBTI rights group, ACCEPT, that was involved in the case, said: “The Coman case is about the core values of non-discrimination and the celebration of diversity. Constitutional traditions and personal biases cannot be invoked in order to limit human rights.”

On the occasion of the judgment, Adrian Coman said, “The EU Court judgment is evidence that human rights and dignity are within reach for same-sex families, even if they come in small steps. Clai and I are grateful to ACCEPT, our lawyers, our parents, our friends and the many individuals and organizations, such as the UN Human Rights Office, who supported us and believed in our cause.”

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HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

Inequalities

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

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

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

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

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 concluded 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/39/38) 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.

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 presented her report on the same topic at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, in June.

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 2016, 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 2019, 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.”

Elisabeth Kaneza © Tobias Richter
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
16,000 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

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 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).

“The 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 kept in illegal custody at the Manuel Lisandro Barillas military barracks in Quetzaltenango, Guatemala. 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 crimes against humanity against the civilian population for over a decade. 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 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, extrajudicial killings and the use of untargeted rocket attacks. The report concludes that despite using less virulent rhetoric and impunity, “these findings are part of the report to the Human Rights Council that was submitted by the Mission’s Chair, Marzuki Darusman of Indonesia, and experts Radhika Coomaraswamy of Sri Lanka and Christopher Sidoti of Australia.


The report discusses the systematic militarization and “othering” of the Rohingya through State policies and practices that have been implemented over decades. From birth to death, the Rohingya are in a continuing situation of severe, systemic and institutionalized oppression. The cornerstone and symbol of this system is their complete lack of legal status, including the denial of citizenship. Disturbingly, the report concludes that despite using less inflammatory language, the rhetoric of the Myanmar authorities themselves has mirrored and promoted hateful and divisive narratives. This has fostered a climate in which virulent hate speech thrives.

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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.

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. In addition, UN Human Rights prepared a guidance document for States on human rights-compliant responses to the serious violations of human rights 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.

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In Tunisia, 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.

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The ICAO-OHCHR Guidelines for Training Cabin Crew on Identification and Response to Trafficking in Persons (https://www.icao.int/safety/aviation/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 this comprehensive and practical in nature.

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Participation (P)
Enhancing participation and protecting civic space

4.75 million
followers across UN Human Rights social media platforms

600 million
unique visitors to the Universal Human Rights Index website

36,936
new partnerships were established in the field

84,700
publications were dispatched worldwide reaching individuals in more than 50 countries

577
civil society side events were organized during Human Rights Council sessions

590
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

79
UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples allocated grants for participation of indigenous peoples in key UN mechanisms

297 women
& 532 men participated in the UPR Working Group sessions

2,700
participants in the 7th Forum on Business and Human Rights

29 countries

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 Elsie 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.

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.”

New cases of reprisals against CSOs or individuals for cooperation with the UN in the field of human rights identified in 29 countries

*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.
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 constituencies 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 institution. 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 survivors 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 strategic 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 ravaged 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 commanders 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 experienced 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 permitted 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 situation, 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.”

Women protect against efforts at gender-based violence. © FIDA-Uganda 2018.

P2
The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).
Inequalities

More systematic monitoring of the environment rights violations is strengthened.

Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened.

Business, policy-makers and the public at large increasingly value and support civic space.

In 2018, the programme aimed at expanding the students’ knowledge about the scope and content of the UDHR and the UN human rights system.

Programme Consortium in the Russian Federation was institutionalized 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.

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 redress 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.

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 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 adequate housing, and the statements of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
P6
The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

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 2016-2019. The platform contributed to securing and facilitating the direct participation of CSOs in policymaking and public consultations.

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

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.

Children participate in the Human Rights Day celebrations in Geneva on 13 December 2018. The event at Palais de Nations put particular emphasis on the participation of children and young people, aged 12-19, in line with the Observatory’s programme to increase the involvement of children and young people in its work. © OHCHR 2018
Mrs. Pinnapa Prueksapan, the wife of Billy Pholachi Rakchongcharoen, at her home in Prachuap Khiri Khan in November 2018. Billy Pholachi Rakchongcharoen, human rights defender investigating evictions and the razing of Karen homes in Kaeng Krachan National Park, remains missing after his arrest in 2014, although major advocacy by UN Human Rights to move the case to a special investigative unit may accelerate its resolution. © OHCHR
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. There is also a Programme and Budget Review Board (PBBB) 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) 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 (SOPs) and adopted a revised SMT procedural manual. The PBBB reviewed and commented on the 2018-2021 OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). Recommendations concerning the OMP were regularly presented to the SMT.

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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 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, 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 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 human rights.

In the course of 2018, through its monthly and virtual meetings, the PBBB 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 PBBB also examined the work of internal task forces, 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.

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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 increasingly, 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/ohchr2017-18/index.htm

### EVALUATION

During 2018, the UN Human Rights evaluation unit managed an unprecedented 10 evaluations and evaluative exercises, including thematic evaluations, programme and project evaluations and reviews at headquarters and in the field, and management reviews of field presences. A number of assessments initiated in 2017 were finalized in 2018, including an evaluation of UN Human Rights support for the conformity of legislation with international standards; an evaluation of the country programme in Honduras and the review of a technical cooperation project in Nigeria.

The Evaluation Plan under the new OMP 2018-2021 was also approved and its implementation initiated with: management reviews of the country programmes of offices based in Yaoundé and Seoul; a review of the Dignity@Work Contacts Network; the planning and preparation of evaluations of the Uganda country programme, the Doha-based Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region; and a thematic evaluation of the implementation of results-based management in UN Human Rights that will be concluded in 2019.

Support was also provided to the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment of UN Human Rights; the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) evaluation of the effectiveness of human rights monitoring, reporting and follow-up in the United Nations multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations; the OIOS evaluation of UN system-wide support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for the OIOS biennial report of the evaluation function. The UN Evaluation Group’s Working Group on human rights and gender equality, which was co-convened by UN Human Rights, began its preparations for a meta-analysis of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) using a gender lens. It also initiated a peer learning exchange for reporting on the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) evaluation indicator within the framework of the Working Group’s workplan for 2018-2019.

Follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the evaluations is a PBRB responsibility and managers are requested to submit updates on this every six months.
The priorities, strategies and targets of UN Human Rights are set out in the OMP 2018-2021. The Plan provides a robust results framework through to the end of 2021 that is based on six Pillars, four Shifts and three Spotlights. It also includes nine Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs).

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.

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.

The information and graphs below are based on the data available in the 2018 End-of-Year reports submitted in the Performance Monitoring System as of 6 March 2019. It is important to note that the data is based on self-assessment by planning/reporting entities of (i) their level of progress or (ii) whether a result is connected to a Shift or a Spotlight population.
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 was 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.

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

- 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 Center for Human Rights, Berkeley, School of Law, training was provided for UN Human Rights staff on online open investigations.

**Dynamic Knowledge**
UN Human Rights’ knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

- 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.
• 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 “global call to action”, and Human Rights movement picked up this hashtag as its “global call to action”, and Human Rights Watch made it its official hashtag for

• As of the end of 2018, UN Human Rights had raised US$187.1 million in voluntary contributions, representing a 31 per cent increase from its baseline of US$142.8 million in 2017, and the number of donors went from 77 in 2017 to 89 in 2018. Voluntary contributions from “other donors” increased from 0.5 per cent in 2017 to 11 per cent in 2018.

• 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.

External Communications
UN Human Rights’ human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping to position it as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.

• 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. This 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).

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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.

Resource Mobilization

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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 Group, 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, Kein-Prince Boteng, 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, OHCHR, 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.

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| UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018 | UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018 | MANAGEMENT | MANAGEMENT |
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, use of all available resources, supported UN Human Rights managers are enhancing availability of virtual meetings in 2018. 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.

- UN Human Rights received two awards supporting the implementation of the Secretary-General’s System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity. It developed an annual strategy and plan to support its implementation, which will be used to achieve prescribed targets for gender parity by 2021. The UN Human Rights strategy and plan will be updated each year.

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Diversity and Gender
Respect for diversity, gender equality and inclusion is at the centre of UN Human Rights’ organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

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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, UNOS, 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 voila, 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 Shamasan, UN Human Rights Spokesperson, 2018 programme participant.
FUNDING
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 was forced again 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, 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 percentage of unearmarked funds (30 per cent) was the lowest since 2005, while 54 per cent of all contributions 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 (11.7 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (4.0 per cent).

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 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 (11.7 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).
### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2018

<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>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>21,089,098</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>19,445,794</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11,335,834</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>10,820,030</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9,806,471</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>9,450,260</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>8,813,692</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,366,287</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7,714,525</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5,223,779</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>3,367,672</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>3,336,039</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,555,168</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,537,572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,199,719</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2,006,689</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,937,444</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
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<td>UN Women</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
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<td>Individual donors / miscellaneous</td>
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| TOTAL | 187,080,164 |

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

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<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Programmes (Democratic Republic of the Congo)</td>
<td>106,579</td>
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<td>Peacebuilding Fund (Chad, Colombia, DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea)</td>
<td>4,572,636</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund</td>
<td>2,340,030</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict</td>
<td>302,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Cambodia, Guatemala, Serbia, Tunisia)</td>
<td>580,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,902,895</strong></td>
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*Sources: based on 2018 voluntary contributions from OHCHR’s donors (Member States) and 2017 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.*

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

COMBINED RB & XB EXPENDITURE BY MAIN ACTIVITY IN 2018 (IN THOUSANDS US$)

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018
Funding trends 2010-2018

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 describe the Office’s requirements, i.e., a needs-based budget of all the funds the Office would need in order to respond to all requests of assistance it received, and that could realistically be implemented within a single year.

Regular Budget Allocations

Approximately 40 per cent of the UN Human Rights income is derived from the United Nations regular budget. The cash amount of the regular budget funding that is allocated to UN Human Rights has gradually increased since 2005, when the World Summit committed to a doubling of the regular resources available for UN Human Rights over a period of five years, and when it established the Human Rights Council, which since its inception has been active in creating new human rights mandates, for which regular budget resources have been allocated.

For the 2018-2019 biennium, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US$201.6 million as compared to US$215.5 million in 2016-2017, US$206.9 million in 2014-2015, US$177.3 million in 2012-2013 and US$151.6 million in 2010-2011.

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 2016, US$125.8 million in 2015, US$123.7 million in 2014 and US$121.2 million in 2013. Between 2010 and 2012, the amount of voluntary contributions gradually increased from US$109.4 million in 2010 to US$111.1 million in 2012.
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.

Donor base to OHCHR in 2010-2018, broken down by regional group

- Number of donors by regional group
- Number of non-donors by regional group

Earmarked versus unearmarked contributions

In 2018, UN Human Rights received US$55.7 million in unearmarked 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).

Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to the receipt of more locally sourced funding for fieldwork and contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds (such as humanitarian and development budget lines). Other contributions that were previously unearmarked are now provided as more circumscribed funding.

Expenditure compared to income

Total expenditures in 2018, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US$274.1 million (compared to US$246.7 million in 2017, US$223.3 million in 2015 and US$239.1 million in 2014).

Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2018 to US$188.8 million. With expenditure amounting to US$155.8 million, UN Human Rights recorded less expenditure than income for the third time since 2010. This was due primarily to a concerted effort undertaken by UN Human Rights to control expenditures through systematic monitoring during the year.

Number and typology of donors

In 2018, the number of Member States that contributed to UN Human Rights remained the same as in 2017 at 63 Member States. The overall number of donors increased by seven, amounting to a total of 89 donors compared to 82 donors the previous year. During 2010-2018, the number of contributing Member States fluctuated between its lowest (62) in 2015 and its highest (71) in 2011. The total number of donors that contributed to UN Human Rights was lowest in 2010 and 2015 (71) and highest (89) in 2018.
### 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).

| Subprogramme                                                                 | Norway          | Sweden          | European          | United States of America | Netherlands       | Denmark          | Germany          | UNDP             | United Kingdom   | Canada          | Switzerland     | Belgium          | Finland          | Ireland         | France          | Italy          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Unearmarked                                                                  | 8,645,945       | 7,342,973       | 5,000,000         | 5,787,037                | 4,273,504        | 737,668         |                  |                 |                 | 3,192,848       | 3,695,492       | 4,054,413       | 2,276,313       | 1,742,160       | 2,158,565       | 1,509,872       | 580,720        |
| Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva                       | 1,071,811       |                 |                   |                          |                  |                 | 278,409         |                 |                 | 78,781          | 625,782         | 315,825         | 365,715         | 170,648         |                 | 9,918           |
| Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis | 1,190,902       | 799,294         | 2,254,000         | 94,445                   |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 | 78,781          | 625,782         | 315,825         | 365,715         | 170,648         |                 |                 |                 |
| Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation                  | 1,786,352       | 6,173,349       | 501,021           |                          |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 | 981,869         | 360,186         |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures | 1,774,479       | 440,023         | 746,000           | 2,272,727                | 329,435          | 1,999,421       |                 |                 |                 |                 | 78,555          | 434,875         | 146,199         | 233,918         | 56,883          | 313,589         | 163,995         |                 |
| Support to the Programmes                                                     |                 |                 |                   |                          |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Field Presences                                                              | 7,133,493       | 13,746,125      | 6,242,635         | 8,877,372                | 2,499,806        | 5,117,862       | 4,655,000       |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities                 | 2,516,965       | 4,167,055       | 329,795           | 720,030                  | 201,170          |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Africa                                                                       | 4,017,682       | 3,761,055       | 329,795           | 720,030                  | 201,170          |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Americas                                                                     | 2,058,055       | 4,067,243       | 378,244           | 3,500,000                | 1,500,000        | 652,249         |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Asia and the Pacific                                                         | 119,090         | 4,480,873       | 355,891           | 171,413                  |                |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Europe and Central Asia                                                      | 819,576         | 1,436,954       | 2,033,480         | 227,372                  | 464,576          |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Middle East and North Africa                                                 | 119,090         | 2,745,425       |                   | 1,636,363                | 236,025          |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Humanitarian Trust Funds                                                     | 714,541         | 6,550,000       | 153,636           | 948,766                  | 1,568,130        |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| Miscellaneous*                                                                | 738,359         |                 |                   |                          |                  |                  |                  |                 |                 | 9,069,264       | 3,756,629       | 4,012,467       | 2,267,145       | 2,802,268       | 922,963         | 682,954         | 650,407        | 1,777,251      |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR                                                  | 22,174,972      | 21,089,098      | 19,445,794        | 18,427,371               | 11,335,834       | 10,820,030      | 9,806,471       |                 |                 | 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.

UNDP = United Nations Development Programme
UK = United Kingdom
CA = Canada
SW = Switzerland
BE = Belgium
FI = Finland
IE = Ireland
FR = France
IT = Italy
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<th>Russian Federation</th>
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* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
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**Executive Direction and Management, New York and Geneva**

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19,940

Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies
40,363

Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation

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

Field Presences

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* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
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Unearmarked

Executive Direction and Management
New York and Geneva

Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis

Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies

Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation

Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures

Support to the Programmes

Field Presences

Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities

Africa

Americas

Asia and the Pacific

Europe and Central Asia

Middle East and North Africa

Humanitarian Trust Funds

Miscellaneous*

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TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR

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*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
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).

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.

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.

In addition, UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) 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.

### 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.

### 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.

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<tr>
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<td>3 (+2)</td>
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<tr>
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<th>UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017</th>
<th>UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
<td>1 (+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FUNDING

Funds Administered by UN Human Rights

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).

United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

In 1993, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General to supplement regular budgetary resources as a general funding pool. It is the largest fund administered by UN Human Rights, paring which 65.4 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds, including unearmarked funds, were managed in 2018.

Detailed information on the implemented activities and the voluntary contributions managed through the Trust Fund are described in the annexed USB key.

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC), which was established by the Secretary-General in 1987, receives voluntary contributions from governments, organizations and individuals. The VFTC is the second largest fund administered by UN Human Rights. It provides financial support for technical cooperation aimed at building a strong human rights framework, including effective national and regional institutions, legal frameworks and infrastructures.

Since 1993, a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, has provided administrative and operational guidance. In recent years, its role has evolved to include the provision of advice on policy orientation, strategies on technical cooperation at a broader programme level and a global vision of the work of the Fund. In 2013, the Secretary-General entrusted the Board to serve also as a Board of Trustees for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review.

In 2018, the Board was composed of five experts, namely, Mr. Morten Kjaerum (Denmark), Ms. Lin Lim (Malaysia), Ms. Esi Sutherland-Addy (Ghana), Ms. Valeriya Latkovska (Ukraine) and Ms. Carmen Rosa Villa (Peru), who was nominated in July to replace Ms. Mariclaire Acosta (Mexico). At its forty-sixth session, the Board elected Mr. Morten Kjaerum as Chair until 30 October 2019. The Board decided to extend the period of time that each member serves as Chair, on a rotational basis, to ensure their tenure covers at least two Board sessions and one Human Rights Council (HRC) session.

The Board meets twice a year to review the programmes the Fund supports and to consider thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and brief Member States on its activities. The forty-sixth session of the VFTC was held in Colombia, in April, following a decision that sessions should be held in all types of field presences with sound technical cooperation programmes, regardless of whether or not they are financed through the Fund, in order to better understand all programmes of the Office and to facilitate good practices across all types of presences. Subsequently, the forty-seventh session was held at the Regional Office for South America in Santiago de Chile. Through these sessions, the Board members observed the work of UN Human Rights field presences, evaluated their cooperation with partners on the ground and held discussions with staff members of UN Human Rights on the status of the implementation of technical cooperation programmes, funding trends, challenges and opportunities for the Fund. Since 2018, the Fund has increasingly covered the work of Human Rights Advisers in the region.

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 technical cooperation components that could support to 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 fulfill economic, civil, 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 specific instruments (i.e., the UNDG 2012 Strategy for the deployment of Human Rights Advisers) are now channelled 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, Moldova, Morocco, 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, Mauritania, 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 a view to 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.
**UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION (VFTC)**

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<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>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO VFTC</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,036,123</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>188,395</td>
<td>HRA in the Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Afghanistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>146,520</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Papua New Guinea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)</td>
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<td>73,260</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor-Leste)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Technical cooperation with African countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>Mexico (strengthening capacities of victims of enforced disappearances to defend their rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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</tr>
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<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
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**A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO specific PROJECTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur 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>Norway</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>Netherlands</td>
<td>202,546</td>
<td>Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and police impunity in Kenya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>357,270</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>518,161</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the Sahel region (allocated to Chad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>167,203</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the Sahel region (allocated to Niger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for HR in the RF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>3,496,530</td>
<td>Deployment of human rights advisors (HRAs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td>794,500</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Haiti, Libya, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>State of Palestine (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)</td>
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**B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO specific PROJECTS**

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<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
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<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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<tr>
<td>National Human Rights Committee of Qatar</td>
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<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</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>Netherlands</td>
<td>202,546</td>
<td>Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and police impunity in Kenya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>357,270</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>518,161</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the Sahel region (allocated to Chad)</td>
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<td>167,203</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the Sahel region (allocated to Niger)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for HR in the RF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>3,496,530</td>
<td>Deployment of human rights advisors (HRAs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
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<td>Central African Republic, Haiti, Libya, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan</td>
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<td>State of Palestine</td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>State of Palestine (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)</td>
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**TOTAL UNMARKED FUNDS**

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<td><strong>TOTAL (A) + (B) + (C)</strong></td>
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</table>

1  Reference to State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

In 1992, the 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.

VFTC VISITS COLOMBIA TO BUILD BRIDGES AND FACILITATE DIALOGUE

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 response of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. “The Office managed to ensure an understanding of the city’s 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protestors 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.

TRUST FUND FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN CAMBODIA

<table>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia2</td>
<td>3,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>39,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>708,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland1</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO2</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPA1</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF9</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women12</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>855,949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Allocated 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 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 recommendation implementation 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 was organized in cooperation with the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa and UNDP and shared good practices related to preparation, reviews 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, fellowships and workshop 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 donors 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 from 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.

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review was established, in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. This financial mechanism was created to provide a source of financial and technical assistance to help countries implement the recommendations emanating from the UPR, in consultation with and with the consent of the countries concerned.

Since its establishment, the UPR has completed two cycles and the human rights record of every UN Member State has been reviewed at least twice. The focus of the third cycle, which began in May 2017, is on the implementation of the accepted recommendations. UN Human Rights has been supporting States at their request or with their consent in implementing UPR recommendations, in particular through the use of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR.

Support is provided through UN Human Rights field presences or by integrating support into UNCT programming on follow-up. UN Human Rights also strives to meet the increasing number of direct requests from Member States to provide technical assistance for UPR implementation.

### UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR Voluntary Contributions in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>France</td>
<td>23,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>124,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>357,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>56,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>889,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<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>
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<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>56,883</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3,413</td>
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<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 united 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 Mochire (Zimbabwe), Mr. 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>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>109,890</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>192,456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>155,376</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>58,072</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>68,259</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>17,327</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>357,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,011,105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’eqchí and Mopan peoples. He uses his knowledge and experience across the key program 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 the negotiation of 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, 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.
UN Human Rights provides joint secre-
sariat support to two grant-making funds, namely, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. Together, they are known as the UN Human Rights Humanitarian Funds. They were estab-
lished by the General Assembly with the purpose of providing direct assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights have been violated in the context of tor-
ture and contemporary forms of slavery, respectively. This assistance translates into yearly grants that are awarded to main-
civil society organizations that provide humanitarian, medical, psycho-
logical, social and legal aid to victims. They are financed through voluntary con-
tributions and are formally administered by the Secretary-General, who acts on the
advice of Boards of Trustees. The Boards distribute the grants in accordance with
the mandates of the UN Human Rights Humanitarian Funds. In 2018, 30 Member
States and a handful of private donors made contributions to the two Funds for a
total of US$101 million.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established by
General Assembly resolution 36/151, in 1981, provides direct assistance to torture
victims and their families. Each year, the Fund awards grants to civil society or-
ganizations for medical, psychological, legal and social services to victims and
their families.

In 2018, the Fund awarded 163 grants to projects in 78 countries for a total of
US$121,000 (with an average grant size of US$743,500). This amounts to nearly
40,000 victims assisted by the Fund. In addition, seven grants were provided to
organizations to support their ca-
pacity-building activities. Through its emergency grants procedure, in 2018,
the Fund provided seven grants for a total of US$447,000 to assist victims of
torture, including four grants in support of Rohingya refugees.

Hassan Bility, Director of the Global Justice and Research Project in Liberia, was one of the keynote speakers at an
experts’ symposium convened by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture © OHCHR

In 2018, 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 entitled

Seeking Accountability for Victims of Torture in Liberia

“The UN Fund for Torture Victims trusted us when nobody else did. They have been
with us from the beginning and gave us the support we needed to start our activi-
ties. The money they gave us six years ago has helped to hold accountable suspected
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.

Accountability for Victims of Torture in Liberia, the legal assistance legal to 80
victims, including detainees, vic-
tims 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 com-
plaint in a domestic court in the United
States (Philadelphia) against Thomas
Juontee Woeiwi, 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.

The Fund is managed with the advice of a
Board of Trustees composed of indepen-
dent experts from the five world regions. In 2018, the Board members were: Mr. Gaby
Ore Aguilar (Peru), Mr. Mikolaj Pietrzak
(Poland), Ms. Sara Hossein (Bangladesh),
Ms. Vivienne Nathanson (United Kingdom)
and Mr. Lawrence Mute (Kenya).

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

In 2018, the Fund 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 pro-
viding specialized direct assistance to
victims, in particular women and children,

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, esti-
ablished by General Assembly resolution 46/122 in 1991, grants financial support to civil society organizations that pro-
vide medical, psychological, legal, social
services and humanitarian assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery.
Modern forms of slavery are brought to
light on a regular basis, including serfdom, forced bonded labour, trafficking in
persons and in human organs, sexual
slavery, the worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited wid-
ows, the sale of wives and other forms of
slavery.

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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 pro-
viding specialized direct assistance to
victims, in particular women and children,
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.

UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

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 (in the form of transitional homes) assistance to 200 Haitian child victims of domestic servitude, known as restavek. In 2018, the programme had 32 children enrolled in Restavek shelters 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.

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. 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 pre- ventive 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.

The projects that were supported by the Fund in 2018 included supporting collaboration between NPMs and other stakeholders; and promoting the visibility of NPMs through public meetings and radio campaigns.
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 (97 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 Rohingya population; Mexico and Guatemala to conduct a human rights assessment on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers; and Ethiopia 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.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SOCIAL FORUM 2018: SPORTS 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-kilometer 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.

The Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights was 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.

More than 70 substantive sessions and a series of snapshot presentations explored trends, challenges and progress in advancing the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in all regions of the world. The Forum focused on the second pillar of the Guiding Principles, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, under the theme Business respect for human rights: Building on what works. The Special Fund facilitated the participation of five participants.

Each year, the Social Forum, which is supported by the Human Rights Council, provides a unique space for open and interactive dialogue between civil society actors, representatives of Member States and intergovernmental organizations on a particular theme that is chosen by the Council. The theme of the 2018 session was the use of sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for human rights. The Special Fund facilitated the participation of five people from Colombia (a person with disabilities and his assistant), Pakistan, the Russian Federation and South Africa.

The Seventh Forum on Business and Human Rights, the world’s largest annual gathering on business and human rights, took place from 26-28 November, in Geneva, with the attendance of more than 2,700 participants from governments, businesses, civil society, labor, human rights organizations, UN bodies, academia and the media. Over three days, more than 70 substantive sessions and a series of snapshot presentations explored trends, challenges and progress in advancing the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in all regions of the world. The Forum focused on the second pillar of the Guiding Principles, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, under the theme Business respect for human rights: Building on what works. The Special Fund facilitated the participation of five participants.

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### 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 FINANCIAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EXTRABUDGETARY</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Adjustment</td>
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<td>(838,390)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>TOTAL INCOME / ALLOTMENTS</td>
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<td>314,430,721</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</td>
<td>283,632,620</td>
<td>409,228,420</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>155,820,915</td>
<td>274,123,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSING BALANCE</td>
<td>127,811,705</td>
<td>135,105,293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SUMMARY CHA SHA IHA VPU UPR VTA AHA CIA HCA TOTAL

|                      | Opening balance                  |                 | 11,081,841   |
|                      | Fund balance                     | 11,081,841      | 1,062,304    |
|                      | Unpaid pledges past period       | 0               | 331,003      |
|                      | Adjustment                       | 0               | (1,095,500)  |
|                      | Income from contributions        | 9,413,584       | 154,174,541  |
|                      | Paid contributions 2018          | 9,413,584       | 144,600,061  |
|                      | Unpaid pledges 2018              | 0               | 9,752,880    |
|                      | Other income available           | 126,087         | 1,754,757    |
|                      | Gain/loss on exchange from       | (9,017)         | (287,762)    |
|                      | contributions and interest income| (4,231)         | (18,962)     |
|                      | Interest and miscellaneous income| (3,491)        | (148,127)    |
|                      | TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE            | 20,621,513      | 283,632,620  |
|                      | Expenditure                      | 9,166,265       | 155,820,915  |
|                      | CLOSING BALANCE                  | 11,455,248      | 127,811,705  |

#### 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.
4. Includes future donor pledges and contributions. For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.
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 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 funds balance as at 31 December 2018.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VF for victims of torture</th>
<th>VTF on contemporary forms of slavery</th>
<th>VF for Indigenous Peoples</th>
<th>VF for participation in the universal periodic review</th>
<th>VF for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review</th>
<th>TF for participation of LDCs and SIDS to the work of HRC</th>
<th>VF for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights</th>
<th>TF for human rights education in Cambodia</th>
<th>TF for support activities of OHCHR</th>
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<tr>
<td></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>
</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. 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.
4. Includes future donor pledges and commitments. For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.
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 at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

The 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 funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 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 FINANCIAL REPORT OF EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CHA SHA IHA VPU UPR VTA AHA CIA HCA TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,081,841</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. 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.
4. Includes future donor pledges and commitments. For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.
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 at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

The above summary financial report of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2018 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>ALLOTMENT</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEADQUARTERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
<td>8,290.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policymaking Organs</td>
<td>8,991.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme of Work</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>14,796.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td>15,396.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1</td>
<td>34,342.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human Rights Council and the UPR</td>
<td>7,920.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Special Procedures</td>
<td>14,421.6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK: HEADQUARTERS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme Support and Management Services</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: HEADQUARTERS OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>110,042.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIELD PRESENCES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Africa</td>
<td>2,863.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Americas</td>
<td>2,150.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>3,513.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>1,865.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (Sec. 23)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: FIELD PRESENCES OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>125,595.8</td>
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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.

## EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018
(SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME, IN THOUSANDS OF US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEADQUARTERS</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Programme of Work</td>
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<td>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
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<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Human Rights Council and the UPR</td>
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<td>- Special Procedures</td>
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<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: HEADQUARTERS OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FIELD PRESENCES</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Africa</td>
<td>32,374.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Americas</td>
<td>25,957.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>10,716.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>12,428.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: FIELD PRESENCES OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL: HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</strong></td>
<td>174,432.2</td>
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</table>
## Extrabudgetary Income and Expenditure in 2018

**Overall Summary (in US$)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department/Programme</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
<td></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>
<td>614,692.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOS - Communications Section</td>
<td>4,451,795.67</td>
<td>4,458,500.00</td>
<td>4,374,112.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOS - Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR</td>
<td>1,000,148.00</td>
<td>601,941.54</td>
<td>824,788.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Donor and External Relations Section</td>
<td>2,937,584.65</td>
<td>2,434,000.00</td>
<td>2,401,671.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOS - External Outreach Service</td>
<td>626,566.81</td>
<td>615,700.00</td>
<td>617,494.42</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>
<td>701,250.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publication Unit</td>
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<td>1,408,300.00</td>
<td>1,428,897.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - New York Office</td>
<td>2,127,402.72</td>
<td>2,193,489.21</td>
<td>2,193,848.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - Death Penalty and Drug-related Offences</td>
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<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</td>
<td>289,393.45</td>
<td>302,235.41</td>
<td>298,138.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBT)</td>
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<td>550,302.42</td>
<td>791,357.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYO - UN's Response on Reprisals</td>
<td>501,934.81</td>
<td>498,715.34</td>
<td>544,133.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPMES - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service</td>
<td>1,528,666.46</td>
<td>1,628,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSS - Safety and Security Section</td>
<td>1,335,109.65</td>
<td>1,257,900.00</td>
<td>1,260,691.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights Up Front/Early Warning and Response (new project)</td>
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<td>545,304.38</td>
<td>177,107.64</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal EDM</strong></td>
<td>18,851,800.17</td>
<td>17,348,175.11</td>
<td>17,447,249.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Subprogramme 1. Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme 1</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director Office - Coordination and Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Space Unit (new project)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project)</td>
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<td>426,550.00</td>
<td>270,521.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARDS - Anti-Discrimination</td>
<td>1,206,445.53</td>
<td>993,750.00</td>
<td>1,108,958.17</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Disabilities</td>
<td>389,226.97</td>
<td>607,850.00</td>
<td>315,141.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues</td>
<td>530,463.95</td>
<td>468,000.00</td>
<td>460,765.56</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>442,251.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Human Rights Indicators for Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>908,601.22</td>
<td>325,441.57</td>
<td>350,581.52</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>1,260,492.09</td>
<td>1,149,167.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities</td>
<td>1,224,980.19</td>
<td>742,400.00</td>
<td>652,852.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMS - Rights of religious minorities</td>
<td>240,003.00</td>
<td>578,420.00</td>
<td>251,525.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METS - Methodology, Education and Training</td>
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<td>1,300,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>METS - Human Rights Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>METS - (EU) Human Rights Indicators</td>
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<td>METS - IACT Image Authentication/Categorization Tool Project</td>
<td>135,485.00</td>
<td>94,444.00</td>
<td>3,953.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLDS - Rule of Law and Democracy</td>
<td>1,601,808.08</td>
<td>2,592,861.00</td>
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<td>ROLDS - Support to OHCHR’s work on accountability (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>991,559.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTDS - Rights to Development</td>
<td>165,940.33</td>
<td>82,100.00</td>
<td>130,378.31</td>
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<td>RTDS - SFP 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>27,438.86</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs - (MDTF/DTF) UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming</td>
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<td>SDGs - Washington Liaison Office</td>
<td>359,933.07</td>
<td>333,400.00</td>
<td>297,593.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHRG - Conflict Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>957,946.37</td>
<td>644,129.03</td>
<td>658,946.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHRG - Criminal Laws Project</td>
<td>107,622.69</td>
<td>105,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHRG - Regional Gender Advisers</td>
<td>251,041.51</td>
<td>467,188.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHRG - WHR Work, Especially on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights</td>
<td>67,313.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHRG - Women’s Human Rights and Gender</td>
<td>1,328,251.52</td>
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**SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 2**

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<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to Treaty Bodies and Organs</td>
<td>1,572,446.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture</td>
<td>711,584.67</td>
<td>467,297.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Enforced Disappearances (new project)</td>
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<td>431,042.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements</td>
<td>359,451.74</td>
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**SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 3**

<table>
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<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director Office - Coordination and Management</td>
<td>1,003,670.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa Branch (AB)</td>
<td>2,255,832.00</td>
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<td>Americas Branch</td>
<td>695,053.00</td>
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<td>Europe and Central Asia (ECA)</td>
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<td>Asia-Pacific Branch</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa (MENA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERS - Emergency Response Section</td>
<td>1,310,785.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERS - HRIF initiative - Light Teams Deployments*</td>
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<td>ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan</td>
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<td>MENA - Database production and work support</td>
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</tr>
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<td>MENA - Protection of Human Rights in Arab Region</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms, Civil Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme on Conflict Prevention and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHRG - Conflict Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>957,946.37</td>
<td>644,129.03</td>
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</table>
## FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme 3 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMSS - Peace Missions Support Section</td>
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<td><strong>SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 3</strong></td>
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### Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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### TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (SUBPROGRAMME 1 TO 4)

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### TOTAL HEADQUARTERS

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**FUNDING**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<td>(CERF) Rights of religious minorities</td>
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<td>(HRMM/Protection Cluster</td>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>Middle East (Beirut) – Protection and Promotion of the rights of people on the move</td>
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<td>Rights of religious minorities</td>
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<td>Stand Alone Office</td>
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<td>Project for Protection Cluster</td>
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<td>State of Palestine</td>
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<td>Intl. Response to the HR Situation in Syria (Refugees/IDPs/TJ)</td>
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<td>(OCHA) Human Rights Activities</td>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Activity / Program Description</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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* 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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<td>Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples</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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*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)

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

<table>
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<tr>
<td>(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDM</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Nippon Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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#### EARMARKING

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<td>70* anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Palais Wilson open day</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>The Nippon Foundation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>UNDP (UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict)</td>
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<td>Ville de Genève</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weekday</td>
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*Includes prior period expenditure adjustments. **Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2018, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.

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**UN Human Rights Report 2018**
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.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM) RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR EDM IN 2018

US$ % OF TOTAL

RB funds
Regular budget allotment for EDM
8,290,300 100%

SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS
8,290,300 32.1%

XB funds*
Earmarked funds to EDM
149,867 0.9%

Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects
2,689,339 15.3%

Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM
9,306,792 53.1%

Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM
5,396,076 30.8%

SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS
17,542,073 67.9%

TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS
25,832,373 100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018 DONOR US$ EARMARKING

(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO RRDD 0

Amenia 7,021 Prevention of Genocide (Panel and/or OHCHR activities)

Austria 11,655 Global Study on children deprived of liberty

Czech Republic 13,146 Draft guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs

European Commission 325,442 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

European Union 473,853 Supporting the deployment of human rights indicators

Finland 81,301 Activities related to indigenous peoples

Humanity United 100,000 To support the work of UN Human Rights in Silicon Valley

Ireland 170,648 Civic Space

Japan 991,559 To support OHCHR’s work on accountability

Liechtenstein 19,940 Global Study on children deprived of liberty

Microsoft 500,000 To support OHCHR’s work relating to human rights online, innovation and technology, business and human rights, and outreach

Netherlands 94,445 Image authentication and categorization tool

Norway 35,727 Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples

Republic of Korea 83,363 Sustainable Development Goals and human rights indicators

Russian Federation 50,000 Rule of law and democracy

Republic of Korea 50,000 Activities of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch (including funding for events to be organized with UNRISD)
**FUNDING**

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

**RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR RRDD 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 RRDD</td>
<td>14,796,500</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>14,796,500</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>17,362,431</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>32,158,931</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

**DONOR**

<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>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Training activities for the representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Anti-discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Combating trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</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></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></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>UNDG/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>

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS/PROJECTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS/PROJECTS</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) + (B)</td>
<td>8,952,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO RRDD (A) + (B)</td>
<td>8,952,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*</td>
<td>4,826,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>13,779,076</td>
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</table>

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.
### 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>HRTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>HRTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>568,182</td>
<td>HRTD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRTB - ALL BODIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 Commission</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>121,154</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>421,042</td>
<td>Support to OHCHR’s work combating 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>
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</table>

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC BODIES/PROJECTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
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<td>Treaty bodies webcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>421,042</td>
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<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
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<tr>
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<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>
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</table>

**TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTB**

<table>
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<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>345,669</td>
<td>HRTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>HRTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>568,182</td>
<td>HRTD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRTB - ALL BODIES**

### HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNDING</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB funds</td>
<td>15,396,900</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>XE funds*</td>
<td>1,719,508</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNDING</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB + XB funds</td>
<td>18,116,408</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789,744</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,556</td>
<td>Cambodia (celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188,395</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser in the Philippines*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256,410</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329,670</td>
<td>Regional Office for the Pacific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Austria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864,198</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Azerbaijan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Technical cooperation with African countries*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>584,795</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560,552</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (monitoring electoral process)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,481,481</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (protection of civilians)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>877,91</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>58,490</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,417</td>
<td>Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>753,012</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
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<tr>
<td>785,546</td>
<td>Colombia (enhanced respect, promotion and protection of human rights in the post-conflict peace accord)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>196,386</td>
<td>Guatemala (strengthening rights of indigenous and other discriminated women)</td>
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<tr>
<td>871,151</td>
<td>Honduras (strengthening the promotion, monitoring and respect for women, girl and LGBT rights)</td>
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<tr>
<td>360,186</td>
<td>Human Rights up Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,406,371</td>
<td>Myanmar (human rights monitoring and advocacy)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CERF</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<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>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chile</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>66,563</td>
<td>Regional Office for South America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US $</th>
<th>Earmarking</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterpart International</td>
<td>611,887</td>
<td>El Salvador (supporting transitional justice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>686,080</td>
<td>Human rights protection in stabilization and peace operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>European Commission</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>178,672</td>
<td>Guatemala (protection of human rights defenders)</td>
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<tr>
<td>273,050</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>137,387</td>
<td>Kazakhstan (civil society support for freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,046,296</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan (judicial and social action for enduring stability and peace)</td>
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<tr>
<td>193,422</td>
<td>Moldova (towards a cross-river partnership for sustainable development and human rights)</td>
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<tr>
<td>430,377</td>
<td>State of Palestine (implementing the State of Palestine’s human rights treaty obligations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,315,047</td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>922,963</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ford Foundation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>Mexico (strengthening capacities of victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights)*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Chad*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>166,144</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>DONOR</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81,301</td>
<td>Mauritania*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,144</td>
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<td></td>
<td>220,674</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greene Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>State of Palestine (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (workshop)</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,670,069</td>
<td>Field Presence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>158,725</td>
<td>Nicaragua (strengthening respect for human rights in the context of the crisis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>236,025</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Mauritania*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>284,454</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398,180</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,777,251</td>
<td>WARO (project for protection of children in West Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<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>Liechtenstein</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>40,486</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuania</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur 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>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure in Seoul (outreach and capacity development in relation to accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK)</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>202,546</td>
<td>Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and police impunity)*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,136,363</td>
<td>Yemen (UN human rights office in Aden)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Yemen (technical assistance and capacity building)</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>595,451</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</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>Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,786,352</td>
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<td>Haiti*</td>
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<td>819,576</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
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<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
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<td>725,910</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
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<td>Nicaragua</td>
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<td>Protection of religious minorities</td>
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<td>973,562</td>
<td>Sahel region (Chad, Mauritania and Niger)*</td>
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<td>217,340</td>
<td>Sahel region (West Africa Regional Office)</td>
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<td>Strengthening early warning and response (allocated to ROSEA-Bangkok)</td>
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<td>574,647</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>167,958</td>
<td>Ethiopia protection monitoring in areas of return - West Guji zone in Oromia region</td>
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<td></td>
<td>199,922</td>
<td>Nigeria (integrating human rights in the humanitarian response in Middle Belt)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>567,462</td>
<td>Yemen (strengthening the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations in newly accessible and hard-to-reach areas of 14 governorates)</td>
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<td>34,302</td>
<td>Central Africa (promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation)</td>
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<td>35,487</td>
<td>Guinea (national campaign to fight against violence vs women)</td>
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<td>West Africa (regional conference on migration in West Africa)</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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<td>645,543</td>
<td>Bangladesh (enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar district)</td>
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<td>Contingency Fund</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure on DPRK</td>
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<td>OHCHR’s partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for human rights in the Russian Federation)*</td>
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<td>400,000</td>
<td>Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programmes)*</td>
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<td>165,000</td>
<td>Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa Section (conducting study visits for government officials from the region)</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>227,273</td>
<td>Country offices (allocated to Guatemala)</td>
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<td>227,273</td>
<td>Regional offices (allocated to ROCA in Panama)</td>
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<td>3,772,000</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific (strengthening capacity of regional actors to promote human rights, accountability, democratic space and gender equality in the region)</td>
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<td>708,870</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>1,435,665</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>263,115</td>
<td>East Africa Regional Office (Majuto Conference)</td>
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<td>358,852</td>
<td>El Salvador (strengthening and supporting human rights)</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,913,876</td>
<td>Guatemala (countering racial discrimination and combating impunity)</td>
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<td>358,852</td>
<td>Honduras (supporting Honduras in advancing the human rights agenda)</td>
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<td>1,436,954</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</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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<td>21,000</td>
<td>Cambodia (celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR)</td>
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<td>650,000</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
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<tr>
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<td>450,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## FUNDING

### Switzerland
- **UNHCR**: 557,342
  - OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine (protection cluster)
- **UNHCR**: 95,000
  - Syrian refugees in Lebanon
- **UNHCR**: 18,803
  - Tunisia (counter-terrorism and human rights)
- **UNHCR**: 75,000
  - Tunisia (human rights protection at borders)
- **UNESCO**: 1,000
  - UDHR 70 media campaign
- **UNFPA**: 2,000
  - UDHR 70 media campaign
- **UNICEF**: 5,000
  - UDHR 70 media campaign

### United Kingdom
- **UNICEF**: 1,334,987
  - Colombia (Enhancing institutional capacity and accompanying victims in the search for truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition)
- **UNICEF**: 1,697,531
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)
- **UNICEF**: 360,963
  - Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
- **UNICEF**: 66,845
  - Military adviser
- **UNICEF**: 95,024
  - Programme on conflict prevention and human rights
- **UNICEF**: 363,149
  - Syria (support to three Human Rights Advisers)
- **UNICEF**: 4,000,000
  - Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan
- **UNICEF**: 3,000,000
  - Colombia
- **UNICEF**: 500,000
  - Honduras
- **UNICEF**: 227,372
  - Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
- **UNICEF**: 1,150,000
  - Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*

### United States of America
- **UNICEF**: 189,166
  - Cambodia (UNPRPD)
- **UNICEF**: 330,031
  - Chad (PBF)
- **UNICEF**: 198,853
  - Colombia (PBF)
- **UNICEF**: 106,579
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo (JP)
- **UNICEF**: 408,240
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo (PBF)
- **UNICEF**: 316,000
  - Gambia (PBF)

### UNDP
- **UNDP**: 1,94,549
  - Georgia (UNDP)
- **UNDP**: 1,07,643
  - Guatemala (UNPRPD)
- **UNDP**: 147,767
  - Guinea (PBF)
- **UNDP**: 13,102
  - Honduras (UNDP)
- **UNDP**: 56,592
  - Kyrgyzstan (PBF)
- **UNDP**: 105,454
  - Lesotho (UNDP)
- **UNDP**: 1,779,108
  - Liberia (PBF)
- **UNDP**: 590,840
  - Mali (PBF)
- **UNDP**: 160,050
  - Mauritania (PBF)
- **UNDP**: 137,155
  - Papua New Guinea (PBF)
- **UNDP**: 122,611
  - Serbia (UNPRPD)
- **UNDP**: 160,000
  - Sri Lanka (UNDP)
- **UNDP**: 161,055
  - Tunisia (UNPRPD)
- **UNDP**: 3,336,530
  - UNDG/HRM - deployment of Human Rights Advisers*

### UNODC
- **UNODC**: 474,001
  - Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants

### UNOPS
- **UNOPS**: 236,713
  - Cambodia (elections)

### UN Women
- **UN Women**: 2,000
  - UDHR 70 media campaign

### World Bank
- **World Bank**: 60,000
  - Ethiopia (strengthening African Union’s early warning capacity through human rights integration)

### TOTAL EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS
- **95,055,913**

### Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**
- **20,384,079**

### TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS
- **20,384,079**

### TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD
- **115,439,993**

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* 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><strong>RB funds</strong></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>49,895,200</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<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>
<td>6.4%</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>
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<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>125,599,446</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>175,494,646</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

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

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRCB/UPRB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>HCRB/Support to the work of the Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) TOTAL SPECIFICALLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO HRCB/UPRB (A) + (B)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*</td>
<td>1,497,981</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to UPRB*</td>
<td>203,900</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</td>
<td>1,701,881</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (C) + (D)</td>
<td>1,731,881</td>
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</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>Category</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RB funds</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for HRCB</td>
<td>3,231,000</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
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<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>7,920,900</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>earmarked funds to HRCB/UPRB</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>earmarked funds for HRCB-specific activities</td>
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<td>unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB</td>
<td>1,497,981</td>
<td>19.3%</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>
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<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to UPRB</td>
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<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
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*excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

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<td>Belgium</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,382,675</td>
<td>SPB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>SPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2,272,727</td>
<td>SPB</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,060</td>
<td>SPB</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>SPB</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPB - ALL MANDATES</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mandate / Earmarking</strong></td>
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<td>3,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Forum on minority issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>Participation costs of special rapporteurs at the Conference “Vienna + 25”</td>
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<td>European Commission</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, freedom of association and freedom of expression</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>116,959</td>
<td>Extreme poverty</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>116,959</td>
<td>Right of persons with disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>116,144</td>
<td>WG on arbitrary detention</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>92,915</td>
<td>WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Adequate housing</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Promotion of truth, justice, reparation</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Right to privacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Trafficking in persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>49,689</td>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>405,580</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work combating enforced and involuntary disappearances</td>
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## FUNDING

### DONOR US$ EARMARKING

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<td>WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights</td>
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<td>Roudtable on challenges for women rights defenders in Africa</td>
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<td>Rights of persons with disabilities</td>
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<td>Right to privacy</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>WG discrimination against women</td>
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<td>WG on arbitrary detention</td>
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<td>WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
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<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>Rights 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></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>
</tbody>
</table>

### DONOR US$ EARMARKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>49,225</td>
<td>WG business and human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,103,971</td>
<td>(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC MANDATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,751,423</td>
<td>(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO SPB (A) + (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>382,400</td>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>382,400</td>
<td>(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,133,823</td>
<td>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (C) + (D)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

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

*Excluding interest earnings and interest income.
### DONOR PROFILES

#### NORWAY
- **2018**: 22,174,972 USD (186,590,000 NOK)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 8,421,861 USD
- **Earmarked funds**: 13,753,111 USD

#### SWEDEN
- **2018**: 21,089,098 USD (180,893,772 SEK)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 17,002,778 USD
- **Earmarked funds**: 4,086,310 USD

#### EUROPEAN COMMISSION
- **2018**: 19,445,794 EUR (16,944,221 EUR)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 13,231,114 EUR
- **Earmarked funds**: 6,214,677 EUR

#### UNITED STATES
- **2018**: 18,427,371 USD (11,335,834 CAD)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 9,201,115 USD
- **Earmarked funds**: 9,226,256 USD

#### NETHERLANDS
- **2018**: 11,335,834 EUR (9,780,219 EUR)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 7,435,202 EUR
- **Earmarked funds**: 3,900,632 EUR

#### DENMARK
- **2018**: 10,820,030 DKK (8,427,500 CAD)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 7,600,000 DKK
- **Earmarked funds**: 3,220,030 DKK

#### GERMANY
- **2018**: 9,806,471 EUR (8,325,493 EUR)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 6,466,244 EUR
- **Earmarked funds**: 3,340,227 EUR

#### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
- **2018**: 9,450,260 USD
- **Unearmarked funds**: 1,880,000 USD
- **Earmarked funds**: 7,570,260 USD

#### UNITED KINGDOM
- **2018**: 8,813,612 GBP (11,010,000 CAD)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 6,387,770 GBP
- **Earmarked funds**: 2,425,842 GBP

#### CANADA
- **2018**: 8,386,287 CAD (8,819,080 CAD)
- **Unearmarked funds**: 4,141,771 CAD
- **Earmarked funds**: 4,244,516 CAD

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Total Voluntary Contribution</th>
<th>Unearmarked Funds</th>
<th>Earmarked Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>22,174,972 USD</td>
<td>8,421,861 USD</td>
<td>13,753,111 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>21,089,098 USD</td>
<td>17,002,778 USD</td>
<td>4,086,310 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>19,445,794 EUR</td>
<td>13,231,114 EUR</td>
<td>6,214,677 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>18,427,371 USD</td>
<td>9,201,115 USD</td>
<td>9,226,256 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11,335,834 EUR</td>
<td>7,435,202 EUR</td>
<td>3,900,632 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>10,820,030 DKK</td>
<td>7,600,000 DKK</td>
<td>3,220,030 DKK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9,806,471 EUR</td>
<td>6,466,244 EUR</td>
<td>3,340,227 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>9,450,260 USD</td>
<td>1,880,000 USD</td>
<td>7,570,260 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>8,813,612 GBP</td>
<td>6,387,770 GBP</td>
<td>2,425,842 GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,386,287 CAD</td>
<td>4,141,771 CAD</td>
<td>4,244,516 CAD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Donor Profiles**

- **Norway**: 186,590,000 NOK
- **Sweden**: 180,893,772 SEK
- **European Commission**: 16,944,221 EUR
- **United States**: 11,335,834 CAD
- **Netherlands**: 9,780,219 EUR
- **Denmark**: 8,427,500 CAD
- **Germany**: 8,325,493 EUR
- **United Nations Development Programme**: 11,010,000 CAD
- **United Kingdom**: 5,072,623 CAD
- **Canada**: 4,788,988 CAD
### United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31/89</th>
<th>474,001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Donor ranking**

#### 2019:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**

#### 2018:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2017:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2016:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2015:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2014:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2013:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2012:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2011:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

#### 2010:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**

---

### Voluntary Contributions to OHCHR 2010-2018 (Millions USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Unearmarked Funds</th>
<th>Earmarked Funds</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$1.2M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**: $474,001
- **Ford Foundation**: $197,850
- **Portugal**: $186,518
- **Liechtenstein**: $151,320
- **India**: $150,000
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**: $236,713
- **MacArthur Foundation**: $150,000

---

### Funding Sources

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes**
- **Ford Foundation**
- **United Nations Office for Project Services**
- **MacArthur Foundation**
**NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE OF QATAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>100% $150k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**TURKEY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>100% $120k</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ALGERIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100% $100k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HUMANITY UNITED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100% $100k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UZBEKISTAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100% $100k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>96,407</td>
<td>68% $66k</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ESTONIA**

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<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>90,987</td>
<td>32% $32k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>71,563</td>
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</table>

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100% $60k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61/89</td>
<td>$24,051</td>
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### ANDORRA

<table>
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<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$23,844</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>

### SLOVAKIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63/89</td>
<td>$22,792</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$11k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LATVIA

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64/89</td>
<td>$22,727</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$23k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LITHUANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64/89</td>
<td>$22,727</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$23k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GENEVA ACADEMY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66/89</td>
<td>$21,561</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$22k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SLOVENIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67/89</td>
<td>$20,478</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>$17k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANGOLA

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68/89</td>
<td>$22,792</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GEORGIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68/89</td>
<td>$22,727</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MALAYSIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68/89</td>
<td>$22,727</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FUNDING**

**Voluntary Contributions to OHCHR 2010-2018 (Thousand USD)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Ranking</th>
<th>Unearmarked Funds</th>
<th>Earmarked Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85/89</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Ranking</th>
<th>Total Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85/89</td>
<td>565,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82/89</td>
<td>432,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/89</td>
<td>32,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84/89</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85/89</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83/89</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84/89</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85/89</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>83/89</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84/89</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85/89</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Donor ranking**

- **100% $1k**
- **100% $2k**
- **100% $3k**
- **100% $4k**
- **100% $5k**
- **100% $6k**

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

- **Republic of Moldova**
  - 85/89: 3,000
  - 84/89: 10,000

- **Cuba**
  - 85/89: 1,918

- **United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**
  - 85/89: 2,000

- **United Nations Populations Fund**
  - 85/89: 2,000

**Montenegro**

- 81/89: 5,787

**Kazakhstan**

- 82/89: 5,000

**Nicaragua**

- 83/89: 3,600

**Order of Malta**

- 85/89: 2,000
NGOs and cultural organizations bid farewell to UNMIL in Monrovia, Liberia. © UN Photo/Albert González Farran
UN HUMAN RIGHTS THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

**WHAT WE DO**

- Provide expert legal advice on human rights issues
- Facilitate learning and knowledge transfer
- Deliver human rights education
- Raise human rights awareness
- Communicate
- Monitor and publicly report on human rights situations
- Advocate for human rights
- Directly protect civil society members and human rights defenders
- Facilitate dialogue between diverse stakeholders on human rights issues
- Build networks and alliances to extend human rights promotion and protection
- Enable the functioning of the international human rights mechanisms
- To strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations
- To enhance equality and counter discrimination
- To integrate human rights into sustainable development
- To support early warning, prevent violence and protect human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity
- To implement the outcomes of international human rights mechanisms more fully

**OUR PILLARS**

- **State laws and policies** protect and promote human rights
- **State institutions, non-State actors and the private sector** promote, protect and respect human rights
- **State accountability mechanisms** monitor, investigate and provide redress for human rights violations
- **Public participation** in policymaking processes grows, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination
- **Global and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies** effectively promote and protect human rights
- **International human rights law and standards** progress
- **Member States and other actors** engage with United Nations human rights mechanisms

**GOAL**

- **All human rights are achieved for all**
ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL TARGETS IN 2018

**THE TYPE OF RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>OHCHR Programme</th>
<th>Pillars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State laws and policies protect and promote human rights.</td>
<td>OHTP</td>
<td>Public participation in policy-making processes grows, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State institutions, non-state actors and the private sector, promote, protect and respect human rights.</td>
<td>OHTP</td>
<td>The international community responds effectively to critical human rights situations and issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations.</td>
<td>OHTP</td>
<td>Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2021, IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>OHCHR Programme</th>
<th>Reported Progress and Achievement</th>
<th>Pillars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement* where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards has significantly improved.</td>
<td>OHTP</td>
<td>29 countries*</td>
<td>Public participation in policy-making processes grows, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of countries of engagement where NHRI have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles).</td>
<td>OHTP</td>
<td>16 countries*</td>
<td>The international community responds effectively to critical human rights situations and issues.</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>OHTP</td>
<td>8 countries*</td>
<td>Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes.</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>OHTP</td>
<td>5 countries*</td>
<td></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>OHTP</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>OHTP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT**

- In 63 countries*, laws and policies will have significantly increased protection and promotion of human rights in selected human rights areas.
- In 35 countries*, national human rights institutions will have been established or will have improved their compliance with international standards (the Paris Principles).
- 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.
- In 15 countries*, human rights education and training programmes will have been institutionalized.
- In 15 countries*, the use of international human rights law and jurisprudence will have increased in court proceedings and decisions.
- In 46 countries*, oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights standards.

**PILLARS**

1. In 24 countries*, transitional justice mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.
2. In 33 countries*, an increased number of cases of human rights violation raised by OHCHR will have been positively addressed.
3. In 36 countries*, the level of meaningful participation by selected groups in public processes will have improved significantly.
4. In 23 countries*, the use of national protection systems will have increased significantly.
5. In 13 countries*, the international community will have engaged objectively and constructively on issues raised by OHCHR.
6. In 16 UN Peace and Political Missions will have integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.
7. In 12 humanitarian operations will have integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.
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.

In 23 countries*, the narrative on selected human rights topics will have improved significantly.

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.

500 additional ratifications of international human rights treaties.

10 reservations will have been withdrawn from international human rights treaties.

35 per cent of countries will have submitted reports to treaty bodies in a timely manner. Baseline: 32 per cent

38 per cent of reports were submitted on time in 2018

125 countries will have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders.

119 Member States and one non-Member Observer State

84 visits to 59 countries in 2018

International human rights laws and standards are elaborated.

