TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER 4

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2018 6

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS 12

MANAGEMENT 54

FUNDING 70
- FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS 98
- FINANCIAL REPORTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018 114
- DONOR PROFILES 152

ANNEXES 170
- UN HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION CHART 172
- UN HUMAN RIGHTS THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK 173
- ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL TARGETS IN 2018 174
- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS 178

CONTENTS OF THE USB KEY 182

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD 189
- AFRICA 189
- AMERICAS 225
- ASIA-PACIFIC 249
- EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA 279
- MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA 303

HEADQUARTERS 328
- EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT 329
- FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION 342
- HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND TREATY MECHANISMS DIVISION 358
- THEMATIC ENGAGEMENT, SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT DIVISION 372
This is the first UN Human Rights Report that I am presenting, as High Commissioner, and I am proud and honoured to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHELLE BACHELET
High Commissioner for Human Rights
May 2019
Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

General Assembly resolution 48/141

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

**Highlights**

- **140** State Party reports reviewed by the treaty bodies with six States Parties visited by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
- **59** countries visited over **84** visits by special procedures mandates
- **42** Member States were reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations
- **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
- **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
- **85** resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council
- **850** countries visited over **84** visits by special procedures mandates
- **12** Human rights components in UN Peace Missions, including 621 staff supported by UN Human Rights
- **32** Human Rights Advisers deployed in UN Country Teams under the framework of the UNDG
- **590** NGO side events organized during Human Rights Council sessions
- **2,715** Oral statements delivered by NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions
- **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% female
45% male

63% Field
37% HQ

58% international staff
42% national staff
56% field staff
44% HQ staff

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

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

- **Headquarters**: New York
- **Country/stand-alone offices/human rights missions**: 77 + 1
- **Regional offices/centres**: 17
- **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

### Number of Field Presences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Field Presence</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Offices/Centres</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Components of UN Peace/Political Missions</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Types of Field Presences</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Countries

- **Latin America and the Caribbean**:
  - Argentina
  - Brazil
  - Colombia
  - Dominican Republic
  - Ecuador
  - Haiti
  - Guatemala
  - Mexico
  - Nicaragua
  - Paraguay
  - Peru
- **Europe and Central Asia**:
  - Armenia
  - Azerbaijan
  - Belarus
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Bulgaria
  - Czech Republic
  - Denmark
  - Estonia
  - Finland
  - France
  - Georgia
  - Germany
  - Greece
  - Hungary
  - Iceland
  - Ireland
  - Israel
  - Italy
  - Kazakhstan
  - Kyrgyzstan
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Luxembourg
  - Moldova
  - Monaco
  - Montenegro
  - Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Poland
  - Portugal
  - Romania
  - Russia
  - Serbia
  - Slovakia
  - Slovenia
  - Spain
  - Sweden
  - Switzerland
  - Tajikistan
  - Turkey
  - Ukraine
  - United Kingdom
  - Uzbekistan
  - Ukraine
  - United Kingdom
- **Western Asia and North Africa**:
  - Algeria
  - Bahrain
  - Belgium
  - Benin
  - Botswana
  - Burkina Faso
  - Cameroon
  - Cape Verde
  - Cayman Islands
  - Central African Republic
  - Chad
  - China
  - Comoros
  - Cote d'Ivoire
  - Djibouti
  - Egypt
  - El Salvador
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Eritrea
  - Estonia
  - Eswatini
  - Fiji
  - Finland
  - France
  - French Guiana
  - Gabon
  - Georgia
  - German Democratic Republic
  - Ghana
  - Greece
  - Grenada
  - Guatemala
  - Guinea
  - Guinea-Bissau
  - Haiti
  - Honduras
  - Hungary
  - Iceland
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Iran
  - Iraq
  - Israel
  - Italy
  - Japan
  - Jordan
  - Kazakhstan
  - Kenya
  - Kiribati
  - Kuwait
  - Kyrgyzstan
  - Laos
  - Lebanon
  - Lesotho
  - Liechtenstein
  - Lithuania
  - Luxembourg
  - Madagascar
  - Malawi
  - Maldives
  - Malaysia
  - Mali
  - Mauritania
  - Mauritius
  - Mexico
  - Micronesia
  - Moldova
  - Morocco
  - Mozambique
  - Namibia
  - Nepal
  - Netherlands
  - New Zealand
  - Nicaragua
  - Niger
  - Nigeria
  - Norway
  - Oman
  - Pakistan
  - Panama
  - Palestine
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Peru
  - Philippines
  - Poland
  - Portugal
  - Qatar
  - Romania
  - Russian Federation
  - Rwanda
  - Saint Helena
  - Saint Kitts and Nevis
  - Saint Lucia
  - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
  - Samoa
  - San Marino
  - Sao Tome and Principe
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Senegal
  - Serbia
  - Sierra Leone
  - Singapore
  - Slovakia
  - Slovenia
  - Solomon Islands
  - Somalia
  - South Africa
  - South Sudan
  - Spain
  - Sri Lanka
  - Sudan
  - Suriname
  - Sweden
  - Switzerland
  - Tajikistan
  - Thailand
  - Togo
  - Trinidad and Tobago
  - Tunisia
  - Turkey
  - Turkmenistan
  - Tuvalu
  - Uganda
  - Ukraine
  - United Arab Emirates
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - Uruguay
  - Uzbekistan
  - Venezuela
  - Vietnam
  - Vienna
  - Yemen
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**:
  - Benin
  - Botswana
  - Burkina Faso
  - Burundi
  - Cameroon
  - Cape Verde
  - Central African Republic
  - Chad
  - Comoros
  - Congo
  - Cote d'Ivoire
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo
  - Djibouti
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Eritrea
  - Ethiopia
  - Gabon
  - Gambia
  - Ghana
  - Guinea
  - Guinea-Bissau
  - Kenya
  - Lesotho
  - Liberia
  - Libya
  - Madagascar
  - Malawi
  - Mali
  - Mozambique
  - Namibia
  - Niger
  - Nigeria
  - Rwanda
  - Sao Tome and Principe
  - Senegal
  - Sierra Leone
  - South Africa
  - Sudan
  - Swaziland
  - Tanzania
  - Togo
  - Uganda
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe
- **Asia and the Pacific**:
  - Afghanistan
  - Bangladesh
  - Bhutan
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Cambodia
  - China
  - Cook Islands
  - Fiji
  - Georgia
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Iran
  - Iraq
  - Israel
  - Japan
  - Jordan
  - Kazakhstan
  - Kiribati
  - Kyrgyzstan
  - Laos
  - Lebanon
  - Malaysia
  - Marshall Islands
  - Mauritius
  - Micronesia
  - Mongolia
  - Myanmar
  - Nepal
  - New Zealand
  - Palau
  - Pakistan
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Philippines
  - Russia
  - Samoa
  - Singapore
  - Solomon Islands
  - Sri Lanka
  - Taiwan
  - Thailand
  - Tonga
  - Turkmenistan
  - Tuvalu
  - United Kingdom
  - Vietnam
  - Western Samoa
- **North and Central America**:
  - Antigua and Barbuda
  - Argentina
  - Bahamas
  - Barbados
  - Belize
  - Bolivia
  - Canada
  - Chile
  - Colombia
  - Costa Rica
  - Cuba
  - El Salvador
  - Grenada
  - Guatemala
  - Haiti
  - Honduras
  - Mexico
  - Nicaragua
  - Panama
  - Saint Kitts and Nevis
  - Saint Lucia
  - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
  - Trinidad and Tobago
  - United States
  - Uruguay
  - Venezuela
- **South and South-East Asia**:
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Cambodia
  - Fiji
  - Indonesia
  - India
  - Israel
  - Japan
  - Jordan
  - Korea
  - Kuwait
  - Laos
  - Malaysia
  - Maldives
  - Marshall Islands
  - Mauritius
  - Micronesia
  - Mongolia
  - Myanmar
  - Nepal
  - New Zealand
  - Philippines
  - Qatar
  - Russian Federation
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Singapore
  - Solomon Islands
  - Sri Lanka
  - Taiwan
  - Thailand
  - Tonga
  - United Arab Emirates
  - United Kingdom
  - Vietnam
  - Yemen
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe

*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.

UN Human Rights Report 2018
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

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

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

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

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

“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 in numbers

**TREATY BODIES**
- 140 State Party reports reviewed by human rights treaty bodies in 2018
- 135 State Party reports and 12 common core documents submitted
- 5 General Comments elaborated by the treaty bodies
- 371 individual complaints registered

**HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW**
- 85 resolutions adopted
- 42 Member States reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations
- 25 delegates from 6 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

**SPECIAL PROCEDURES**
- 44 thematic and 12 country-specific Special Procedures mandates
- 59 Governments hosted
- 84 visits by Special Procedures mandates
- 119 Member States and 1 non-Member Observer

**REPORTING AND FOLLOW-UP ON RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS**
- 40 newly established and/or strengthened National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up

### Mechanisms (M)
Increasing implementing of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms

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

Preparation for the Discussion was a year-long process. The Committee selected the theme in September 2017, a Children’s Advisory Team was then formed and, under the coordination of Child Rights Connect, the Child Advisors designed sessions that were then co-moderated by one adult and one child. The sessions featured interactive discussions among which key speakers shared their personal experiences of working with and/or for child human rights defenders. The Child Advisors 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 shared their personal experiences with Queens University Belfast to lead a worldwide consultation with 2,700 children worldwide from 66 countries followed the discussion via live webcasting.

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 Advisors, 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 Advisors 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 how they are unable to get their views across. I really want to help them. My message to all children is that it is up to them to defend child rights. We all work hand in hand in making the peace and hope we want for the world a reality.” Maya, 16, Syria.

“Last time I checked, I wasn’t the President. But I know I have power – the power of my voice!” Ariadna, 15, Republic of Moldova.

© Child Rights Connect

“Last time I checked, I wasn’t the President. But I know I have power – the power of my voice!” Maya, 16, Syria.

“Last time I checked, I wasn’t the President. But I know I have power – the power of my voice!” Maya, 16, Syria.
Highlights of pillar results
Mechanisms (M)

**RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 some 110 participants from civil society organizations, the national human rights institution and the UNCT. The objective of the workshops was to build the capacity of these actors to develop reports and follow up on the implementation of 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.

EMPOWERING THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO ENGAGE WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

For Karina de Brum, advancing awareness about human rights in her home country comes through engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. Ms de Brum, a Human Rights Officer in the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs with 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 Regional Office for the Pacific with the support of the UN Human Rights Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme. Ms de Brum was among 25 State representatives from 13 countries in the region who participated in the training.

Responsible for coordinating and advancing human rights work within the Ministry, including assisting the National Human Rights Committee to draft the reports to treaty bodies relevant to RMI, Ms de Brum shared how useful the regional training on ICESCR and human rights indicators had been. She also joined a subsequent UN Human Rights training session on treaty body reporting procedures and on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) on the recommendations issued by international mechanisms, which was held by UN Human Rights, in February, in the capital city of Majuro. Ms de Brum attended the training with 16 government officials, most of whom were members of the National Human Rights Committee of the Marshall Islands.

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

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

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

“It has further increased my understanding and confidence,” she said. “I am currently assisting the National Human Rights Committee, an NMRF on reporting and follow-up on the recommendations concerning human rights. With the technical support from UN Human Rights and collaboration with other regional partners, I believe the Marshall Islands can benefit.”

For Karina de Brum © Coralie Pacific
UN Human Rights Report 2018

PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING UPR RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO TORTURE IN MONGOLIA

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

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.

-shifts-

Global Constituency
Prevention
Civic Space

- Shifts -

Climate change
Corruption
Inequalities
New technologies
People on the move

© OHCHR
Development (D)
Advancing sustainable development through human rights

Development in numbers

**MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNDAF’s AND UN COUNTRY TEAMS**

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

**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

**2030 AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)**

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

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

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

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

“Our signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) is a great milestone in the development of official statistics. UN Human Rights was instrumental in initiating and facilitating dialogue and it continues to provide unwavering support and capacity building. We look forward to… ensuring that the official statistics we generate are free from discrimination and promote equality and non-discrimination,” said Zachary Mwangi, Director of Statistics.

“Signing the MoU with the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) 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 in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. 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.

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."

© OHCHR/State of Palestine

**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**

Connecting national statistical offices and national human rights institutions to

© OHCHR/State of Palestine

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

© OHCHR/State of Kenya

© OHCHR/State of Kenya

© OHCHR/State of Kenya
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

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.

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.

D2 Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.

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 most polluted rivers. In June 2018, the company agreed to launch a mediation process with the Bunong Indigenous Peoples. Support for dispute resolution began in 2015. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process. The initiative calls for housing to be approached as a human right, not merely a commodity. The cities that joined The Shift initiative that the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment in May, three environmental human rights activists who had testified in a trial seeking compensation and remedial action for lead poisoning of a slum in Mombasa, were placed under Kenya’s witness protection programme. UN Human Rights paid a portion of their legal fees and supported the attendance of critical witnesses in the case.

D3 State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.

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 The Shift in 2018 were Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Durban, Ghent, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montevideo, Montreal, New York City, Paris and Seoul.

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS

Spotlights: Youth Women

D4 Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.

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 inter national human rights mechanisms. This strategy was particularly timely as two treaty bodies, namely, CEDAW and CRPD, 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 substandard 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.

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.

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.

D6 Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.

UN Human Rights 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.

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.

In Geneva.

With UN Human Rights guidance, several civil society organizations reached out to women farmers and Roma women living in substandard 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HRDDP implementation supported in 6 peace missions (MONUSCO, MINUSCA, MINUJUSTH, UNOGIS, UNSOS 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

Peace and Security in numbers

NO ONE UNAFFECTED BY SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

“The officer took two girls, held their faces down on the desk, and raped them in turn. The girls tried to resist but there was nothing they could do. He then told me, ‘you see what I am doing to them, I will do this to your wife and daughter.’”

This statement, given by a detainee of the Damascus Political Security Branch in Syria, was one of hundreds of accounts of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that have taken place in Syria since the uprising began in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

PS1
Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS

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

UN Human Rights partnered with the African Union (AU) to increase compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians in conflict. During 2018, UN Human Rights worked on the development of an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-level Dialogue on Human Rights. UN Human Rights provided support to the AU Joint Framework on Peace and Security by integrating human rights into its peace operations. AU-UN Human Rights annual/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 GS Sahel Joint Forces (FC-GS), 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-GS, 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 GS Sahel countries (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 of Nigeria for a judicial system that respects international human rights law and provides for the secure access of national and international NGOs in order to monitor the proceedings.

PS2
Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

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

Based on a three-year systematic mapping of vulnerabilities and their underlying causes in 90 villages in the district of Bassinkoundou, 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, 49 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 the capacity and knowledge of the other 35 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.

Following the publication in February 2017 of the thematic report on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, UN Human Rights and the AU-UN Women assisted the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to establish the Truth and Dignity Commission on Europe and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine to develop a strategy to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence, which was endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister in November. In June, key aspects of the strategy were integrated into the revised National Action Plan on 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 necessary legal amendments, integrate capacity building of the security sector and law enforcement agencies.

Some of the legal gaps underlined in the thematic report, 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.

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

Thanks to technical support provided by UN Human Rights, transitional justice mechanisms in Mali increasingly operate in line with international human rights norms and standards. Although the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) has not yet published its report, it has opened a sub-office in Kidal, and mobile teams were deployed to Agoni, Ansongo, Bambara,

Highlights of pillar results

Peace and Security (PS)

Shifts:

Global Constituency

Prevention

Civic Space
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.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights observes the aerial bombardment damage to a building in Sanaa during his visit to Yemen in November 2018. © OHCHR/Yemen
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.

UN Free & Equal campaign supported national campaigns and activities in 12 countries across the world, reaching 157,000 followers via its social media platforms.

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent sent 10 allegation letters and urgent appeals on behalf of over 35,000 victims.

UN Free & Equal campaign supported national campaigns and activities in 12 countries across the world, reaching 157,000 followers via its social media platforms.

Free Legal Aid Being Made Available in Azerbaijan

Her ex-husband did not pay child maintenance and refused to give her 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 Aiyev, 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).

Facebook page of the Resource Centre: [Link]

*Published on the EU Neighbours portal: [Link]
UN HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORTS GROUND-BREAKING ADVANCES IN EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF SAME-SEX FAMILIES

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, in recognition of their personal and family union.

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://europe.aphcr.org/EN/Stories/Pages/EuropeanUnionCourt.aspx

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

Romania lوردаче, 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.”

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 REPORT 2018

34

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018 35

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018
Inequalities

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

ND6

The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected. 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 effective counterdiscrimination and hate speech in the digital space.

UN Human Rights analysed the conformity of national legislation in Niger on the rights of migrants with international human rights standards. In particular, UN Human Rights reviewed Law 2015-36 against the standards established by ICRMW, which was ratified by Niger in 2009. The review demonstrated that the law does not provide for concrete measures to enable migrants to fully enjoy their rights and freedoms on an equal basis with nationals of the country. A workshop was organized, in December, to assess the level of implementation of the recommendations issued by CMR(W) 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 26/13, UN Human Rights held the first consultation on promoting human rights in mental health. The meeting discussed strategy 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 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 raised the awareness of multiple stakeholders about online violence against women in Silicon Valley. The Special Rapporteur presented her report on the same topic at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, in June.

UN Human Rights helped prevent the adoption of a draft law in Cameroon that would have restricted the freedoms of people of African descent, and which was being considered in the context of the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent.

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.

ELISABETH KANEZA: A UN HUMAN RIGHTS FELLOW OF AFRICAN DESCENT

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

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

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

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

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

Elisabeth Kaneza © Tobias Birk
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

Working Group on Enforced or InvoluntaryDisappearances transmitted

- **692** new cases of allegations to States
- **193** were under its urgent action procedure

The Working Group clarified **503** cases

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

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

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.

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

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

Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen was captured on 27 September 1981 after attending a political meeting and taken to a military base for interrogation. She was held incommunicado and handcuffed to bunk beds. She was interrogated under violence over a long period, suffering various kinds of torture and other cruel treatment, such as repeated (gang) rapes by several military members, beatings, kickings, electric shocks and psychological torture.

Nine days after her capture, Emma Guadalupe managed to escape. The following day, her brother Marco Antonio was taken by force from the family’s home in Guatemala City, put into a nylon sack and driven to an unknown destination in a vehicle with official license plates, allegedly in retaliation for the escape of his sister from the military torture chamber and as a punishment for a family that was considered dissident during the internal armed conflict. He was never found.

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

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

The Molina Theissen family members called for sentencing in the case of the enforced disappearance of Marco Antonio Molina Theissen and aggravated sexual assault of his sister Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen during a demonstration in March 2018. © OHCHR/Guatemala
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 Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights. The Mission found evidence of mass killings, widespread sexual violence, and forced displacement. The report highlights the need for accountability and justice for the victims of these atrocities.

**PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs**

**A1**

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

**RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS**

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

On 23 October, following recommendations issued by UN Human Rights, the Government of Chad submitted a draft law to the Parliament on the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission. The law, which was approved and promulgated, integrated some of the international commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

Following the past few years of UN Human Rights capacity-building efforts in Serbia, the Mission joined the experts to support the development of the new Law on the Protection of Persons Displaced by Armed Conflict. Serbia has already adopted the Law on the Protection of Persons Displaced by Armed Conflict and has started to implement it.

The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons (IDPs) provided technical assistance and advocacy for the adoption of national laws that are compliant with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). During her official visit to Niger in March, the Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a national law on the statistical 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.

**A2**

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

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


The report discusses the systematic murders of entire villages, among other violations. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights. The Mission concluded that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.

The Mission recommended the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.

The Mission has recommended the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.

**Highlights of pillar results**

**Accountability (A)**

**HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS**

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

On 23 October, following recommendations issued by UN Human Rights, the Government of Chad submitted a draft law to the Parliament on the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission. The law, which was approved and promulgated, integrated some of the international commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

Following the past few years of UN Human Rights capacity-building efforts in Serbia, the Mission joined the experts to support the development of the new Law on the Protection of Persons Displaced by Armed Conflict. Serbia has already adopted the Law on the Protection of Persons Displaced by Armed Conflict and has started to implement it.

The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons (IDPs) provided technical assistance and advocacy for the adoption of national laws that are compliant with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). During her official visit to Niger in March, the Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a national law on the statistical 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 Gambia, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. UN Human Rights has helped to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings for victims of human rights violations.


The report discusses the systematic murders of entire villages, among other violations. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.

The Mission recommended the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.

The Mission has recommended the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.

The Mission has recommended the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims. The report concludes that the Myanmar military has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Rohingya, as well as grave violations of other human rights.
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

A3
Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

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.

A5
UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) GUIDELINES ON TRAFFICKING TAKE OFF

In the Philippines, the Ministry of Justice prepared a list of various operational models, which makes the created protocol is easily adaptable to the context to be presented. The created protocol is comprehensive and practical in nature. It is rare for a policy to be this material. It is rare for a policy to be so comprehensive and practical in nature.

Insha’a Allâh, Director of Inflight, Sky Regional/Canada:

“When facing a problem head on, it is important to arm oneself with all of the necessary information through data and research. A systematic approach is always preferable, especially when dealing with potential criminal and legal issues across State lines. Having a set of guidelines to inform training and public attitudes towards human trafficking is a must, as we are looking for long-term change and not just a temporary fix. The combined forces of UN Human Rights and ICAO allowed for guidelines to be created with this end goal in mind.

The ICAO-OCHCR Guidelines for Training Cabin Crew on Identification and Response to Trafficking in Persons (https://www.icao.int/safety/airportOperations/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.

Looking back, months after implementation, I can attest to the need for the ICAO and UN Human Rights guidelines for training cabin crew on the identification and response to traffickingpersons or the operating company. My experience and expertise that airline crews have gained through the training will be a valuable asset to future passengers or the operating company. My only hope moving forward is that other guidelines will be built in a similar fashion and that all airlines will join forces in the battle against human trafficking.

The involvement of UN Human Rights was instrumental and an undeniable necessity. While ICAO was able to bring the aviation perspective, UN Human Rights was able to debunk myths and empowered the trainees to put into action the lasting changes we all want to see.”

Mikaela Dontu, Director of Inflight, Sky Regional/Canada.
Participation (P)
Enhancing participation and protecting civic space

Participation in numbers

4.75 million
followers across UN Human Rights social media platforms

600 million
people*
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
new partnerships were established in the field

59 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

79
women & 532 men participated in the UPR Working Group sessions

297
women

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.

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

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

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

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

**PARTICIPATION (P)**

**PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs**

**P1**

**Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.**

As a result of improvements in UN Human Rights’ methodologies, record-keeping and the capacity for rapid response in cases of aggression against human rights defenders and journalists, UN Human Rights has become a key reference point on human rights violations of human rights defenders (HRDs) and journalists in Latin America and the Caribbean. This is particularly so for authorities in charge of protection investigations and the international community. UN Human Rights documented at least 16 cases of reprisals against HRDs and journalists, including bogus accusations against them, the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation and smear campaigns.

UN Human Rights submitted comments and recommendations to the Federal Special Prosecutor on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the adopted Protocol to investigate crimes against journalists. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these investigations will implement the Protocol. In 2018, the Office of the Federal Special Prosecutor investigated crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the adopted Protocol to investigate crimes against journalists. 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.

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 Blakhk, 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 experience 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.”

**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 Colombia, after three years of negotiations, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement included provisions on the protection of human rights. The Agreement also provided the foundation for the establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia. The Office, established in 2005, has played a key role in addressing serious human rights violations committed during the armed conflict.

In Indonesia, as part of the fight against climate change, the national human rights pillar has been strengthened by the establishment of new mechanisms at the national and local levels. The new mechanisms have been established to ensure the effective protection of human rights in the context of climate change.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Indonesia has been working closely with the government and civil society organizations to support the implementation of the new mechanisms. The Office has provided technical assistance and capacity-building support to help the government and civil society organizations to develop and implement effective strategies to protect human rights in the context of climate change.

In South Africa, the national human rights pillar has been strengthened by the establishment of new mechanisms at the national and local levels. The new mechanisms have been established to ensure the effective protection of human rights in the context of climate change.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in South Africa has been working closely with the government and civil society organizations to support the implementation of the new mechanisms. The Office has provided technical assistance and capacity-building support to help the government and civil society organizations to develop and implement effective strategies to protect human rights in the context of climate change.

**RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS**

**UGANDAN WOMEN LAWYERS SEEK REPARATIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

Women protest against all forms of gender-based violence in Liberia. © EPA/Ahmed Jallanzo

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 Blakhk, 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 experience 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.”
Building on long-term cooperation with UN Human Rights, the Human Rights Master’s 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.

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

In 2018, a platform of civil society organizations was created in Serbia with support of UN Human Rights. The platform is for coordination and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms and the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up. It is structured around thematic clusters and each cluster is guided by a separate action plan for 2016-2019. The platform contributed to securing and facilitating the direct participation of CSOs in policymaking and public consultations.

In Cambodia, UN Human Rights led a public campaign to raise awareness and engage youth on human rights, the UDHR and human rights defenders. The online and offline campaign entitled “I am a human rights champion,” ran from September to December, targeting Cambodian youth living in urban and rural settings. Its objective was to increase public recognition of how respect for and enjoyment of human rights can contribute to inclusive and sustainable peace and development. The campaign’s music video, featuring a number of local celebrities popular with youth, was viewed over one million times on UN Human Rights’ Facebook page and the number of likes on the UN Human Rights Cambodia’s Facebook page increased from nearly 9,000 to over 13,800. The campaign signalled the first step in UN Human Rights’ drive to broaden the human rights constituency in Cambodia. Next steps in 2019 include plans to work with at least 15 youth groups on incorporation of human rights principles in their work.
Mrs. Prinpap Phueaknav, the wife of Billy Pholachi Rakchongcharoen, at her home in Phetchaburi, Thailand 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 48/145, 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, which is 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. The Programme and Budget Review Board (PBBR) is chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner. These bodies meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on policies, operating procedures, programme and resource allocations. The Policy Advisory Group (PAG), chaired by Directors on a rotational basis, is an additional forum for senior managers to exchange views. It provides recommendations to the SMT on critical policy- and management-related matters.

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

In the course of 2018, through its monthly and virtual meetings, the PBBR reviewed more than 55 fundraising/fund allocation proposals submitted by Divisions, for programme activities under their annual workplans, to ensure that those proposals were in line with the Office’s overall strategic framework. Exercising its financial and income monitoring functions, the PBBR ensured fiscal responsibility in the allocation and management of human and financial resources under the Office’s programme. Results of independent evaluations and programme reviews, and thematic analyses of implementation of planned activities, were regularly presented to the PBBR to inform its strategic and programmatic decision-making. The PAG met 28 times throughout the year on a variety of thematic issues, including digital governance, the SDGs, climate change, emergency response, disability, LGBTI persons and the human rights treaty bodies. The group also received country/regional briefings on Afghanistan, Asia, Europe, the Pacific and Somalia; and discussed proposed strategic partnerships with the African Union and the European Union, and strengthened engagement with the business sector. These discussions ensured that proposals were informed by perspectives from across the office before being presented to the SMT.

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

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 with 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...
digital space and emerging technologies. This new roadmap is anchored in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and has a particular focus on the Agenda's human rights-based commitment to "Leave No One Behind." The OMP also identifies human rights "guardians" to protect human rights with digital tools.

The OMP takes place through the Performance Monitoring System, a tailor-made online tool that facilitates planning, monitoring, and reporting on a common set of office-wide results in line with results-based management principles and standards. As the organizational performance has, paradoxically, never been better. (…) The OMP assessed UN Human Rights during 2017-2018. The assessment proved to be of great value for UN Human Rights, offering recommendations for strengthening its capacity to provide the best possible support to those whom it serves.

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

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

Full assessment of OHCHR is available at: http://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/ohchr/2017-18/index.htm

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 implementation of the OMP in 2018

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.

Organizational development

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

The OEAPs are a product of self-assessments, from analysis of emerging trends in organizational development, lessons-learned exercises and feedback from external stakeholders. They contain tangible outputs, indicators of success, resource needs, risk analysis, roles and responsibilities, as well as monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

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 were rolled out, building on the findings of staff surveys and the pilot 360-degree feedback for senior managers. These open conversations about enhancing the working culture at UN Human Rights were held at the Branch, Service and Division levels. As of the end of December, 55 dialogues had been held with nearly 700 participants in Geneva, New York and field presences.

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

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

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

**Innovation**

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

- UN Human Rights has been exploring opportunities to engage young people in the presentation of human rights topics in creative ways.

**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.
In 2018, UN Human Rights achieved significant progress in enhancing its external communications across all channels, including by conveying its identity and messaging in a more compelling way and expanding its reach. It advanced a range of institutional objectives through this enhanced communication.

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

The seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the push associated with the campaign #standup4humanrights saw UN Human Rights expand its reach to over 40 partnerships (see pages 14-15). The hashtag reached 600 million mentions, representing a 31 per cent increase since 2017 (800,000 new mentions 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.

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.

In 2018, UN Human Rights rebranded its programmatic work in a more compelling and accessible manner, was launched with a broader constituency by presenting our work in a more compelling and accessible manner, was launched with a project funded by the Open Society Justice Initiative 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.

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

In 2018, UN Human Rights enhanced its resource mobilization framework, increasing skills and capacity, while strengthening reporting and sustaining ongoing dialogue with donors. This drove significant progress towards expanded investment in and support for UN Human Rights.

As of the end of 2018, UN Human Rights had raised US$187 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.

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:

- J.C.Decaux, 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 (Sahib Al Hallak, Rana Ayyub, Ingrid Beck, Kevin-Prince Boateng, Amber Heard, Angelina Jolie, Marie Laguerre, Hallak, Rana Ayyub, Ingrid Beck, Kevin-Prince Boateng, Amber Heard, Angelina Jolie, Marie Laguerre, Alyssa Milano and David Oyelowo) who shared the messages of UN Human Rights through their social media channels.

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

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

• 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.

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 Secretariat managers at all levels, the UN Department of Management, Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC) has made online Management Dashboards available to all departments. The Dashboards cover human resources, budget and finance, procurement and travel. While still under development, they aim to centralize a variety of data that are drawn from multiple enterprise systems, including Umoja and Inspira. UN Human Rights is also in the process of producing information for financial and human resources management dashboards, while progress is being made on the development of a diversity and inclusion dashboard.

- 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.

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

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

UMOJA TRAINING IN THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNTRY OFFICE IN BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

“The Umoja training by our colleagues from Programme Support and Management Services empowered participants to make a change in how processes are carried out and to not be afraid of the system,” says Jennifer Mayano, working in the Country Office in Bogotá. Recently, the Office in Colombia introduced new roles in the Umoja system, which raised different questions regarding its implementation. The colleagues responsible had many doubts about how to interact with the system and the travel regulations.

“Before the training we had many questions in terms of the operation in Colombia, rules that all personnel must apply and how to do amendments or cancellations.”

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

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

UN HUMAN RIGHTS RAKES 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, UNDP, UNSSC, WHO and WIPO) to implement the UN Leadership Framework that was adopted by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in April 2017.

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

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

Ravina Shamdasani, UN Human Rights Spokesperson, 2018 programme participant.

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

The 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$560 million from 14 donors had been registered for 2019.

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 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>19,445,798</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11,335,844</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>UNDP (UN pooled and trust funds funding)</td>
<td>9,450,260</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>8,813,692</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,386,247</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
</tr>
<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>3,367,627</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>3,336,039</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,555,168</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,537,672</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,195,719</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2,006,689</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,937,444</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>1,881,796</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain*</td>
<td>1,490,041</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA (incl. CERF)</td>
<td>1,285,399</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>1,149,867</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>1,031,584</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>980,748</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterpart International</td>
<td>611,887</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>474,001</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>332,955</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>254,428</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>236,713</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>186,518</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>161,320</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHRC of Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIF</td>
<td>120,293</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>96,407</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>90,887</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>71,583</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>TOTAL IN US$</th>
<th>% UNEARMARKED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>55,684</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>41,977</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ville de Genève</td>
<td>41,068</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton de Genève</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>29,568</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>27,327</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call for Code</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nippon Foundation</td>
<td>24,051</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>23,844</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia*</td>
<td>22,792</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td>21,561</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>20,478</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola*</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia*</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>18,417</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>TOTAL IN US$</th>
<th>% UNEARMARKED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12,800</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan*</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>9,521</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekday</td>
<td>6,826</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro*</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of Malta</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual donors / miscellaneous</td>
<td>178,401</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 187,080,164

---

* Includes a contribution of €20,000 from the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

* Contributed in response to HC’s last appeal of 5 July 2018.
FUNDING

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TOP 20 DONORS TO OHCHR PER CAPITA IN 2018

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Programmes (Democratic Republic of the Congo)</td>
<td>106,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacebuilding Fund (Chad, Colombia, DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea)</td>
<td>4,572,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund</td>
<td>2,343,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict</td>
<td>302,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHRPDP - 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Executive Direction and Management: 25,562.2
- Policymaking Organs: 8,649.2
- Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis: 27,897.6
- Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies: 18,418.7
- Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures: 32,118.5
- OHCHR in the field - Headquarters support: 40,991.4
- OHCHR in the field: 94,553.4
- Programme Support and Management Services: 14,712.0
- Other Trust Funds: 10,967.3

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

- XB Income
- Expenditure

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

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

78
FUNDING

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

80

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 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$162.8 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.