Degree of coordination among the special procedures

Number of thematic areas where international and/or regional human rights law or standards have been strengthened or developed

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

Harmonization of treaty bodies’ work will have improved significantly.

A high degree of coordination among the special procedures will have been achieved.

60 per cent of special procedures’ communications will have received a response from Governments. Baseline: 57.6 per cent

50 per cent of the cases of reprisals against individuals for cooperation with HR mechanisms that are reported by OHCHR will have been addressed.

In 51 countries* the number of submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have increased significantly.

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.

8,310 submissions to UN human rights mechanisms in 2018

In 12 areas, international/regional human rights law/standards will have been strengthened

85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents

In 7 areas

12 common core documents submitted in 2018

Common elements/guidelines adopted in relation to NHRIs, follow up and inquiries

80 per cent of communications were issued jointly by two or more mandate holders

The 2018 report (A/HRC/38/4) 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).
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 (NHRI)s 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.
OHCHR operates through two main types of field presences: stand-alone offices and collaborative arrangements. The first category is composed of country regional offices, which are under the direct supervision of OHCHR. The second category consists of field presences with double reporting lines, namely, human rights components of Peace Missions, which report to the Head of the mission and the High Commissioner and Human Rights Advisers (HRAs), who report to resident coordinators and the High Commissioner.

**COUNTRY AND STAND-ALONE OFFICES**

OHCHR country and stand-alone offices 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, protection, interaction with and the provision of assistance to the host government, other authorities, civil society, victims and many other counterparts through targeted technical cooperation activities, capacity-building and public reporting. Each agreement is tailored to a specific country situation and is based on the needs and opportunities that have been identified as a result of monitoring and dialogue with various stakeholders. These offices are primarily funded through voluntary contributions.

OHCHR has 17 country or stand-alone offices, which consist of 15 country offices in Burundi (closed in March 2019), Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, State of Palestine*, Syrian Arab Republic (based in Beirut), Togo, Uganda, and Venezuela, and one regional field-based structure in Seoul that covers the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. OHCHR also operates the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

* Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 11/19.

**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 centres with specific mandates that are established through General Assembly resolutions. Regional offices and centres are funded by the UN regular budget and voluntary contributions.

OHCHR maintains 12 regional presences, which are composed of 10 regional offices in East Africa (Addis Ababa), Southern Africa ( Pretoria), West Africa (Dakar), South-East Asia (Bangkok), the Pacific (Suva), the Middle East and North Africa (Beirut), Central Asia (Bishkek), Europe (Brussels), Central America (Panama City) and South America (Santiago de Chile), a Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (Yaoundé) and a Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha).

**HUMAN RIGHTS COMPONENTS OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS**

**Types of Field Presences**

**Country and Stand-alone Offices**

These presences cover multiple countries and 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.

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**Regional Offices and Centres**

OHCHR operates the Human Rights Field Dorado Mission in Ukraine.

**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 maintained human rights components in: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kosovo 1, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur), the peacekeeping operation in Liberia completed its mandate on 30 March 2018. The Heads of human rights components of peace operations represent the High Commissioner in connection with the peace and security and human rights aspects of their missions. In addition to monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation on the ground, human rights components conducted a wide range of activities mandated by the Security Council, including technical assistance, capacity-building, investigations into serious human rights violations and support for follow-up actions related to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2018, OHCHR proactively engaged with the Security Council members to integrate human rights into the peace and security agenda and with the General Assembly’s Fifth Committee to ensure the adequate allocation of resources for human rights work in peace operations and an appropriate level of backstopping at headquarters.

In addition, OHCHR worked with the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to integrate 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. OHCHR also operates the Human Rights Field Dorado Mission in Ukraine.

All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.
the transitions in Liberia (UNMIL), Darfur (UNAMID) and Haiti (MINUSTAH) resulted in a broad acknowledgement that a continuous UN human rights presence is needed to strengthen national protection systems beyond the life of a mission that is independent of the shape of the UN configuration. OHCHR planning is still in progress in Haiti and Darfur. In 2018, OHCHR engaged in strategic planning for the transition of UNAMID, resulting in the inclusion of human rights and the protection of civilians in its three strategic priorities for the two final years of its mandate and transition. Furthermore, the Security Council requested that the Government of Sudan engage with OHCHR to discuss the establishment of a fully mandated OHCHR country office.

Through its engagement with the Group of Five for the Sahel, and during Security Council negotiations regarding the financing of the African Union (AU) peace operations, OHCHR contributed to a well-established consensus within the Security Council and in regional institutions that regional peace and security operations must include an effective and robust compliance framework to prevent, investigate and address violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that may be committed in the context of these operations.

In 2018, eight human rights components of peace operations issued at least 23 joint flash reports to provide early warning alerts and prompt responses at the mission level to protect civilians and prevent further violations. Technical support was provided to various UN missions on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) throughout the year. OHCHR supported the drafting of new standard operating procedures and general risk assessments for HRDDP implementation in MINUJUSTH and UNOGBIS. In both missions, training was conducted on the performance of risk assessments, risk assessments were finalized in relation to UNPOL support to national security forces and guidance was provided on enhanced implementation of the HRDDP. In the case of MONUSCO, surge capacity support was provided for on-the-job mentoring of new staff, to help coordinate HRDDP activities in the mission with the UNCT and in order to assist the mission leadership to strengthen the implementation of the Policy. An assessment mission was conducted to MINUSCA as a follow-up to the 2017 visit.

Additional guidance was provided on the implementation of the HRDDP, particularly in the context of the operational support to the national security forces. Daily guidance on the applicability of the Policy and the performance of risk assessments was provided, including by holding regular video- or teleconferences with teams in MONUSCO, MINUJUSTH and UNOGBIS. Support for the implementation of the HRDDP was also provided to UNSOS and UNSOM to ensure that UN support to the AU in Somalia was HRDDP-compliant. Moreover, the HRDDP was implemented and integrated into the context of the AU-UN partnership on peace and security and the UN’s involvement in regional peace operations, notably the Group of Five for the Sahel. Finally, the HRDDP remains an important leveraging tool for ensuring that an adequate human rights compliance framework is in place and that additional support for UN support to AU or regional security operations.

In 2018, eight human rights components of peace operations issued at least 23 joint public reports (UNAMA, UNAMI, UNMIL, UNSOM, UNAMISI, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO). These included reports on thematic issues, investigations and periodic reporting on the protection of civilians. In addition, human rights components (MINUSMA, MINUSCA) issued flash reports to provide early warning alerts and prompt responses at the mission level to protect civilians and prevent further violations.

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 integrate human rights into their programmatic 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 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 also provided the integration of gender equality and women’s rights into UN programming.

HRAs are funded through extrabudgetary contributions. In some instances, the posts are funded through cost-sharing agreements with UNDP or relevant UNCTs or with other UN entities at the country level. Since 2012, all deployments have been aligned with the UNDG Strategy for the Deployment of HRAs. Throughout 2018, due to OHCHR’s ongoing close cooperation with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCCO) 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, Sudan, Tajikistan (based in Tbilisi and covering Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia), Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and Zimbabwe and to the UNSDG Asia-Pacific regional team in Bangkok (until April 2018).
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. To this end, 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 of the crisis 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 graphs 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.

The work of OHCHR in Africa covers 49 countries of the continent. The mandate of the Human Rights Adviser in Sierra Leone ended on 31 December 2018 and the United Nations Mission in Liberia closed on 30 March 2018. The Office supported four regional offices, specifically, East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa and Central Africa; six country offices in Burundi (closed in March 2019), Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania and Uganda; seven Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) in UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone (until 31 December 2018) and Zimbabwe, as well as one Human Rights Adviser/officer in Niger; and seven human rights presences in United Nations Peace Missions in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur). The Office provided support to five special procedures country mandates, namely, Somalia (1999), Sudan (2009), Eritrea (2012), Mali (2013) and Central African Republic (2013) and to the work of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi (2016), the Commission on Human Rights on South Sudan (2016) and the team of international human rights experts in the Kasai region of the DRC.

During 2018, the continent faced tensions linked to contested electoral processes (Burundi) or political impasses (DRC), which were marred with violations of civil and political rights and the targeting of political opponents, media workers, human rights defenders and civil society representatives. There were also severe restrictions to civic space outside of electoral processes (Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Somalia, and South Sudan).
Gabon, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) with human rights abuses committed against political oppo-
ponents, journalists and human rights defenders. On a positive note, some countries (Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone) experienced peaceful democrat-
ic transitions.

The continent has continued to experi-
ence 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 ex-
tremism in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin is a major security challenge. Boko Haram and other violent extremist groups remain a threat in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Terrorism and conflicts are rooted in chronic impunity and lack of accountability and very few credible investigations of grave human rights violations leading to a trial have 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 pov-
erty. In addition to the serious political and security challenges being faced in many African countries, the socioeconomic context of the region was marked by aus-
terity measures adopted by governments to, inter alia, tackle the consequences of falling oil prices. These measures contin-
ued 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 gov-
ernments adhering to the UN human rights mechanisms and address human rights concerns at the national and regional level-
levs. 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.

OHCHR mobilized surge capacity to Cameroon, Comoros and Togo in the con-
text of political and electoral violence. As a supplement to their human rights moni-
toring activities, the surge capacity teams provided OHCHR and UNCT teams compli-
cation with additional capacity-building support. They also conducted aware-
ness-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’s Reform in accordance with the Paris Principles); in the DRC (assistance and capacity-building activities); in Mali (as-
sistance to the National Human Rights Commission in adopting its 2018-2021 strategic plan to enhance its effectiveness in human rights protection); in Somalia (technical support to the National Human Rights Commission); and in South Sudan (technical support in relation to the ac-
creditation process).

OHCHR provided substantive and programmatic support to developing the compliance framework for the GS Sahel Joint Force (FC-GSS), 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-GSS 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 consequenc-
es for local communities.

OHCHR continued to strengthen coopera-
tion with the African Union (AU), including by “ donors an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights held in April 2018. Moreover, OHCHR increasingly provided support to the AU Joint Peace and Security Framework by integrating human rights into its peace operations. OHCHR also provided support to the AU in the development and implementa-
tion of its human rights compliance and accountability framework for AU peace support operations.

Burundi

Population size: 11.22 million

Surface area: 28,000 km²

Human Development Index: 0.417 (rank: 183/188 in 2016)

Human Development Index Rank: 188

UN (2018), The Least Developed Countries (LDCs), UN, New York.

NHRI (if applicable): 1

Status: B, 2017

OHCHR continues to provide capacity support to the National Mechanism of Inquiry on Burundi, the capacity of which was reduced due to the non-
fulfillment of its mandate. The National Mechanism of Inquiry on Burundi, the capacity of which was reduced due to the non-
fulfillment of its mandate.

UN Partnership Framework 2014-2018

Key OMP pillars in 2018

Data sources and notes:
1. UN (2018), The Least Developed Countries (LDCs), UN, New York.

Key OMP pillars in 2018

Data sources and notes:
1. UN (2018), The Least Developed Countries (LDCs), UN, New York.

Key Pillar Results

Accountability (A)

AI – The justice system and the adminis-
tration establish and apply laws, policies and practices that address human rights violations effectively, protect victims and others at risk, and ensure that human rights complaints are investigated.

Although OHCHR had planned to contrib-
ute 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 per-
taining to the protection of victims and witnesses. Furthermore, OHCHR facil-
itated 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, wit-
nesses and other persons at risk, both of which were enacted in 2016. The ca-
pacity-building activities were attended by 130 participants, including 69 wom-
en. The participants included lawyers, human rights defenders and media pro-
fessionals. 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 2018, to suspend its cooperation with OHCHR and following the publica-
tion 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 it 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 de-
cided to close the Office as its presence was no longer needed in light of the re-
ported progress the country had made at the legislative and institutional levels. Following a subsequent time-bound re-
quest 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 request effectively, having effectively drawn down on 28 February 2019. In addition, it received a request from the UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi to deplore the issue of human rights. The UN Resident Coordinator and OHCHR are working to finalize this joint initiative.
Central Africa

Type of engagement: Regional Office

Countries of engagement: Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe

Year established: 2001

Field office(s): Yaoundé, Cameroon

Staff as of 31 December 2018: 11

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 agreements and policies by September 2021.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by sharing technical advice and facilitating capacity-building activities. Following a series of technical support 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 education and sensitization of companies and rights-holders; monitoring and reporting of violations with an aim to producing remedies; and an action plan for the implementation of recommendations that have been issued by the Office to implement them, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UN-DAF).

D2 – Corporate bodies increasingly comply with relevant 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 (BEM) developed human rights-compliant policies and practices. In 2018, the Office gathered together these business entities to participate in a subregional 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.

Development (D)

192

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

Spotlights

Disabilities

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018
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 discussed at length 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. 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 Commission on the Human Rights of Victims and Survivors of Crimes, which was planned for 2020, had not reached this stage as of December 2018.

PS5 – National institutions and non-state actors increase their capacity to protect and promote human rights more effectively. The HRD contributed to the increased compliance of State institutions with international human standards through its 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 Commission on the Human Rights of Victims and Survivors of Crimes, which was planned for 2020, had not reached this stage as of December 2018.

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.

Chad 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.

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.

Chad

Population size1 Surface area1
15.35 million 1,284,000 km²

Human Development Index1 NHR1 (if applicable)2
0.404 (185/188 in 2016) Status B, 2009

Type of engagement
Country Office

Year established
2018

Field office(s)
N'Djamena

UN partnership framework

Staff as of 31 December 2018
4

Total income
US$1,483,629

Total XB expenditure
US$678,711

US$2,656,200

US$596,100

37%

24%

12%

Non-personnel PSC†

Government
64%

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.

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Chad 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.
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.

MT – 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 human rights and gender perspectives were taken into account and that the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms were integrated into these documents.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO)

Population size
Human Development Index
Type of engagement
Year established
Field office(s)
UN partnership framework
Staff as of 31 December 2018

5.40 million
0.457 (176/188 in 2016)
Peace Mission
2008
Bandundu, Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Butembo, Bunia, Goma, Kalemie, Kasangi, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Matadi, Mbandaka, Mbuji-Mayi, Tshikapa and Uvira
United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2015-2018
123

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.

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 seventh anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, thanks to technical and financial support provided by 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 in monitoring and reporting techniques in the context of elections.

P4 – With UNJHRO support, civil society networks assist a larger number of victims of human rights violations.

Through capacity-building initiatives, the UNJHRO supported the increased knowledge and skills of civil society actors in relation to protective measures.

Following efforts undertaken by the Peace Mission, there are now at least 25 active NGO protection networks, as well as early warning mechanisms, that are working within communities in at least six provinces (Tshopo, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tanganyika, South Kivu and North Kivu). These networks and mechanisms were either created or reinforced as a result of technical support that was provided by the UNJHRO. Participants were trained about international human rights and international humanitarian principles, monitoring and reporting on human rights violations. Through the mechanisms, alerts on threats and human rights violations were quickly transmitted to UNJHRO for appropriate action and follow-up with authorities.
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 response 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 measures, including 80 officers who were dismissed, 163 disciplinary sanctions and 800 reprimands) were adopted on the basis of risk assessments that comply with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

Through strengthening the capacity 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 Negati Zazetter) 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.

A2 – National and international human rights standards and practices are integrated 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.

**Shift 1: Prevention (P)**

**EASTERN AFRICA**

**Type of engagement**

Regional Office

**Countries of engagement**

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Tanzania

**Year established**

2002

**Field office(s)**

Addis Ababa

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

17

**Total income**

US$5,691,036

**X& requirements 2018**

US$2,383,000

**Total XB expenditure**

P5C

Personnel $1,375,229

Non-personnel $450,785

Other $237,196

**Total XB expenditure**

US$1,911,073

67% 22% 11%

**Total RB expenditure**

US$1,375,229

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

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

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Participation (P)**

PT – 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.
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, to different thematic areas. The Working Group established a task force to elaborate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the implementation of the HRDDP and the guidance note of the United Nations Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) Working Group on Human Rights.

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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Peace and Security (PS)**

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.

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.

**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 ICESCR 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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**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 HRDDP. The SOP entered into effect in November and is applicable to both the UN Country Team and UNIOGBIS. The SOP created an HRDDP 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.
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 Declaration of Human Rights. 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.

The Human Rights Defenders Network initiated a mapping exercise of human rights defenders, including 328 women. The full mapping exercise, which began in February 2017, involved field missions to Farim, Mansaba, Bissorã and Bigéne where 116 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified.

The final stage of the mapping took place from June to September and involved field missions to the institutionalization of human rights in key sectors. The HRS provided technical support for the institutionalization of human rights in the justice, health and defence sectors.

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.

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.

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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.

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D2 – The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms hold businesses and other economic actors accountable, in accordance with human rights standards and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Through consistent advocacy, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, which has yet to be approved, will ensure the realization of the standards set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. As a member of the Steering Group set up by the Government of Kenya to develop the plan, OHCHR provided advice on its content and participated in consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples.

D8 – National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.

In August, a pilot population census included a set of indicators on albinoism and self-identification of indigenous persons for the first time. OHCHR provided technical advice to the National Bureau of Statistics and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) on data collection. It also compiled and shared a list of treaty bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY PILLAR RESULTS:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participation (P)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development (D)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 – Two landmark litigation cases are successfully completed, and victims receive remedies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 sluim 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.
recommendations that require the Government of Kenya to collect data on persons with albinism and indigenous persons. 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.

A2 – Strengthened national mechanisms 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 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.

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 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.

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 nationally owned and compliant with international standards.


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.

OHCHR organized capacity-building sessions on techniques and procedures related to the handling of complaints. As a result, the INHRC established a database on received complaints. OHCHR also produced a manual on how to handle complaints, taking into account gender considerations, which is being systematically used throughout the INHRC.

During the reporting period, the INHRC visited 21 detention facilities and, with financial and technical support from OHCHR, conducted eight investigative missions regarding allegations of human rights violations. The INHRC also participated in the establishment of the Southern African Development Community Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and Ombudsmen. In October, the Parliament adopted revised legislation designating the INHRC as the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), in line with OPCAT, which was ratified by Madagascar in December 2016. Its request for accreditation was submitted to GANHRI in February 2018 and it will be examined in 2019.
Defence and security forces enhanced their compliance with international human rights norms and standards through technical and capacity-building support by the Office.

The Office trained 220 human rights monitors for the Malagasy Reconciliation Council (CFM) to build the capacity of its 33 members, including eight women, on international human rights norms and standards. Emphasis was placed on transitional justice mechanisms related to reconciliation and ensuring that they are sustainable and victim-based. The Office cooperated with the Ministry of Justice to hold five capacity-building workshops on human rights, peace and justice in areas of Antananarivo, reaching 7,735 people. A total of 10,000 booklets and leaflets were distributed in 22 regions. The monitors, drawn from 11 regions, consistently documented 696 cases of human rights violations and abuses affecting at least 1,639 victims, including summary execution, torture or ill treatment, until the January 2018 end of the reporting period. Particular attention is given to abuses by armed groups and violations by State actors, especially in the Central and Northern regions of Mali. Perpetrators and those responsible are identified.

The HRPD also worked with the Ministry’s General Prosecution Office in Galizada, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti and Timbuktu to develop a national mechanism to address judicial and extra-judicial killings.

The Office trained 220 human rights monitors on human rights monitoring in the areas of Bamako, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, and Timbuktu. The monitors, drawn from the INHRC and an NGO named Alternatives de Développement-Océan Indien, documented and reported 254 cases that had been reported in 2017, to the Ministry of Justice to address the responsibility of perpetrators.

Enforced disappearances, torture and ill treatment, illegal detentions, recruitment and the use of child soldiers as well as human rights violations and abuses committed during counter-terrorism operations by Malian and/or international forces, while the HRPD offered its assistance to the Ministry of Justice to address the 254 cases that had been reported in 2017, it has yet to receive any feedback from the Ministry.

**Mali: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**

**Table: Mali: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>Multidimensional Human Development Index</th>
<th>Number of troops</th>
<th>Number of UN staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.11 million</td>
<td>240,000 km²</td>
<td>0.427 (rank: 188/188 in 2016)</td>
<td>0.247 (rank: 37/188 in 2016)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS1 – Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored, and the use of child soldiers as well as human rights violations and abuses committed during counter-terrorism operations by Malian and/or international forces.

The HRPD documented 696 cases of human rights violations and abuses affecting at least 1,639 victims, including summary execution or arbitrary killings, abductions or enforced disappearances, torture and ill treatment, illegal detentions, recruitment and the use of child soldiers as well as human rights violations and abuses committed during counter-terrorism operations by Malian and/or international forces.

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The Human Rights and Protection Division (HRPD) of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) monitored cases of human rights violations, raised them with relevant actors and advocated for those to be positively addressed.

During the reporting period, the HRPD documented 696 cases of human rights violations and abuses affecting at least 1,639 victims, including summary execution or arbitrary killings, abductions or
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).

Between April and July, the HRPD organized training sessions in Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao and Ménaka regions targeting the UN system and the Malian armed forces. In May and November, the HRPD organized two conferences for the civilian military cooperation system of MINUSMA’s military component. It also conducted 29 risk assessments for projects designed to support non-UN forces. Of those assessed, the beneficiaries of eight projects were identified as being high risk for committing violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law. The beneficiaries of 17 projects were identified as posing a medium 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 increasing compliance with relevant international standards under the Accountability pillar.

A number of these cases were forward-ed to the Prosecutor General for action. In addition, a doctor 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.
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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

### Accountability (A)

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

**ND6 – 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.**

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

**PS3 – Human rights are integrated into humanitarian operations; human rights monitoring and reporting are strengthened; human rights violations by support groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations.**

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 Plan 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 working towards the protection and promotion of human rights in Niger.

In December, Niger adopted a law 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 protection and assistance 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.

OHCHR contributed to the protection of groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations by supporting the establishment of appropriate systems and procedures. In November, Niger adopted a law for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs), in line with the Kampala Convention. The Convention was adopted by the African Union in 2009 and ratified by Niger in 2012. The law aims to strengthen national measures to prevent, mitigate and eliminate the conditions that could lead to internal displacement and 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 protection and assistance of IDPs. Furthermore, OHCHR assessed 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.

**Mechanisms (M)**

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

**OHCHR supported the Nigerian judiciary in its efforts to increase the compliance of its procedures and decisions with international human rights norms and standards.**

**PS3 – Human rights are integrated into humanitarian operations; human rights monitoring and reporting are strengthened; particular attention is given to those who are most vulnerable, including women and children and persons with disabilities.**

**OHCHR advocated for the establishment of systems 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 officers 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 size1 12.50 million
Surface area1 26,000 km²
Human Development Index2 0.524 (157/188 in 2016)
NHRI (if applicable)3 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 3

XB requirements 2018 US$ 947,900
Key OMP pillars in 2018

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

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Development (D)

D7 – 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.
The HRPG encouraged the increased use of national protection systems by civil society actors through training sessions that were facilitated to enhance their capacity to advocate for their rights.

The HRPG trained civil society actors, including human rights defenders, journalists, youth and persons with disabilities, to strengthen their capacities in the implementation of human rights activities, particularly in monitoring and reporting, advocacy and engagement with national authorities. Some of the topics covered in these trainings included human rights, international humanitarian law, protection of human rights defenders and conflict-related sexual violence.


P5 – Four thematic civil society networks are established or strengthened. Five civil society networks are able to monitor, advocate and engage with national authorities. Some of the topics covered in these trainings included human rights, international humanitarian law, protection of human rights defenders and conflict-related sexual violence.

In June, the Kingdom of Eswatini adopted the Persons with Disabilities Bill, thereby domesticating the CRPD. In order to bring this about, 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.
PS5 – In at least four countries, UN Country of regular human rights and early warning mechanisms have been strengthened. For example by establishing an information portal, the Human Rights Up Front framework, for regular and early warning, prevention, preparedness and response procedures. Since 2017, the Regional Office has supported the establishment of the Human Rights Up Front framework, which the Regional Office acts as an observer. 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 human 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 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 the Office with the capacity to analyse trends over time. The system is currently being implemented in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, where it will help inform decision-making and joint programming and advocacy initiatives undertaken by the UN.

P6 – Civil society organizations are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.

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 the Southern African 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.

SOUTH SUDAN: UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)

Population size

Human Development Index

Type of engagement

Year established

Field office(s)

UN partnership framework

Staff as of 31 December 2018

XB requirements 2018

Key OMP pillars in 2018

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

PS5 – By 2021, the South Sudanese Human Rights Commission is accredited and complies with the Paris Principles.

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 institutions 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 Network of African National Human Rights Institutions under the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights. The HRD is working closely with the Commission to achieve its accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

PS4 – The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) identifies human rights violations and takes administrative and legal action to hold perpetrators accountable. It establishes transitional justice institutions that comply with international human rights norms, standards and good practice.

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.

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.

Through its early warning and early response efforts, 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 related to 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 under the Accountability pillar.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PSI – 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) continues 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 regarding the necessity of providing security and access to justice for all individuals in vulnerable situations, especially displaced communities, returnees, women and children.

Accountability (A)

All – National and local police and prisons significantly improve their compliance with international human rights standards with respect to arrest, investigation and detention.

HRS sought to contribute to improving the compliance of selected State institutions with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating capacity-building 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:

Participation (P)

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 four field missions in seven municipalities so as to monitor elections of local council courts and Members of Parliament.

These missions were crucial for the UHRC to take a public position on the human rights implications of the local elections.

In addition, OHCHR and the UHRC conducted a total of 23 joint monitoring missions in Karamoja and northern Uganda in order to monitor the human rights consequences of the forceful disarmament operations led by the Uganda Peoples’ Defence Force, as well as the conditions of detention and human rights violations and abuses in the context of land conflicts.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country Office</th>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>Field office(s)</th>
<th>UN partnership framework</th>
<th>Staff as of 31 December 2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEY OMP pillars in 2018</td>
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</table>

** Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.
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 data base in their documentation and reporting of human rights violations.

2 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 support 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 Handbook 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.

3 Development (D)

D8 – The State’s statistical frameworks, including the national standards indica- tor framework (NSIF) and the results and resources framework (RRF), increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with re- spect to data for national development.

In its effort to support the implementa- tion of the 2030 Agenda 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 trained on human rights indicators and the Human Rights Commission was adopted. OHCHR contributed to strengthening the technical and institu- tional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings of victims of human rights violations.

A2 – In three countries, transitional justice measures were established in place and functioning in line with international human rights norms and standards.

Transitional justice mechanisms were established and/or strengthened, in com- plement with national and international human rights norms and standards, with the technical support of the Office.

In the Gambia, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconcili- ation and Reparations Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. The Office is helping to strengthen the technical and institu- tional capacities 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 or 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 Women Jurists. Reports were prepared af- ter each visit and meetings were held with the judicial and prison authorities to follow law reforming the National Commission of Human Rights and Citizenship was submitted to the Council of Ministers for review.

OHCHR advocated with authorities to ensure that accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and/ or functioning.
up 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 preventive 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.

With support from the Office, policies and practices were established to protect the right to participate and to enhance civic space. In partnership with the Department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice of Senegal, OHCHR helped to establish a coalition of human rights groups, known as the Platform for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (PPDH). A series of meetings were organized between PPDH and relevant authorities. The first meeting focused on the preparation and submission of the periodic report of Senegal under CAT. During the meeting, NGOs urged the Director of the Department of Human Rights to, among other measures, take steps to broaden the definition of torture contained in the Criminal Code. In a second meeting, civil society actors reiterated their willingness to work collaboratively with State actors to seek a solution to the alarming situation of child abuse. A third meeting was held to discuss the use of social media as an early warning mechanism in cases of human rights violations. Overall, the meetings contributed to strengthening PPDH, including by enabling greater coordination of their efforts through the sharing of information about various human rights initiatives and activities taking place, offering a space for human rights organizations to discuss current issues with relevant State institutions and promoting the exchange of information and good practices on the promotion and protection of human rights.

As a result of OHCHR’s work and in accordance with recommendations it made in various reports, the Ministry of Justice committed to providing regular free medical updates; women lawyers were prepared a list of all cases of prolonged preventive 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 the Office, the following reports were submitted to the treaty bodies.

1. Mechanisms (M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Report Submitted</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Cabo Verde</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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M1 – In four countries, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (NMFR) is established or strengthened; NMFRs set up a plan for implementing recommendations.

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 NMFR 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 NMFR 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 NMFR, 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.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

**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.

**ZIMBABWE**

| **Population size** | 16.91 million |
| **Surface area** | 391,000 km² |
| **Human Development Index** | 0.535 (155/188 in 2016) |
| **NHRI (if applicable)** | Status A, 2016 |

**Type of engagement**

Human Rights Adviser

**Year established**

2018

**Field office(s)**

Harare

**UN partnership framework**

United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

1

**X8 requirements 2018**

U$825,8,800

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Accountability (A)**

A2 – NHRI and other national protection systems are established and increasingly operate according to international standards.