REGULAR BUDGET VERSUS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Over the last eight years, approximately 40 per cent of the funding for UN Human Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (40.2 per cent in 2018, 44 per cent in 2017, 45 per cent in 2016, 46 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012). On the other hand, approximately 60 per cent came from voluntary contributions (59.8 per cent in 2018, 56 per cent in 2017, 55 per cent in 2016, 54 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). Over the past few years, the increase in the share of the United Nations regular budget for UN Human Rights activities came from additional resources that were allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and additional mandates, including commissions of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council.

EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING (IN MILLION US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>125.5M</td>
<td>52.8M</td>
<td>178.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>61.4M</td>
<td>111.1M</td>
<td>172.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>49.7M</td>
<td>121.9M</td>
<td>171.6M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>47.1M</td>
<td>124.4M</td>
<td>171.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>58.7M</td>
<td>113.1M</td>
<td>171.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>65.5M</td>
<td>106.3M</td>
<td>171.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>55.7M</td>
<td>109.1M</td>
<td>164.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>52.6M</td>
<td>109.3M</td>
<td>161.9M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Group</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific Group</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern European Group</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American and Caribbean Group</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western European and Others Group</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-state donors, multilateral donors, etc.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NUMBER OF DONORS (INCLUDING MEMBER STATES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total number of donors</th>
<th>Number of Member State donors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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 to control expenditures mainly to a concerted effort undertaken by UN Human Rights to control expenditures through systematic monitoring during the year.

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.
### 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>8,645,945</td>
<td>3,192,848</td>
<td>3,695,492</td>
<td>4,054,413</td>
<td>2,276,319</td>
<td>1,742,160</td>
<td>2,158,565</td>
<td>1,509,872</td>
<td>580,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>7,342,973</td>
<td>91,430</td>
<td>441,463</td>
<td>34,843</td>
<td>170,648</td>
<td>9,918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>1,071,811</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>5,787,037</td>
<td>278,409</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4,273,504</td>
<td>78,761</td>
<td>315,825</td>
<td>365,715</td>
<td>170,648</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>737,668</td>
<td>625,782</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unearmarked

| Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis | 1,190,902 | 799,294 | 2,254,000 | 94,445 |
| Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies | 119,090 | 790,494 | 568,182 | 152,462 | 466,823 |
| Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation | 1,786,352 | 6,173,349 | 501,021 |
| Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures | 774,479 | 440,023 | 746,000 | 2,272,727 | 329,435 | 1,999,421 |

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 |
| Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities | 8,577,606 | 14,766,125 | 6,242,635 | 8,877,372 | 2,499,806 | 5,117,862 | 4,655,000 |
| Africa | 4,017,682 | 3,761,055 | 329,795 | 78,761 | 625,782 | | |
| Americas | 2,058,055 | 4,067,243 | 778,044 | 3,500,000 | 190,000 | 692,269 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 119,090 | 4,480,873 | 355,891 | 11,434 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 819,576 | 1,436,954 | 2,033,480 | 227,372 | 464,576 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 119,090 | 2,745,425 | 1,636,363 | 236,025 |
| Humanitarian Trust Funds | 714,541 | 6,550,000 | 113,636 | 948,766 | 1,168,130 |
| Miscellaneous* | 738,359 | | | | | | |

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR**

| UNDP | 22,174,972 | 21,089,098 | 19,445,794 | 18,427,371 | 11,335,834 | 10,820,030 | 9,806,471 |
| United Kingdom | 3,192,848 | 3,695,492 | 4,054,413 | 2,276,319 | 1,742,160 | 2,158,565 | 1,509,872 | 580,720 |
| Canada | 3,022,355 | 91,430 | 441,463 | 34,843 | 170,648 | 9,918 |
| Switzerland | 3,695,492 | 441,463 | 34,843 | 170,648 | 9,918 |
| Belgium | 2,276,319 | 1,742,160 | 2,158,565 | 1,509,872 | 580,720 |
| Finland | 2,158,565 | 1,509,872 | 580,720 |
| Ireland | 1,742,160 | 2,158,565 | 1,509,872 | 580,720 |
| France | 1,509,872 | 2,158,565 | 1,509,872 | 580,720 |
| Italy | 580,720 |

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

[UN Human Rights Report 2018](#)
### Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>New Zealand</th>
<th>Russian Federation</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Korea, Rep. of</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>OCHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unearmarked</strong></td>
<td>2,006,689</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>436,283</td>
<td>284,755</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive Direction and Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>146,520</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and Geneva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 1:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>836,667</td>
<td>991,559</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>136,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 2:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>421,042</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>39,773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 3:</td>
<td>256,410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 4:</td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>483,333</td>
<td>425,580</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>204,545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support to the Programmes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Presences</td>
<td>1,384,625</td>
<td>680,000</td>
<td>99,263</td>
<td>745,513</td>
<td>682,077</td>
<td>1285,399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>454,545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>367,880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>227,531</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>1,384,625</td>
<td>99,263</td>
<td>695,513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td>680,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350,058</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>567,462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Trust Funds</td>
<td>258,904</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>62,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR</strong></td>
<td>2,119,719</td>
<td>2,006,689</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,937,444</td>
<td>1,881,796</td>
<td>1,410,014</td>
<td>1,285,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Saudi Arabia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Qatar</strong></td>
<td><strong>Austria</strong></td>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
<td><strong>Counterpart International</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kuwait</strong></td>
<td><strong>Microsoft</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>650,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>864,198</strong></td>
<td><strong>611,887</strong></td>
<td><strong>474,001</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>140,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,347</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,310</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>140,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,498,867</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,031,561</strong></td>
<td><strong>980,748</strong></td>
<td><strong>800,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>611,887</strong></td>
<td><strong>510,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>19,940</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>39,436</td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>236,713</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>197,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>109,404</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>11,429</td>
<td>236,713</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>236,713</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>145,506</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>11,429</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>25,227</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>11,429</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>145,506</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>11,429</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>25,227</td>
<td>40,363</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>11,429</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Contributions by Donor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>UNOPS</th>
<th>Ford Foundation</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
<th>Liechtenstein</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>109,404</td>
<td>145,506</td>
<td>25,227</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme</th>
<th>Funding Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>50,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
<td>6,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and Its Special Procedures</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Support to the Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Funding Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>66,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>66,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Trust Funds</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Funding Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>29,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>24,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call for Code</td>
<td>23,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nippon Foundation</td>
<td>22,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>27,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>23,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekday</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>17,065</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes unreported contributions that could not be reported above.
### FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Montenegro</th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Nicaragua</th>
<th>Republic of Moldova</th>
<th>Order of Malta</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Presences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Trust Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>UNESCO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

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.
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, Paraguay which 82.4 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. Valeriyta Lutkovska (Ukraine) and Ms. Carmen Rosa Villa (Peru), who was nominated in July to replace Ms. Mari Claire 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 invitation 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 the work of States in advancing in these important areas, beginning with the issue of the human rights dimensions of corruption. Particular emphasis was placed on the impact of corruption on the States’ duty to respect, protect and fulfil economic, 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 accounted for 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 channeled through various funds and instruments (i.e., the UNDG 2012 Strategy for the deployment of Human Rights Advisers) are now channeled through the Fund. As of 31 December, the Fund had received a total of US$18,789,565 in pledges and contributions.

The Fund provided the resources for technical cooperation programmes designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 40 regions, countries and territories, including through 28 Human Rights Advisers/human rights mainstreaming projects in Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Reno, 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 emphasis on the follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of online 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>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>HRA in the Philippines (allocated to Afghanistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>922,963</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Papua New Guinea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor-Leste)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Technical cooperation with African countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>HRA in the Philippines (allocated to Afghanistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>922,963</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Papua New Guinea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor-Leste)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Technical cooperation with African countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>188,395</td>
<td>HRA</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Afghanistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>146,520</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor-Leste)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Technical cooperation with African countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Mexico (strengthen capacities of victims of enforced disappearances to defend their rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>81,301</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>110,227</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>398,180</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>State of Palestine1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5,682</td>
<td>VFTC</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Contributions Earmarked to VFTC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>922,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>922,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>40,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>188,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>146,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>73,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>73,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>197,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>81,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>110,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>398,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5,682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Contributions Earmarked to Specific Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Human Rights Committee of Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>28,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>3,496,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>794,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td>10,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Earmarked Funds</td>
<td>8,494,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Earmarked Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>2,259,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td>10,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Earmarked Funds</td>
<td>2,259,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Unearmarked Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>398,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unearmarked Funds</td>
<td>18,789,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Reference to State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
During its session in Colombia, the Board met with State institutions and civil society organizations to discuss the challenges Colombia faces in relation to civic space and the acts of aggression against community leaders and human rights defenders and how the technical cooperation programme of the Office supports State efforts to address them. All partners stressed to the Board that the Office had been effective at building bridges, facilitating dialogue between different actors and undertaking capacity-building activities to ensure that the dialogue resulted in full respect for human rights. This was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. In the course of their discussions with civil society actors and State institutions, UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing about a positive outcome during the civic strike (paro cívico). The strike was a multi-week protest, which was estimated to include nearly half of the city’s 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protestors and the responses of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. “The Office managed to ensure an understanding of the Board that the Office had been effective at building bridges, facilitating dialogue between different actors and undertaking capacity-building activities to ensure that the dialogue resulted in full respect for human rights. This was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. In the course of their discussions with civil society actors and State institutions, UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing about a positive outcome during the civic strike (paro cívico). The strike was a multi-week protest, which was estimated to include nearly half of the city’s 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protestors and the responses of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. “The Office managed to ensure an understanding of the Board that the Office had been effective at building bridges, facilitating dialogue between different actors and undertaking capacity-building activities to ensure that the dialogue resulted in full respect for human rights. This was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. In the course of their discussions with civil society actors and State institutions, UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing about a positive outcome during the civic strike (paro cívico). The strike was a multi-week protest, which was estimated to include nearly half of the city’s 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protestors and the responses of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. “The Office managed to ensure an understanding of the Board that the Office had been effective at building bridges, facilitating dialogue between different actors and undertaking capacity-building activities to ensure that the dialogue resulted in full respect for human rights. This was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. In the course of their discussions with civil society actors and State institutions, UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing about a positive outcome during the civic strike (paro cívico). The strike was a multi-week protest, which was estimated to include nearly half of the city’s 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protestors and the responses of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. “The Office managed to ensure an understanding of the
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.

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

The Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council was established under Human Rights Council resolution 19/26, in 2012. The Fund became operational in 2014. The objective of the Fund is to enhance the institutional and human rights capacities of LDCs and SIDS through targeted training courses and travel assistance for delegates attending regular Council sessions and fellowship 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 and fellows from African 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.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>889,541</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DONORS IN 2018**

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>73,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>78,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>329,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>81,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>186,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>163,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>56,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>59,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>39,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>11,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,194,314</strong></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 significantly 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 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 PFF, 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. Robert D. Hare (Canada), Myrna Cunningham (Nicaragua), Ms. Anne Nuorgam (Finland), Mr. Binota Dhamai (New Zealand).

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

**UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>109,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>192,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>155,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>58,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>68,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>17,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>357,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>22,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,011,105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

As a 2013 UN Human Rights Indigenous Fellow, Pablo has applied the knowledge and experience he gained to promote human rights in Belize in order to advance the self-determination of the Maya Q’eqchi and Mopan peoples. He uses his knowledge and experience across the key programmes 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 formulation of a national indigenous peoples’ round-table. This led to the revitalization of the Belize National Indigenous Council, which brings together the Maya Mopan, Q’eqchi, Yucatec and Garifuna. Since 2015, Pablo also led the process of bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples from the Caribbean. This resulted in the formation of the Network of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Caribbean (NITPC), which includes members from Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad. The NITPC is currently being coordinated by the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders of Suriname.

Pablo’s story is a testament to the far-reaching positive changes that the UN Human Rights Indigenous Fellowship Programme and the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples bring in supporting the local human rights efforts of marginalized populations. It also brings visibility to their local efforts in promoting a more just and equal world.
The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, established by General Assembly resolution 46/122 in 1991, grants financial support to civil society organizations that provide 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 servile, forced and bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widowhood, the sale of wives and other forms of slavery.

The Trust Fund acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants. In 2018, the Board members were: Ms. 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 providing 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.

In 2018, the programme had 32 children enrolled in Restavek shelter homes in Port-salut and 68 children in Les Cayes.

Helping Child Victims of Domestic Servitude in Haiti Realize Their Rights

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 shelter homes in Port-salut and 68 children in Les Cayes. In parallel, the organization is working to raise awareness and transform attitudes against domestic servitude within the community, including through a national competition for restavek children to write and perform original songs about freedom and ending modern day slavery and a radio drama series to deliver a powerful message about education.

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 preventive impact of the Fund. The projects included drafting laws to establish NPMs in accordance with the Optional Protocol; elaborating calls for nominations, terms of reference and the organization of public hearings on NPM candidates; the training of NPM members on international standards concerning torture and ill-treatment, reporting and monitoring techniques; developing strategic plans for NPMs and supporting operational efficiency; elaborating NPM documents (annual reports, leaflets, posters); supporting collaboration between NPMs and other stakeholders; and promoting the visibility of NPMs through public meetings and radio campaigns.

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

Special Fund supported 59 projects in 17 countries with grants amounting to US$1,558,036. In 2018, the Fund awarded grants amounting to US$201,784 to support 13 prevention projects in 12 States Parties to the Optional Protocol.

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

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

Special Fund supported 59 projects in 17 countries with grants amounting to US$1,558,036. In 2018, the Fund awarded grants amounting to US$201,784 to support 13 prevention projects in 12 States Parties to the Optional Protocol.

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

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

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism that was established in 2006, to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner, particularly in response to human rights emergencies. This was achieved primarily by the rapid deployment of human rights personnel and the provision of necessary logistical support. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to maintain a pool of staff members from the internal roster, were selected based on their experience and expertise, and were deployed to conduct human rights monitoring and report on the human rights situation in three regions (Droma, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ Region and Somali), and Sri Lanka to support the Human Rights Adviser to develop an action plan for the Human Rights Situation.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges amounting to US$108,072. As of 31 December 2018, the remaining balance of US$211,009 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.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges amounting to US$108,072. As of 31 December 2018, the remaining balance of US$211,009 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.

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

The Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights was created by Human Rights Council decision 24/118 of 27 September 2013. The aim of the Fund is to facilitate the greatest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the annual meetings of the three fora. In 2018, the Special Fund received US$50,000 in new contributions.

The Eleventh Forum on Minority Issues, held from 29-30 November 2018, in Geneva, brought together 600 participants. In 2018, 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.

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-kilometre race in the camp. It was her first time running, and with no training, she performed with excellence and earned the opportunity to join a professional athlete 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.