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.

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 finalize 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 UPR under the Mechanisms pillar.

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<th>TYPE OF PRESENCE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions</td>
<td>Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Offices/Centres</td>
<td>Central America (Panama City, Panama) South America (Santiago de Chile, Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions</td>
<td>Haiti (MINUJUSTH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG</td>
<td>Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic (closed in mid-2018), Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

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, created anti-terror laws, applied tough anti-terror laws, employed private security companies with inappropriate 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, 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, the Caribbean and Venezuela. Although some States adopted open border policies, the flows are placing a massive strain on already overstretched public services. Policies recently adopted by the United States of America to address migration have raised a series of human rights concerns, including regarding possible restrictions on the right to seek asylum.

In response to the migration crisis in the region, OHCHR conducted missions to Guatemala and Honduras to strengthen the capacity of governments and civil society organizations to address the issue of disappeared migrants and document and advocate in relation to cases of human rights deterioration and recommend appropriate UN integrated responses in the Americas.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**M1** – 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 for 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.

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 (NMRF) for 70 participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

**M2** – At least five civil society organizations have produced alternative reports to a treaty body or a stakeholder report in the third UPR cycle (Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago).

During the reporting period, four joint UN submissions were made from Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the treaty bodies and the rights of persons with disabilities in Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and at the Caribbean regional conference for CSOs working on women’s rights. More than 150 participants, including 107 women, attended the trainings. As a result of this training, the number of CSOs that submitted shadow reports for the third UPR cycle of Barbados increased to 50.

The Office supported the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and the UN Subregional Team in drafting four joint submissions, specifically a joint submission from Guyana’s UNCT to CEDAW; a joint submission from the UN Subregional Team and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECs) for Barbados; a third UPR cycle joint submission from the UN Subregional Team and the OECs to the Human Rights Committee regarding Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; and a joint submission from the United Nations Subregional Team for Dominica’s third UPR cycles.

In 2018, the Office conducted trainings on shadow reporting for civil society organizations towards the United Nations’ Bel harassment, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname and at a Caribbean regional conference for CSOs working on women’s rights. More than 150 participants, including 107 women, attended the trainings. As a result of this training, the number of CSOs that submitted shadow reports for the third UPR cycle of Barbados increased to 50.

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Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The trainings focused on discrim-

inatory laws in the region regarding the age of consent and marriage and sodomy and the absence of anti-discrimination legisla-
tion addressing the rights of persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons.

OHCHR conducted workshops on the CRPD for government officials in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname. The workshops contributed to promoting the key principles and core obligations of CRPD and facilitating exchange among government officials on legislation and policy review. As of December, the draft disabilities policy was pending before the Cabinet in Saint Kitts and Nevis and disabilities legislation was pending in Barbados and Suriname.

ND3 – In three Caribbean countries (Barbados, Jamaica, Grenada) legislative change and/or policy reform regarding domestic violence, marital rape and/or sexual harassment is underway.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of sexual harassment and marital rape legislation in the sub-

region with international human rights norms and standards.

Both Barbados and Dominica amended their respective Sexual Offences Act to criminalize marital rape. Barbados recently introduced sexual harassment legislation that is applicable in the workplace. In 2019, the Office will work with UN Women to train government officials in charge of the imple-

mentation of the new legislation.

Finally, OHCHR facilitated a consultation at the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) on the development of the organization’s sexual harassment policy. It is expected that the Office will facilitate CCJ consultations in 2019 until a policy is adopted.

The Office also organized a bilateral meeting between the Offices of the Attorney General in El Salvador and in Guatemala to promote the mutual sharing of good practices and lessons learned in the area of transitional justice, thereby increas-
ing El Salvador’s capacity to investigate crimes against humanity.

Throughout the reporting period, OHCHR acted as an intermediary and advocate between civil society organizations and the Attorney General in El Salvador to address issues of vital relevance in tran-
sitional justice. OHCHR also organized two training courses for CSOs on transi-
tional justice and mediation. OHCHR undertook collaboration with prosecutors, victims and civil society organizations, the Office 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 in-
strument is crucial to combating impunity and guaranteeing redress for victims.

The capacity of the Attorney General’s Office to investigate human rights vio-
lations that occurred during the armed conflict increased through three special-
ized trainings conducted by the Office. Participants also received advice on using the military as the basis and support for judicial investigations.

In addition, the Office organized a high-level seminar on the independ-
ence of judges and prosecutors. OHCHR also organized a bilateral meet-

ing with the Attorney General of Guatemala.

In El Salvador, OHCHR supported national judicial investigations, which included the participation of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, repara-
tion and guarantees of non-recurrence. More than 100 participants from public institutions, the academic sector and civil society attended the seminars and valued them as instrumental in the promotion of victims’ rights.

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carrying out fact-finding missions to neigh-
bouring countries to interview Nicaraguan
victims of human rights violations and their
family members, human rights defenders,
(HRDs) and journalists; and, finally, close-
ly coordinating and cooperating with the Inter-American Commission on Human
Rights. It also published a report enti-
tled Human Rights violations and abuses
in the context of protests in Nicaragua,
18 April-18 August 2018, in 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 rec-
ommendations 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 out-
standing recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. Special procedures, the
Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, the
UNHCR to strengthen the capacity of the
Government to report to the treaty bodies,
and elaborate a five-year road map on re-
porting to the treaty bodies. In addition,
OHCHR provided technical guidance and
shared good practices with the UNCT 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 recommenda-
tions led to the establishment of the NMRF
through an Executive Decree.

In Costa Rica, the Office provided sup-
port to the NMRF, as well as training on
the definition and use of indicators for the
monitoring of progress in public policies.

**Participation (P)**

P5 – Government and other relevant
institutions have taken effective steps to
support human rights defenders. The
situation and security of human rights de-
fenders is monitored more closely.

OHCHR established systems and proce-
dures that contributed to the protection of
HRDs from human rights violations.

OHCHR continued monitoring the situ-
ation of HRDs and informed the Special
Rapporteur on the situation of human
defenders as well as other human rights
mechanisms about developments and
individual cases of attacks and repri-
sals for their cooperation with UN bodies in
the region. The Special Rapporteur re-
leased 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 anniver-
sary 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 rel-
levant 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 dif-
f erent 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 ac-
count 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 viola-
tions. The Office also contributed to
initiatives for the promotion and protec-
tion of HRDs, including in coordination
with the Special Follow-Up Mechanism for
Nicaragua (MENSI) of the Inter-American
Commission on Human Rights on a num-
ber of individual cases.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND6 – Official migration policies and pro-
grams 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 insti-
tutions and programmes to significantly
improve their compliance with interna-
tional 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 pro-	ection 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 ac-
cess to justice for relatives of disappeared
migrants and the documentation of human
rights violations suffered by migrants. In
2018, OHCHR facilitated dialogue be-
 tween the committees of relatives of
 disappeared and deceased migrants and the
Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras and Mexico. The findings of the
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 tween the committees of relatives of
During the reporting period, OHCHR supported the formulation process of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, which was led by the Presidential Council on Human Rights. As a result, the process was participatory, involved local authority 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 Procurator 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.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

P6: Victims, indigenous peoples and women participate more fully in decisions that concern them.

OHCHR supported and strengthened the establishment of spaces for the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially victims, ethnic groups, women and LGBTI persons, in various public processes. This was done through discussions, providing technical assistance, issuing recommendations, holding training workshops and undertaking monitoring. OHCHR facilitated dialogue between the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, Reincorporation and Non-Repetition mechanisms and victims, the families of victims, human rights organizations, social processes and ethnic groups to discuss their expectations and proposals for the design, structure and regionalization of the mechanisms while also securing their active participation in these mechanisms. Moreover, OHCHR provided training on the scope and content of the mechanisms as well as technical assistance on creating the space for participation, intervention strategies, strategic litigation and the preparation of reports as a means to exercise victims’ rights before the comprehensive system and authorities of the ordinary justice system. Furthermore, the Office provided technical assistance regarding coordination between the Special Jurisdiction and the special jurisdiction for peace. It also made recommendations for the preparation of documents to be submitted to government and judicial authorities, including Congress and the Constitutional Court.

As a result of OHCHR’s support, two Afro-Colombian communities have established protocols for relations with third parties. A total of 15 indigenous communities, including the Putumayo, the Pueblo Negro de Cocomacal del Río Atrato (Choco) and the Afro-Colombians from the Pueblo Negro Community Council (Cauca) advanced with the formulation of these protocols. In addition, OHCHR supported the Ethnic Peace Commission in preparing a 2018-2019 workplan to address the serious human rights situation being faced by ethnic groups with the aim of increasing their participation in 2019.

Moreover, OHCHR built the capacity of five local-level networks of human rights promoters to improve their participation and dialogue with local and national public servants. This enabled the networks to file legal actions and judicial remedies, thereby providing the networks with opportunities to participate and secure the realization of their rights.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS4: Transitional justice mechanisms increase accountability for conflict-related violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the capacity of the transitional justice mechanisms to incorporate international human rights standards into their design and operations and to address the challenges deriving from the implementation of their respective mandates.

In this regard, the Office provided technical inputs and ongoing support to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) Chamber for the Acknowledgement of Truth and Responsibility. The objective was to increase its analytical and methodological capacity to develop strategies to prosecute serious human rights violations constituting crimes under international law. OHCHR also carried out advocacy activities and provided technical assistance for the approval of the general regulations and the development of selection and prioritization criteria to strengthen the capacity of the JEP to effectively respond to the demands and expectations of victims.

In 2018, the legal and interpretative groundwork was laid for the substantive and operative implementation of the Commission for the Clarification of the Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition (CEV). OHCHR contributed to this process by providing technical assistance through 39 technical inputs, supporting field missions to build bridges between public institutions and civil society and obtaining updated information on the situation in the regions. During the reporting period, the Office supported the analytical and methodological capacity of the CEV and worked on specialized research initiatives related to gross violations of human rights. OHCHR supported the design and structuring phase of the Missing Persons Search Unit and strengthened its capacity to incorporate international human rights standards into its presentations before the Constitutional Court. The Office also contributed to the greater use of analytical tools and methodologies to comply with the State’s international obligations with respect to the search for, location, identification and dignified delivery of the remains of those presumed missing.

Spotlights: Women

OHCHR worked with the NHRI, civil society organizations, individuals and the UN Country Team (UNCT) to ensure that substantive contributions were submitted to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The Office and the UNCT made seven joint contributions, including one to the UPR; three (two written and one oral) to CEDAW; and two to mechanisms deriving from Security Council resolutions 1820 and 1612.

On 10 May, Colombia underwent its third UPR cycle, during which 86 delegations made presentations. Colombia accepted 182 recommendations, of which 115 are related to economic, social and cultural rights and/or rights of women as well as vulnerable populations such as LGBTI persons, children, indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and persons with disabilities.

In collaboration with UN Women, the Office prepared a technical document that the UNCT submitted to CEDAW in

Uses the following data sources and notes on p.191.
the year. The Office primarily organized and participated in meetings, and provided technical inputs to facilitate coordination between MIAS and SISPI, especially in relation to their implementation in Choco.

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 Authorities and the Indigenous Authorities to strengthen their capacity to increasingly comply with international human rights standards.

OHCHR supported the Government 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 policies and programmes of the comprehensive health assistance system (MIAS) and the comprehensive indigenous inter-cultural health system (SISPI) increasingly comply with human rights standards.

OHCHR supported the Government to ensure that MIAS and SISPI increasingly complied with human rights standards, therefore enabling populations in situations of vulnerability to participate more fully in realizing their right to health.

MIAS incorporated a number of international human rights standards and is based on a realistic diagnosis that includes the obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to health. Nevertheless, no significant progress was made in the implementation of MIAS over eight years. At the end of November, the IACHR undertook a three-day visit to Colombia, supported by OHCHR. The situation of human rights defenders as well as indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians were some of the key issues examined.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

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 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 also 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.
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 Protem project to ensure protection by the State of the collective intellectual property and ancestral knowledge related to Mayan textile art.

OHCHR also worked with the Political Association of Maya Women (Molaj) to strengthen their capacity to formulate human rights indicators that are relevant for women, LGBT persons, and indigenous peoples. This work followed the 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. In these cases, the Office verified and cross-checked information with the judicial branch and promoted training processes on indigenous peoples’ rights for state and international institutions that have mandates concerning human rights and the justice system. In this context, 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 and international institutions. In the latter, the court ruling in favor of the enforcement of the recommendations of the Constitutional Court regarding land, territories, and indigenous peoples was instrumental in the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.

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Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the State on a disability-based approach. The Office prepared an initial mapping of draft laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

OHCHR contributed to ensuring the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women, youth, 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 and development 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.

It also documented and expressed concern over changes that had taken place within the police force since the arrival of new authorities in the Ministry of Interior.

Upon request, 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 in the Field of 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, coordinated with local and national authorities towards the adoption of protection mechanisms as the establishment of shelters during their transit.

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Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Indigenous peoples, women, and other groups subject to discrimination make use 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 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 and international institutions. In the latter, the court ruling in favor of the enforcement of the recommendations of the Constitutional Court regarding land, territories, and indigenous peoples was instrumental in the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.

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Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the State on a disability-based approach. The Office prepared an initial mapping of draft laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

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.

Through technical assistance and advocacy work, 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 and international institutions. In the latter, the court ruling in favor of the enforcement of the recommendations of the Constitutional Court regarding land, territories, and indigenous peoples was instrumental in the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.
HAITI: UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR JUSTICE SUPPORT IN HAITI (MINUJUSTH)

Population size1 11.11 million
Surface area1 28,000 km²
Human Development Index1 0.498 (rank: 167/188 in 2016)

Year established 2004 as MINUSTAH
Type of engagement Peace Mission
Field office(s) Port-au-Prince
UN partnership framework United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

Key OMP pillars in 2018

AI – The General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGHNP) and the Superior Council of the Judiciary (SCJ) function effectively and consistently investigate and prosecute serious violations.

The Office contributed to an improvement in the compliance of the IGHNP with international human rights norms in its investigation and prosecution of human rights violations, including by documenting incidents and providing technical assistance.

With support from HRS, the IGHNP worked on standardizing its criteria for the qualification of human rights violations to improve accountability for violations committed by the national police. HRS provided technical assistance to develop the Inspectorate’s ability to distinguish between allegations of human rights violations and incidents of misconduct.

Between January and December 2018, HRS documented 142 human rights violations. The IGHNP conducted administrative investigations in 82 of them and recommended sanctions in 21 cases, 11 of which were implemented. Only six allegations of human rights violations have been transferred for judicial proceedings. This reflects an improvement in relation to the previous reporting period in which only one incident proceeded to the prosecution stage.

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 of 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, 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 Pévote 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.

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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.

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.

The Office 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.

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.

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During the reporting period, OHCHR facilitated the acquisition 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.

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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.

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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, LGTBI persons and indigenous rights defenders.

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In a notable development, following OHCHR’s intensive advocacy efforts, the Ministry of Justice and National Human Rights Institutions, including the Jamaica Human Rights Commission, has consistently advocated for its establishment as the official national entity of Jamaica for the protection of human rights. In 2018, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP to finalize the National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially women and girls. In 2017, the Government of Jamaica adopted a Sexual Harassment Bill that established a Sexual Assault Tribunal to hear complaints. In Jamaica, the Office substantially contributed to the formal establishment of the national mechanism for integrated reporting and follow-up. 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.

New Office of Gender and Human Rights

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.

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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. 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 provided 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.

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.

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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 Assault 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. OHCHR worked with UNDP to finalize the National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Jamaica 2018-2030, which provides a comprehensive framework to implement, monitor and evaluate the policy on human trafficking. It is expected that the Government will adopt the policy document in 2019. These efforts are a sign of significant progress as Jamaica is both a source and destination country for trafficking in persons, especially women and girls.

Under the Development pillar, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and government stakeholders on climate change and human rights. It jointly advocated with the UNCT, UNEP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Agreement, which is known as the Escazú Agreement, was adopted in March. Under the Peace and Security pillar, the Office worked towards integrating human rights data into the emergency preparedness and response plan that was developed by the Humanitarian Country Team.

**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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Under the Peace and Security pillar, the Office worked towards integrating human rights data into the emergency preparedness and response plan that was developed by the Humanitarian Country Team.
The report brought about a dramatic change in criminal procedures and judges began to play a more active role in declar- ing testimony as inadmissible when it was allegedly obtained through torture. Due to the high profile of the Ayotzinapa case, it is anticipated that the case will resonate with judges in other tribunals. OHCHR has taken steps to build part- nerships with the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (NMPT), the Attorney General’s Office, the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office and local NGOs to push for changes in the implementation of detention safeguards. In partnership with the NGOs that are in- volved in enhancing the work of the NMPT, OHCHR co-organized a national workshop on detention safeguards, which also ad- dressed the relationship between 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 import- ant findings.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – Effective steps have been taken to establish two or more of the following safeguards during detention, including a registry of detainees; a national mechanism for the prevention of torture; exclusion of illicit evidence. Mexico has adopted a national regulatory framework to prevent the use of force that complies with international human rights standards. Also during the reporting period, OHCHR presented infor- mation regarding the concrete application of sexual and reproductive rights.

A2 – Relevant authorities take account of international human rights norms and standards in at least four prosecutions for violence against women, femicide or deni- al of sexual and reproductive right.

In 2018, OHCHR advocated before several Mexican tribunals for the compulsory im- plementation of the exclusionary rule that prohibits the use of evidence obtained through torture. In two workshops with federal judges, the Office presented infor- mation regarding the concrete application of the exclusionary rule in accordance with international standards. Also during the year, the Office published a report en- titled Doble Injusticia, which deals with the torture of 37 persons who were criminally accused of the disappearance of 43 stu- dents from Ayotzinapa. The report had a significant impact on public opinion in particular on members of the judiciary that are in charge of criminal procedures.

A3 – Relevant authorities take account of international human rights norms and standards in at least four prosecutions for violence against women.

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 mecha- nism 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 follow-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 host- ed the visit of an independent expert from CEDAW and the Committee’s country rap- porter 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.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – By the end of 2021, Mexico has rat- ified two international or regional human rights treaties and recognized the com- petence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider individual communications.

As of the end of 2018, Mexico had ratified one international labour convention and signed two Inter-American conventions. More specifically, the Senate of Mexico rat- ified the Inter-American Convention on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention. In addition, the Government ratified the Escuela Convention on Access to Information and smeared campaigns. OHCHR submitted comments and rec- ommendations to the Federal Special Prosecutor on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the final report of the Special Prosecutor. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these investigations will im- plement the Protocol. In 2018, the Office of the Federal Special Prosecutor was more active than in previous years, leading to a greater number of convictions than in the first half of 2017. The Federal Special Prosecutor achieved six convictions compared to only four convictions between 2012 and 2017. The Office documented a number of cases of criminalization, developed research on relevant national standards and shared its findings with judicial and executive pow- ers. The campaign that was launched by the Office on the Tancio case resulted in the release of defenders unjustly imprisoned for over a decade. The next step is the trans- formation of that experience into a set of accessible tools for criminalized defenders, civil society, lawyers, public ministries and judges, to support their defence strategies.

**Participation (P)**

P1 – The relevant authorities take effect- ive action to investigate and sanction attacks or reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders (HRDs) in at least 10 per cent of the cases raised by OHCHR-Mexico.

The Office addressed cases of human rights violations against human rights defenders and journalists with relevant judicial and execu- tive authorities. As a result of improvements in OHCHR’s methodologies, record-keeping and the capacity for rapid responses in cases of vi- olence against HRDs and journalists, the Office has become a key reference regard- ing human rights violations of HRDs and journalists in Mexico for authorities in charge of protection, investigations and the interna- tional community. OHCHR documented at least 16 cases of reprisals against HRDs and journalists, including bogus accusations, the use of strategic lawsuits against public par- ticipants and smear campaigns.

The Office documented a number of cases of criminalization, developed research on relevant national standards and shared its findings with judicial and executive pow- ers. The campaign that was launched by the Office on the Tancio case resulted in the release of defenders unjustly imprisoned for over a decade. The next step is the trans- formation of that experience into a set of accessible tools for criminalized defenders, civil society, lawyers, public ministries and judges, to support their defence strategies.

To the Office, the Special Rapporteur submitted comments and rec- ommendations to the Federal Special Prosecutor on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the final report of the Special Prosecutor. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these investigations will im- plement the Protocol. In 2018, the Office of the Federal Special Prosecutor was more active than in previous years, leading to a greater number of convictions than in the first half of 2017. The Federal Special Prosecutor achieved six convictions compared to only four convictions between 2012 and 2017. The Office documented a number of cases of criminalization, developed research on relevant national standards and shared its findings with judicial and executive pow- ers. The campaign that was launched by the Office on the Tancio case resulted in the release of defenders unjustly imprisoned for over a decade. The next step is the trans- formation of that experience into a set of accessible tools for criminalized defenders, civil society, lawyers, public ministries and judges, to support their defence strategies.

**Shifts:**

- Global Constituency
- Prevention
- Civic Space
housing and earthquake response to their agendas.

In 2018, CESCR reviewed the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Mexico. It has been 10 years since their last review. For the first time, the Office facilitated a dialogue between CESCR 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 CESCR and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. The Office promoted the use of the recommendations issued by these international human rights mechanisms to address the 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.

Desire 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.

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.

SOUTH AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Countries of engagement</th>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>Field office(s)</th>
<th>UN partnership framework</th>
<th>Staff as of 31 December 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Santiago, Chile with Human Rights Advisers in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total income**

- **US$956,283**
- **US$1,320,400**

**Total XB expenditure**

- **US$867,189**
  - Personnel: **US$624,646**
  - Travel and subsistence: **US$12,504**
  - Non-personnel: **US$219,039**

**Total RR expenditure**

- **US$1,191,837**
  - Personnel: **US$99,671**
  - Travel and subsistence: **US$142,872**
  - Non-personnel: **US$990,294**

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- M1 – National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) function effectively in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

- 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.

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES**

- **Global Constituency**
- **Civic Space**
- **New technologies**
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.

Unesco’s technical guidance provided by national HRA’s 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, 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, 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.

The Asia-Pacific region is the largest in the world, both in terms of its geography and population. The work of OHCHR covers 39 countries in the region, which is bordered by Afghanistan to the west, Mongolia to the north, Kiribati to the east and New Zealand to the south. In 2018, the Office supported one country office in Cambodia; Human Rights Advisers in Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste and a regional Human Rights Adviser at the United Nations Sustainable Development Group in Asia-Pacific (until April 2018); two regional offices for the Pacific and South-East Asia; one human rights service in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA); and one field-based structure based in Seoul that covers the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK). The South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) continued to sustain the temporary deployment of OHCHR staff working on Myanmar. OHCHR also continued to assist three special procedures country mandate holders for Cambodia, the DPRK and Myanmar.

OHCHR oversaw the implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions on Afghanistan, Cambodia, the DPRK, and Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-27/1 on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, the High Commissioner prepared a comprehensive report on the situation of the human rights situation of the Rohingya in the Rakhine State, which was presented at the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2019. During the year, OHCHR conducted several field and investigative
improved after nine years without coun-
try visits by any mandate holders. For
instance, the Special Rapporteur on the
human rights of migrants visited the
country in January and the Special
Rapporteur on violence against women
visited in November. Nepal also partici-
ated in three treaty body reviews, CRPD,
CEDAW. Civil society organi-
zations were also active participants in
the reviews.

In the Northeast Asia region, OHCHR
continued to explore entry points to
strengthen its partnerships with author-
ities, national human rights institutions
(NHRIs) and civil society organizations,
worked closely with the national human
rights institutions (NHRIs) that have
been established in a number of states
in the region. OHCHR continued to
monitor and document the human
rights situation from both sides of the Line
of Control. In June, OHCHR released a re-
port 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 exten-
sive 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 situa-
tions, 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
Maldive. It engaged the Government to
address human rights concerns during the
state of emergency, in February, and
leading up to the presidential elections,
in September. Monitoring of the human
rights environment was also conducted in
the context of the presidential elections
that were held in Bangladesh, in December.

In Nepal, engagement with the internation-
al human rights mechanisms significantly
led up to the presidential elections,
which strengthened the capacity of
human rights mechanisms to carry out
their work on accountability for hu-
man rights violations in the DPRK.

During 2018, the Office received informa-
tion from a variety of sources alleging a
deterioration in the human rights situa-
tion in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous
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XUAR continued to be carried out,
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AFGHANISTAN: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)

Population size
Surface area
Human Development Index
NHR (if applicable)
36.37 million
653,000 km²
0.498 (rank: 168/188 in 2016)
Status A, 2014

Type of engagement
Peace Mission
Year established
2002
Field office(s)
Kabul
UN partnership framework
One UN for Afghanistan 2018-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2018
73

KEY OPPILLERS IN 2018

1. Accountability (A)
A2 – Inclusive and accountable peace and reconciliation processes are established that conform to international human rights standards and internationally recognized principles of transitional justice. They include mechanisms for vetting ex-combatants and for identifying potential violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The HRS contributed to the functioning of transitional justice mechanisms, in line with international human rights standards, by advocating with and supporting civil society, 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 also published a compilation of provincial road maps for peace and facilitated advocacy events in 20 provinces with the participation of approximately 600 Afghans, 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 or enforced 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 baazi, 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.

2. Peace and Security (PS)
PS1 – The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission works in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles) especially in the areas of independence and improving female representation and access to adequate resources for independent functioning.

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 HRS regularly engaged in advocacy with the Government to promote the 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, the HRS also engaged with the Taliban to emphasize the importance of protecting civilians during the armed conflict.

Between January and 31 December, the HRS documented 10,993 civilian casualties, including 3,804 killings, representing a five per cent increase in overall civilian casualties and 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 the HRS began documenting such incidents in 2009.

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.

3. Mechanisms (M)
M1 – Afghanistan submits its third periodic report to the Committee against Torture and subsequently provides information on how the Committee’s recommendations have been followed up.

The Human Rights Service (HRS) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) advocated with the Government for the submission of State Party reports to the treaty bodies in compliance with the reporting guidelines.

In June, the Government of Afghanistan submitted its follow-up report to CAT, outlining progress made in the implementation of some of the Committee’s recommendations regarding certain areas of concern, in particular, a culture of impunity, coerced confessions, violence against women, and the death penalty. In October, the Government submitted its State report for the third UPR cycle review of Afghanistan. It also made progress in the drafting of its periodic reports under ICERD, CRPD, CEDAW and two Optional Protocols to the CRC. The CEDAW report was submitted in December 2018 and other reports are expected to be submitted in 2019.

A3 – The Government adopts measures to improve implementation of the 2009 Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It effectively investigates cases of violence against women, prosecutes perpetrators, and introduces measures to support victims.

As a result of advocacy and technical support provided by the HRS, various State institutions and programmes improved their compliance with international human rights standards, in particular for the promotion and protection of women’s rights. Two draft policies, on women’s inheritance and property ownership rights and on the protection of women in war and emergencies, were submitted to the Cabinet’s Gender Committee for endorsement. The first draft policy aims at facilitating women’s economic empowerment and financial independence while the second is intended 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 1964 Code of Criminal Procedure to enable the 2009 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 Attorney General’s Office recruited 93 female prosecutors, thereby enabling the deployment of more female prosecutors to the provinces and districts and the inclusion of female-headed prosecution units that are focused on cases of violence against women. As of 15 July 2018, the number of cases dealing with these violations also increased from 15 in 2017 to 22 in 2018.

The HRS contributed to the establishment of mechanisms to protect civilians, in line with international human rights standards. The HRS regularly engaged in advocacy with the Government to promote the 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, the HRS also engaged with the Taliban to emphasize the importance of protecting civilians during the armed conflict.

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**BANGLADESH**

Population size: 166,37 million  
Surface area: 148,000 km²  
Human Development Index: 0,608 (rank 138/188 in 2016)  
NHRH (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

**UN Partnership framework**  
Dhaka 2018 (following earlier deployment 2014-2016)

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

A stakeholder dialogue was held with civil society, and follow-up was supported on key issues such as laws discriminating against women, and constraints on civic space and freedom of expression.

The Office advocated with MoFA for the submission of Bangladesh’s outstanding State Party report to CAT for review in 2019. The review is scheduled to take place even in the absence of the report, which has been overdue for 19 years.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS5 – The UN system will systematically integrate a human rights-based approach into programming related to the human rights aspects of peace and security operations. The Office engaged with the RC, UN Women and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict regarding the impact of sexual violence post conflict.