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

Voluntary Contributions in 2018

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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>EXTRA BUDGETARY</th>
<th>REGULAR BUDGET</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance 1</td>
<td>95,636,089</td>
<td>95,636,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment 2</td>
<td>(838,390)</td>
<td>(838,390)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME / ALLOTMENTS 3</td>
<td>188,834,921</td>
<td>314,430,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE 4</td>
<td>283,632,620</td>
<td>409,228,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure 5</td>
<td>155,820,915</td>
<td>274,123,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSING BALANCE 6</td>
<td>127,811,705</td>
<td>135,105,293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The summary financial report of extrabudgetary 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

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>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>
<th>Total OHCHR trust funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance 1</td>
<td>11,081,841</td>
<td>798,020</td>
<td>1,208,664</td>
<td>1,203,241</td>
<td>1,549,575</td>
<td>1,002,480</td>
<td>7,662,246</td>
<td>1,062,304</td>
<td>70,067,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance</td>
<td>11,081,841</td>
<td>798,020</td>
<td>1,208,664</td>
<td>1,203,241</td>
<td>1,549,575</td>
<td>1,002,480</td>
<td>7,605,876</td>
<td>1,062,304</td>
<td>69,736,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid pledges past period</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>56,370</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>331,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>447,348</td>
<td>(56,370)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1,095,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from contributions 3</td>
<td>9,413,584</td>
<td>722,326</td>
<td>1,011,105</td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>889,541</td>
<td>1,194,314</td>
<td>18,789,565</td>
<td>855,949</td>
<td>154,174,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid contributions 2018</td>
<td>9,413,584</td>
<td>722,326</td>
<td>1,011,105</td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>884,541</td>
<td>1,184,314</td>
<td>18,626,165</td>
<td>855,949</td>
<td>144,600,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid pledges 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>163,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,574,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income available 4</td>
<td>126,087</td>
<td>6,159</td>
<td>19,994</td>
<td>21,316</td>
<td>32,345</td>
<td>37,911</td>
<td>85,865</td>
<td>10,144</td>
<td>1,414,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain/loss on exchange from contributions</td>
<td>(9,017)</td>
<td>(4,231)</td>
<td>(3,491)</td>
<td>(831)</td>
<td>(4,506)</td>
<td>11,224</td>
<td>(109,822)</td>
<td>(18,962)</td>
<td>(287,762)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and miscellaneous income</td>
<td>135,105</td>
<td>10,391</td>
<td>23,485</td>
<td>22,146</td>
<td>36,851</td>
<td>26,686</td>
<td>195,687</td>
<td>29,106</td>
<td>1,563,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE 5</td>
<td>20,621,513</td>
<td>1,526,505</td>
<td>2,239,763</td>
<td>1,253,796</td>
<td>2,471,462</td>
<td>2,234,705</td>
<td>26,928,654</td>
<td>1,928,397</td>
<td>283,632,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure 6</td>
<td>9,166,265</td>
<td>601,683</td>
<td>326,988</td>
<td>349,157</td>
<td>16,143</td>
<td>508,533</td>
<td>13,294,808</td>
<td>836,484</td>
<td>155,820,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSING BALANCE 7</td>
<td>11,455,248</td>
<td>924,821</td>
<td>1,912,775</td>
<td>904,639</td>
<td>2,455,318</td>
<td>1,726,172</td>
<td>13,633,846</td>
<td>1,091,914</td>
<td>93,706,972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The 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 to which contributions were received.
### REGULAR BUDGET ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018
(SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME, IN THOUSANDS OF US$)

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

### FIELD PRESENCES
(Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2,863.9</td>
<td>2,794.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>2,150.4</td>
<td>2,083.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>3,513.5</td>
<td>3,358.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>1,865.0</td>
<td>1,776.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>3,128.8</td>
<td>3,049.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (Sec. 23)</td>
<td>2,031.4</td>
<td>1,439.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: FIELD PRESENCES OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>15,553.0</td>
<td>14,501.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118,302.0</td>
<td>103,800.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEADQUARTERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
<td>18,851.8</td>
<td>17,447.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme of Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 1:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</td>
<td>16,765.3</td>
<td>14,066.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 2:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</td>
<td>2,643.5</td>
<td>2,313.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 3:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</td>
<td>15,259.4</td>
<td>12,301.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprogramme 4:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</td>
<td>2,784.9</td>
<td>2,530.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human Rights Council and the UPR</td>
<td>8,790.0</td>
<td>7,488.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK: HEADQUARTERS</strong></td>
<td>46,233.1</td>
<td>38,699.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support and Management Services</td>
<td>9,054.0</td>
<td>8,579.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: HEADQUARTERS OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>74,138.9</td>
<td>67,265.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIELD PRESENCES
(Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>32,374.6</td>
<td>24,167.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>25,957.1</td>
<td>22,478.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>10,716.1</td>
<td>7,600.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>12,428.1</td>
<td>10,989.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>18,817.4</td>
<td>14,072.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>743.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL: FIELD PRESENCES OPERATING RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>100,293.3</td>
<td>80,051.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL: HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>174,432.2</td>
<td>144,778.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Extrabudgetary Income and Expenditure in 2018

#### Overall Summary (in US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department / Project</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headquarters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Direction and Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO - Executive Office of the High Commissioner</td>
<td>762,576.94</td>
<td>380,066.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Communications Section</td>
<td>4,457,795.67</td>
<td>4,458,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR</td>
<td>1,003,548.00</td>
<td>601,941.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Donor and External Relations Section</td>
<td>2,337,584.65</td>
<td>2,434,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - External Outreach Service</td>
<td>626,566.81</td>
<td>615,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>73,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Media and Public Positioning Section</td>
<td>657,912.00</td>
<td>656,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publication Unit</td>
<td>1,627,644.93</td>
<td>1,408,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYO - New York Office</td>
<td>2,527,402.72</td>
<td>2,193,489.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYO - Death Penalty and Drug-related Offences</td>
<td>57,898.00</td>
<td>9,770.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYO - HR Conflict Risk Tool Project (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYO - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBT)</td>
<td>947,166.08</td>
<td>550,302.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYO - UN’s Response on Reprisals</td>
<td>501,934.81</td>
<td>498,715.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFMES - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service</td>
<td>1,528,666.46</td>
<td>1,622,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSS - Safety and Security Section</td>
<td>1,335,109.65</td>
<td>1,297,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Up Front/Early Warning and Response (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>545,304.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal EDM</strong></td>
<td>18,851,800.17</td>
<td>17,348,175.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Programmes of Work (Subprogrammes 1 to 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director Office - Coordination and Management</td>
<td>1,730,302.72</td>
<td>1,787,008.14</td>
<td>1,638,668.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Space Unit (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>641,988.85</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project)</td>
<td>369,918.65</td>
<td>426,550.00</td>
<td>270,521.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme</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></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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Disabilities</td>
<td>389,226.97</td>
<td>607,850.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues</td>
<td>530,463.95</td>
<td>468,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty</td>
<td>445,785.00</td>
<td>-20,987.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Human Rights Indicators for Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>908,601.22</td>
<td>325,441.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants</td>
<td>60,251.00</td>
<td>14,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Migration</td>
<td>834,050.00</td>
<td>827,824.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESIS - Support of Activities by SRSG on Business and Human Rights</td>
<td>1,171,788.86</td>
<td>1,260,492.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities</td>
<td>1,245,980.19</td>
<td>1,300,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMS - Rights of religious minorities</td>
<td>240,003.00</td>
<td>578,420.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METS - Methodology, Education and Training</td>
<td>1,645,307.24</td>
<td>1,300,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METS - Human Rights Indicators</td>
<td>427,076.12</td>
<td>1,25,346.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METS - EU Human Rights Indicators</td>
<td>535,017.97</td>
<td>513,188.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METS - IACT Image Authentication/Categorization Tool Project</td>
<td>135,485.00</td>
<td>94,444.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLDS - Rule of Law and Democracy</td>
<td>1,601,808.08</td>
<td>2,692,861.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLDS - Support to OHCHR’s work on accountability (new project)</td>
<td>991,559.00</td>
<td>44,298.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTDS - Right to Development</td>
<td>165,940.33</td>
<td>82,100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs - MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach</td>
<td>265,963.21</td>
<td>82,800.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs - (MDTF/DTF) UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming</td>
<td>121,647.00</td>
<td>78,761.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs - Washington Liaison Office</td>
<td>359,933.07</td>
<td>333,400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHRG - Conflict Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>957,946.37</td>
<td>644,129.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Presence</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi - Country Office</td>
<td>2,319,665.00</td>
<td>2,658,712.23</td>
<td>1,065,533.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi - (EU) Human Rights Protection</td>
<td>323,387.00</td>
<td>329,784.87</td>
<td>344,590.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa (Yaoundé) - Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy</td>
<td>365,205.19</td>
<td>299,009.50</td>
<td>231,152.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>56,500.00</td>
<td>65,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad - Country Office</td>
<td>756,104.82</td>
<td>1,183,597.50</td>
<td>670,710.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad - (PBF) Peace Consolidation (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>330,031.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire - Support to Peace Mission (closed project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>396,305.88</td>
<td>594,700.00</td>
<td>368,840.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Support to the Electoral Process</td>
<td>2,741,881.01</td>
<td>762,647.40</td>
<td>2,311,764.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - HR Promotion and Protection in the Electoral Context (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,509,807.47</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Human Rights Due Diligence and Profiling (HRDDP)</td>
<td>1,070,163.41</td>
<td>1,616,340.62</td>
<td>1,785,522.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - MPTF Lutte contre les VBG-Justice (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>106,578.97</td>
<td>78,676.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Joint Protection Teams Project</td>
<td>222,923.51</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
<td>243,451.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Profiling project</td>
<td>454,093.70</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>194,813.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Protection Mechanisms</td>
<td>669,096.38</td>
<td>1,449,275.36</td>
<td>658,858.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - (PBF) Reconciliation in Kasai (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>408,240.00</td>
<td>33,105.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC - Women Protection Advisor</td>
<td>264,039.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>223,819.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa (Addis Ababa) - Regional Office</td>
<td>2,512,625.00</td>
<td>2,523,077.63</td>
<td>2,034,184.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia - Implementation/Monitoring UPR Recommendations</td>
<td>30,637.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>29,024.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia - (EU) Implementation/Monitoring UPR Recommendations*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-2,142.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia - (OCHA) Protection and monitoring (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>167,958.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia - (PBF) Transitional Justice (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>315,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea - Country Office</td>
<td>2,684,518.73</td>
<td>2,935,574.90</td>
<td>2,629,042.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea - (PBF) Lutte contre l'impunité</td>
<td>115,192.99</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>35,404.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea - (PBF) Projet de Transition</td>
<td>111,874.82</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>41,179.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea - (PBF) Reforment de la Sécurité</td>
<td>41,474.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>17,636.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea - (PBF) Appui au dialogue politique</td>
<td>124,227.00</td>
<td>147,767.00</td>
<td>17,636.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>95,747.20</td>
<td>78,700.00</td>
<td>98,820.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>876,995.33</td>
<td>673,273.96</td>
<td>794,463.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Region</td>
<td>Project/Activity Description</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Country Office (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,133,761.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>(PBF) Reconciliation (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>379,107.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>(PBF) Support to national peacebuilding priorities</td>
<td>1,400,000.00</td>
<td>1,350,177.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>4,679.33</td>
<td>4,679.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>(PBF) Joint Human Rights Activities</td>
<td>655,296.07</td>
<td>442,870.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>388,993.48</td>
<td>293,359.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>MPTF Human Rights Adviser (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>75,234.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>(MPTF/DTI) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>207,665.46</td>
<td>213,486.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>(PBF) Force Conjointe GS - Sahel</td>
<td>383,469.95</td>
<td>505,450.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>(EU) Force Conjointe GS - Sahel (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>902,389.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>- Joint Project for Activities on Promotion and Protection of HR*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>44,363.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>- Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>1,150,857.19</td>
<td>1,053,679.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>- MPTF Mougahata Basikounou (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>23,785.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>- Makan Refugees in Hodh El-Chargui</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>47,679.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>- Advancing Human Rights agenda (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>46,347.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>- Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>188,836.52</td>
<td>64,317.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>- PBF Peace Consolidation in Diffa</td>
<td>202,632.16</td>
<td>99,910.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>- MPTF/DTI Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>279,935.15</td>
<td>253,825.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>- Humanitarian Response</td>
<td>396,466.35</td>
<td>254,038.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>- OCHA Integrating Human Rights in the Humanitarian Response in Middle Belt</td>
<td>199,923.00</td>
<td>176,196.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>- Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>457,854.76</td>
<td>348,081.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>- MPTF Human Rights Adviser (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>- (PBF) Conflict Prevention</td>
<td>45,932.38</td>
<td>47,518.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>- Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>238,568.64</td>
<td>460,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>- Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>98,247.91</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan (Darfur)</td>
<td>- Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>78,386.77</td>
<td>39,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>(Protorial - Regional Office</td>
<td>939,772.00</td>
<td>598,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>- Country Office</td>
<td>3,539,773.09</td>
<td>2,501,503.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>- Programme Activities in Northern Uganda and Karamoja</td>
<td>1,276,955.81</td>
<td>582,061.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa (Dakar)</td>
<td>- Appui à la protection des enfants</td>
<td>1,067,973.00</td>
<td>777,251.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa (Dakar)</td>
<td>- Appui à l’eradicación de la mendicidad et maltraitance des enfants</td>
<td>1,312,919.00</td>
<td>451,559.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa (Dakar)</td>
<td>- Regional Office</td>
<td>677,556.56</td>
<td>519,072.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa (Dakar)</td>
<td>- HR Based Response to Smuggling of Migrants</td>
<td>595,244.00</td>
<td>474,001.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>- MPTF Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>182,107.22</td>
<td>166,346.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,374,629.77</td>
<td>41,219,275.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Americas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Project/Activity Description</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>- MPTF National Human Rights Advisers</td>
<td>487,407.47</td>
<td>461,985.82</td>
<td>397,911.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>- Country Office</td>
<td>150,973.95</td>
<td>551,700.00</td>
<td>68,148.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>- Regional Office for South America</td>
<td>917,156.89</td>
<td>956,263.44</td>
<td>867,189.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>- Country Office</td>
<td>10,503,187.59</td>
<td>12,70,541.06</td>
<td>9,403,200.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>- EU Strengthening of HR Prevention and Protection Work</td>
<td>200,906.96</td>
<td>899,371.78</td>
<td>567,602.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>- Protection HR Defenders and other actors/ Peace Process</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>188,208.09</td>
<td>171,458.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>- Supporting Crisis Prevention/Promoting positive HR change</td>
<td>281,546.59</td>
<td>279,559.28</td>
<td>270,510.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>- (PBF) Territorial Model (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>198,853.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>- MPTF Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>209,821.20</td>
<td>75,700.36</td>
<td>122,525.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>- Country Office</td>
<td>3,561,687.29</td>
<td>1,197,881.79</td>
<td>3,160,218.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>- MPTF Contribution for Peace Building</td>
<td>137,076.43</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>58,810.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities</td>
<td>79,834.00</td>
<td>107,643.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala - (PBF) Maya Programme for Indigenous Peoples’ Rights</td>
<td>178,650.41</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>164,641.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala - (PBF) Sejor Zanco Reparation Sentence</td>
<td>232,416.77</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala - (EU) Human Rights Protection</td>
<td>159,338.55</td>
<td>258,671.80</td>
<td>193,519.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>237,647.00</td>
<td>471,258.13</td>
<td>252,182.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras - Country Office</td>
<td>3,211,212.76</td>
<td>2,500,154.36</td>
<td>2,429,735.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica - (MPTF/DTF) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>415,461.29</td>
<td>340,226.71</td>
<td>388,880.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - Country Office</td>
<td>2,281,121.76</td>
<td>1,499,502.67</td>
<td>1,957,809.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - Support to victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights</td>
<td>193,468.00</td>
<td>197,850.00</td>
<td>176,992.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - Support to the Justice System’s Forensic Sciences</td>
<td>167,971.00</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>77,472.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua - Monitoring, documenting and reporting on HR situation</td>
<td>155,007.75</td>
<td>889,460.37</td>
<td>155,847.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama - Regional Office for Central America</td>
<td>777,656.45</td>
<td>227,521.29</td>
<td>631,592.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama - El Salvador - HR Adviser</td>
<td>507,489.78</td>
<td>366,460.40</td>
<td>462,322.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama - El Salvador - Transitional Justice</td>
<td>596,763.81</td>
<td>611,887.00</td>
<td>468,829.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>213,987.00</td>
<td>179,600.00</td>
<td>185,334.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>85,093.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama - (MPTF) UN Country Fund - Governance*</td>
<td>107,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-36,860.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - (PBF) Empower women and youth</td>
<td>248,157.00</td>
<td>172,155.00</td>
<td>244,860.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) UN Country Fund - Governance*</td>
<td>107,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-36,860.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) Access to basic health services</td>
<td>15,899.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>14,980.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>702,405.00</td>
<td>710,600.70</td>
<td>550,751.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>494,764.00</td>
<td>921,677.80</td>
<td>461,589.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka - (PBF) Transitional Justice project</td>
<td>159,417.00</td>
<td>697,380.02</td>
<td>440,466.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL AMERICAS**: 25,957,124.60 25,448,246.39 22,478,092.57

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPRK - Field-based Structure (based in Seoul)</td>
<td>73,018.00</td>
<td>121,413.00</td>
<td>81,300.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar - Promotion and protection of Human Rights</td>
<td>1,082,706.40</td>
<td>1,390,489.54</td>
<td>942,328.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar - Protection of Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazaar (new project)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>768,528.47</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Region (Suva) - Regional Office</td>
<td>1,056,319.00</td>
<td>1,303,043.52</td>
<td>889,776.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Region - Work on disability</td>
<td>99,109.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>68,273.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - (PBF) Empower women and youth</td>
<td>248,157.00</td>
<td>172,155.00</td>
<td>244,860.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) UN Country Fund - Governance*</td>
<td>107,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-36,860.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) Access to basic health services</td>
<td>15,899.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>14,980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>702,405.00</td>
<td>710,600.70</td>
<td>550,751.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>206,577.42</td>
<td>223,195.18</td>
<td>192,287.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Early warning -Regional Emergency Response Teams</td>
<td>363,235.00</td>
<td>176,673.59</td>
<td>206,102.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>71,104.81</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>70,300.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Office</td>
<td>2,192,151.00</td>
<td>3,590,469.38</td>
<td>505,860.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Strengthening capacity of regional actors to promote HR accountability</td>
<td>1,222,191.00</td>
<td>3,590,469.38</td>
<td>505,860.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>494,764.00</td>
<td>921,677.80</td>
<td>461,589.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka - (PBF) Transitional Justice project</td>
<td>159,417.00</td>
<td>697,380.02</td>
<td>440,466.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub total Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>10,716,147.27</td>
<td>13,512,086.32</td>
<td>7,600,105.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan - (EU) Support to Human Rights Activities</td>
<td>364,758.58</td>
<td>397,655.49</td>
<td>343,668.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>222,541.81</td>
<td>327,484.47</td>
<td>266,432.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus - Human Rights Adviser/ HR National Action Plan</td>
<td>156,658.00</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
<td>70,985.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia (Bishkek) - Regional Office</td>
<td>798,202.62</td>
<td>671,900.00</td>
<td>781,736.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**: 10,716,147.27 13,512,086.32 7,600,105.22

**EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>303,436.00</td>
<td>409,577.78</td>
<td>214,295.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia - (MPTF) National Human Rights Advisers</td>
<td>44,425.00</td>
<td>84,242.00</td>
<td>43,323.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>163,370.55</td>
<td>285,308.88</td>
<td>172,177.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia - Country Office</td>
<td>1,444,481.81</td>
<td>836,987.06</td>
<td>836,477.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities</td>
<td>175,034.00</td>
<td>189,166.00</td>
<td>87,080.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia - Human Rights Monitoring of the 2017-2018 Elections</td>
<td>602,390.55</td>
<td>611,887.00</td>
<td>468,829.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia - Protection on Land and Natural Resources</td>
<td>489,607.47</td>
<td>409,908.38</td>
<td>350,702.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**: 10,716,147.27 13,512,086.32 7,600,105.22
### Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia (Kazakhstan) - Civil Society Capacity Building</td>
<td>128,000.00</td>
<td>93,822.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Brussels) - Regional Office</td>
<td>806,569.14</td>
<td>888,598.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia - (UNDP/EU) Contribution for UN Joint Programme</td>
<td>282,705.77</td>
<td>191,602.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan - (PBF) Violent Extremism</td>
<td>230,764.76</td>
<td>185,604.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan - (EU) project</td>
<td>593,508.00</td>
<td>423,156.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova (Republic of) - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>305,778.00</td>
<td>291,361.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova (Republic of) - (MPTF) Transnistria</td>
<td>237,758.42</td>
<td>208,435.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova (Republic of) - (EU) Sustainable development &amp; Human Rights*</td>
<td>157,451.30</td>
<td>-64,714.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>777,500.65</td>
<td>750,461.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation - Projects on Human Rights Awareness Raising and Training Activities</td>
<td>67,600.00</td>
<td>63,118.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities</td>
<td>83,347.65</td>
<td>70,140.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>495,835.74</td>
<td>453,626.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine - (EU) Human Rights Monitoring Mission</td>
<td>699,602.00</td>
<td>695,351.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine - (CERF) Human Rights life-saving activities in East Ukraine</td>
<td>439,954.00</td>
<td>654,885.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine - (CERF) Human Rights life-saving activities in East Ukraine</td>
<td>350,058.00</td>
<td>348,465.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine - HRMM/Protection Cluster</td>
<td>5,271,236.00</td>
<td>4,072,767.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL: EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>12,428,117.36</td>
<td>10,989,505.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>697,990.00</td>
<td>64,555.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser</td>
<td>179,057.00</td>
<td>166,493.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya - Support to Peace Mission</td>
<td>179,057.00</td>
<td>78,333.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Beirut) - Regional Office</td>
<td>1,973,126.00</td>
<td>1,536,036.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Beirut) - (EU) Project for Assisting Lebanon in the implementation of IHRM and UPR Recommendations</td>
<td>1,163,960.11</td>
<td>753,401.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Beirut) - Protection and Promotion of the rights of people on the move</td>
<td>305,579.00</td>
<td>245,428.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Beirut) - Rights of religious minorities</td>
<td>954,550.40</td>
<td>709,252.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia - Financial and Technical Assistance through the Saudi Human Rights Commission (in coordination with ROME)</td>
<td>1,201,120.00</td>
<td>506,464.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-West and Arab Region (Doha) - Training and Documentation Centre</td>
<td>289,718.00</td>
<td>266,893.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine - Stand Alone Office</td>
<td>1,144,182.00</td>
<td>1,160,896.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine - Project for Protection Cluster</td>
<td>143,539.55</td>
<td>136,562.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine - Promotion and Protection of HR in the oPt</td>
<td>557,342.00</td>
<td>557,776.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Palestine - (EU) Human Rights Treaty Obligations</td>
<td>672,964.49</td>
<td>588,746.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria - Support to Human Rights Activities</td>
<td>152,493.00</td>
<td>110,763.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria - Intl. Response to the HR Situation in Syria (Refugees/IDPs/TJ)</td>
<td>122,846.73</td>
<td>333,395.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria - (EU) Support to Human Rights Activities</td>
<td>2,154,668.33</td>
<td>1,508,104.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia - Country Office</td>
<td>2,201,694.00</td>
<td>1,293,418.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities</td>
<td>50,444.00</td>
<td>40,928.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia - Migration and Protection</td>
<td>36,915.00</td>
<td>32,656.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen - Country Office</td>
<td>3,676,255.00</td>
<td>3,310,763.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen - Country Office in Aden (new project)</td>
<td>1,136,363.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen - (OCHA) Human Rights Activities</td>
<td>159,208.00</td>
<td>138,800.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen - Relief and Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>262,426.00</td>
<td>249,770.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen - Technical Assistance and capacity Building</td>
<td>543,904.00</td>
<td>529,618.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>18,817,420.33</td>
<td>14,072,460.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>111,349.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCY FUND</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>743,782.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</td>
<td>100,293,439.33</td>
<td>80,051,584.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>5,194,234.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</td>
<td>174,432,440.72</td>
<td>144,778,159.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reference to State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.*
### Other Trust Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</td>
<td>8,422,663.82</td>
<td>9,404,566.81</td>
<td>9,166,265.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary forms of Slavery</td>
<td>607,364.00</td>
<td>718,094.52</td>
<td>601,683.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>473,434.52</td>
<td>1,007,613.91</td>
<td>326,987.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the UPR</td>
<td>643,208.00</td>
<td>885,034.87</td>
<td>16,143.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review</td>
<td>762,011.08</td>
<td>28,409.09</td>
<td>349,157.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Work of the Human Rights Council</td>
<td>832,715.22</td>
<td>1,205,338.82</td>
<td>508,532.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Trust Funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,741,396.64</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,249,258.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,968,769.52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income/expenditure not reported above**</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>415,025.86</td>
<td>73,986.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>186,173,837.36</strong></td>
<td><strong>188,834,921.19</strong></td>
<td><strong>155,820,915.27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.
**Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2018, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.

### Voluntary Direction and Management (EDM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Earmarking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saudi Arabia</strong></td>
<td>149,867</td>
<td>EDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(A) Total Contributions to EDM</strong></td>
<td>149,867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>146,520</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chancellerie d’Etat de la Republique et canton de Genève</strong></td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Palais Wilson open day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>34,843</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>276,409</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland</strong></td>
<td>170,648</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>9,918</td>
<td>Death penalty panel in NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Norway</strong></td>
<td>357,270</td>
<td>Strengthening early warning and response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qatar</strong></td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>Seminar with the regional grouping of the National Human Rights Institutions in NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovakia</strong></td>
<td>11,416</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Switzerland</strong></td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Nippon Foundation</strong></td>
<td>20,356</td>
<td>Response to reprisals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom</strong></td>
<td>91,463</td>
<td>UN Free &amp; Equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDP (UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict)</strong></td>
<td>71,074</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ville de Genève</strong></td>
<td>302,235</td>
<td>Team of experts phase II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weekday</strong></td>
<td>3,214</td>
<td>70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.
**Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2018, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for EDM</td>
<td>8,290,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</td>
<td>8,290,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to EDM</td>
<td>149,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects</td>
<td>2,689,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM</td>
<td>9,306,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM</td>
<td>5,396,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</td>
<td>17,542,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</td>
<td>25,832,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>7,021</td>
<td>Prevention of Genocide (Panel and/or OHCHR activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11,655</td>
<td>Global Study on children deprived of liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>13,146</td>
<td>Draft guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>325,442</td>
<td>Bridges the gap HR indicators for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in support of a disability-inclusive 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>284,416</td>
<td>OHCHR’s regional gender advisor in Addis Ababa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanity United</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>To support the work of UN Human Rights in Silicon Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>170,648</td>
<td>Civic Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>991,559</td>
<td>To support OHCHR’s work on accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>19,940</td>
<td>Global Study on children deprived of liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>To support OHCHR’s work relating to human rights online, innovation and technology, business and human rights, and outreach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>94,445</td>
<td>Image authentication and categorization tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>35,727</td>
<td>Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>476,361</td>
<td>Protecting and expanding civil society space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals and human rights indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch (including funding for events to be organized with UNRISD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activities of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch (including funding for events to be organized with UNRISD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-discrimination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>16,667</td>
<td>Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>Training activities for the representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>Training activities for the representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>Spain</td>
<td>136,364</td>
<td>Regional gender advisors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115,825</td>
<td>For a human rights-based approach to migration governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 (UND/G/Human rights Mainstreaming)</td>
<td>78,761</td>
<td>UND/G/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>
<tr>
<td>(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS/PROJECTS</td>
<td>8,952,408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO RRDD (A) + (B)</td>
<td>8,952,408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*</td>
<td>4,826,668</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</td>
<td>4,826,668</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (C) + (D)</td>
<td>13,779,076</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Anti-discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Combating trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Methodology, education and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Right to development</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 RB + XB FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for RRDD</td>
<td>14,796,500</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</td>
<td>14,796,500</td>
<td>46.0%</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</td>
<td>17,262,431</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</td>
<td>32,158,931</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>345,669</td>
<td>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>
<tr>
<td><strong>(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRTB - ALL BODIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>954,214</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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 enforced and involuntary disappearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39,773</td>
<td>OPCAT Special Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC BODIES/PROJECTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,719,508</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(C) TOTAL EARMARKED TO HRTB (A) + (B)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,673,722</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTB*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTB (C) + (D)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,673,722</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

### HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for HRTB</td>
<td>15,396,900</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,396,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>85.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XB funds*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to HRTB - all bodies</td>
<td>954,214</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for HRTB specific bodies/projects</td>
<td>1,291,536</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to OPCAT Special Fund</td>
<td>467,972</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTB returned and used for other requirements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,673,722</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,070,622</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.
# Funding

## Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD)

### Voluntary Contributions in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Earmarking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>789,744</td>
<td>Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73,260</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,556</td>
<td>Cambodia (celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188,395</td>
<td>Human Rights Adviser in the Philippines*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>256,410</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>329,670</td>
<td>Regional Office for the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>864,198</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Technical cooperation with African countries*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>594,795</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>560,552</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (monitoring electoral process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,481,481</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (protection of civilians)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>877,951</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,490</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,417</td>
<td>Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>753,012</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>785,546</td>
<td>Colombia (enhanced respect, promotion and protection of human rights in the post-conflict peace accord)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>196,386</td>
<td>Guatemala (strengthening rights of indigenous and other discriminated women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>871,151</td>
<td>Honduras (strengthening the promotion, monitoring and respect for women, girls and LGBT rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360,186</td>
<td>Human Rights up Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,406,371</td>
<td>Myanmar (human rights monitoring and advocacy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>350,058</td>
<td>Ukraine (Protection of civilians along the “contact line” in NSCA in the context of armed hostilities in Eastern Ukraine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>66,553</td>
<td>Regional Office for South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Earmarking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterpart International</td>
<td>611,887</td>
<td>El Salvador (supporting transitional justice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>686,080</td>
<td>Human rights protection in stabilization and peace operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4,431,782</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5 Sahel</td>
<td>34,130</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>384,325</td>
<td>Afghanistan (enhancing the capacity of national actors in promoting and effectively protecting human rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>339,795</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>355,891</td>
<td>Cambodia (strengthening human rights protection on land and natural resources issues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>599,372</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,173,349</td>
<td>GS Sahel (support to the establishment and implementation of human rights and humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the GS Sahel Joint Force)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>178,672</td>
<td>Guatemala (protection of human rights defenders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>273,050</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137,387</td>
<td>Kazakhstan (civil society support for freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,046,296</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan (judicial and social action for enduring stability and peace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>193,422</td>
<td>Moldova (towards a cross-river partnership for sustainable development and human rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>430,377</td>
<td>State of Palestine (implementing the State of Palestine’s human rights treaty obligations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,315,047</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>922,963</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>197,850</td>
<td>Mexico (strengthen capacity of victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Chad*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,072</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,144</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81,301</td>
<td>Mauritania*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,144</td>
<td>Regional Office for Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220,674</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>State of Palestine (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,780</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (workshop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>170,175</td>
<td>Colombia (protection of human rights defenders and other actors related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>255,141</td>
<td>to peace process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,670,069</td>
<td>Colombia (supporting crisis prevention and positive human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201,170</td>
<td>change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Academy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>464,576</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110,227</td>
<td>Mexico (ensuring the universality and indivisibility of human rights -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>501,021</td>
<td>leaving no one behind)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>156,725</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>Nicaragua (strengthening respect for human rights in the context of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>236,025</td>
<td>the crisis)</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>284,494</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398,180</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,777,281</td>
<td>WARO (project for protection of children in West Africa)</td>
</tr>
<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></td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>464,576</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110,227</td>
<td>Mexico (ensuring the universality and indivisibility of human rights -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>501,021</td>
<td>leaving no one behind)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>156,725</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,390,891</td>
<td>Nicaragua (strengthening respect for human rights in the context of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>236,025</td>
<td>the crisis)</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>284,494</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398,180</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,777,281</td>
<td>WARO (project for protection of children in West Africa)</td>
</tr>
<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>India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Mauritania*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>345,361</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>345,361</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>345,361</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5,682</td>
<td>Georgia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur Foundation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Nicaragua (monitoring, documenting and reporting on the human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Human Rights Committee of Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Nicaragua (monitoring, documenting and reporting on the human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>Mexico (promote a network of forensic science experts and facilitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130,704</td>
<td>Mexico’s adoption of policies to improve the justice system’s forensic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,413</td>
<td>Monitoring, documenting and reporting on the human rights situation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure in Seoul (outreach and capacity development in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,780</td>
<td>Field-based structure in Seoul (outreach and capacity development in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>202,546</td>
<td>Field-based structure in Seoul (outreach and capacity development in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,136,363</td>
<td>Field-based structure in Seoul (outreach and capacity development in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Norway (supporting the rights of the protesters in the DPRK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,343,514</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>595,451</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>585,412</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>345,361</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,786,352</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>357,270</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (human rights promotion and protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>819,576</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>725,910</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>238,180</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>OHCHR’s work in the State of Palestine*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>738,359</td>
<td>Protection of religious minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>973,562</td>
<td>Sahel region (Chad, Mauritania and Niger)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>217,340</td>
<td>Sahel region (West Africa Regional Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>Strengthening early warning and response (allocated to ROSEA-Bangkok)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>574,647</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>167,958</td>
<td>Ethiopia protection monitoring in areas of return - West Guji zone in Oromia region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>199,922</td>
<td>Nigeria (integrating human rights in the humanitarian response in Middle Belt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>567,462</td>
<td>Yemen (strengthen the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations in newly accessible and hard-to-reach areas of 14 governorates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>Central Africa (promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,487</td>
<td>Guinea (national campaign to fight against violence vs women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>West Africa (regional conference on migration in West Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa Section (protection of human rights in the Arab Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>645,513</td>
<td>Bangladesh (enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar district)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure on DPRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>OHCHR’s partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>142,000</td>
<td>Protection of religious minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>217,340</td>
<td>Sahel region (West Africa Regional Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>738,359</td>
<td>Protection of religious minorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>973,562</td>
<td>Sahel region (Chad, Mauritania and Niger)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>217,340</td>
<td>Sahel region (West Africa Regional Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>Strengthening early warning and response (allocated to ROSEA-Bangkok)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>574,647</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119,090</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>167,958</td>
<td>Ethiopia protection monitoring in areas of return - West Guji zone in Oromia region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>199,922</td>
<td>Nigeria (integrating human rights in the humanitarian response in Middle Belt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>567,462</td>
<td>Yemen (strengthen the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations in newly accessible and hard-to-reach areas of 14 governorates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>Central Africa (promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,487</td>
<td>Guinea (national campaign to fight against violence vs women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,302</td>
<td>West Africa (regional conference on migration in West Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,588</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa Section (protection of human rights in the Arab Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>645,513</td>
<td>Bangladesh (enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar district)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Contingency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Field-based structure on DPRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>OHCHR’s partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONOR</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>EARMARKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>557,342</td>
<td>OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine (protection cluster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>Syrian refugees in Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,803</td>
<td>Tunisia (counter-terrorism and human rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>Tunisia (human rights protection at borders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,334,987</td>
<td>Colombia (Enhancing institutional capacity and accompanying victims in the search for truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,697,531</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360,963</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66,845</td>
<td>Military advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>915,024</td>
<td>Programme on conflict prevention and human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>363,149</td>
<td>Syria (support to three Human Rights Advisers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>227,372</td>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,950,000</td>
<td>Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>189,166</td>
<td>Cambodia (UNPRPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>330,031</td>
<td>Chad (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>198,853</td>
<td>Colombia (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106,579</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (JP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>408,240</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>318,000</td>
<td>Gambia (PBF)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>EARMARKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>194,549</td>
<td>Georgia (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107,643</td>
<td>Guatemala (UNPRPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>147,767</td>
<td>Guinea (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,102</td>
<td>Honduras (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>565,652</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,454</td>
<td>Lesotho (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,779,108</td>
<td>Liberia (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>590,640</td>
<td>Mali (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,050</td>
<td>Mauritania (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137,155</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea (PBF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122,611</td>
<td>Serbia (UNPRPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>Sri Lanka (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>161,095</td>
<td>Tunisia (UNPRPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,336,530</td>
<td>UNDG/HRM - deployment of Human Rights Advisers*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>474,001</td>
<td>Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>236,713</td>
<td>Cambodia (elections)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>UDHR 70 media campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Ethiopia (strengthening African Union’s early warning capacity through human rights integration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</td>
<td>95,055,913</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**</td>
<td>20,384,079</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS</td>
<td>20,384,079</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD</td>
<td>115,439,993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD IN 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><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>28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to field presences</td>
<td>1,670,069</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to VFTC</td>
<td>8,036,123</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities</td>
<td>85,241,550</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund</td>
<td>108,072</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD</td>
<td>20,384,079</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD</td>
<td>10,159,453</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td>175,494,646</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRCB/UPRB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO HRCB/UPRB (A) + (B)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (C) + (D)</td>
<td>1,731,881</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RB funds</strong></th>
<th><strong>US$</strong></th>
<th><strong>% OF TOTAL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for HRCB</td>
<td>3,231,000</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular budget allotment for UPRB</td>
<td>4,689,900</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,920,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XB funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds to HRCB/UPRB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular allotment from prior years, allocated by OHCHR to HRCB</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions, allocated by OHCHR to HRCB</td>
<td>1,497,981</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions, allocated by OHCHR to UPRB</td>
<td>203,900</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds for HRCB-specific activities</td>
<td>672,953</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to HRCB</td>
<td>121,300</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,526,175</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,447,075</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

## SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)

### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

#### DONOR | US$ | EARMARKING
--- | --- | ---
Belgium | 116,959 | SPB
Germany | 1,382,675 | SPB
Japan | 10,000 | SPB
Netherlands | 2,272,727 | SPB
Norway | 119,090 | SPB
United States of America | 746,000 | SPB

#### (A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPB - ALL MANDATES | US$ | MANDATE / EARMARKING
--- | --- | ---
Argentina | 3,500 | Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
Austria | 11,655 | Participation costs of special rapporteurs at the Conference “Vienna + 25”
European Commission | 440,023 | Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, freedom of association and freedom of expression
Finland | 116,959 | Extreme poverty
France | 116,144 | WG on arbitrary detention
Germany | 49,689 | Adequate housing
Japan | 10,000 | OHCHR’s work combating enforced and involuntary disappearances

---
**DONOR** | **US$** | **EARMARKING**
--- | --- | ---
Monaco | 6,135 | Water and sanitation
Norway | 59,938 | Cultural rights
| 119,090 | WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights
| 59,545 | Water and sanitation
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie | 16,204 | Roundtable on challenges for women human rights defenders in Africa
| 50,000 | Coordination Committee
| 50,000 | Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
| 20,000 | Rights of persons with disabilities
| 50,000 | Right to privacy
| 50,000 | WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights
| 50,000 | Water and sanitation
| 50,000 | Rights of persons with disabilities
| 50,000 | Water and sanitation
| 50,000 | Rights of persons with disabilities
| 50,000 | Water and sanitation
| 50,000 | Rights of persons with disabilities
| 50,000 | RG on enforced or involuntary disappearances
| 50,000 | Minority issues
| 50,000 | Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
| 50,000 | Rights to development
| 50,000 | Rights of persons with disabilities
| 33,333 | 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
Spain | 56,818 | Rights of persons with disabilities
| 11,364 | Violence against women
| 56,818 | Water and sanitation
| 145,000 | Rights to food
| 100,000 | Rights of migrants
| 90,000 | Trafficking in persons
| 40,650 | Violence against women

**DONOR** | **US$** | **EARMARKING**
--- | --- | ---
Switzerland | 49,225 | WG business and human rights
| 3,103,971 | (B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC MANDATES
| 7,751,423 | (C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO SPB (A) + (B)
| 382,400 | Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*
| 382,400 | Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*
| 8,133,823 | (D) TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS
| 22,555,423 | (E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (C) + (D)

*SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)

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

*Including miscellaneous and interest income.
### Donor Profiles

#### Norway
- **2018**: 22,174,972 USD
- **2019**: 18,427,371 USD
- **Total**: 39% $8.6M

#### Sweden
- **2018**: 21,089,098 USD
- **2019**: 16,944,221 USD
- **Total**: 35% $13.5M

#### European Commission
- **2018**: 19,445,794 EUR
- **2019**: 16,445,276 EUR
- **Total**: 26% $5.5M

#### United States
- **2018**: 18,427,371 USD
- **2019**: 15,343,191 USD
- **Total**: 100% $6.5M

#### Netherlands
- **2018**: 11,335,834 EUR
- **2019**: 9,780,219 EUR
- **Total**: 51% $9.7M

#### Germany
- **2018**: 9,803,069 USD
- **2019**: 9,705,851 USD
- **Total**: 36% $4.7M

#### United Kingdom
- **2018**: 8,386,287 USD
- **2019**: 8,183,612 USD
- **Total**: 44% $3.7M

#### Canada
- **2018**: 7,784,013 USD
- **2019**: 7,267,203 USD
- **Total**: 56% $4.7M

#### Denmark
- **2018**: 9,906,471 EUR
- **2019**: 9,705,851 EUR
- **Total**: 8% $5.6M

#### United Nations Development Programme
- **2018**: 9,450,260 USD
- **2019**: 9,206,438 USD
- **Total**: 100% $5.6M

#### United Nations
- **2018**: 18,625,000 USD
- **2019**: 18,020,129 USD
- **Total**: 100% $9.4M

#### United Nations Development Programme
- **2018**: 8,813,612 USD
- **2019**: 8,465,244 USD
- **Total**: 36% $4.5M

#### Other
- **Total voluntary contributions in 2018, in USD**: Donor ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>22,174,972</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
<td>40,562,343</td>
<td>8.6M</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>21,089,098</td>
<td>16,944,221</td>
<td>38,033,319</td>
<td>13.5M</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>19,445,794</td>
<td>16,445,276</td>
<td>35,891,070</td>
<td>5.5M</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
<td>15,343,191</td>
<td>33,770,562</td>
<td>6.5M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11,335,834</td>
<td>9,780,219</td>
<td>21,116,053</td>
<td>9.7M</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9,906,471</td>
<td>9,705,851</td>
<td>19,612,322</td>
<td>5.6M</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>9,450,260</td>
<td>9,206,438</td>
<td>18,656,698</td>
<td>5.6M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>18,625,000</td>
<td>18,020,129</td>
<td>36,645,129</td>
<td>9.4M</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>8,813,612</td>
<td>8,465,244</td>
<td>17,278,856</td>
<td>4.5M</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,386,287</td>
<td>8,183,612</td>
<td>16,570,900</td>
<td>3.7M</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33,770,562</td>
<td>31,406,678</td>
<td>65,177,240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>16,944,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>4,890</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>5,890</td>
<td>16,445,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>6,890</td>
<td>16,944,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>7,890</td>
<td>16,445,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>8,890</td>
<td>18,427,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>9,890</td>
<td>16,944,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>16,944,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>90,987</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>96,407</td>
<td>88,939</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>71,563</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire United</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Donor ranking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Contributions (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>96,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>71,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire United</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor ranking</th>
<th>Unearmarked funds</th>
<th>Earmarked funds</th>
<th>Total voluntary contribution in 2018, in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50/89</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60/89</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORLD BANK

- **50/89**: 50,000 USD
- **60/89**: 60,000 USD

### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

- **52/89**: 55,684 USD

### MONACO

- **53/89**: 41,977 EUR

### VILLE DE GENEVE

- **54/89**: 41,068 CHF

### CANTON DE GENEVE

- **55/89**: 40,486 CHF

### ARGENTINA

- **56/89**: 37,000 USD

### URUGUAY

- **57/89**: 30,000 USD

### BULGARIA

- **58/89**: 29,568 USD

### MEXICO

- **59/89**: 27,327 USD

### CALL FOR CODE

- **60/89**: 25,000 USD

---

152 UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

---
## The Nippon Foundation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>28,550</td>
<td>$24k</td>
<td>$24k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>26,152</td>
<td>$25k</td>
<td>$25k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>27,963</td>
<td>$26k</td>
<td>$26k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Andorra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10,969</td>
<td>$11k</td>
<td>$11k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>11,979</td>
<td>$12k</td>
<td>$12k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>15,109</td>
<td>$15k</td>
<td>$15k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Slovakia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>9,990</td>
<td>$10k</td>
<td>$10k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10,941</td>
<td>$11k</td>
<td>$11k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>12,987</td>
<td>$13k</td>
<td>$13k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Latvia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>22,463</td>
<td>$23k</td>
<td>$23k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>23,944</td>
<td>$24k</td>
<td>$24k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>22,792</td>
<td>$23k</td>
<td>$23k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Lithuania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>7,387</td>
<td>$8k</td>
<td>$8k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>12,966</td>
<td>$13k</td>
<td>$13k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>15,879</td>
<td>$16k</td>
<td>$16k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Geneva Academy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>$20k</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>$18k</td>
<td>$18k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>$20k</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Andorra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>28,550</td>
<td>$24k</td>
<td>$24k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>26,152</td>
<td>$25k</td>
<td>$25k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>27,963</td>
<td>$26k</td>
<td>$26k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Latvia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>9,990</td>
<td>$10k</td>
<td>$10k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10,941</td>
<td>$11k</td>
<td>$11k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>12,987</td>
<td>$13k</td>
<td>$13k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Lithuania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>7,387</td>
<td>$8k</td>
<td>$8k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>12,966</td>
<td>$13k</td>
<td>$13k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>15,879</td>
<td>$16k</td>
<td>$16k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Geneva Academy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (EUR)</th>
<th>Unearmarked</th>
<th>Earmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>$20k</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>$18k</td>
<td>$18k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>$20k</td>
<td>$20k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THAILAND
- **68/89**
- **20,000**
- **100%**

### COSTA RICA
- **76/89**
- **10,295**
- **100%**

### CAMEROON
- **73/89**
- **18,417**
- **100%**

### AZERBAIJAN
- **78/89**
- **9,521**
- **26%**

### CYPRUS
- **73/89**
- **17,065**
- **100%**

### ARMENIA
- **78/89**
- **6,826**
- **100%**

### SINGAPORE
- **74/89**
- **15,000**
- **100%**

### WEKEND
- **79/89**
- **6,826**
- **100%**

### PAKISTAN
- **75/89**
- **12,800**
- **30%**

### HOLY SEE
- **10/89**
- **6,500**
- **100%**

### UNHCR Contributions 2010-2018 (in thousands USD)

#### Total Voluntary Contribution in 2018, in USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Country</th>
<th>Total (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>10,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>18,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>9,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>17,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>6,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Donor Ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Total Voluntary Contribution in 2018, in USD</td>
<td>Donor Ranking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>$5,787 (EUR)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>$3,600</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of Malta</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Populations Fund</td>
<td>$5,924</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
<td>$1,918 (EUR)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>$1,918 (EUR)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES

NGOs and cultural organizations bid farewell to UNMIL in Monrovia, Liberia. © UN Photo/Albert González Farran
UN HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION CHART

High Commissioner

Deputy High Commissioner

Assistant Secretary-General New York Office

External Outreach Service

Policy Planning Monitoring & Evaluation Service

Safety & Security Service

Programme Support & Management Services

Human Rights Council & Treaty Mechanisms Division

Human Rights Treaty Branch

Human Rights Council Branch

Africa Branch

Americas, Europe & Central Asia Branch

Asia-Pacific & Middle East Branch

Rule of Law, Equality & Non-Discrimination Branch

Women & Children Branch

Social, Economic & Cultural Rights Branch

North America, Caribbean & Central America

Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures & Right to Development Division

Human Rights Treaties Branch

Universal Periodic Review Branch

Emergency Response Section

Human Rights Countries & Legal Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General New York Office

Secretary-General New York Office

Safety & Security Section

Field Operations & Technical Cooperation Division

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

• To strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations
• To enhance and protect civic space and public participation

• To enhance equality and counter discrimination
• To integrate human rights into sustainable development

• 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

• 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 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

• 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

OUR PILLARS

THE RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO

GOAL

ALL HUMAN RIGHTS ARE ACHIEVED FOR ALL

• Communicate
• Monitor and publicly report on human rights situations
• Advocate for human rights
• Directly protect civil society members and human rights defenders

• To enhance equality and counter discrimination
• To integrate human rights into sustainable development

• 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

• 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 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

ALL HUMAN RIGHTS ARE ACHIEVED FOR ALL

• Communicate
• Monitor and publicly report on human rights situations
• Advocate for human rights
• Directly protect civil society members and human rights defenders

• To enhance equality and counter discrimination
• To integrate human rights into sustainable development

• 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

• 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 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

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>pillar</th>
<th>What we expect to have contributed to by 2021, in cooperation with our partners</th>
<th>Reported progress and achievement¹</th>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Pillars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State laws and policies protect and promote human rights.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards has significantly improved</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the number of human rights violation cases raised by OHCHR which are positively addressed by the government has significantly increased</td>
<td>29 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where NHRIs have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles)</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where an increased number of cases of human rights violation raised by OHCHR will have been positively addressed</td>
<td>16 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where human rights mechanisms have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the level of meaningful participation by selected groups in public processes will have improved significantly</td>
<td>54 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<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># of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the level of meaningful participation in selected public processes</td>
<td>15 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<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># of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems will have increased significantly</td>
<td>15 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State institutions, non-state actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where human rights trainings have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged in an objective and constructive way on specific issues raised by OHCHR.</td>
<td>16 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where human rights education and training programmes will have been institutionalized</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the international community will have engaged objectively and constructively on issues raised by OHCHR.</td>
<td>8 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the use of international human rights law and jurisprudence will have increased in court proceedings and decisions</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged positively addressed.</td>
<td>5 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights standards</td>
<td>Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes.</td>
<td>46 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<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># of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged in an objective and constructive way on specific issues raised by OHCHR.</td>
<td>5 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards has significantly improved</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems will have increased significantly</td>
<td>33 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where human rights mechanisms have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas</td>
<td># of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the level of meaningful participation in selected public processes</td>
<td>5 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where human rights education and training programmes will have been institutionalized</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems will have increased significantly</td>
<td>14 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the use of international human rights law and jurisprudence will have increased in court proceedings and decisions</td>
<td># of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged positively addressed.</td>
<td>16 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># of countries of engagement where oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights standards</td>
<td>Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes.</td>
<td>17 countries¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Refers to countries in which the Office undertakes activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.
² Full or partial achievement of results or good progress made in achieving results.
³ Refers to countries in which the Office undertakes activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.
⁴ Refers to countries in which the Office undertakes activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.
Widespread public support for protection of human rights.

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

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.

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

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

In 8 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.

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

84 visits to 59 countries in 2018.

50 per cent of special procedures’ communications will have received a response from Governments.

Percentage of reprisals raised by OHCHR, which are positively addressed by the government.

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

The 2018 report (A/HRC/38/43) listed public allegations pertaining to 38 States, including summaries of 11 formal responses from States to OHCHR on new and ongoing cases during the reporting period (1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018).

In 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.

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

85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.

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

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

International human rights mechanisms and bodies promote and protect human rights effectively.

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

Number of countries which submitted or updated common core documents.

Degree of coordination among the special procedures will be have been achieved.

The 2018 report (A/HRC/39/41) listed 11 formal responses from States to OHCHR on new and ongoing cases during the reporting period (1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018).

International human rights laws and standards are elaborated.

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

12 common core documents submitted in 2018.

7 areas.

International and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies address complaints and promote cooperation with HR.

Harmonization of treaty bodies’ work will have improved significantly.

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

The 2018 report (A/HRC/38/43) listed public allegations pertaining to 38 States, including summaries of 11 formal responses from States to OHCHR on new and ongoing cases during the reporting period (1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018).

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

85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.