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.

Advice to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar included accompanying the Special Rapporteur on two missions to Cox’s Bazar and facilitating engagement with the UNCT, development partners and other stakeholders in Dhaka.

The Office engaged with the RC, UN Women and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict regarding the impact of sexual violence post conflict. Under the Accountability and Participation pillars, the Office advocated for the implementation of the moratorium of the death penalty in the context of drug convictions and for the increased effectiveness and independence of the NHRC.

**CAMBODIA**

Population size: 16,25 million  
Surface area: 181,000 km²  
Human Development Index: 0,582 (rank 146/188 in 2016)  
NHRH (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

**XB requirements 2018**  
US$2,962,200

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **Accountability (A)**
  - Laws and policies in the areas of justice and prisons increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
  - The level of compliance of legal aid policy with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved by providing legal expertise to the drafting and consultation processes.
  - OHCHR produced a legal analysis of amendments to the Constitution and the Criminal Code and identified provisions that are inconsistent with Cambodia's international obligations. The Office also began an analysis of the draft Law on Surrogacy and undertook consultations in the context of an OHCHR-UNFPA regional expert meeting on surrogacy held in Bangkok.
  - The draft legal aid policy was finalized in 2018. The consultative and participatory nature of the drafting process ensured compliance of the policy with international human rights standards and significantly extended its scope. OHCHR will continue advocating for the policy to be adopted in 2019.

- **Peace and Security (PS)**
  - 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.
  - The Office engaged with the RC, UN Women and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict regarding the impact of sexual violence post conflict.

**Spotlights:**

- **Mechanisms (M)**
  - **M1** – The Government regularly submits reports to the treaty bodies.

By building the capacity of local partners, the Office and the UN in Cambodia sought to contribute to increased engagement with and submission of substantive inputs to the human rights mechanisms. Consistent engagement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and other authorities, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), civil society and the development partner community regarding the preparation, conduct and follow up to the review of Bangladesh by the UPR led to increased awareness of critical human rights issues. The Government committed to following up on the UPR and treaty body outcomes and to developing an implementation plan. In August, a stakeholder dialogue was held with civil society, and follow-up was supported on key issues such as laws discriminating against women, and constraints on civic space and freedom of expression.

The Office advocated with MoFA for the submission of Bangladesh’s outstanding State Party report to CAT for review in 2019. The review is scheduled to take place even in the absence of the report, which has been overdue for 19 years.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

** Agreement (A)**

- Laws and policies in the areas of justice and prisons increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
- The level of compliance of legal aid policy with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved by providing legal expertise to the drafting and consultation processes.
- OHCHR produced a legal analysis of amendments to the Constitution and the Criminal Code and identified provisions that are inconsistent with Cambodia’s international obligations. The Office also began an analysis of the draft Law on Surrogacy and undertook consultations in the context of an OHCHR-UNFPA regional expert meeting on surrogacy held in Bangkok.
- The draft legal aid policy was finalized in 2018. The consultative and participatory nature of the drafting process ensured compliance of the policy with international human rights standards and significantly extended its scope. OHCHR will continue advocating for the policy to be adopted in 2019.
- Due in part to OHCHR’s advocacy, the legal aid budget increased and at least one lawyer was delegated to each province. The administrative process of requesting a legal aid lawyer was simplified and made more efficient, resulting in increased access to legal aid for persons in all provinces.
- The Bar Association also cooperated with some local prisons to construct new lawyers’ 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. Progress is slow in relation to land cases, but some achievements were made during this period.

- Allegations of torture and ill-treatment and cases of mob violence are promptly investigated; perpetrators are prosecuted and cases of mob violence are promptly investigated; perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned.

Through OHCHR monitoring and advocacy with the Government’s Cambodian Human Rights Committee, some progress was made towards ensuring that authorities investigated all deaths that occurred in custody. The Kandal Provincial Court of First Instance took up a case of a reported...
death in prison due to physical beatings. Following its removal from the SPT article 17 list, in June, the Cambodian National Election Committee (NCAT) was formally launched, in early December, in an event co-organized by OHCHR and NCAT. At this sensitization workshop on the role and duties of NCAT, which brought together almost 200 senior representatives from the police, gendarmerie, prisons, social affairs and the offices of provincial governors, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior emphasized NCAT’s independence and its power to conduct unannounced visits to all places of deprivation of liberty.

The Office contributed to enhancing compliance of legislation and policies with international standards. These efforts involved protection for human rights defenders (HRDs), oversight of civil society participation in public life, rights of ethnic minorities and access to information.

While HRDs and political activists remained under pressure during and following the national election, OHCHR’s monitoring of 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 40% of 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 human rights performance of beneficiary countries, the European Commission 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 Association 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 with the Special Rapporteur on human rights issues in Cambodia. A grant that was awarded to LICADHO, until the end of 2019, and a similarly sized grant for ADHOC, that is pending approval, is intended to enhance the capacity of these organizations to use international mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Both NGOs shared reports of violations following February’s election. They were also part of an informal “inter-vention 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 (MIC) and the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture opted in 2018. The Ministry of Information Law, in January, that is generally compliant with 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.

TI YANG CAN DREAM ABOUT A BETTER FUTURE FOR HER CHILDREN

One morning, in early October, local authorities and police embarked on the relocation of more than 10,000 inhabitants of floating villages at the mouth of the Tonle Sap Lake, the vast majority of whom were part of the Vietnamese ethnic minority, to remote lands. They were unclear about what the future might bring. Ti Yang was very worried about moving to the identified location, which had no direct access to a road, water or other basic facilities. Ti Yang is 68 years old and ethnic Vietnamese. She lives in Chnong Kaoh, a floating village in Kampong Chhnang province, near the Tonle Sap river. As far as she can recall, her ancestors have lived there, practicing fishing and living on houseboats that follow the seasonal tides. Yet, they never obtained Cambodian citizenship and remained stateless.

Ti Yang and other ethnic Vietnamese in the community have noted that they are grateful that their voices have been heard. Ti Yang has a long memory of the struggles of the ethnic Vietnamese around the Tonle Sap. She recalls discrimination in the 1970s and the extrajudicial killings that took place in 1975 under the Khmer Rouge before being forced to leave Cambodia. In 1979, Ti Yang returned. “It was my country,” she says, “I wanted to come back to my native place.” By 2018, Ti Yang was officially registered, albeit as a “permanent immigrant.” This status does not confer full rights to education, legal employment or land. Ti Yang’s dream is to have her six children and grandchildren live an adequate life and become fully integrated into Cambodian society in the near future.

UN Human Rights is working to promote equality and combat discrimination against ethnic minorities, including ethnic Vietnamese and indigenous peoples.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

OHCHR supported the first meeting of international human rights mechanisms. The National Mechanism for Reporting line ministries. 

The National Mechanism for Reporting body was submitted with support from OHCHR. Following the conclusion of the training workshops, State Party representatives committed 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 CESCER were in the final drafting stages. Initial work was underway on the reporting process for CRC, 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 should play an important coordination role for the processes for complaint related to the international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR supported the first meeting of the NMRF and shared examples of good practices and lessons learned from around the world. The Cambodian Human Rights Commission and the NMRF committed, in writing, to establishing a workplan to follow up on the UPR recommendations once they are adopted in 2019.

During the reporting period, two shadow reports to CEDAW and CRC, the first individual complaint to CEDAW, a joint UNCT submission and 11 collective substantive thematic submissions by CSOs for the third UPR cycle were made. Following OHCHR’s trainings on the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, the first UNCT complaint was submitted to CEDAW regarding a female land rights activist. OHCHR supported two umbrella organizations, namely NGO-CRC and NGO-CEDAW, to submit their respective shadow reports to the Committee. The UNCT prepared a joint confidential report to CEDAW, with inputs from OHCHR. The submission was finalized by the United Nations Theme Group on Gender, in early December, for validation and submission by the UNCT in February 2019.

In the context of the OHCHR-chaired UNCT Theme Group on Human Rights, the UNCT prepared a report for OHCHR, which was submitted by the Resident Coordinator in July. A courtesy copy was shared with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Initial meetings were held with the MFA to discuss possible cooperation for UPR follow-up in 2019.

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 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.

OHCHR contributed to solving 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 special 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 Sdach Commune, in the Rattanak Mondul District of the Battambang Province. As a result, due to OHCHR’s involvement, the company received fair compensation and the case was closed.

In 2018, the Office continued to raise the awareness of various business enterprises to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including by engaging with local and national authorities, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders.

In the context of the OHCHR-chaired UNCT Theme Group on Human Rights, the UNCT complaint was submitted to CEDAW regarding traditional land that was granted to a company in 2007 as an Economic Land Concession (ELC). The support from OHCHR contributed to solving most of the disputes related to collective land. 

In 2018, the Office continued to raise the awareness of various business enterprises to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The Office provided them with a video, in Khmer, on the implementation framework of the UNGPs. OHCHR also teamed up with the Resident Coordinator’s Office to engage with the private sector in the context of the SDGs.

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 solving 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 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.

In collaboration with OHCHR, authorities trained 24 IPCs in two provinces that are in possession of a CLT on how to resolve land disputes using their CLTs. OHCHR published a government-commissioned manual on the three-step CLT process for indigenous peoples, which was developed through a consultative process with the five ministries concerned. The manual will assist local authorities and IPCs to progress more efficiently through the CLT steps.

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**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**Total RB expenditure**  
US$879,456

**Total XB expenditure**  
US$234,500

**Total income**  
US$121,413

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**UN Partnership Framework**

Field office(s)  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

**Year established**  
2015

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**UN Human Rights in the Field**

**Key Pillar Results:**

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – The international community continues its efforts to hold perpetrators of crimes against humanity accountable.

With OHCHR support, critical human rights issues in the DPRK have been taken up in international fora.

The Office stressed the importance of the Security Council debate on human rights in the DPRK and the need for continuing discussions related to a resolution in the General Assembly’s Third Committee.

OHCHR strengthened its efforts towards accountability, including in the recruitment of legal staff. The Office continued to interview North Korean escapes and compile relevant laws and decrees of the DPRK criminal code, which serves as a significant body of information, including interviews and expert reports that were gathered by OHCHR, civil society organizations and others. A database prototype has been developed, which will be used as a repository for documented information on criminal cases in the DPRK. This will be an essential resource for future national or international accountability mechanisms. The Office supported capacity building of civil society, including through training for civil society organizations on documenting cases of crimes against humanity. The Office drafted a report on its accountability work, which will be submitted to the Human Rights Council in 2019.

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**Peace and Security (PS)**

PS3 – International approaches to the DPRK integrate human rights as a cross-cutting issue and recognize the centrality of human rights in the promotion of peace and security in the DPRK.

OHCHR consistently raised critical human rights issues and advocated for them to be taken up in international fora.

During the reporting period, OHCHR engaged with the Government of the Republic of Korea, the diplomatic community, humanitarian actors and the UNCT to highlight the importance of including human rights principles in all peace processes and humanitarian action. In March, OHCHR organized a briefing, in Seoul, for diplomats from 20 countries. As a follow-up to the briefing, bilateral meetings were held to discuss the possibilities for integrating human rights into ongoing peace talks. The Office also provided briefing papers for Executive Committee meetings, which featured a strong message about the need for the centrality of human rights in all peacebuilding and conflict resolution measures. The Office also worked closely with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK to reiterate the same messages. This sustained messaging enabled the media, civil society actors and victims groups to consistently push for the integration of human rights into peace processes.

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**Participation (P)**

P4 – Human rights principles, norms and language are embraced by civil society organizations that work with the DPRK government or with DPRK escapees.

Through continued engagement with civil society actors and other stakeholders, OHCHR took steps to ensure that human rights principles, norms and language were 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 a 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 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 and the Office also worked closely with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK to ensure that the same messages were consistently relayed.

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**2018 International Forum on Human Rights**

The Office attended the 2018 International Forum on Human Rights in the Field and focused on human rights issues related to the DPRK. OHCHR provided briefings on the human rights situation in the DPRK and the need for the international community to take action to address systemic violations of human rights. The Office also discussed the importance of incorporating human rights principles in all peace processes and humanitarian action. OHCHR encouraged the international community to support national and international efforts to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of human rights violations in the DPRK.

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**European Union Human Rights Action Plan**

The Office participated in the European Union Human Rights Action Plan, which aims to enhance the human rights of individuals and communities affected by conflict in the DPRK. OHCHR provided input on the need for increased support for civil society organizations working in the DPRK and advocated for the promotion of human rights principles in all peace processes and humanitarian action. The Office also highlighted the importance of accountability and the need for the international community to hold perpetrators of human rights violations accountable.

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**UN Human Rights Council**

OHCHR strengthened its participation in the UN Human Rights Council, particularly in the context of the DPRK’s upcoming third UPR cycle. The Office provided input on the need for continued attention to human rights issues in the DPRK and advocated for the promotion of human rights principles in all peace processes and humanitarian action. OHCHR encouraged the international community to support national and international efforts to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of human rights violations in the DPRK.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Maldives maintains the moratorium on the death penalty with improved legislation related to protecting juvenile offenders. Throughout 2018, OHCHR communicated its concerns related to the absence of an environment that would be conducive to genuine, free and fair elections through the reporting period and advocated for the fundamental rights of individuals who have been considered to be arbitrarily detained by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and individuals who were arrested after the declaration of the state of emergency in February. The Office also conducted a mission to Maldives during the state of emergency in February. The state of emergency in February. The new administration that was sworn into office, in November, announced its expressed intention to lift the 64-year de facto moratorium on the death penalty with improved legislation related to the death penalty in Maldives. During its official statement to CAT, on 27 November, the new Government repealed its intent its sub-entities, imposed a comprehensive and raised awareness among civil society organizations to encourage them to submit their own stakeholder reports. As a result, three submissions were made to CAT. In 2019, OHCHR will provide a training for civil society organizations, the UNCT, the Human Rights Commission of Maldives and the Government in preparation for the upcoming UPR review.

Accountability (A)

A5 – UN policies and practices comply with human rights standards and UNDCAF guidance (2017). They focus on accountable institutions, access to justice, and the participation of civil society in planning and monitoring. 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 fulfill 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.

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 raised human rights issues in several relevant UN fora, including at the global and national levels. OHCHR supported and liaised with UN partners to strengthen the mainstreaming of protection concerns and human rights into humanitarian processes and the UN’s responses to the conflict. OHCHR provided technical support to various missions, including those undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (January and June/July), the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The Office also contributed to the New York-based discussions in the Executive Committee and its Permanent Monitoring Group on Myanmar. Moreover, OHCHR provided technical advice and policy positions to the UNCT in Myanmar and its sub-units, including the Human Rights Theme Group, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group operating in Cox’s Bazar. The Office advised the UNCT on promoting the recommendations of the FFM report, which addressed allegations of human rights violations in Rakhine, Rachine and Shan states and urged greater adherence to the UN’s Human Rights up...
Front initiative and the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. OHCHR strengthened its monitoring in Northern Rakhine, including in relation to the human rights situation of the Rohingya population, through the deployment and further consolidation of its work with the refugee population in Cox’s Bazar.

The Office drafted a paper that was circulated in the context of the High Commissioner’s interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session, in June. The objective was to further the resolution adopted at the Council’s special session on the Rohingya on 12 December 2017. To this end, the Office drafted and finalized a written report on the implementation of UN recommendations and Human Rights Council resolutions regarding the Rohingya, in December. The High Commissioner presented the report at the Council’s fortieth session on 20 March 2019.

The Office contributed data and reporting on discriminatory laws, policies and practices that undermine the right to equality and the rights of religious, ethnic or national minorities, and women, children, or persons with disabilities, are reformed or abolished. These include the 1982 Citizenship Law and the laws associated with the Protection of Race and Religion package.

ND1 – In Myanmar, discriminatory laws, policies and practices that undermine the right to equality and the rights of religious, ethnic or national minorities, and women, children, or persons with disabilities, are reformed or abolished. These include the 1982 Citizenship Law and the laws associated with the Protection of Race and Religion package.

The Office’s engagement with the Protection of Race and Religion package included secondments, country visits, thematic briefings, information and training, and capacity-building. Through the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, OHCHR recommended to the Government of Myanmar the reform of the 1982 Citizenship Law and the laws that make up the Protection of Race and Religion package.

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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, 2071 (2014), which includes several provisions that do not fully conform with international law and standards; and to revitalize the transitional justice process 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 remained incomplete through 2018, OHCHR continues to advocate for the rights of victims and Nepal’s international compliance with international human rights law in 2019.

ND1 – 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 on 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.

A2 – The transitional justice mechanism is strengthened to investigate conflict-related cases, through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) or the Commission on Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons (CIEDP), the National Human Rights Commission, or any other new institution appropriately developed for the purpose.

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, OHCHR has been supporting the Government of Nepal to move forward with its transitional justice process, by addressing the claims of victims who continue to wait for truth and justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence. The Office continued to engage with the Government of Nepal to enhance the conformity of Nepal’s transitional justice mechanism with international human rights norms and standards by engaging in substantive dialogue with the Government and providing technical guidance on a comprehensive approach to transitional justice.

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ND1 – 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 CEDR, CEDAW and CRPD, the Office promoted the compliance of oversight and accountability 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 Geneva to gain a better understanding of key women’s rights issues in the country. Civil society organizations have expressed their great appreciation for the CEDAW recommendations.

### THE PACIFIC

**Type of engagement**
- Regional Office

**Countries of engagement**
- Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

**Year established**
- 2005

**Field office(s)**
- Fiji

**UN partnership framework**

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**
- 5

### Total income
- US$1,471,500

### Total XB requirements 2018
- US$1,471,500

### Total XB expenditure
- US$1,471,500

### Total RB expenditure
- US$123,341

### Key OMP pillars in 2018
- Personnel
  - US$121,301
- Non-personnel PSC
  - US$51,949

### Personnel
- Non-personnel PSC
- US$51,949
- Personnel PSC
- US$121,621

### Non-personnel PSC†
- US$51,949

### Personnel PSC†
- US$121,621

### M1 – More Pacific Island Countries and Territories ratify at least five core international human rights treaties.

**OHCHR** advocated for the increased ratification of international and regional human rights treaties by countries in the region. Fiji and the Marshall Islands also acceded to ICCPR and ICESCR. The Marshall Islands also acceded to CAT. To bring about this result, the Regional Office conducted a country mission to the Marshall Islands and held a number of briefing sessions for government officials and members of the national coordination mechanism on reporting and follow-up named the National Human Rights Committee. In Fiji, OHCHR provided an oral briefing to the Parliament’s Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Security and the signifi-

### KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

#### M1

**– More Pacific Island Countries and Territories ratify at least five core international human rights treaties.**

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### M1 – Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu establish national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) to coordinate reporting and implement recommendations made by the treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council, and the UPR.

The Regional Office provided technical assistance to contribute to the establishment and functioning of national mechanisms for integrated reporting and the imple-

### M1 – States in the region submit on time a higher proportion of the reports that are due to the treaty bodies and UPR.

Training was provided to members of the NMRFs in Kiribati, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu to increase their coordi-

### M2

**– National human rights institutions, civil society organizations and individ-

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 visit requests to these countries and territories that have not been responded to has increased. For instance, Fiji has received requests from nine special procedures mandate holders and Vanuatu has received three visit re-

### OHCHR provided advisory services and technical support to NHHRs and civil society organizations to encourage their increased engagement and with the drafting of sub-

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. In Fiji, civil society organizations played an active role, including through the submission of interventions, in the course of CEDAW’s consideration of the Government’s periodic report. Apart from its written submissions, representatives from these organizations made oral briefings to CEDAW prior to its dialogue with the Government delegation. In addition, the Fiji Human Rights and Anti-

### OHCHR provided advisory services and technical support to NHHRs and civil society organizations to encourage their increased engagement and with the drafting of sub-

Finally, OHCHR worked towards supporting the establishment and functioning of NHHRs in line with the Paris Principles under the Accountability pillar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year of Ratification</th>
<th>Treaty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>ICCPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>ICESCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.
**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Participation (P)**

P8 – Disenfranchised male and female youth, and persons with disabilities, participate meaningfully in the 2019 Bougainville referendum.

The Office advocated on behalf of and raised awareness about the rights of refugees, migrants 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 stakeholders that had visited Manus Island, information provided by walk-in 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 Nau Nau 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 implementation of recommendations during PNG’s second UPR cycle in 2016.

The Office supported the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in strengthening their advocacy with key stakeholders, including the Minister of Justice and Chief Secretary, on the establishment of the NHRC. The Minister of Justice announced that the Government would establish a Human Rights secretariat in January 2019 that would be hosted by the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry would coordinate all human rights-related activities and coordinate the preparatory work for the establishment of the NHRC.

Considering the importance of continued advocacy for the establishment of the NHRC, the UNCT adopted a strategy, in November, which provides guidance for active engagement with a range of stakeholders and support with the development of promotional activities for the general public related to the 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)**

ND6 – Civil society organizations and the Government increasingly monitor and address human rights violations suffered by refugees, migrants and targeted vulnerable groups, advocate on their behalf, and produce regular public reports.

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 Law Reform Commission and the Department for Community Development prepared the draft Disability Authority Bill in four regions. In collaboration with other UN agencies, OHCHR extensively 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.

ND2 – The Government amends select laws to ensure that they comply with international human rights standards.

As a result of technical advice that was provided by OHCHR, the Parliament of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB) took steps, in September, to establish a Gender and Human Rights Office and to establish the capacity of the Government and civil society to address human rights issues in the context of that referendum.

As a result of technical assistance that was provided by OHCHR, the Department for Gender Equality, the Department of Community Government and District Affairs and the Department of Justice.

To support civil society in monitoring and reporting on human rights issues during the referendum, OHCHR trained 268 civil society participants (including 15 persons with disabilities), on human rights monitoring in that context. The participants came from three regions of the ABG and included human rights defenders, women’s groups, youth groups and persons with disabilities.

At the technical level, the capacity of 30 senior ABG officers (10 women, 20 men) to apply human rights principles was increased through a workshop on human rights training modules for recruits. OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPGNC) to respect and protect human rights. During the reporting period, OHCHR supported the RPGNC to monitor the rights of prisoners and made concrete recommendations to the Government. In October, following a comprehensive in-service monitoring of the Beem Prison, in Madang, by the Ombudsman Commission, a joint training was organized by the Office and the Ombudsman Commission targeting correction officers and police officers involved in detention management.

**Accountability (A)**

**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 (RPGNC) to respect and protect human rights, and to implement the Human Rights Protocol. OHCHR supported the RPGNC to monitor the rights of prisoners and provided training to 268 civil society activists, including 15 persons with disabilities, on human rights monitoring. In addition, as a result of technical assistance provided by OHCHR, key trainers at Bomana Police Training College strengthened their capacity to deliver the human rights training modules for recruits. OHCHR continued providing technical support to the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring prisons and places of detention. In June, following concerns that were raised about the conditions of the prison in Goroka, OHCHR supported the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring the rights of prisoners and made concrete recommendations to the Government. In October, following a comprehensive in-service monitoring of the Beem Prison, in Madang, by the Ombudsman Commission, a joint training was organized by the Office and the Ombudsman Commission targeting correction officers and police officers involved in detention management.

To drive institutional change, 40 senior police officers, including the Provincial Police Commanders of the RPGNC, attended a comprehensive four-day human rights training, for the first time. The training, which was held in December, was a workshop for the consideration of senior management on how to integrate human rights into the operations of the police. Specifically, the workshop included a gender audit to identify bottlenecks to the recruitment of more women into the police force; a critical review of the existing standards on the main human rights standards; an in-service officer training focus on the training policy; and the establishment of a human rights section within the RPGNC 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 Port Moresby). In addition, as a result of technical assistance provided by OHCHR, key trainers at Bomana Police Training College strengthened their capacity to deliver the human rights training modules for recruits. OHCHR continued providing technical support to the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring prisons and places of detention. In June, following concerns that were raised about the conditions of the prison in Goroka, OHCHR supported the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring the rights of prisoners and made concrete recommendations to the Government. In October, following a comprehensive in-service monitoring of the Beem Prison, in Madang, by the Ombudsman Commission, a joint training was organized by the Office and the Ombudsman Commission targeting correction officers and police officers involved in detention management.

**A2 – An operational National Human Rights Commission is established, which complies with the Paris Principles.**

OHCHR continued providing technical support to the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring prisons and places of detention. In June, following concerns that were raised about the conditions of the prison in Goroka, OHCHR supported the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring the rights of prisoners and made concrete recommendations to the Government. In October, following a comprehensive in-service monitoring of the Beem Prison, in Madang, by the Ombudsman Commission, a joint training was organized by the Office and the Ombudsman Commission targeting correction officers and police officers involved in detention management.

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The Office, together with key partners, advocated for the establishment of an operational National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in compliance with the Paris Principles.

In 2018, the Office supported the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in strengthening their advocacy with key stakeholders, including the Minister of Justice and Chief Secretary, on the establishment of the NHRC. The Minister of Justice announced that the Government would establish a Human Rights secretariat in January 2019 that would be hosted by the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry would coordinate all human rights-related activities and coordinate the preparatory work for the establishment of the NHRC.

Considering the importance of continued advocacy for the establishment of the NHRC, the UNCT adopted a strategy, in November, which provides guidance for active engagement with a range of stakeholders and support with the development of promotional activities for the general public related to the 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.

**Shifts:**

**Anchor:** Civil Society

**Shift:** People on the move

**Spotslight:** Youth, Women, Disabilities

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**
**Philippines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>NHRI (if applicable)</th>
<th>Status A, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106.61 million</td>
<td>300,000 km²</td>
<td>0.699</td>
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</table>

**Type of engagement**: Human Rights Adviser

**Field office(s)**: Manila

**Year established**: 2014

**UN partnership framework**: Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (2019-2023)

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 1

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**South-East Asia**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Regional Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XB requirements 2018</th>
<th>US$616,600</th>
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**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XB expenditure 2018</th>
<th>Total XB expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Personnel)</td>
<td>(Non-personnel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$4,701,627</td>
<td>US$9,071,976</td>
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**Total RB expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Non-personnel</th>
<th>PSC†</th>
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<tr>
<td>US$620,178</td>
<td>US$513,513</td>
<td>US$147,789</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Development (D)**

D7 – The UNCT integrates human rights norms, standards and principles when it formulates and implements programmes and projects.

OHCHR substantially contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the new UN common country programme 2019-2023 (Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development). This was achieved by providing technical advice and facilitating stakeholder dialogue during the preparation process.

The new 2019-2023 Partnership Framework, signed in November, is aligned with human rights. More specifically, it applies the "Leaving No One Behind" principle, identifies vulnerable and marginalized groups and mainstreams gender equality and women’s empowerment. The Framework also facilitates improved implementation of a human rights-based approach through agency programming and calls for capacity development on the implementation of these standards and principles. The structure of the Framework provides a solid entry point to work on economic, social and cultural rights by referencing selected and relevant outcomes of international human rights mechanisms, such as the recommendations issued by CESCR, CEDAW and the UPR.

**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.

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**Accountability (A)**

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

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards by advocating with governments, facilitating dialogue between governments and civil society and strengthening the capacity of law enforcement authorities.

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
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: accompanying the families of victims and building the capacity of victims to access complaints 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, the Office worked closely with a family member, OHCHR was in close contact with the spokesperson and military officials from the law enforcement department of the National Council for Peace and Order. The Office also sent 10 official 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 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 Office of 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 provided witness protection for a family member of a victim’s family. In addition, the authorities took steps to ensure the rights 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, NHRRs 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 better monitor, document and report on human rights violations. As a result, civil society partners submitted information to the UN 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, Eastern Border Provinces. The recommendation was accepted by MOFA, which continued organizing monthly meetings with civil society organizations to discuss human rights concerns. The NHRCT 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 a French cooperation funded analysis and data on human rights issues to RSUs 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 in the region, early warning analysis on the National Registration of Citizenship (Assam-India) and the rapid analysis of human rights concerns related to 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.

Development (D)

D3 – In the subregion, relevant ministries, 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 business and human rights cases. OHCHR observed four such legal proceedings and trial sessions, between February and July, and the Criminal Court dismissed all but 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. During the reporting period, OHCHR organized a series of meetings with the Thai Government, the Thai 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 these 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.

D5 – Laws and policies on the environment, climate change, extractive industries and urban planning comply with international human rights standards and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. National institutions and civil society organizations act to ensure that rights-holders can participate in decision-making processes on the environment and climate change and engage with duty-bearers and the private sector on these issues.

As a result of interventions undertaken by the Office, progress has been noted with regards to environmental and climate policies and plans to protect and fulfill international human rights norms and standards.

At the regional level, OHCHR initiated its engagement on climate change and human rights. It deepened its partnerships with regional and national counterparts and by identifying partnerships and synergies with NHRIs, NHRCs and civil society. The Office supported a regional workshop that brought together NHRIs from Asia and the Pacific. Participants discussed the impact of large-scale development projects on marginalized communities, including from the perspective of climate change. As a result, in 2019
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 NHRs 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.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – In six countries, National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) are established or strengthened; they report to the treaty bodies and implement recommendations made by all human rights mechanisms.

The Office contributed to the strengthening of NMRFs and the overall engagement of bodies reporting into their discussions with partners to integrate advocacy for treaty bodies within a period of six months submission of overdue State Party reports, and Lao PDR was reviewed by three treaty bodies within a period of six months. Article 14 of the ASEAN human rights declaration, OHCHR provided technical support during the initial 2017 workshop 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 March, 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 – 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.

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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 special 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 UNCT, CSOs and the National Human Rights Commission of Malaysia with various international human rights mechanisms. This engagement took place during the review by CEDAW in February, during the UPR review in November, and in the context of country visits to Malaysia by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children in November, and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in November.

Accountability (A)

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, highlights the Human Rights Council’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 fortieth session, in March 2019, the Office and the Transitional Justice Adviser 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 carved 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 specific instrument in accordance with resolution 30/1.

KEY PILLAR PULLS:

Security and Peace (P)

P55 – 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 Candy, in March. During the political crisis of October and November, and in keeping with the mandate of the High Commissioner, OHCHR deployed two staff members to monitor the impact of the political and constitutional crisis on human rights in Sri Lanka. The two staff members conducted field missions in all regions of Sri Lanka.

P56 – All Sri Lanka military or police personnel proposed for deployment in UN peacekeeping operations undergo a strict screening process, led by civilians.

With OHCHR technical support, the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka embarked on the UN and the Government integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles into their work.
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 stakeholders. When producing its first Interim Report with a set of priorities, the Office on Missing Persons was based on a manual that had been prepared by representatives from the NHRI and the LGBTI community to increase respect for the equal rights of LGBTI persons during each training. The extracurricular session was also held on the Standards of Conduct to these six companies and other interested companies. In October, two Timorese youth, one young man from the LGBTI community and one woman with a visual disability, increased their knowledge about human rights and effective advocacy by taking part in the two-week “Diplomacy Training Programme,” 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 funded the participation of these two young persons and conducted sessions on the UN human rights mechanisms. The four young people who were supported by OHCHR to participate in the programme in 2017 and 2018, have continued to advocate on a range of human rights issues that are relevant to their community.

OHCHR provided technical support to the National Human Rights Commission on the Standards of Conduct to these six companies and other interested companies. 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.

OHCHR also worked towards support the establishment of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up under the Mechanisms pillar.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Human Rights Adviser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field office(s)</td>
<td>Dil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff as of 31 December 2018</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

| XB requirements 2018 | US$619,600 |

**Accountability (A)**


The police and armed forces demonstrated an 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 trainer 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 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 Oecussi), trainees and their commanders reported positive changes in behaviour, including a reduction in the use of force and more professional conduct when intervening in 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.

**Participation (P)**

P6 – Youth, women and discriminated groups, and those who represent them, regularly advocate for human rights.

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, various State institutions, 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.

OHCHR 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 the 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, 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 face the challenges they face while furthering the 2030 Development Agenda.

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-facilitated 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 their recommendations under the Mechanisms pillar. New policies and laws on housing, land and evictions were adopted that comply with human rights standards under the Development pillar.

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 Tbilisi) connected with human rights offices/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.

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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 crises 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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BELARUS

Population size1 9.45 million
Surface area1 208,000 km²
Human Development Index2 0.808 (rank: 54/188 in 2016)
Type of engagement Human Rights Adviser
Year established 2018
Field office(s) Minsk
UN partnership framework United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018 1
XB requirements 2018 U$240,200
Key OMP pillars in 2018

**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. 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.

**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 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.
In 2018, the Office continued advocating for the independence of the judiciary and for the rule of law. The Office also successfully advocated for broadening the mechanisms to address complaints against human rights violations. In addition, the Office supported the development of comprehensive national human rights strategies to combat discrimination and ensure the protection of human rights for all people. The Office contributed to institutionalizing principles of 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, the staff of security, the Ministry of Interior, the penitentiary service and the State Committee for the Ministry of Interior, the penitentiary service and the State Committee for the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor General’s Office, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the penitentiary service and the State Committee for the Ministry of Interior 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-discrimination 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.

In 2018, building on the achievements of the “Central Asia Support Initiative for National Human Rights Institutions” (CASI-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 entities. 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 CASI-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
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 on engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms and alternative reporting to NGOs in Kyrgyzstan and the Ombudsperson’s Institute in Kyrgyzstan.

M3 – Policymakers, legislators and judges more frequently reference and apply the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.

With OHCHR technical support, the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards has improved.

A series of compendiums of the recommendations issued by the UN human rights mechanisms that were compiled in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan became the basis for a draft National Human Rights Action Plan and a National Human Rights Strategy respectively. These draft documents were elaborated with the help of the Office and other UN agencies, international organizations and CSOs. It is anticipated that they will be adopted in 2019. To address the low levels of ethnic minorities (with more than 50 per cent being ethnic minorities) to gain work experience in the civil service, a youth employment scheme was established, with support from OHCHR, thereby enabling 30 youth to connect with the wider human rights defenders’ community in 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 and will continue in 2019. To reverse the low levels of ethnic minority representation in the offices of State authorities, a youth employment scheme was established, with support from OHCHR, 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 the Office 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.

With the Office’s support, the use of the recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms has enhanced during seven capacity-building trainings 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.

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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 hate speech 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 effective- ness 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 speeches against Roma in numerous European countries and the use of anti-Roma stereotypes that 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 pleadings at the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Romanian Constitutional Court.

OHCHR joined forces with AGE Platform Europe, an umbrella organization representing approximately 40 million older persons in the EU, to strengthen the human rights knowledge of its members. Concretely, OHCHR and AGE Platform Europe jointly convened an expert discussion to explore the human rights of older people. This helped older persons’ advocates to advocate more effectively for the rights of older persons in Europe and to articulate their needs as human rights claims during the ninth session of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, in New York, in July.

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.

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.

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 Fundamental Rights Forum that was held in Vienna, OHCHR called on the EU to re-focus the narrative on the positive contributions that migrants make to the EU. In the course of the Forum, OHCHR also raised the awareness of an audience of 300 people about anti-hate speech, anti-gypsyism, youth and people of African descent.

In 2018, OHCHR strengthened its partnership with OHCHR and the European Network against Racism to draw attention to the European public to the International Decade for People of African Descent. At the European Parliament, the Office participated in the launch of the report on the rights of African descent in the EU. The Office further trained youth activists of African descent.
in the 2018 concluding observations issued by the Human Rights Committee, the 2014 concluding observations issued by CRC, the recommendations issued by the UN Working Group on arbitrary detention, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, and the statements of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The increased referencing to the international human rights system is part of a wider strategy of OHCHR to strengthen human rights and rule of law accountability in EU member states.

Finally, the Office has been working towards building the capacity of national human rights institutions on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up under the Mechanisms pillar, and advancing the protection of women and girls from violence in the digital space in EU legal and policy frameworks under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Accountability (A)**

At – Law enforcement institutions have substantially improved systems and procedures that protect the human rights of women, persons with disabilities, victims of torture and ill-treatment, and Roma and other minorities.

OHCHR contributed to improving systems and procedures to protect the human rights of Roma and of victims of torture by raising awareness, providing expert legal advice and enhancing the interaction with international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR and the National Association of Roma Community Mediators collaborated to strengthen the awareness of 40 persons of Roma origin (21 women, 19 men) through training that focused on equality and non-discrimination.

The number of Roma community mediators increased from 17 in 2017 to 30 in December 2018. A conference on the implementation of CAT in the Republic of Moldova brought together law enforcement officials to raise their awareness about combating torture. The Office prepared an analysis for the Ministry of Justice on the potential protection mechanisms that are in place for whistle blowers of torture cases. OHCHR also assisted the National Preventive Mechanism with its submission to CAT as part of its follow-up to the 2017 review.

**Participation (P)**

P4 – Victims of human rights violations, notably women and youth with disabilities and women survivors of sexual violence, more frequently engage with national and international protection systems. The Office promoted better use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms by providing expert legal advice to victims of human rights violations.

Victims of human rights violations received continued support from the Office to claim their rights at the national and international level. In 2018, 10 cases were brought before the national courts or the Equality Council. Another case was submitted to the European Court of Human Rights and three cases were brought to the attention of the special procedures concerning torture, health and arbitrary detention. Between 2014 and 2017, 30 strategic cases on discrimination were filed to courts and the Equality Body.

P6 – Vulnerable rights-holders, notably individuals with disabilities, participate more frequently and more fully in forming public policy and drafting laws, including by taking public office.

OHCHR advanced the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities on both banks of the Nistru River by facilitating learning, as well as dialogue between diverse stakeholders.

During the reporting period, the Office provided financial and technical support for the first conference on the rights of persons with disabilities in the Transnistrian region that was held in Tiraspol in December. In the same period, Chisinau hosted the National Conference on the rights of persons with disabilities that has joined rights-holders from both banks 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 persons 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.
OHCHR supported the creation and enhanced functionality of the two key national human rights mechanisms, which were established in 2018, by facilitating learning and the transfer of knowledge regarding engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

Following consistent advocacy unnecess-ary undertaken by OHCHR and its partners during the reporting period, the Parliament approved the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and established the Permanent Human Rights Secretariat as the mechanism for the coordination and monitoring of the Plan’s implementation. The NHRAP was developed by taking into account the recommendations issued by the UPR in 2016 and those issued by several treaty bodies and special procedures in 2017. Staff members from the Permanent Secretariat Directorate, which hosts the Permanent Human Rights Secretariat and other human rights-related bodies that are within the State Chancellery, were trained by OHCHR on human rights monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations.

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 were used 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.

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 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.

The draft Law on Prevention and Combating Discrimination was prepared with the participation of civil society, taking into account the OHCHR observations and included them in the recommendations.

During the reporting period, the NMRF began to strengthen its capacity for consultations with relevant partners. With OHCHR’s support, the NMRF Secretariat created a civil society contact list and facilitated meaningful consultations with civil society organizations for the preparation of the national report for the third UPR cycle, due in October, as well as for the overdue combined third, fourth, fifth and sixth State Party report to CRC which was finalized for submission in early 2019. After the CEDAW and CRPD considerations, NMRF disseminated their concluding observations and included them in the Recommendations Implementation Plan, which the NMRF maintains since 2016.

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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 (12(c), 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 auspices 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.

ND4 – 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 on the need to combat child marriage as a harmful practice. The 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.

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.

NC/0055 – National Coordination Body to coordinate the implementation of the CRPD. OHCHR provided training to prepare its members to ensure the human rights mechanisms as well as launched a sign language version of the Convention and its implementation, disseminating the first six national reports on the CRPD in Geneva.

OSHCHR contributed to raising the awareness of the capacities of government officials of the obligations under CRPD and supported the Government to implement the CRPD. OHCHR contributed to raising the awareness of the capacities of government officials of the obligations under CRPD and supported the Government to implement the CRPD.

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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 signed language version of the Convention, on 3 December, with support from the UNCT.

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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 implement the CRPD.

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.
OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRRs and government representatives.

In 2018, Russia’s High Commissioner for Human Rights (NHRR) 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 NHRR 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 civil servants, 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 Pententary Service, participated in a one-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 Office of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights and the State Pententary Service, received exposure from the audience for human rights education at the international level in 2018 and attracted huge support from the audience for human rights education at the international level in 2018 and attracted huge.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards regarding the rights of indigenous peoples and minority rights.

OHCHR continued to build the capacity of indigenous peoples to undertake advocacy and facilitated the selection of candidates (70 per cent of whom were women) from different regions of the Russian Federation for the Russian-language component of the OHCHR Indigenous Fellowship Programme. The selection exercise, which was implemented by the Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia and received technical support from the Office, involved experienced advocacy practitioners, such as representatives from the Ombudsman’s Office, government officials, members of the Council of the Federation, UN agencies and former Fellows.

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.

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, which had been supported by OHCHR. 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 Ombudsman, 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 her opening remarks, the Deputy High Commissioner emphasized the importance of human rights education in strengthening knowledge and skills that are necessary for the development of a human rights culture that is based on the principles of UDHR. In her opinion, “a successful partnership between the Russian Federation, the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR, and the UN Human Rights Master’s Programme (HRMP) that had been developed by the Consortium of nine Russian universities, which had been supported by OHCHR.”

However, the outcome surpassed even our boldest expectations. The interest among both educational institutions and students was indeed huge, but this was more or less predictable. What we could not have predicted was the demand for graduates.” The side event was the major HRMP promotional event that took place in Voronezh. OHCHR finalized the text of a “non-discrimination legacy package” that was elaborated by participants and circulated it to relevant stakeholders for follow-up beyond the World Cup.

In collaboration with the Ombudsman in the Voronezh region and with the support of the local Government, OHCHR co-organized an interregional conference titled “Problems of persons with disabilities in the current situation and measures related to the realization of their rights 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 Ombudsman, 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.

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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.

The Office contributed to the increased compliance of Georgian national institutions with international human rights norms and standards, including with regard to the use of new technologies in the context of the right to privacy, international standards on the prohibition of torture and the right to a fair trial.

The new Human Rights Department at Georgia’s Ministry of Internal Affairs was established in early 2018. This Department, along with the police academy, has become a major partner for the Office. The Department achieved good progress in becoming a research resource for crimes involving domestic violence, discrimination and hate crimes.

OHCHR contributed to capacity-building of the new Department through awareness-raising on universal and regional human rights standards on combating discrimination and hate crimes and training its staff on jurisdiction of UN Treaty bodies and the implementation of national strategies that comply with international standards on the promotion of torture and the right to a fair trial.
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, international organizations 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 NMRF 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 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 UNEC, with regard to the legal and 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 engaged with the government to develop a UPR follow-up strategy and to coordinate the submission of the National Report to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). OHCHR helped to strengthen the Parliament’s partnership with the NHRI. The staff of the NHRI was trained by OHCHR to serve as trainers for the Parliament’s Human Rights Committee and the Legal Affairs Committee. Since then, the Parliament passed a resolution calling on the relevant institutions to implement the NHRI’s recommendations. Two parliamen- tary hearings were conducted to discuss the implementation of NHRI’s recommen- dations by the government.

OHCHR contributed to integrating international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into the UN common country programmes in the region.

The Office contributed to building the capacity of civil society organizations working on human rights in Armenia and Azerbaijan to engage with international human rights mechanisms by producing educational materials and organizing training sessions for civil society and the legal community. In Azerbaijan, the Office translated into Azerbaijani 29 educational materials, including the manual on the preparation of the National Report through the NMRF in order to facilitate their follow-up activities. OHCHR also disseminated these materials to the UNCT’s members, international organizations and national stakeholders, including representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the legal community, human rights mechanisms and other human rights mechanisms. In total, 117 representatives from various CSOs and the legal community participated in the event.

OHCHR supported the centre also served as a resource hub that provided access to national legislative, international human rights instruments and other hu- man rights-related educational materials for CSOs and lawyers’ community mem- bers. At the premises, OHCHR facilitated nine capacity-building events, including seminars, round-table talks, trainings and working groups. In total, 216 participants were reached, including 154 participants, including CSOs, journalists, social workers, teachers and others. The events highlighted the promo- tion and protection of women’s rights and the rights of the child, the role of media in the protection of human rights, sensitiza- tion of the mass media on social issues, youth participation and leadership.

In total, 117 representatives from vari- ous CSOs and the legal community, (53 women and 64 men) enhanced their knowledge and skills in human rights monitoring techniques, including on the collection of information, undertaking legal aid work on complaints and con- tamination, corrective action and follow-up and evaluation in the context of the UN human rights system. Of the 16 training sessions, 12 sessions were delivered in Baku and 4 sessions were delivered in the cities of Shaki and Ganja.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

**UKRAINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area (km²)</th>
<th>Human Development Index (HDI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44 million</td>
<td>60,400,000</td>
<td>0.701 (91/188 in 2016)</td>
</tr>
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**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD**

**Regarding international standards that are related to accountability 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 Ombudsman’s Office, the Government approved a “Roadmap on implementation of the recommendations of the Supervisory Committee on Preventive Detention 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 law and international humanitarian law and two thematic reports. The thematic reports focused on the human rights violations and abuses and internacional humanitarian law violations that were committed in the context of the situation involving the civilian population 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 on both sides of the Contact Line. The actions advocated for inclusive, non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive policies and legislation.

The HRMMU raised strong concerns about the Istanbul Convention and the ECHR and called on the Government to ratify the Convention and provide for the effective and individual态 execution of the Convention’s provisions.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

**PS3 – State authorities and non-State actors protect and promote the human rights of populations living in territories affected by conflict.**

The level of compliance of legislation/polcy with international human rights norms and standards has improved in a number of areas, including the payment of pensions to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected persons; the registration of births and deaths occurring in territories not controlled by the Government; and the facilitation of movements of civilians across the Contact Line.

The human rights reports prepared by the HRMMU include an analysis of the human rights challenges being faced by populations living in the conflict-affected areas of Ukraine. These reports have become increasingly applied by specific programmes to inform programming.

The Office provided technical support to the UNCT on the implementation of the UN Partnership Framework (UNPF) between the Government and the UN system in Ukraine by using a human rights-based approach to programming. Specifically, the HRMMU provided expertise on data that relates to human rights and gender equality to strengthen the accountability of government institutions towards rights-holders. The Office co-led Pillar 3 of the new UNPF (“Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation”), formulated its outcomes and indicators and was involved in the implementation of Pillar 4 (“Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on eastern Ukraine”).

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Accountability (A)**

A1 – State institutions hold to account a higher proportion of those who are responsible for grave violations of human rights or humanitarian law.

Due to consistent efforts undertaken by OHCHR, the compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights norms and standards has increased.

In 2018, the Office continued to document serious conflict-related human rights violations and abuses attributable to all parties, thereby promoting accountability for human rights violations, including the torture and ill-treatment of individuals deprived of their liberty. The advocacy of the HRMMU specifically focused on building the awareness of State institutions about the Istanbul Protocol, an international accountability framework on the investigation and documentation of torture. This resulted in the enhanced knowledge of various stakeholders regarding international standards that are related to accountability mechanisms.

In May, the Office facilitated the visit of the Special Rapporteur on torture and provided in-depth and comprehensive discussions on accountability issues with the stakeholders, including those across the Contact Line.

The HRMMU conducted a joint UN advocacy campaign in partnership with UNDP and OSCE, and developed a strategic framework for human rights due diligence which was endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister in November 2018. In June, key aspects of the strategy were integrated into the revised National Action Plan on the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security.” In September, the Government adopted a revised National Action Plan and incorporated targeted actions for duty bearers to make the necessary legal amendments, integrate capacity-building of the security sector and adopt guidance notes on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and adopt guidance notes for the investigation of CRSV cases.

Some of the legal gaps underlined in the 2017 thematic report on CRSV, namely the definition of rape and sexual violence, have been addressed by the amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which entered into force on 11 January 2019.

**PS3 – The UN’s early warning systems and strategies in Ukraine integrate and update human rights information and analysis.**

The UN guidelines on incorporating a human rights-based approach have been increasingly applied by specific programmes of UN entities in Ukraine.

The Peace and Security (PS) Pillar of the National Strategy on “Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation”) for PS3, the new UNPF (“Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation”), formulated its outcomes and indicators and was involved in the implementation of Pillar 4 (“Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on eastern Ukraine”).

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD**
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, 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.

The HRMMU supported the strengthening of the National Human Rights Action Plan as a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the Trauma and Survivor Care Plan, including recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms by conducting a technical review and providing concrete recommendations.

During the reporting period, the HRMMU continuously advocated for the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) to be regularly updated to ensure that it remains relevant. In February and March, the HRMMU participated in elaborating amendments to the NHRAP designed for the implementation of the 2015-2020 National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine. In March, a written submission from OHCHR to the Ministry of Justice recommended, inter alia, including the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol in the NHRAP in order to foster the effective investigation and documentation of torture.

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 on 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 NHRIs 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.

Iraq: United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

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<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>39.34 million</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Year established</td>
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<td>Field office(s)</td>
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<td>UN partnership framework</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff as of 31 December 2018</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff as of 31 December 2019</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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</table>

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Accountability (A)**

All – Iraq has an independent national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles, fulfils 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 fully respect 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 Iraq High Commission for Human Rights (IHCHR) 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 (IHCHR) 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, IHCHR 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 IHCHR in monitoring and reporting on the prostituted demonstrations in the Basra Governorate, which saw an upsurge in protests following allegations of water contamination. IHCHR 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)**

ND1 – 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 of 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. Of 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 for the Ministry of Labor to work towards effective implementation of the ICRPD. In 2018, UNAMI organized several strategic workshops to build the capacity of the Iraq High Commission for Human Rights and relevant government entities. These workshops were organized in a series of meetings with interlocutors in order to ascertain their understanding of international human rights norms and standards and their consequent monitoring, documentation and compliance.
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 clinic to give blood. The samples are needed to help with the identification of human remains in mass graves. The Government of Iraq is planning to begin the exhumation of mass graves in Sinjar, approximately 110 kilometres from Mosul, in the Ninevah Governorate. Nadia’s nightmare first began in 2014 when ISIL apprehended Nadia and 10 members of her family as they attempted to flee their home.

“Once they [ISIL terrorists] captured us, they took all of our possessions; money, gold and mobiles and then separated the men from the women. After that, they transported us to Rambusia...then to Baaj, before taking us to an agricultural area in Kabuseh,” Nadia explained. Nadia wept as she recounted what happened next to her and her three sisters. “At Kabuseh, at gun point, they separated me and my three sisters from our parents. The four of us were taken to Baaj and detained in a single room. One evening, the Wali (ISIL mayor of Mosul) came with a group of men and each man took a girl for himself. One of the men, called Abu Ali Hassan Al-Iraqi, took me. One of my sisters was taken by Abu Salih, the other by Abu Ghafar, and the fourth one by Abu Aysa Shoria. Al-Iraqi took me to Koche village and married me,” she said. Through tears Nadia conveyed how she was used as a sex slave and repeatedly raped by multiple men. “I was sold six times before my uncle secured my release by paying some money in May 2015,” she recounted. Nadia now lives with her mother, sisters and little brothers who were also released after a ransom was paid to their captors in 2015. Her father and her elder brother are still missing. “It’s very hard for me when I think of my father and brother. I wish to see them one day. I was very close with my father. We lived a simple and happy life. I think of them all the time. Right now, there are no adult male members in the family. We are suffering. I want the Government to help us to find more survivors and victims,” she pleaded. More than 3,000 Yazidi women, children and men are missing.

On 6 November, UNAMI issued a public report entitled “Unearthing Atrocities” that provides details of mass graves in territories formerly controlled by ISIL. The report supports the call for justice from the families of the victims. The report highlights that determining the circumstances surrounding the significant loss of life will be an important step in the mourning process for families and their journey to secure justice. According to the report, there are broader justice dynamics at play, including the need to ensure an historical record of what occurred in these locations, memorialize these sites, and, where feasible, identify victims.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Development (D):**

D7 – UN Country Team in Jordan integrates human rights and the linkages between SDGs and human rights in their work and programmes.

Following the deployment of the Human Rights Adviser in May 2018, OHCHR supported the UNCT in the implementation of the UNSDF and the integration of human rights mechanisms. It then distributed these recommendations to the UN, civil society and government partners that will serve as sustainable entry points for ongoing human rights dialogue between and within these entities.

Finally, the Office supported the UNCT in applying the new UNDAF guidelines for the integration of human rights into the implementation of the UNSDF and in the follow-up to the recommendations of the Secretary-General’s Advocate for Victims’ Rights on Sexual Abuse.

by contributing to the definition and assessment of vulnerabilities and the development of indicators in the three UNSDF Results Groups (RG). OHCHR provided training for RG members on the human rights-based approach as a basis for future reference and discussion; supported the implementation of the “duty of care” principle regarding cross-border humanitarian activities from Jordan and the integration of humanitarian-development nexus; and provided advice on specific projects and plans, including draft legislation.

OHCHR promoted the role of the UN as a convener and independent technical facilitator of sensitive, human rights-related discussions by organizing debates on the draft law on cybercrime with representatives of member States present in Jordan and participating NGOs. In the context of a broad strategy on the implementation of the UNCT in the implementation of the UPR outcome developed by the Office, the RC/HC hosted an in-country UPR pre-session according to UPR-Info’s best practices; and reached out to NGOs, the Commissioner General of the NHRRC, the Human Rights Commissioner in the Prime Minister’s Office and the Human Rights Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on their particular roles in the UPR process.

The Office also supported the UN Country Team (UNCT) in raising awareness about the UN human rights mechanisms by providing technical assistance in relation to the implementation of recommendations of the third cycle of the UPR and other mechanisms. It then distributed these recommendations to the UN, civil society and government partners that will serve as sustainable entry points for ongoing human rights dialogue between and within these entities.

JORDAN

**Population size** 9.90 million 5

**Surface area** 89,000 km²

Human Development Index** 0.735 (rank: 94/181 in 2016) Status A, 2016

**Type of engagement** Human Rights Adviser

**Year established** 2018

**Field office(s)** Amman, Jordan

**UN partnership framework** United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022

Staff as of 31 December 2018 1

**UNDAF** 2016-2020

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**D7 – UN Country Team in Jordan integrates human rights and the linkages between SDGs and human rights in their work and programmes.**

Following the deployment of the Human Rights Adviser in May 2018, OHCHR supported the UNCT in the implementation of the UNSDF and the integration of human rights mechanisms. It then distributed these recommendations to the UN, civil society and government partners that will serve as sustainable entry points for ongoing human rights dialogue between and within these entities.

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The 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.

UNSMIL 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 gross human rights violations, 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 UNSMIL Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDPP). In its capacity as Secretariat of the Task Force on HRDPP implementation in Libya, UNSMIL continued its efforts to facilitate the implementation of the HRDPP. 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 for Combating Illegal Migration. These measures included increased monitoring of compliance with human rights law by recipients of support and improved screening in order to exclude from support anyone with a problematic human rights record and to strengthen accountability.

In October, in the framework of a joint UNSMIL-UNDP project on policing and security, the United Nations system in Libya endorsed a risk assessment and mitigating measures Acton Plan in relation to national security forces, including those under the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. Measures included setting of recipients of support, oversight and monitoring and relevant training for unit commanders and other senior officers, including on human rights.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of a number of selected policy areas and legislation with international human rights norms and standards.

The Office cooperated with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) of Lebanon to assess the compliance of Law 220/2000 with international standards related to the rights of persons with disabilities. The Office conducted a comparative study that identified gaps in national legislation and outlined recommendations for improvement.

The findings and recommendations of the study were shared with national actors, including the National Commission for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Accountability (A)**

All – Detention centres operate legally and under the control of the State. Trained judicial police officers and procedures 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.

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.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices combat discrimination more effectively, particularly discrimination against religious, ethnic and national minorities, persons with disabilities, migrants, and women. The authorities work in three countries to actively ‘leave no one behind’, address the root causes of inequality, and link the SDG agendas with human rights. Two Governments in the sub-region promote and defend freedom of religion and religious diversity among ethnic minorities, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of IERD.

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

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

**Key Pillar Results:**

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for Disability Affairs, and local civil society organizations.

The Office also developed a training manual for judges to combat hate speech and violent extremism, fostering freedom of expression in the region. In collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Centre for Women, the Office conducted a baseline study on women’s participation in the judiciary.

The Office developed a manual on international human rights treaties ratified by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to provide it with the necessary guidance on how to report to the different treaty bodies. OHCHR contributed to building the capacity of governmental officials (over 50 per cent of whom were women) to prepare State reports for submission to CEDAW and the UPR.

The Office also developed a manual on the linkages between SDGs and relevant human rights provisions. The manual will be used to build the capacity of the UN Country Team to mainstream human rights into their programmes.

The Office further contributed to the improvement of the narrative on selected human rights issues.

OHCHR worked on enhancing the role of youth in combating hate speech, building tolerant societies based on respect and understanding and enhancing the rights of youth to participate in public affairs. To this end, the Office organized two events, in Tunis and Marrakech, for 70 female and male youth who represented various countries of the region. This resulted in 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.

NDS – 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.

The Office contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards. 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 publications will be used for capacity-building and training in the region for security personnel and other relevant actors involved in human rights governance measures and providing assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – 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 a human rights-based approach to specific programmes of UN entities.

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.

OHCHR also developed a human rights curriculum for the LAF Academy and trained 50 senior LAF officials. Finally, the Office organized a study tour to Jordan for 10 senior LAF officials to introduce them to the Jordanian experience in mainstreaming human rights into law enforcement.

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.

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.

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 to introduce them to successful models from the region. The workshops were designed to tackle the reporting requirements pertaining to the form and content of State reports and the technicalities of addressing the recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. 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, ICCPR and ICESCR.

In response to the request of the Algerian National Human Rights Council (CNDH), OHCHR organized a workshop on the role of national human rights 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.

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.

Finally, to strengthen the capacities of civil society and widen 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.

M2 – Civil society organizations and national human rights institutions are recognized as key stakeholders in the work of the human rights mechanisms; they are protected from reprisals by States.

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.
**STATE OF PALESTINE**

**Population size** | **Surface area** | **Human Development Index** | **NHR (if applicable)**
---|---|---|---
5.05 million | 6,000 km² | 0.686 (rank: 196/188 in 2016) | Status A, 2015

**Type of engagement**
Country Office

**Countries of engagement**
State of Palestine

**Year established**
1996

**Field office(s)**
East Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron, Ramallah

**UN partnership framework**

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**
26

<p>| Total income | US$2,849,084 |</p>
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<th>Non-personnel</th>
<th>FSC</th>
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<td>76%</td>
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<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<p>| Total XB expenditure | US$3,447,900 |</p>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>81%</td>
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</table>

<p>| Total RB expenditure | US$2,191,738 |</p>
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<th>FSC</th>
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<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**Accountability (A)**

- **P1** – Laws, policies and practices that protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, are strengthened, and respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.

  **Participation (P)**

  **Non-Discrimination (ND)**

  **ND3** – Israeli practices (as the occupying power) and Palestinian laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards regarding sexual orientation and gender identity (SGBV) and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality.

  The Office carried out a number of capacity-building activities on disability rights. With the support of the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, OHCHR organized a series of events in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the protection of persons with disabilities under international human rights law and international humanitarian law. It also took steps to emphasize the importance of mainstreaming disability into the humanitarian response.

  **ND7** – National authorities recognize and have started to address discrimination against groups with hidden vulnerabilities who are at high risk of institutional and social discrimination for cultural reasons.

  **Participation (P)**

  **Non-Discrimination (ND)**

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  **ND7** – National authorities recognize and have started to address discrimination against groups with hidden vulnerabilities who are at high risk of institutional and social discrimination for cultural reasons.
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. OHCHR’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 norms and standards 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.

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.
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 Syrian civil society partners who collected the testimonies of young people in different communities in Syria and abroad. More than 45 testimonies were collected and translated into English, Arabic and French. A position paper was issued, which provided a legal basis for the campaign. The campaign was used to convey the diversity of situations that young Syrians have encountered in the past five 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 and mess with 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 civil society, particularly 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.

The Office contributed to the engagement of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the UN’s reconstruction and development assistance. OHCHR contributed to the discussion concerning the principles and parameters of UN assistance in Syria to ensure that it is in conformity with the UN Charter and international human rights law. By providing technical advice to the RCB, the Office helped to integrate human rights into the drafting, review and implementation of the Strategic Framework for Cooperation between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Nations 2016-2019.

During the reporting period, the Office engaged with international organizations working on accountability in Syria and with the International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic at both strategic and technical levels. OHCHR facilitated dialogue between the IIIM and Syrian civil society groups operating in Turkey, including by bringing the two parties together at meetings of the OHCHR-led Human Rights Reference Group. The meetings were held in Gaziantep on a regular basis.
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.

OHCHR contributed to improving the narrative on select human rights issues through awareness-raising and capacity-building. As a result of a dialogue that was held with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed in February 2019. The MoU focuses on developing a sustainable human rights education programme and a legal framework on the rights and responsibilities of Imams.

The Office contributed to fostering a national, free, inclusive and peaceful debate related to the recommendations that were issued by the Committee on Individual Liberties and Equality (COLIBE). Specifically, the Office developed fact sheets on each of the recommendations and ensured their widespread dissemination.

Finally, OHCHR engaged with the Task Force on Human Rights and Citizenship Education and the Arab Institute for Human Rights in order to advocate for the inclusion of human rights education in the formal and informal education systems.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND – 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 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 the 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 SDG6.” OHCHR’s main contribution was to push for a broad 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 fulfill 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 UNCT and SDG Task Force, namely, “No One Left Behind” and “Accelerating the
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 promotion 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 Ministry of Human Rights, enabling it to continue its work.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), civil society organizations, and the UN Country Team engage with international human rights mechanisms.

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.

YEMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size1</th>
<th>Surface area1</th>
<th>Human Development Index2</th>
<th>NHRI (if applicable)1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.92 million</td>
<td>528,000 km²</td>
<td>0.452 (rank: 172/188 in 2016)</td>
<td>(Any)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of engagement

Country Office

Year established

2012

Field office(s)

Sanaa and human rights field monitors in 12 governorates

UN partnership framework

United Nations Strategic Framework for Yemen 2017-2019

Staff as of 31 December 2018

11

Total income

US$6,930,283

Total XB expenditure

US$4,328,963

Key OMP pillars in 2018

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 Dhamar, Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Sanaa, Sadaa and Lahej. 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
Ps6 – Yemen’s judicial system provides increasing accountability for violations committed by Yemeni security forces.

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 wards 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, as well as law 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.

Ps5 – The capacity of civil society organizations to protect and promote human rights is strengthened.

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 Sanaa 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 Sanaa 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).
UN HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-WEST ASIA AND THE ARAB REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of engagement</th>
<th>Regional Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countries of engagement</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year established</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field office(s)</td>
<td>Doha, Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff as of 31 December 2018</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>US$288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XB requirements 2018</td>
<td>US$1,239,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total XB expenditure (Personnel)</td>
<td>US$266,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-personnel</td>
<td>US$224,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-personnel</td>
<td>US$11,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-personnel</td>
<td>US$30,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total RB expenditure (Personnel)</td>
<td>US$893,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-personnel</td>
<td>US$254,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-personnel</td>
<td>US$150,058</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key OMP pillars in 2018

- 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 linking the SDG agenda and HR.

In December, OHCHR began implementing the first phase of the Training of Trainers programme for NHRC trainees, 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.

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: 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 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. Moreover, the Office published a compilation of the 35 general recommendations that have been adopted by CERD. The general recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including combating racist hate speech and the establishment of national institutions to facilitate the implementation of CERD.

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 enable these stakeholders to better advocate for the elimination of discrimination. It will also be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre and other OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

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.

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, aimed 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 trainees, 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.

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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 NHHRs and is intended to serve as a guide and reference tool to advocate for and protect women’s rights. It will be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre and other OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

**P4 – Further strengthened the network of Women Human Rights Defenders in the region who have increased their capacity to address areas of concern and to participate.**

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 the capacity of WHRDs to increase women’s participation, including by advocating for a safer environment for their work. OHCHR 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 spaces for communication and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms.

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 Liberties 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, NHHRs 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 Al Jazeera Centre for Public Liberties 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 17 women, over a period of 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.

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

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

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.

The High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights engaged in dialogue with Members States, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, as well as with numerous other stakeholders. These efforts were guided by the latest OHCHR Management Plan (OMP), which will function as the road map for the work of the organization until 2021. Member States, civil society, human rights institutions, regional organizations and many other partners benefited from the High Commissioner’s leadership and advocacy role in addressing issues of mutual interest and concern. These same actors contributed to the High Commissioner’s analysis of activities that can bring about positive change.

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.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Executive Office supports the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner in their daily substantive work, notably in their interactions with partners. The Executive Office assists them in relation to their strategic leadership and management activities, ensures coordination between divisions of the Office and the integration of a gender perspective into submitted inputs. They also facilitate the swift processing of communications and correspondence, both external and internal.

In 2018, the Executive Office supported a number of missions that were undertaken by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, including to Austria, Qatar, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In addition, the High Commissioner took an active part in the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was held in Marrakech (Morocco), in December, and the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP24), which was held in Katowice, Poland.

To promote innovation across the organization in accordance with the OMP 2018-2021, the internal “Light Up” challenge was established to enable colleagues to propose creative ideas relating to the globalization and internalization of activities. Similarly, the Executive Office developed a new method to clear parliamentary documentation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General in order to increase efficiency. The legal policy experts of the Executive Office regularly interacted with the Office of Legal Affairs at UN Headquarters and contributed to amicus curiae briefs.

NEW YORK OFFICE

BACKGROUND

OHCHR's New York Office (NYO) is headed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The principal objective of the NYO is to integrate human rights into policies, discussions and decisions made at UN Headquarters, including by engaging with Member States, intergovernmental bodies, UN agencies and departments, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the media. To that end, NYO works through the following four substantive sections:

• The Intergovernmental Affairs, Outreach and Programme Support Section leads engagement with the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies, media correspondents, civil society organizations and academic institutions in New York;
• The Equality, Development and Rule of Law Section addresses thematic issues, such as economic inequality, racism, discrimination against older persons, gender equality, the rights of the LGBTI community, the rights of persons with disabilities, counterterrorism and the rule of law. It provides support to the Security Council, the Team of Experts under Security Council resolution 1888 on sexual violence in conflict. It follows up on issues related to the right to development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also covers the reprisals mandate, under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, which seeks to strengthen the UN’s response to intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the UN on human rights matters;
• The Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section works to mainstream human rights in UN efforts to prevent conflict and crisis and promote sustainable peace, and
• The Peace Missions Support Section works to support the integration of human rights in UN peace operations through support for planning and for the operations of human rights components of UN Peace Missions.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Key OMP pillars in 2018

Accountability (A)

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

Through a number of initiatives, OHCHR raised the awareness of Member States about international human rights norms and principles of the rule of law relating to the death penalty, with the aim of promoting the adoption of a moratorium or an abolition of the death penalty. For example, the Office organized two high-level side events during the General Assembly on the human rights dimensions of the death penalty. During the celebration of the World Day against the Death Penalty, which was held on 10 October, the Office contributed to the drafting of the Secretary-General’s press release that invited Member States with the death penalty to consider its abolition or opt for a moratorium. The Office regularly provided information on death penalty trends, imminent cases of execution and the reintroduction of the death penalty in countries where it had previously been abolished. These initiatives contributed to 121 States voting in favour of the bi-annual resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in the General Assembly’s Third Committee, compared to 115 favourable votes in 2016.

A3 – UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.

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 Cooperation 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 Recognized 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 in the Context of the Fight Against Terrorism, 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 training sessions 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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• The Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section works to mainstream human rights in UN efforts to prevent conflict and crisis and promote sustainable peace, and
• The Peace Missions Support Section works to support the integration of human rights in UN peace operations through support for planning and for the operations of human rights components of UN Peace Missions.
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.

Through OHCHR’s support to the eleventh session of the Conference of States Parties to CRPD, key human rights issues were integrated into the agenda, which focused on ensuring no one is left behind in the implementation of the Convention, particularly women and girls. Independent human rights experts actively participated in the Conference, including the Chair of CRPD and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities. This led to the adoption of a final report that reflected a human rights perspective regarding the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Office reinforced its relationship with the AU and the World Bank. As a result, the Office reinforced its relationship with the AU and the World Bank.

In February, NYO organized a workshop for 45 New York-based diplomats, most of whom were experts from the Third Committee. The workshop covered a range of issues, including OHCHR’s mandate, the respective roles of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, the General Assembly, the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission. It also focused on the link between sustaining peace and human rights. It provided the diplomats with a better understanding of the practical relevance of human rights for their daily work.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

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

OHCHR facilitated panel discussions on issues related to non-discrimination and inequalities, including a high-level event for the Commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the International Decade for People of African Descent, to raise visibility and support on structural discrimination against people of African descent. It also co-organized a high-level panel on cooperation between the UN and regional human rights mechanisms working on women’s rights. In addition, OHCHR’s advocacy contributed to the integration of rights-based language in the Agreed Conclusions of the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, including a paragraph on women’s right defenders.

External Communications

OHCHR’s human rights impact is effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice to its key stakeholders.

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Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized its access to expertise, reach and resources.

• 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.
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 OEAPs in 2018

• 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 audience. 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 official accounts, including 7.6 million followers on Twitter, 2 million on Facebook and 500,000 on Instagram. The Office created a Spanish Instagram account (https://twitter.com/ON_UDEHSHumanos) and a Twitter account for the special procedures (https:// twitter.com/UN_SPEExperts), thereby increasing the Office’s capacity to tell its stories in different formats for various audiences.

• 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 a review 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 (http://www.instagram.com/ onuderechoshumanos) and a Twitter account for the special procedures (https:// twitter.com/UN_SPEExperts), thereby increasing the Office’s capacity to tell its stories in different formats for various audiences.
Partnerships

The amount of voluntary contributions continued to increase and non-traditional funding avenues continued to be explored to increase the level of resources that are available to support OHCHR’s overall fundraising efforts.

In June, the UN Human Rights Report 2018 was released, featuring a stronger production of the 2018 Report began featuring 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

Resource Mobilization

• Following a concerted effort to generate broad-based support for OHCHR, raising in extrabudgetary contributions, the Office raised $38 million, with DEXREL support, was the largest amount of voluntary support ever secured by the Office and an increase of approximately 31 per cent compared to 2017 ($US42.8). During the reporting period, 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, 75 foundations supported the Office in 2018.

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.

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• 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.

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.

• 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 Magnun 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 Laguene, 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.

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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 (PBRB), 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 effective and efficient exercises, including the Office’s support for the adoption and revision of legislation, the country programmes in Honduras, Seoul and Yaoundé 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.

- 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 and diversity was developed. Four gender-specific results were integrated into three of the six pillars of the new OMP.

- The Office received two prizes from UN Women for its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, following its participation in the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP). The first prize recognized the Office’s efforts in piloting UN-SWAP and the second acknowledged OHCHR as the “Best among the UN Secretariat” in implementing the programme in 2017.

- In late 2017, the Office adopted its Dignity@Work policy, reaffirming its commitment to ensuring that all staff at all levels enjoy and actively promote diversity and dignity at work. A network of volunteer staff, called “Dignity Contacts,” was set up in early 2018 to confidentially help colleagues who experience prohibited conduct to understand the full range of formal and informal options that are available to them. An assessment was conducted after an initial six-month pilot period to identify lessons learned and provide inputs for the future of the network, including a potential expansion to the field.
OHCHR’s requirements are fully reflected in the dedication from PSMS to ensure that demands required careful planning and regular review of needs and available resources to ensure that all mandates can be implemented. 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:**

**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.

- 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.

**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.

- 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.

**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.

**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.
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 fulfills 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 operations in Europe 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 (HRUF) Action Plan. The Section is responsible for the operationalization of activities mandated by the United Nations intergovernmental bodies (mainly the Human Rights Council), such as the establishment 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 and serves as the Secretariat for the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). The Section is focused on strengthening cooperation and engagement between the regional human rights mechanisms and the international human rights mechanisms.

In relation to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), OHCHR supported the establishment of the Accountability Project for the DPRK, which includes the strengthening of the OHCHR field-based structure in Seoul. In addition, the Office took steps in accordance with HRC resolution 34/24 to support the establishment of a repository of information on human rights violations in the DPRK, such as crimes against humanity, with a view to securing future judicial prosecution. At the thirty-seventh session of the HRC, following an oral update by the Office, the HRC adopted a resolution on the human rights situation of the DPRK. It welcomed the accountability efforts undertaken by the Office thus far and called on OHCHR to expedite the process for strengthening its capacity (HRC resolution 37/27). In October, General Assembly resolution A/RES/72/188 adopted by the Third Committee contained similar language.

On 14 June, the High Commissioner released OHCHR’s first report on the human rights situation in Kashmir. India rejected the report’s findings and recommendations and Pakistan supported the report’s observations on Indian-administered Kashmir (IaK). The report focused international attention on the human rights
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 mappability of drone strikes 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.

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

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 deployment of a response team’s capacity in the country over a period 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 rights 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.

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.

In October, OHCHR and the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS) organized a three-day regional training workshop for African civil society actors and HRDs in Banjul, the Gambia, on the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR). This joint endeavour aimed to build the capacities of HRDs in engaging with international and regional human rights mechanisms to better protect and promote human rights. The training workshop targeted 30 civil society participants from 26 countries in Africa.

In September, OHCHR and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) organized a meeting of experts on “Good practices in the protection, prevention and investigation of crimes committed against human rights defenders in the region.” The meeting was held as a preparatory activity for the development of a report within the framework of the Joint Action Mechanism. The objective of the report was to contribute to the protection of HRDs in the Americas region. The expert consultation included the participation of 15 experts from Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, as well as international organizations working on the issue of HRDs. The expert consultation will be followed by a consultation with civil society organizations and an open public hearing that will be held during the 171st period of sessions of the IACHR, in Bolivia, in February 2019.

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 to facilitate their work on the rights of human rights defenders.
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 “Faith for Rights” were recognized through a press release issued by CSOs, HRDs, media professionals and across the field. The findings/recommendations were published through a press release issued by the OHCHR Regional Office to Europe, based in Brussels, and presented to the Permanent Mission of Hungary, in Geneva. OHCHR’s field presences documented, monitored and reported on several cases of concern, in particular, in Iraq, the State of Palestine, Syria and Yemen. In 2018, OHCHR established and strengthened informal networks during capacity-building missions to Hungary and Poland. In 2018, OHCHR undertook two monitoring missions to Hungary and Poland. During the missions, OHCHR met with a wide range of interlocutors, including CSOs, HRDs, media professionals and academics. The Hungary mission focused on civic space and the rule of law. Its findings/recommendations were published through a press release issued by the OHCHR Regional Office to Europe, based in Brussels, and presented to the Permanent Mission of Hungary, in Geneva. OHCHR’s field presences documented, monitored and reported on several cases of concern, in particular, in Iraq, the State of Palestine, Syria and Yemen. In 2018, OHCHR established and strengthened informal networks during capacity-building missions to Hungary and Poland.

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. In March, OHCHR undertook a mission to France to examine progress, challenges and opportunities regarding discrimination, the right to housing and the human rights of women. A public report was launched in cooperation with the French NHRI and its findings and recommendations were presented to the Government and civil society stakeholders. Engagement is continuing through cooperation with 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 in preparation for her official mission to France, in 2019.

In November, OHCHR and Morocco’s NHRI organized a regional workshop on “The Role of Youth in Building a Tolerant Society,” which brought together 40 participants from 14 MENA countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, State of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen). The workshop participation was gender-balanced and included three persons with disabilities. The experts, including the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, provided training on international human rights treaties and engagement with UN human rights mechanisms; how to protect and promote the rights of religious minorities; and ways to combat hate speech, notably through the Rabat Plan of Action, as well as the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments on “Faith for Rights.” The programme was interactive and each participant presented her/his national experiences, good practices and innovative ideas to take forward.

In October, in the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, OHCHR contributed to a panel that was organized by UN experts and the Mufti of Egypt, among others, to address the rights of religious minorities. The panel included two human rights defenders from Tunisia, 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 (GBV). The meeting enhanced the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor efforts to combat GBV.

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; 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 of insecurity, and identify key obstacles and challenges faced by States in addressing child and forced marriage.

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

In October, in the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, OHCHR contributed to a panel that was organized by UN experts and the Mufti of Egypt, among others, to address the rights of religious minorities. The panel included two human rights defenders from Tunisia, 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 (GBV). The meeting enhanced the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor efforts to combat GBV.

Shifts: Civic Space

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

OHCHR undertook an assessment mission to Austria. OHCHR visited Vienna and the province of Styria, with a specific focus on the return of migrants to their countries of origin or to a safe third country. OHCHR met with the Austrian Foreign Minister and held meetings with representatives of ministries, the federal chancellor, judges, the Ombudsperson Board, civil society and the staff of reception and detention centres. It also met with detained migrants who were awaiting removal to their countries of origin, asylum decisions or were being held for having entered Austria without valid identification documents. OHCHR hosted a series of private meetings with civil society and UN agencies in Austria (UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM), with particular attention to the identification by Austrian authorities of migrants in vulnerable situations. In November, the Office debriefed the Austrian Permanent Mission with a summary of key findings and recommendations to address protection gaps, especially for migrants in vulnerable situations.
The Africa Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), OHCHR and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung initiated a partnership to advance 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- tension of OHCHR’s constituency into trade. To follow up on this successful col- laboration, the three partner organizations focused the next phase of their coopera- tion on assessing the inclusion and human rights implications of digital trade within the context of Africa’s trade policy that is underpinned 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 collaborat- ing with UNDP to jointly lead the agenda on the UNGPs with the aim of establish- ing 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 com- pliance with the UNGPs. As a result, the participants agreed to establish an inclu- sive 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 re- port 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 inde- pendent 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).

In Montenegro, OHCHR implemented various joint activities with the UNCT, including an event on 12 October to com- memorate 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 interna- tional 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.
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 Rapporteur, which was presented to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, in November.

PS5 – 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 Peace 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 good practices on 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 its human rights observers, including by addressing 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 Secretary-General to the Special Committee 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/73/401, November 2018). Moreover, it provided substantive inputs to the Report of the Secretary-General 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 produced comprehensive countrywide assessments and analyses to ARMCHAIR. OHCHR provided support to the Protection Cluster in cases of emergency and conflict.

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 ground are insufficient to 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 an independent capacity 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 to 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 integrates 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 of Sri Lanka 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 screening for Sri Lankan personnel who had been 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 27 core international human rights mechanisms and 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 to 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, 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 Washington, D.C., on 7 December. OHCHR and the 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 then 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 UPR 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 system of “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 NHRIs 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.


OHCHR supported capacity-building for civil society, NGOs and HRIs 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 objective 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 Civil Rights Organizations, in Cairo, Egypt. OHCHR promotes strengthening regional cooperation among the NHRIs. OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of the newly established NHRIs in Kuwait and Lebanon and encourage cooperation and cooperation with other regional NHRIs 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 underpinned by the Capacity Assessment of the Government in relation to follow-up, a recommendation on the administration of justice was accepted.

During 2018, OHCHR supported the Resident Coordinator’s Office in Bangladesh with the deployment of a national-level analyst that enables 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.

**M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.**

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

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, with a view to enhancing human rights protection in Syria.

OHCHR consistently contributed verified human rights information and analysis to the Secretary General’s monthly report, pursuant to UN Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) and subsequent resolutions.

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In addition, OHCHR prepared detailed human rights reports on thematic issues to provide the UN and external partners with early warning analysis tools that highlight human rights concerns in Syria. The three Human Rights Advisers that have been deployed in Beirut, Amman and Gaziantep since 2015 provided support to the leadership of the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis. This resulted in increased advocacy around violations of international law and the integration of human rights into strategic and operational humanitarian decision-making and response plans. 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.
• In the context of Iran, OHCHR interceded, through press releases published by FOTCD, as well as 53 reports to the 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 cooperation with key stakeholders, OHCHR managed the most effective and efficient use of all available resources, supported by the effective deployment of relevant technologies.

• With regards to Yemen, OHCHR’s fund-raising efforts led to the establishment of a new office in Aden, which opened in early 2019. This will enable OHCHR to focus attention on alleged human rights violations in Aden and the south of the country. It will also strengthen the Office’s interactions with the internationally recognized Government of Yemen and with NGOs, human rights defenders, activists and journalists based in the south. The sub-office will facilitate technical assistance for the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry (based in Aden) as mandated by Human Rights Council resolutions 39/16 and 39/21.

• FOTCD participated in the OHCHR Peacebuilding Fund Working Group. It also coordinated and advised on field engagement with the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), offering specific advice on draft proposals for Chad, Liberia and Niger. As a result, OHCHR more than doubled the funds received from the Peace Building Support Office in 2018. The Division closely followed the implementation initiatives designed to enhance the framework for technical cooperation in the countries and territories.

• OHCHR engaged with the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on the Protection of Civilian in Africa and ensured the timely and effective implementation of redress actions in line with the anticipated challenges and the support for implementation initiatives designed to enhance the framework for technical cooperation in the countries and territories.

• The Division closely followed the implementation of the Human Rights Mandate (HRM) in nine universities across Russia. Since 2008, the programme has been managed by a consortium that initially involved three Russian universities. The programme, supported by OHCHR, which advised on the curriculum and teaching modules and facilitated the establishment of five resource centers. The feedback at the side event indicated that there is significant potential for the HRM to widen the scope of its partnership with law schools and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

• OHCHR provided substantive support to implement activities under the programme, reviewed all proposals, monitored implementation and reporting and provided OHCHR’s annual contribution to the Secretariat-General’s performance report on technical cooperation.

• OHCHR manages the most efficient and effective use of available resources, supported by the effective deployment of relevant technologies.
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 mechanisms, 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 presence, 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 substantive 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 Treaties 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 the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. It was established by and is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly.

In 2018, the Council discussed a wide range of thematic issues at its three regular sessions, including during panel discussions on specific topics, such as promoting tolerance, inclusion, unity and respect for diversity in the context of combating racial discrimination, the impact of violence against women in digital spaces, internally displaced persons, the prevention of genocide, the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the development and implementation of strategies and programs in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and gender integration in human rights investigations.

The Council responded to human rights emergencies and emerging or classic issues and addressed urgent situations, primarily by convening a special session, on 18 May, on the deteriorating situation of human rights in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem. In 2018, the Council adopted 130 resolutions, decisions and President’s Statements.

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/72/351 and HRC resolution 36/29. Since the beginning of the third UPR cycle, in May 2017, 84 Member States have been reviewed for the third time.

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 complementary working group reports and 42 outcome reports) and published 42 national reports and 41 addendum reports. Strong cooperation from stakeholders was evidenced when member States submitted 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 complementary provisions 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).

The Human Rights Council Branch media team undertook particular efforts to support the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar. The team 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 human rights victims in Myanmar. The media team accompanied the FFM on their field visit to Cox’s Bazar, in July, where they documented its 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 over 85,000 people. [insert social media post on FFM Myanmar]

In the case of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, State Parties are encouraged to submit reports that are thematic or pro-cedural issues. One treaty body (SPT) undertakes visits to States Parties with the objective of preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It also provides assistance and advice to States Parties regarding the development of preventive mechanisms (NPMs) and to the NPMs themselves.

In addition to supporting the treaty bodies, the Division is responsible for promoting the continued improvement and harmonization of the work of the treaty bodies through the annual meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies (Chairpersons meetings) and consistent follow-up with the individual treaty bodies; and for preparing for the 2020 comprehensive review of the implementation of 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 even more nuanced and practical reporting on the implementation of specific treaty 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 expertise of States Parties in building their capacity in fulfilling their multiple reporting obligations, General Assembly resolution 68/268 designed 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.

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 (UNVFTVT);
- United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (UNVFTCSS);
- Special Fund of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).

Detailed information on the Trust Funds is presented in the chapter on Funds Administered by UN Human Rights on pp.98-113.
Approximately 1,800 State officials from more than 50 Member States increased their knowledge and skills in relation to their recommendations. The technical assistance contributed to:

- Improved constructive dialogues with various actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engaging 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, civil society organizations, CSOs and relatives 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 and sustained collaboration among the Committee, NHRI’s 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, academic and other professionals, NHRI’s, 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 of people. Extensive information was provided through written inputs and during hearings with civil society organizations and other professionals, NHRIs, NGOs and UN partners.

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 Kampala, 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, integrate 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 troikas, 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 the Working Group at the previous session.

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 (contained 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 parliaments and 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 and support to 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 unsalvageable development.

CEDAW adopted General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women. In its new General Recommendation, CEDAW acknowledged that men and boys can be victims of gender-based violence. The Recommendation also emphasizes the importance of recognizing that gender-based violence is a violation of a fundamental human right, and calls for States Parties to address all forms of gender-based violence, including violence committed in public institutions and in cyberspace, as well as in the context of violent extremism. 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 unsalvageable development.

In March, 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 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2018, the President of the Council and co-facilitators, who were appointed by the President to increase the efficiency of the Council with OHCHR’s support, held six rounds of informal open-ended consultations on streamlining the annual programme of work, rationalizing initiatives and using information technology to assist the Council in its work. Numerous scenarios and options for more effective and efficient working time were designed, using the wealth of information gathered from past sessions. The improvement of the work programme of the Council, while sustaining its focus on the prevention and promotion of human rights and on the enhancement of effectiveness and efficiency, was the subject of discussions at a retreat that was organized by the HRC President in Ljubljana, in October. As a result of these discussions and consultations, a comprehensive Statement, adopted, in December, on “Enhancing the efficiency of the Human Rights Council, including by addressing financial and time constraints,” was presented, which contains 40 substantive recommendations to improve the efficiency of the Council and enhance its work.
During the thirty-first Working Group (May), 251 members of delegations participated, 96 of whom were women. During the thirtieth session of the Working Group (April), 221 members of delegations participated, 119 of whom were women. OHCHR encouraged Member States under review to nominate a female delegate to be funded under the Trust Fund for participation at the UPR. During the thirty-nine session of the Working Group (January), a total of 255 members of the delegations participated, 119 of whom were women. During the thirteenth session of the Working Group (May), 203 members of delegations participated, 96 of whom were women. During the thirty-first Working Group session (November), 323 members of delegations participated, 105 of whom were women.

With regards to the treaty bodies, the second Secretary-General’s report on the status of the treaty body system has been completed in 2018. Consultations were carried out 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 videoconferencing. This enabled the participation of larger and more representative delegations. CAT enhanced the visibility and accessibility of the UPR recommendations and related documentation through its UPR extranet site, webpage and the country-specific webpages of Member States under review. In 2018, a website was launched for the HRC and its subsidiary bodies, featuring improved user friendliness and accessibility and easy language translation. In addition, UPR country pages were merged, providing a better overview of each Member State. Furthermore, OHCHR produced 42 webcast snapshots of the adoption of the UPR outcomes of the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Working Group, which were widely circulated and made available on the UPR website, YouTube, Twitter and Facebook. UPR sessions and country reviews were regularly announced on social media platforms, including through live tweets during the reviews that included text, photographs and relevant hashtags. UPR general posts, session announcements and one post for each individual country review were published on Facebook.

The number of LDCs/SIDS engaging with the Council increased with every new intake of fellows participating in regular sessions. In 2018, LDC beneficiary delegates attended ten joint statements during the three regular sessions of the HRC, primarily under agenda item 6 of the UPR. OHRs from the Caribbean region met in Guyana, in October, and adopted the “Georgetown Declaration Towards 2022.” The Declaration identified steps to increase engagement and cooperation of this group of Member States with the HRC and its mechanisms.

The Council became more accessible to persons with disabilities: nine panels, discussions and interactive dialogues were made accessible, which represents a one-third increase compared to 2017. Moreover in 2018, for the first time ever, three full meetings of the Council, that took place on the same day as discussions that were mandated to be accessible by relevant resolutions, were also made accessible. In November 2018, the second version of the Accessibility Guide to the Human Rights Council for persons with disabilities was published and made available at https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil2018AccessibilityGuide.pdf.

Participation (P)
P2 – The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (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 civil society engagement with the HRC.

During the reporting period, with OHCHR’s support, NGOs and the President of the HRC maintained regular exchanges to provide a space for civil society to channel its concerns on participation 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 issues of critical 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 and to reach a younger audience, the Council’s presence on diverse social media platforms was increased. 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 that have lived impact of the treaties in 20 countries. TBCBP published and made available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil2018AccessibilityGuide.pdf.

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Accountability (A)

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

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 the Committee on Enforced Disappearances received 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 the 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.

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

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.

Quality submissions of UNCT reports to the UPR and treaty bodies fostered a greater sense of ownership and participation in the reporting process among UN agencies and the Offices of Resident Coordinators. Treaty bodies regularly encourage Member States to take into account their human rights obligations in the context of the implementation of the SDGs. A number of committees link recommendations in their Concluding Observations to relevant targets of the SDGs in order to facilitate the achievement of these targets by States Parties. Similarly, relevant SDGs are integrated into OPDs.

In 2018, during its seventy-first session, CEDAW adopted revised reporting guidelines that integrated SDG indicators and targets. CWC’s working group on SDGs has begun developing standard language on the 2030 Agenda for its Concluding Observations on the reports of States Parties. The objective is to provide guidance to States Parties on how to link their legally-binding obligations under CRC with SDG implementation.

At its twentieth session, CRPD adopted General Comment 7 on articles 4(3) and 33(3) on the participation of persons with disabilities, including children, in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention. The General Comment calls on States Parties to actively involve and closely consult with persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, on the monitoring of the SDGs at the national level, international decision-making and international cooperation with other States Parties. They are also called upon to adopt development policies that mainstream the rights and opinions of persons with disabilities when formulating and implementing the 2030 Agenda at the national level.

CMW regularly references the links between the human rights of migrants and the SDGs, stressing that the efforts of Member States to implement the 2030 Agenda should address the root causes of forced migration and strengthen the protection for migrants in line with international human rights norms and labour standards. CMW provides the CPHL with an assessment of the situation regarding the principle of ensuring that no one is left behind at the global level; the identification of gaps, areas requiring urgent attention and risks and challenges; valuable lessons learned in the transformation to sustainable and resilient societies; emerging issues that are likely to affect the building of resilient and sustainable societies, areas where political guidance by the HLPF is required; and policy recommendations.

The implementation of the SDGs is closely linked with the implementation of obligations under ICSR. The CPHL consistently recommends that Member States take into account their obligations under ICSR as they implement the 2030 Agenda at the national level, rather than highlighting particular SDG targets.
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 fulfilment of their obligations under ICPPED 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, girls and conflict prevention into LOIs/LOIPRs and CEDAW shared information regarding country situations under consideration by the Committee and those that are subject to a specific follow-up. The Office strengthened the 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 anniversary of the Advisory Committee, the Commissions of Inquiry and the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the UPR. A pinned Instagram story was posted during the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the UPR. The thirtieth Working Group session was mentioned in 571 media articles. Of these, 226 were in English, 83 were in Arabic and 30 were in Spanish. The thirtieth Working Group session was mentioned in 83 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 Group session, 1,237 media articles referred to the session. Of these, 741 were in English, 161 were in Spanish, 111 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.

Dynamic Knowledge

OHCHR’s knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

• 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 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 preparation of the same rules by the HRC Secretariat in Geneva.

• With an emphasis on promoting UPR implementation, new partnerships were established in 2018, particularly with parliamentarians and representative organizations (IPAM and IFU), NGOs from a variety of regions, NGOs (such as the Quaker Group), regional human rights mechanisms (the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, African Peer Review Mechanism, universities and other institutions (Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law))

• At each session of the HRC, the Secretariat of the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund and the Commonwealth Secretariat organized a panel during UPR/SID/IUPSR sessions for Members of the Commonwealth to inform them of their consultative and cooperation opportunities that are provided by OHCHR and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

• The “Georgetown Declaration: Towards 2022,” aimed at enhancing the participation of SIDS in the work of the HRC, was adopted at the workshop organized by OHCHR, in Guyana, in November. The Declaration contains specific recommendations to strengthen cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and with regional organizations, such as the Caribbean Community. The HRC President’s participation in event marked the first visit of a HRC President to the region.

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• 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 post during Malaysia’s review was mentioned in 571 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, 111 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 and information on 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.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OPEs in 2018

EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OPEs 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.

• To better communicate the impact of the work of the Human Rights Council during 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.

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.

• OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their expertise, reach and resources.

• OHCHR provided support to the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) in Guyana, the planning and coordination of the National Human Rights Action Plan in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the preparation and coordination of the Human Rights Action Plan for the Republic of Liberia and the Plan of Action for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
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 holis- tically 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 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;

• The right to education; follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 31/14 on 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 judicial integrity of the United Nations; and the incompatibility between democracy and racism; the contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations; the Social Forum;

• The situation of human rights in Belarus; the situa- tion of human rights in Eritrea; the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic;

• Technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accountability concerning the events in the Kasai region;

• Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, France, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Tonga and United Arab Emirates.

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 vi- olence 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 B/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 judicial integrity of the United Nations; and the incompatibility between democracy and racism; the contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations; the Social Forum;

• 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.

39TH SESSION (10-28 SEPTEMBER 2018)

• 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;

• Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, France, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Tonga and United Arab Emirates.

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.
BACKGROUND
The Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division (TESPRIDD) 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 abovementioned 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 level and the UN system and other stakeholders. SPB assisted the Coordination Committee of special procedures mandate holders throughout the year and supported the engagement of special procedures with regional mechanisms such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

THE WORK OF THE DIVISION

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 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 with inter-agency groups, during meetings and through bilateral cooperation 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 treaty bodies, in their work.
- Taking the lead with respect to ensuring that a “gender perspective is effective- ly integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes” and contributing to the enhancement of staff skills in this regard.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

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.

A dialogue with national human rights institutions (NHRIs) during the first 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 engagement, 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 of migrants conducts joint advocacy 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 presentation 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.
In November, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation with the UN Women. The objective of the Framework is to strengthen their cooperation on combating violence against women in line with their respective mandates and advance the rights of women and girls by preventing and combating gender-based violence. It also aims to support the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s General Recommendation 35 as a strategy to protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

As a result of continuous engagement between the ACHPR, OHCHR, and the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, the Independent Expert organized a panel event, a side event and a photo exhibition on albinism during the sixty-third session of the ACHPR. This enabled the mandate holder to raise awareness and strengthen cooperation with the mechanisms of the African Union for the promotion and implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa (2017-2021). The panel event provided a unique opportunity for the Independent Expert to present and discuss a progress report on the implementation of the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. The Independent Expert also introduced an online platform to monitor and coordinate global efforts to respond to the needs of persons with albinism.

D1 – Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors accountable for human rights abuses.

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 providing remedies to victims.

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, human rights defenders and governments from across the region. The workshop enabled actors operating in business-related human rights abuse to discuss the value of the UN Guiding Principles, implementation of the Principles, the role of governments, civil society, business and relevant international mechanisms. Furthermore, the workshop prepared a report on improving accountability and access for victims of business-related human rights abuses.

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 “Towards a Water- Secure World”. In particular, it helped the organization’s Working Group on the issue of human rights and water access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.

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 Office’s report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/HRC/35/21). Participants discussed the topic of mental health as a human rights issue and agreed that concerted action was needed through systemic and strategic human rights-based services to combat discrimination, stigma, violence, coercion and abuse. The outcome report (A/HRC/39/36) contains a summary of the discussions, as well as conclusions and recommendations for follow-up, including a call to the Special Rapporteur with WHO on mental health from a human rights perspective. This document forms another component of the Joint Workshop between the two organizations.
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.

OHCHR advocated for the inclusion of civil society in environmental decision-making processes and supported the successful operationalization of the knowledge platform for local communities and indigenous peoples. This is the first UN mechanism related to climate change with equal participation from States and indigenous peoples. The decision text agreed at the 2018 UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) includes a clear reference to UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). OHCHR supported the incorporation of climate change on the agenda of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/39/34).

D6 – 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, in integrating human rights into its own development work.

OHCHR, with the support of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, conducted a desk review of country reports submitted in the context of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to provide a snapshot of the inclusion/omission of indigenous peoples and minorities during the early implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review identified trends, gaps and good practices and focused on how countries address issues that are linked to indigenous peoples and minorities in the VNRs, either generally or explicitly in connection with their goals and targets. It also determined if there was any information on the inclusion of or consultation with indigenous peoples and/or minorities in the preparation of the VNRs or in national SDG processes. It is hoped that by providing a review of national actions, the desk analysis will facilitate an enhanced understanding of various challenges and gaps, opportunities and lessons learned related to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and related reporting.

An expert group meeting convened by OHCHR *to consider gaps in, challenges and climate change* developed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Environment and OHCHR developed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Environment and OHCHR “to consider gaps in, challenges and opportunities and /or minorities in the VNRs, either generally or explicitly in connection with their goals and targets. It also determined if there was any information on the inclusion of or consultation with indigenous peoples and/or minorities in the preparation of the VNRs or in national SDG processes. It is hoped that by providing a review of national actions, the desk analysis will facilitate an enhanced understanding of various challenges and gaps, opportunities and lessons learned related to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and related reporting.

The Protection Cluster in Niger and the Special Rapporteur on 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 7,000 Defence and Security Forces (FDS). The module equips the FDS to better comply with international standards on the prevention of internal displacement and the protection of IDPs.

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, in integrating human rights into its own development work.

A document was finalized proposing indicators to measure inequalities between people of African descent and non-African descent populations in the LAC region. The document will help Member States to include people of African descent in equality policies and implement and monitor the SDGs and Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. The paper was jointly drafted by ECLAC and OHCHR and will be launched in Santiago de Chile, in 2019.

For the first time, two Member States (Kenya and UK) explicitly referred to their work on implementing a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) to leave no-one behind and its related collaboration with NHRIs, at international fora of the statistical community. This was in connection with their efforts regarding data disaggregation to leave no one behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In Kenya, OHCHR helped to establish institutional collaboration between the National Commission on Human Rights and the National Bureau of Statistics with the aim of identifying disadvantaged groups. As a result, 25 population groups most at risk of being left behind were identified, including indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, slum dwellers and women from the poorest regions. This collaboration enabled the integration of a human rights-based approach into the 2019 Population and Housing Census, which included for example, a question relevant to persons with albinism.

A national workshop on HRBAD, human rights and SDG indicators was organized by OHCHR, in Pakistan in October. The indicators will be integrated into a database for follow-up on the recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms, with the support of UNDP. A survey module for collecting data about personal experiences of discrimination and harassment was developed to support data collection under the SDG indicator on discrimination and includes gender-based discrimination/harassment. OHCHR also compiled and reported on two SDG indicators under its custodianship at the global level, namely, NHRI compliance with the Paris Principles (16.a.1) and the killings of human rights defenders (HRDs), journalists and trade unionists (16.b.1).

OHCHR collaborated with the Danish Institute for Human Rights on a pilot joint project to develop a methodological tool for national stakeholders to monitor and collect data on national implementation of human rights education in the context of the World Programme for Human Rights Education and SDG Target 4.7. The Danish Institute coordinated the piloting of the draft methodological tools by the NHRIs of Australia, Denmark, Ecuador, Georgia, Nigeria and the Philippines. A workshop with these actors was organized on 13 September and was followed by a public HRC side event on 14 September.

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 a commodity 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, Durban, Genth, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montreal, Montevideo, New York City, Paris and Seoul.
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 Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action was formed. OHCHR is a member of the Task Force and agreed to move forward, also participating 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 that 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 human rights action that were carried out by OHCHR in partnership with the General Assembly of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, OHCHR contributed to the increased attention on this issue at the global level.

PSD – United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors in the implementation of human rights and complying 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 good 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 report 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 at headquarter to UNOPS, UNHCR and the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the development of internal procedures and to field positions, including UNCT and OHCHR presence 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 in relation to Myanmar was initiated. This is the first time that a UNCT’s work 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) – Laws, policies and practices more effective in combating discrimination in all forms and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind,” including by addressing 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, which took place in November. OHCHR-UN DESA’s draft guidelines for national human rights instruments was based on 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 in relation to Myanmar was initiated. This is the first time that a UNCT’s work 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.

UN Human Rights assisted the African Union (AU) in developing the concept and outline of a comprehensive training package for the AU Human Rights Compliance Framework and contributed to the human rights training of 65 officers. In November, OHCHR led the organization of an AU-UN workshop on selection and screening. It further supported and advised 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 AU also identified possible areas for enhanced AU-UN cooperation on this issue, which could facilitate, speed up and save resources of the AU and the UN and avoid duplication in screening work. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was the identification of participants about concrete activities that are required to move forward with the development and establishment of the policy framework and mechanisms to respond to African Union stakeholders, and the need for an implementation timeframe.

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

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance engaged in strategic litigation by submitting amicus briefs in relation to cases where citizens have been stripped of their nationality, including as part of a court-terrorism response. Another brief will be filed with the Indian Supreme Court regarding the Government of India’s 2017 order for the mass deportation of the Rohingyas to Myanmar. The amicus brief is framed to highlight the applicable international legal framework for appeal courts in the context of challenging the decisions of the lower courts, which ruled in favour of deportation of the Rohingyas to Myanmar, in October.

After the 2017 country visit of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to Uzbekistan, marking the first such visit by a special procedures mandate holder to Uzbekistan, the Special Rapporteur expressed concern about the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly the Chites, and the development of an OHCHR-UN DESA guidance note 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 experiences of how existing affirmative action plans and policies promoting the rights of San communities in the region can be strengthened. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, however, noted that these actions failed to 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 police on their efforts to respect, protect and assist those within the scope of the Special Rapporteur’s mandate. The Special Rapporteur also continues to engage with the Government, which committed to the implementation of the WGDAW recommendations. For instance, it established guidelines for the equal participation of women in the Emergency Committee and some women in detention with young children (A/HRC/38/46/Add.2).

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continues to advocate for the adoption of legislation to criminalize online bullying, cybergrooming, pornography and violent content on the Internet. The Special Rapporteur is contributing to the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on the draft Guidelines on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with regards to, inter alia, evolving terminology and developments in information and Communication Technology (ICT) and their impact on the sexual exploitation of children and sexual abuse of children.

ND2 – Legal and social frameworks increasingly protect women’s and girls autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.

OHCHR finalized a draft internal guidance note on the use of international human rights standards and mechanisms to address the rights of women and girls. The emphasis is on women and girls who are, or at risk of being, trafficked, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continues to advocate for the adoption of legislation to criminalize online bullying, cybergrooming, pornography and violent content on the Internet. The Special Rapporteur is contributing to the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on the draft Guidelines on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with regards to, inter alia, evolving terminology and developments in information and Communication Technology (ICT) and their impact on the sexual exploitation of children and sexual abuse of children.

ND3 – Social frameworks increasingly protect women’s and girls rights and ensure their full participation and equal access to decision-making, and address their needs and priorities.

OHCHR continues to engage with the Government on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with regards to, inter alia, online bullying, cybergrooming, pornography and violent and threatening content on the Internet. The Special Rapporteur continues to advocate for the adoption of legislation to criminalize online bullying, cybergrooming, pornography and violent content on the Internet. The Special Rapporteur is contributing to the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on the draft Guidelines on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with regards to, inter alia, evolving terminology and developments in information and Communication Technology (ICT) and their impact on the sexual exploitation of children and sexual abuse of children.
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 publication of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar’s report, OHCHR entered into substantive discussions with a number of companies (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 UN 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 a cross-sectoral group of Tanzanian civil society organizations and networks to discuss ways and strategies to collectively address the permanent expulsion of pregnant girls from schools in Tanzania. The group ultimately achieved its objective by working with external persons/institutions with a strong potential for influence, including donors and influential Africans. In November, the World Bank reached an agreement with the Government that will enable pregnant girls to return to school as one of the conditions of Tanzania’s loan release.

The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression submitted a thematic report on Online Content Regulation to the Human Rights Council and a thematic report to the General Assembly on the application of artificial intelligence on human rights. Both reports contained recommendations for governments and the private sector. The report to the HRC was launched in Silicon Valley, at the headquarters of Twitter, and gathered together actors from civil society, social media companies, foundations and academia.

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

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 Migrant Admission and Stay, which was held in Marrakech, in December.

The Special Rapporteur on migrants focused 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 workers in the global economy. The Special Rapporteur engaged with ILO as the Secretariat of Alliance 8.7, a global knowledge platform to Eradicate Forced Labour; Modern Slavery; Human Trafficking and Child Labour, to ensure 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, the Special Rapporteur engaged with academia, foundations and the ICT sector, in particular with social media companies, in the framework of the SDG Target 8.7. OHCHR supported the application of 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 a human rights-based approach within programming 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 standards to advocate against the adoption of an additional protocol to the Vienna 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.

NDB – 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 a human rights-based approach within programming and internal policies and practices, which will be adopted in 2019.
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 specific, the review was undertaken to screen submissions and requests to determine their admissibility, prioritize and maintain a systematic procedure of registration and tracking down the requests and responses to ensure the gradual resolution of the backlog, thereby establishing a more efficient and effective mechanism.

In 2018, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGID) addressed 400 cases of enforced disappearances in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity through its Urgent Action Procedure. It also successfully reduced its backlog cases by 50 per cent from 608 cases in January to 321 as of end of the reporting period. The Working Group sought to contribute to the strengthening of national mechanisms providing redress to victims and ensuring accountability for human rights violations. Successful examples include the ratification by the Gambia of ICPRD and the Government’s announcement that it is dismantling the Mile 2 prison, both of which are in compliance with recommendations issued by the WGID in its report on the country visit (A/HRC/39/46/Add.1). The WGID also transmitted nine general allegations letters to address obstacles to the implementation of the provisions of the 1992 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 associations to assess the essential role that national judicial councils and bar associations play in protecting the interests of judges, lawyers and more generally, the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession. Following his visit to Poland, in October 2017, the Special Rapporteur launched 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 withdrew 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 (Kampala Convention). The mandatory provisions included in 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.

**Accountability (A)**

**A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly satisfy the principle of non-refoulement**

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), OHCHR issued a publication, Integrating a gender perspective into human rights investigations: Guidance and practice, that provides step-by-step guidance 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 officers and other relevant staff in UNMIS and MONUSCO. The Office also supported the Human Rights Division of UNMIS to finalize a country-specific guidance note for the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office continued to work with partners for the rapid deployment of gender advisors and sexual and gender-based violence investigators to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, including the Independent 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 (A/HRC/39/46/Add.1), and as a result of a successful national-wide campaign led by UNICEF and

**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 guidance 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 officers and other relevant staff in UNMIS and MONUSCO. The Office also supported the Human Rights Division of UNMIS to finalize a country-specific guidance note for the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office continued to work with partners for the rapid deployment of gender advisors and sexual and gender-based violence investigators to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, including the Independent 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 (A/HRC/39/46/Add.1), and as a result of a successful national-wide campaign led by UNICEF and

**A4 – States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes.**

As a result of OHCHR’s continued engagement and substantive support and in close collaboration with DPO/DFA, a domestic human rights screening mechanism for individuals and units deployed to the UN was established in Sri Lanka and formally agreed upon, in October, by all concerned national stakeholders. The mechanism is in line with UN standards and complies with the requirement, under the United Nations Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel, that Member States certify that individuals nominated for service with the UN Secretariat have screened 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.

In the women, peace and security agenda and post-conflict settings as it relates to the prevention of human trafficking and tackle exploitation, including the Independent Special Rapporteur’s visit provided a major impetus for the discussions going forward. In October, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons presented a report to the General Assembly on the gender dimension of trafficking in persons in conflict and post-conflict settings as it relates to the recruitment of women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council. In particular, she called on the Security Council to apply a human rights-based approach to trafficking in the women, peace and security agenda of the Security Council as a decisive means to prevent human trafficking and tackle exploitation before, during and after conflicts.

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), OHCHR issued a publication, Integrating a gender perspective into human rights investigations: Guidance and practice, that provides step-by-step guidance 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 officers and other relevant staff in UNMIS and MONUSCO. The Office also supported the Human Rights Division of UNMIS to finalize a country-specific guidance note for the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office continued to work with partners for the rapid deployment of gender advisors and sexual and gender-based violence investigators to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, including the Independent 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 (A/HRC/39/46/Add.1), and as a result of a successful national-wide campaign led by UNICEF and

A4 – States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes.
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 judicial gender stereotyping, finalizing two studies and training materials for the judiciary based on those studies. The training materials have been piloted in three capacity-building workshops held in the cities of Salta (Argentina), Panama City (Panama) and Montevideo (Uruguay). In Uruguay, as a direct result of the work undertaken with the judiciary, a new procedure for the criminal investigation of femicides was established with the assistance of OHCHR and may serve as a model for future engagement with other troop and police contributing countries.

The Office, in cooperation with UN Women, invested in integrating the issue of civic space into the UN system. This work culminated in an Executive Committee decision on 21 November to undertake further regional mapping with a view to developing a system-wide approach.

Following a request from the HRFC, 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 recommendations 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 line in the sand 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) flourished in 2018. The network effectively functioned as a mechanism to share information 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.

### Participation (P)

- **P1** – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

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 Peoples and Minorities Section (IPMS). The Fellowships Minorities 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 fellows 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- powered 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) for all regions. The Office provided 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/or 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.


### Participation (P)

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

The Office engaged 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.

### Participation (P)

- **P7** – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

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• The Library maintains the HRET data-base, which contains information on 1,217 institutions and 364 active human rights training programmes, reflecting global efforts to increase knowledge about human rights. The Library’s HRET collection increased by 48 items, which were either purchased or donated. The new additions came in Arabic, English, French, Hebrew, Russian, Spanish and German.

• Five new translations of the UDHR were added in 2018. It also organized an anniversary of the Declaration. An exhibit dedicated to the seventieth anniversary of the Declaration.

• The Library maintained a unique exhibit dedicated to the UDHR, to which two new items were added in 2018. It also organized an exhibit dedicated to the seventh anniversary of the Declaration.

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, TESPRRD 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).

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/SGIB/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, TESPRRD 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, TESPRRD organized training on online open source investigations 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.

• TESPRRD 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.

• TESPRRD 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 sector and subsectors 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, TESPRRD 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.

• TESPRRD 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.
Special Procedures  
Mandate Holders 2018

<table>
<thead>
<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. Anaia Marin (France) since October 2018</td>
</tr>
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<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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<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>2013</td>
<td>Mr. Jawad 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>Mr. Alioune Tine (Senegal) since May 2018</td>
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<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 Lyck (Canada) since June 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. Aristide Nonom (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>
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<td>Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil) will start once the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry ends</td>
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<td><strong>Thematic mandates</strong></td>
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<td>Working Group of experts on people of African descent</td>
<td>2002</td>
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<td>Working Group on arbitrary detention</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Ahmed Reid (Jamaica) since November 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Mr. Michal Balcerzak (Poland) since December 2014</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to development</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Mr. Ricardo Llana Sunga (the Philippines) since December 2014</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ms. Dominique Day (United States of America) since October 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Mr. Sahel Gumedza (South Africa) since August 2014</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>Ms. Ikponwosa Ero (Nigeria) since August 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Mr. Sotondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi (Benin) since June 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism</td>
<td>2015</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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<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to development</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Ms. Leigh Toomey (Australia) since August 2015</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Mr. José Guevara (Mexico) since June 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>Mr. Surya Deva (India) since April 2016</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Gilhu Muigai (Kenya) since August 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Mr. Elżbieta Karska (Poland) since August 2018</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Dante Pesce (Chile) since May 2015</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ms. Anita Ramasastry (USA) since November 2016</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ms. Karima Bennounne (USA) since November 2015</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ms. Saded Al-Afif (Egypt) since March 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar (Costa Rica) since December 2014</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ms. Alice Cruz (Portugal) since November 2017</td>
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<td>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Ms. Melissa Upreti (Nepal) since November 2017</td>
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<td>Ms. Meskerem Techor (Ethiopia) since November 2017</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to development</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Ms. Sofia Facio (Costa Rica) since June 2014</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Mr. Elizabeth Broderick (Australia) since November 2017</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ms. Ivanu Redacice (Croatia) since November 2017</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Bernard Duhaime (Canada) since December 2014</td>
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<td>Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Ms. Houria Es-Slami (Morocco) since June 2014</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Luciano Hazan (Argentina) since May 2017</td>
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<td>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Mr. Henrikas Micevičius (Lithuania) since November 2015</td>
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<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Tae-Ung Baik (Republic of Korea) since August 2015</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
General Study of the United Nations

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 peaceful assembly and of association
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of hazardous substances and wastes
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
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
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

Ms. Boly Barry Kombou (Burkina Faso) since August 2016
Mr. David R. Boyd (Canada) since August 2018
Ms. Agnès Callamard (France) since August 2016
Mr. HiiL Elfer (Turkey) since June 2014
Mr. Juan Bohoslavsky (Argentina) since June 2014
Mr. David Kaye (USA) since August 2014
Mr. Nyalistosso Clément Volue (Togo) since May 2018
Mr. Ahmed Shafeed (Maldives) since November 2016
Mr. Baskut Tuncali (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-Dámasi (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 the right to education

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, reparations 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

Mr. Chris Kwea (Nigeria) since May 2018
Mr. Saeed Mokbil (Yemen) since June 2014
Ms. Lilian Bobe (Dominican Republic) since May 2018
Ms. Jelene Aparac (Croatia) since May 2018
Mr. Sorcho MacLeod (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) since August 2018
Mr. Felipe González Moralla (Chile) since August 2017
Mr. Fernando De Varennes (Canada) since August 2017
Mr. Rosa Kornfeld-Matte (Chile) since June 2014
Mr. Philip Alston (Australia) since June 2014
Mr. Joseph Cannstatter (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
Mr. Urmila Bhoola (South Africa) since June 2014
Ms. Fiona O'Neill (Ireland) since August 2017
Mr. Nilu Mehler (Switzerland) since November 2016
Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (Italy) since August 2014
Mr. Fabian Salvioli (Argentina) since May 2018
Mr. Idriss Jazairy (Algeria) since May 2015
Mr. Dubravka Šimonovic (Croatia) since August 2015
Mr. Léo Haller (Brazil) since December 2014