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

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

International human rights mechanisms and bodies address complaints and promote cooperation with HR.

Harmonization of treaty bodies’ work will have improved significantly.

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

The 2018 report (A/HRC/38/43) listed public allegations pertaining to 38 States, including summaries of 11 formal responses from States to OHCHR on new and ongoing cases during the reporting period (1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018).

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

85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAT - Committee against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CCA - Common Country Assessment
CRD - Committee on Enforced Disappearances
CEDAW - Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRPD - Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO - Civil Society Organization
DFS - Department of Field Support
DPA - Department of Political Affairs
DPO - Department of Peace Operations
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
GARHRI - Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions
HRA - Human Rights Adviser
HRBA - Human Rights-Based Approach
HRC - Human Rights Council
HR Committee - Human Rights Committee
HRDDP - Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
HRMMU - Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
HRUF - Human Rights up Front
IASC - Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCPED - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
ICCPR - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP1 - First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP2 - Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICRMW - International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO - International Labour Organization
IOM - International Organization for Migration
LDCs - Least Developed Countries
LGBTI - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons
MINJUSTH - United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINUSCA - United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA - United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO - United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
NHRI - National Human Rights Institutions
NPM - National Preventive Mechanism
OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODHR - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OEAP - Organizational Effectiveness Action Plan
OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMP - OHCHR Management Plan
OPCAIT - Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CEDAW - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CRC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-ICSGB - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RBM - Results-Based Management
SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS - Small Island Developing States
SOBV - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
SPT - Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNAMA - United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMID - United Nations - African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAMI - United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNCT - United Nations Country Team
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
UNCHR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNCHR - United Nations Children's Fund
UNOOSB - United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNHRO - United Nations Joint Human Rights Office
UNMIL - United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS - United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOCI - United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOS - United Nations Office at Geneva
UNOOSB - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPRPO - UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNSDG - United Nations Sustainable Development Group
UNSMIL - United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSOA - United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UPR - Universal Periodic Review
WHO - Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
WHO - World Health Organization
CONTENTS
OF USB KEY
BACKGROUND

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

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

OHCHR prioritizes follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Member States, including in the context of the Universal Periodic Review.

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

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

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

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

In 2018, OHCHR responded to deteriorating human rights situations and early signs of emerging crises through the rapid deployment of monitoring missions or additional surge capacity for UN operations in the context of humanitarian emergencies. As of the end of December, OHCHR was operating in 77 field presences and providing support to other members of the UN system through rapid deployments of human rights officers in response to emerging situations. In addition, given the refusal or lack of response from host governments to grant OHCHR access, the Office “remotely monitored” situations of concern in Kashmir, Turkey and Venezuela through information that was collected from victims, witnesses and other actors and by issuing public reports.
OHCHR operates through two main types of field presences: stand-alone offices and collaborative arrangements. The first category is composed of country and 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.

### TYPES OF FIELD PRESENCES

#### 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 protection, advocacy, and the provision of technical support. 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, Chad, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, State of Palestine,1 Syrian Arab Republic (based in Beirut), Tanzania, Uganda, the United States, and one regional field-based structure in Seoul, South Korea.2

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 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, Chad, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, State of Palestine,1 Syrian Arab Republic (based in Beirut), Tanzania, Uganda, the United States, and one regional field-based structure in Seoul, South Korea.2

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 various stakeholders. These offices are primarily funded through voluntary contributions.

### REGIONAL OFFICES AND CENTRES

The regional offices and centres are established in accordance with a standard agreement that is reached between OHCHR and a host government. They typically include human rights monitoring and protection, advocacy, and the provision of technical support. These offices are primarily funded through voluntary contributions.

OHCHR has 12 regional presences, which are composed of 10 regional offices in South-East Asia (Bangkok), the Pacific (Suva), the Middle East and North Africa (Beirut), Central Asia (Bishkek), Europe (Brussels), Central America (Managua 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

#### During 2018, 12 UN peacekeeping and special political missions mandated to promote and protect human rights maintained a human rights component in:
- Afghanistan, 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 and support for follow-up actions related to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2018, OHCHR proactively engaged with 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) on integrated operational teams 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 and the Provision of Assistance to the Host Government. These entities worked together to develop new operational approaches to ensure the mission readiness of the contingents being deployed to CAR in order to reduce the risk of violations being committed by UN troops on the ground. Furthermore, OHCHR worked with DPO to develop a standard operating procedure to report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in MINUSCA, participated in the SEA crisis group aimed at addressing SEA cases in MINUSCA and facilitated information exchanges between DPO/DFS and OHCHR on SEA cases in MINUSCA and MONUCO. OHCHR also ensured the integration of human rights into all policies developed by DPO and DPPA, including the policy on conflict-related sexual violence.

At the mission level and at headquarters, OHCHR worked in close cooperation with the UN military and police. At the field level, OHCHR and UNPOL collaborated on the joint observation of demonstrations, shared information, trained national police and undertook joint contingency planning. In 2018, OHCHR advocated for sustained UN human rights engagement in peace operations under way in CAR and undertook joint contingency planning.
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 reports, including by holding regular video- or teleconferences with teams in MONUSCO, MINUJUSTH and UNIOGBIS. Support for the implementation of the HRDP 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, such as 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. It informed the drafting of UN and AU strategies and coordinated UN responses to technical support and advisory services from State institutions and other partners to build and strengthen national human rights capacities.

A particular focus of the work of the HRAs is to provide human rights expertise in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNCTs and State partners working on the ground underscored the importance of technical support to enhance human rights-based data collection, with an emphasis on efforts to leave no one behind, an area noted by States in their requests and engagement for technical cooperation and advisory services by the United Nations on the ground. Throughout the year, the Office provided advice to a wide range of stakeholders on a wide range of issues, including in the design and delivery of training to national human rights institutions and other stakeholders. More specifically, this support was provided to State actors on the promotion and protection of human rights and other UN norms and standards, such as follow-up on engagement with international human rights mechanisms. Civil society actors received support for the establishment of networks and to strengthen their capacities. Moreover, operational support was provided for human rights training and/or national capacity-building activities and when applicable, advice was given on integrating human rights into humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery processes. Human Rights Advisers operated and strengthened coordination mechanisms 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 UNIOGBIS.

Additional guidance was provided on the implementation of the HRDDP, particularly in the context of the operationalization of 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 UNIOGBIS. Support for the implementation of the HRDP was also provided to UNSOS and UNSOM to ensure that UN support to the
The Office maintained strong engagement in humanitarian action at the global and field level with a view to ensuring that the protection of human rights remained a central tenet of humanitarian action in line with the UN’s Human Rights up Front Action Plan and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in global humanitarian leadership fora, including the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration and the IASC Principal 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 (HTCs) and humanitarian coordinators. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights participated in the annual humanitarian coordinators retreat for Human Rights participated in the annual humanitarian coordinators retreat for Human Rights and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, the Central Emergency Response Fund supported the Office’s engagement in Ukraine.

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

The continent of Africa faces a wide range of challenges, from political instability to armed conflict, which are marred with violations of civil and political rights and the targeting of 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, Eritrea, Somalia).

**Engagement in Humanitarian Action**

The Office maintained strong engagement in humanitarian action at the global and field level with a view to ensuring that the protection of human rights remained a central tenet of humanitarian action in line with the UN’s Human Rights up Front Action Plan and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in global humanitarian leadership fora, including the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration and the IASC Principals Working Group and Emergency Directors Group, as well as IASC subsidiary bodies, such as the Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the Task Team on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

At the country level, OHCHR integrated human rights into the overall efforts of the Protection Clusters, humanitarian country teams (HTCs) 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 graphics that supported field presences. The development of the OHCHR Information Management Strategy set the groundwork for expanding information management resources to help OHCHR leverage its information more effectively for prevention.

The Office maintained strong engagement in humanitarian action at the global and field level with a view to ensuring that the protection of human rights remained a central tenet of humanitarian action in line with the UN’s Human Rights up Front Action Plan and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in global humanitarian leadership fora, including the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration and the IASC Principals Working Group and Emergency Directors Group, as well as IASC subsidiary bodies, such as the Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the Task Team on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

At the country level, OHCHR integrated human rights into the overall efforts of the Protection Clusters, humanitarian country teams (HTCs) 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 graphics that supported field presences. The development of the OHCHR Information Management Strategy set the groundwork for expanding information management resources to help OHCHR leverage its information more effectively for prevention.

The Office maintained strong engagement in humanitarian action at the global and field level with a view to ensuring that the protection of human rights remained a central tenet of humanitarian action in line with the UN’s Human Rights up Front Action Plan and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in global humanitarian leadership fora, including the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration and the IASC Principals Working Group and Emergency Directors Group, as well as IASC subsidiary bodies, such as the Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the Task Team on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

At the country level, OHCHR integrated human rights into the overall efforts of the Protection Clusters, humanitarian country teams (HTCs) 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 graphics that supported field presences. The development of the OHCHR Information Management Strategy set the groundwork for expanding information management resources to help OHCHR leverage its information more effectively for prevention.
Gaborone, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) with human rights abuses committed against political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders. On a positive note, some countries (Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone) experienced peaceful democrat- ic transitions.

The continent has continued to experience violence and insecurity, including serious violations of women’s rights, in the context of protracted armed conflicts in the Central African Republic, DRC, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan. Violent ex- tremism in the Sahara and the Lake Chad Basin is a major security challenge. Boko Haram and other violent extremist groups remained a threat in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Terrorism and conflicts are rooted in chronic impunity and lack of accountability and in 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 continued to fuel mass migration. Consequently, thousands of Africans died tragically in the Mediterranean Sea as they attempted to reach Europe.

OHCHR field presences supported gov- ernments, civil society organizations and other actors to strengthen their capaci- ties to engage with the UN human rights mechanisms and address human rights concerns at the national and regional level- s. 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 com- plex ground 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 and in Chad (capacity-building support to the Chadian Government for the promulgation of the National Human Rights Commission Reform in accordance with the Paris Principles), in the DRC (assistance and capacity-building activities); in Mali (in- tervention to the National Human Rights Commission in adopting its 2018-2021 strategic plan to enhance its effectiveness in human rights protection); in Somalia (National Human Rights Commission); and in South Sudan (technical support in relation to the ac- creditation process).

OHCHR provided substantive and programmatic support to develop the compliance framework for the GS Sahel Joint Force (FC-GS5), established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism of the GS Sahel aimed at addressing possible adverse impact of the FC-GS5 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 consequen- ces for local communities.

OHCHR continued to strengthen coopera- tion with the African Union (AU), including by ‘hosting’ 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 1
11,22 million
Surface area2 28,000 km²
Human Development Index3 0.417 (rank: 183/188 in 2016)
NHRi (if applicable)4 Status 8, 2017
Type of engagement Country Office
Year established 2015
Field office(s) Bujumbura
UN partnership framework United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018
Staff as of 31 December 2018 17

BUDUNI

Total income US$2,988,807
Total XB expenditure US$3,926,800
Total XB expenditure 50% US$1,410,124
Total income 50% US$9,884,000
Ratio of expenditure to income 10%

Key OMP pillars in 2018

Data sources and notes:
4. OHCHR, as part of the UN Secretariat, charges 13 per cent of Programme Support Cost (PSC) on all direct costs as per General Assembly resolution 35/217 of December 1980. However, for activities implemented jointly with other UN partners, the related indirect PSC is reduced to 7 per cent. This, therefore, explains a lower PSC average percentage.

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

Nevertheless, the Office disseminated printed materials on the legislation 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 pros- eSSIONALs. OHCHR also contributed, through advocacy and advisory services, to the adoption of the law of 10 January 2018 on the protection of persons with disabilities.

As a result of the Government’s decision, in October 2016, to depose the UN Resident Coordinator 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 drawing on 28 February. It also received a request from the UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi to deploy a Human Rights Advisor to support the UN Country Team with the implementation of the UNDAF 2019-2023, which was developed using a human rights-based approach. The UN Resident Coordinator and OHCHR are working to finalize this joint initiative.
There has been an increase in the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders within some countries in the subregion, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes. This is partially due to OHCHR’s capacity-building and advocacy activities with political parties and other relevant stakeholders.

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

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 reports that will inform advocacy actions in the near future and support for legal processes as needed; and support for victims of human rights violations by companies with a focus on advisory services, legal aid, counselling and mediation. OHCHR will continue to provide advisory support to the Commission to facilitate the successful implementation of the Plan.

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

Following training and technical support from OHCHR, three companies in Cameroon (HEVECAM SA, EDC and CDC) and one in Gabon (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 mechanisms and the timely submission of reports to the treaty bodies.

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

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

Finally, OHCHR engaged with relevant actors, including UN partners, to advise and facilitate training related to the integration of human rights standards into conflict-related programmes and activities under the Peace and Security pillar.
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 80% of these violations and abuses and 20 State actors committed violations and abuses throughout the national territory. The monitoring and reporting of the HRD remained one of the primary sources of early warning for both national authorities and MINUSCA.

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

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

- **Population size**: 4,74 million
- **Surface area**: 623,000 km²
- **Human Development Index (if applicable)**: 5.327 (rank: 187 in 2016)

#### Key OMP pillars in 2018

**Key Pillar Results:**

**Peace and Security (P5)**

- **P51** – As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee’s capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

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

**P54** – A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented, it is gender-sensitive. A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy continued to be developed by the Government with the technical support of the HRD.

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

**P55** – 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 monitoring and reporting and by providing tailored recommendations to relevant authorities. 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, central and north-west of the country.

### Key OMP pillars in 2018

**Peace and Security (P5)**

- **Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 73
- **Total XB expenditure**: US$670,711

**Accountability (A)**

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

**Mechanisms (M)**

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

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

**OHCHR** advocated with national counterparts in Chad, including the Government and the National Assembly, for the increased
ratification of international and regional human rights treaties.

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

**U – UN Country Team**

**Wellbeing (W)**

In 2018, the Government ratified the Treaty of Lisbon and signed the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. It also visited the Gaoui transit site for displaced persons. These meetings enabled the Working Group to assess the human rights situation in relation to the protection of the two groups in vulnerable situations. OHCHR has 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 protection of civilians in armed conflicts met to discuss the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of human rights. 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.

**M1 – At least four Special Rapporteurs visit Chad.**

To increase the percentage of special procedures visit requests that would result in a visit within 12 months, OHCHR provided logistical support and strongly advocated with the Government to facilitate such missions.

In 2018, following a request from the Government, the Working Group on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts met to discuss the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of human rights. 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.

**UN partnership framework**

**Democracy (D)**

As the Chair of the Gender and Human Rights Cluster and a member of the Protection and Gender-Based Violence Cluster, the Office supported the UN Country Team and civil society organizations in the drafting and submission of their contributions to the UPR.

**Development (D)**

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 Cluster, the 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 Human Rights Needs Assessment. OHCHR’s support ensured that human rights and gender perspectives were taken into account and that the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms were integrated into these documents.

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**Accountability (A)**

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

The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) supported the increased implementation of the national strategy for prosecution of international crimes as well as of the Action Plan of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo against Sexual Violence in Conflict, including through advocacy and training of army commanders on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence.

**Participation (P)**

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

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

**UN partnership framework**

**Quality (Q)**

The Office helps ensure the strategic alignment of UN activities with the Government’s priorities through the UN Country Team and the UN Human Rights Mechanisms. OHCHR assists the Government and civil society organizations in the planning and submission of their contributions to the UPR.
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 Forces’ 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 and administrative) for human rights violations were imposed on 742 members of the interministerial committee on human rights violations or abuses have benefited from protective measures.

The UNJHRO also worked towards strengthening the capacity of the members of the interministerial committee on reporting to the treaty bodies under the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or民族 minorities (UNDRIP). The UNJHRO worked towards strengthening the capacity of the members of the interministerial committee on reporting to the treaty bodies under the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or民族 minorities (UNDRIP). 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.

**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 through 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.

**EEASTERN 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$1,641,253 |
| XB requirements 2018 | US$2,253,900 |
| Total XB expenditure | US$2,063,209 |
| Personnel | US$1,375,229 |
| Non-personnel | US$688,980 |
| PSC | 22% |
| Non-PSC | 78% |
| Total RB expenditure | US$1,183,073 |
| Personnel | US$151,073 |
| Non-personnel | US$1,032,000 |
| PSC | 11% |
| Non-PSC | 89% |

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Participation (P)**

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

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

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

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

**Prevention (P)**

P3 – Regional and sub-regional bodies, and individual States, increasingly integrate human rights standards and policies into their conflict prevention and response strategies.

OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of regional policies with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building of relevant actors. In partnership with the AU Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Department and the World Bank Group, the Regional Office facilitated two technical capacity-building workshops to review the AU’s Continental Early Warning System, thus bringing together different departments within the AU. The workshops contributed to the clear understanding of participants on a variety of issues, including the relevance of human rights as a conflict prevention tool; the linkages between human rights violations and conflict; the gaps in data collection of the AU’s Continental Early Warning System, as well as methods to ensure that the concerns of groups at risk of discrimination are taken into account in the context of conflict. Furthermore, OHCHR reviewed the tools for data collection and analysis and the indicators of the AU’s Continental Early Warning System. As a result, the System’s information gathering and analytical templates are now customized to alert staff about violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, while also taking into account gender trends.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

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 Regional Office worked to build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote their increased engagement with the human rights mechanisms. In Ethiopia, OHCHR trained 11 civil society organizations on methods to monitor progress in the implementation of UPR recommendations. OHCHR also supported the process to prepare their submission for Ethiopia’s third cycle of the UPR in 2019. These organizations established a Working Group that developed UPR monitoring tools, organized trainings for other organizations and supported joint research activities with public universities to gather evidence on the status of the human rights situation in Ethiopia in relation to different thematic areas. The Working Group submitted 10 separate reports, covering five thematic human rights areas and crosscutting issues, in anticipation of Ethiopia’s third cycle of the UPR.

In addition, 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.

GUINEA

**Mechanisms (M)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type of engagement</strong></th>
<th><strong>Country Office</strong></th>
<th><strong>UN partnership framework</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year established</strong></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field office(s)</strong></td>
<td>Conakry, N’darékôro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>UNHCR activities (A)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and disabled persons, including persons with disabilities, by raising their awareness of relevant human rights principles and standards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following the approval by the Government of Guinea of the Law for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, on 18 April, the Office collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and an NGO network working on the rights of persons with disabilities. This partnership resulted in the publication of a brochure and a series of outreach activities targeted towards young people, women and persons with disabilities, as means to disseminate the Law.

**Key OMP pillars in 2019**

- **Participation (P):**
  - P6 – By 2021 the participation in public life of discriminated groups, including women, youth, and people living with albinism, has increased. These groups are able to claim their rights.
  - OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and disabled groups, including persons with disabilities, by raising their awareness of relevant human rights principles and standards.

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

**OMCHR provided technical support to the interministerial mechanism in charge of integrated reporting and implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR recommendations.**

As a result, members of the interministerial committee validated the initial report under the ICCPR and developed a timeline for the drafting of overdue and upcoming reports. The interministerial committee replied to the issues raised by the Human Rights Committee during the December 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.

**GUINEA-BISSAU**

**Mechanisms (M)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type of engagement</strong></th>
<th><strong>Country Office</strong></th>
<th><strong>UN partnership framework</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year established</strong></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>United Nations Partnership Framework 2016-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field office(s)</strong></td>
<td>Bissau and Bafata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>UNHCR activities (A)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OHCHR provided technical support to the interministerial mechanism in charge of integrated reporting and implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **PEACEBUILDING OFFICE IN GUINEA-BISSAU (UNIOGBIS):**
  - 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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

- **Guinea:**
  - Participation (P): Increased participation in public life of discriminated groups, including women, youth, and people living with albinism.

- **Guinea-Bissau:**
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.

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

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

The final stage of the mapping took place from June to September and involved field missions to Farim, Mansaba, Bisséko and Bigine where 116 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. 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.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

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

With OHCHR technical support, the compliance of the draft national policy on public participation with international human rights standards has significantly improved.

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

D1 – Two landmark litigation cases are decided by the courts and State non-judicial mechanisms held 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.

D2 – The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms held 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.

The final stage of the mapping took place from June to September and involved field missions to Farim, Mansaba, Bisséko and Bigine where 116 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. 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.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

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

With OHCHR technical support, the compliance of the draft national policy on public participation with international human rights standards has significantly improved.

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

D1 – Two landmark litigation cases are decided by the courts and State non-judicial mechanisms held 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.

D2 – The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms held 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.
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 to assess opportunities for and challenges to the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices.

In October, the INCHR 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.

OHCHR organized capacity-building sessions on technical working sessions to solicit updates from all government ministries, agencies and corporations related to the status 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 8 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.

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.

In addition, on 8 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.

In October, the INHRC 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.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

At – The Independent National Human Rights Commission is fully operational by 2020

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 a human rights ca-
pacity-building workshop for 15 lawyers, 6 women and 9 men, to enhance their
expertise in relation to the use of re-
colonal and international human rights
instruments and jurisprudence in human
cases, particularly with regard to
economic, social and cultural rights. The
workshop resulted in the creation of a
dedicated pool of human rights lawyers
from the six provinces of the country.
The workshops included the participation
of civil society organizations, human rights
defenders and representatives from the
Ministry of Justice. The Office will follow
up on the process to ensure the rapid
adoption of the draft law in 2019.

Through capacity-building activities,
OHCHR sought to contribute to the func-
tioning of transitional justice mechanisms
in line with international human rights
codes of conduct and all related mecha-
nisms are established that protect civil
society and human rights defenders. They
are sustainable and supported by the UN.

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

OHCHR organized a human rights ca-
pacity-building workshop for 15 lawyers, 6 women and 9 men, to enhance their
expertise in relation to the use of re-
colonal and international human rights
instruments and jurisprudence in human
cases, particularly with regard to
economic, social and cultural rights. The
workshop resulted in the creation of a
dedicated pool of human rights lawyers
from the six provinces of the country.

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

Through capacity-building activities,
OHCHR sought to contribute to the func-
tioning of transitional justice mechanisms
in line with international human rights
codes of conduct and all related mecha-
nisms are established that protect civil
society and human rights defenders. They
are sustainable and supported by the UN.

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

OHCHR organized a human rights ca-
pacity-building workshop for 15 lawyers, 6 women and 9 men, to enhance their
expertise in relation to the use of re-
colonal and international human rights
instruments and jurisprudence in human
cases, particularly with regard to
economic, social and cultural rights. The
workshop resulted in the creation of a
dedicated pool of human rights lawyers
from the six provinces of the country.

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

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Paris 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 for the promotion and protection of human rights in Niger.

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Paris 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 for the promotion and protection of human rights in Niger.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

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.

OHCHR contributed to the protection of groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations by supporting the establishment of appropriate systems and procedures. 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. 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 criminalise or victimise 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 provided technical support to Niger to encourage the timely submission of its reports. In 2018, Niger continued its efforts to submit outstanding reports to treaty bodies. As a result, the Government finalized and submitted its initial report under the ICESCR and its third and fourth periodic reports under the CRC. OHCHR trained the members of the interdepartmental committee in charge of drafting the reports on the reporting guidelines and facilitated validation workshops for their finalization.

**Peace and Security (PS)**

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

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

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.

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.

**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.

**RWANDA**

**Population size**

12.50 million

**Surface area**

26,000 km²

**Human Development Index**

0.524 (157/188 in 2016)

**NHRI (if applicable)**

Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement**

Human Rights Adviser

**Year established**

2007

**Field office(s)**

Kigali

**UN partnership framework**

United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018-2023

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

3

**XB requirements 2018**

US$ 647,900

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

Development (D)

Accountability (A)

**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.**
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

Approach to Security at UNSOM and Office for Project Services (UNOPS), The HRPG assisted the United Nations rights concepts and methodologies. (HRDDP) and facilitated training on human of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy technical support on the implementation marily came about after the HRPG provided work of the Peace Mission. This result pri- tional human rights mechanisms into the recommendations issued by the interna - rights norms, standards, principles and the to the integration of international human

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS – Six risk assessments are conduct- ed and at least 40 per cent of mitigation measures are implemented.

The Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards, principles and the recommendations issued by the interna- tional human rights mechanisms into the work of the Peace Mission. This result pri- marily came about after the HRPG provided technical support on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and facilitated training on human rights concepts and methodologies. The HRPG assisted the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Secretariat of the Comprehensive Approach to Security at UNSOM and the Peace Mission’s Defence Section in their implementation of the HRDDP in the framework of the support pro- vided by UNOPS to the integration of 3,000 Puntland Defence Forces into the Somali National Army. In that context, more than 75 per cent of the mitigation measures proposed for the Puntland Defence Forces were implemented. With a view to enhancing the Somali National Army’s capacity in that regard, the HRPG organized a training of trainers for 20 mid- rank officers. A risk assessment was initiated in rela- tion to the UN’s support provided to the National Intelligence and Security Agency in the context of the implementation of the Defectors Rehabilitation Programme and other activities. Approximately 40 per cent of the mitigation measures proposed in 2017 are being implemented.

Mechanisms (M)

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

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

In October, the Federal Government ac- ceded to the CRPD and it went on to sign into law the National Disability Agency Bill in December 2018. The ratification process was initiated. Finally, the HRPG worked towards sup- porting the establishment of an effective national independent human rights com- mission under the Accountability pillar.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Type of engagement Regional Office

Countries of engagement Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Year established 1998

Field office(s) Pretoria

Staff as of 31 December 2018 8

Total income US$1,021,481

Total XB expenditure US$972,758

Non-personnel PSC**

M1 $45,560 $45,560

Total RB expenditure US$156,815

Non-personnel PSC**

M1 $95,640 $95,640

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND – At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism, and persons with disabilities.

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

In June, the Kingdom of Eswatini adopted the Persons with Disabilities Bill, thereby domestecating 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 con- cluding 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 so- ciety organizations.
Development (D)

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

With OHCHR support, UN common country programmes increasingly integrated human rights standards and recommendations issued by the UN human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided inputs into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks of Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia aimed at incorporating human rights recommendations into these documents. The Office further collaborated with UNCTs in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and Zambia to implement programmes that were developed to strengthen national capacities to report to the treaty bodies and the UPR and to implement the recommendations issued by these mechanisms.

Peace and Security (PS)

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

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

Since 2017, the Regional Office has supported regional UNCTs to operationalize the Human Rights Up Front framework, for example by establishing an information management system for early warning 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.

Participation (P)

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

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.
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. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar.

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.

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. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar.

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. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar.

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. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and standards under the Accountability pillar.
Accountability (A)

A2 – National justice and human rights mechanisms, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the judiciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in more cases.

OHCHR contributed to strengthening national accountability and protection mechanisms to ensure that they are functioning 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 enforcement of these rights in Uganda. In 2018, OHCHR supported the Institute in finalising 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 country to get inputs on the handbook from different stakeholders. Once it is finalised, the Office will support its printing and dissemination.

Finally, OHCHR continued to advocate for the effective implementation of the Prevention and Protection of Torture Act, approved in 2012. Despite the high number of complaints of torture and ill-treatment, no criminal prosecutions have yet taken place under the Act.

Development (D)

DB – The State’s statistical frameworks, including the national standards indicator framework (NSI) and the results and resources framework (RRF), increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with respect to data for national development.

In its effort to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Office sought to improve the compliance of selected State programmes with international human rights standards, including by facilitating technical advice on the human rights-based approach. A total of 67 participants (38 female, 29 male) from the SDG National Taskforce and Technical Working Groups were trained on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data. These training activities resulted in the development of an analysis of groups left behind in Uganda and a list of human rights indicators that will be incorporated into Uganda’s SDG framework. Furthermore, a discussion was held to establish a memorandum of understanding between the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the UHRC, the National Planning Authority and the Office of the Prime Minister. In addition to the above, OHCHR has advocated for the compliance of proposed bills with international human rights principles, including the CRPD under the Non-Discrimination pillar. It has also provided technical support for the implementation of a database to follow up on the implementation of human rights recommendations issued in relation to Uganda under the Mechanisms pillar.

In Burkina Faso, a new law increasing the independence of the National Human Rights Commission was adopted. OHCHR conducted an induction workshop to enhance the capacities of the new members and staff of the Commission, which, among other outcomes, led to the development of a strategic plan for 2019-2021 and an annual action plan for 2019. In Côte d’Ivoire, the Government submitted a draft law to the Parliament, for its consideration and adoption, aimed at reforming the NHRI in order to bring it in line with the Paris Principles. In Benin, OHCHR provided the NHRI with methodological tools to enhance its reporting capacity. Finally, in Cabo Verde, a draft law reforming the National Commission of Human Rights and Citizenship was submitted to the Council of Ministers for review.

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

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

In the Gambia, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. The Office is helping to strengthen the technical and institutional 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 and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and functioning.

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

The Office monitored 10 women’s prisons in Senegal and interviewed more than 221 women. In Côte d’Ivoire, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. The Office is helping to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings of victims of human rights violations.

In the Gambia, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. The Office is helping to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings of victims of human rights violations.
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.

As a result of OHCHR’s work and in accordance with recommendations it made in various reports to the Government, and in recognition of the Government’s commitment to the exchange of information and good practices on the protection and promotion of human rights, the National Commission was fulfilling this task, thus imped ing 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.

“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 intensive 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 initiatives and activities taking place, offering a space for human rights organizations to discuss current issues with the exchange of information and good practices on the protection and promotion of human rights, relevant State institutions and promoting the exchange of information and good practices on the protection and promotion of human rights.

STRENGTHENING REPORTING TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS IN WEST AFRICA

“Thanks to the train the trainers session, I am in a better position to identify the needs of the people I train,” Julien says. “With the expertise acquired, I have greatly contributed to Senegal’s efforts to overcome all the delays so far suffered in the submission of State reports to the UN human rights mechanisms. Gaps have now been filled, which I am very proud of,” he adds.

“The train the trainers session has enhanced my expertise and my ability to transfer knowledge to colleagues and to governmental counterparts,” Arlindo acknowledges. The National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship (the Cabo Verde national human rights institution) is undergoing intense reform to become independent from the State. “After the train the trainers session, myself and the Chair of the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship engaged in intense advocacy for the establishment of a governmental structure in charge of presenting State reports to UN human rights mechanisms.” Until then, given the lack of capacity of the Government to do so, the National Commission was fulfilling this task, thus impeding its aspiration to become independent from the Government. “In September, with support from UN Human Rights, I conducted a training of the newly established governmental structure, the Interministerial Committee in charge of reporting to UN human rights mechanisms,” Arlindo adds.

Another result of the train the trainers session has been my enhanced capacity to strengthen our national structure in charge of reporting to the UN human rights mechanisms. The direct result has been the entry into force of the ministerial decree strengthening the national mechanism on reporting and follow-up in Senegal,” Julien adds.

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 68/268 in 2014, more than 350 State officials from 135 countries became trained trainers through training of trainer sessions similar to the one attended by Arlindo and Julien.

In Côte d’Ivoire, the members of the NMRF took up their functions in October and the Office strengthened their capacity in relation to treaty body reporting. The Office also trained members of the NMRF in Burkina Faso on human rights and the SDGs, and the development of human rights indicators for the adoption of an implementation plan. Following years of advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, Senegal revised its decree on the NMRF, which included provisions to extend its functions, allocate a budget and clarify its membership and leadership.

In addition to the above, OHCHR promoted the establishment of mechanisms, legal frameworks and policies to protect the rights of migrants and the rights of children in countries of the subregion under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

M1 – In four countries, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (NMRF) is established or strengthened; NMRFs 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.

OHCHR sought to increase the number and timeliness of reports submitted to the treaty bodies and the UPR through capacity building and advocacy activities.

As a result of direct assistance provided by the Office, the following reports were submitted in 2018: Cabo Verde under ICCPR and Senegal under ICCPR and ICESCR. Moreover, OHCHR facilitated interaction between the Gambian Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Committee, which enabled the Government to prepare and submit its replies to the list of issues that was sent by the Committee.

M2 – Three countries submit overdue reports to the treaty bodies.

OHCHR 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 the exchange of information and good practices on the protection and promotion of human rights, relevant State institutions and promoting the exchange of information and good practices on the protection and promotion of human rights.

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.

OHCHR sought to increase the number and timeliness of reports submitted to the treaty bodies and the UPR through capacity building and advocacy activities.

As a result of direct assistance provided by the Office, the following reports were submitted in 2018: Cabo Verde under ICCPR and Senegal under ICCPR and ICESCR. Moreover, OHCHR facilitated interaction between the Gambian Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Committee, which enabled the Government to prepare and submit its replies to the list of issues that was sent by the Committee.

M1 – In four countries, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (NMRF) is established or strengthened; NMRFs 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.

OHCHR sought to increase the number and timeliness of reports submitted to the treaty bodies and the UPR through capacity building and advocacy activities.

As a result of direct assistance provided by the Office, the following reports were submitted in 2018: Cabo Verde under ICCPR and Senegal under ICCPR and ICESCR. Moreover, OHCHR facilitated interaction between the Gambian Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Committee, which enabled the Government to prepare and submit its replies to the list of issues that was sent by the Committee.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

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/officials 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 institution-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.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS

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.

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/officials 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).
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

226

and insecurity and reported one of the high-
terrestrial communities. Moreover, the re-
ed this situation, causing social protests
social and cultural rights, resulting in deep-
the region, including through the
The region experienced significant short-
comings in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, resulting in deep-
ened inequalities. Decreasing economic
growth and austerity measures exacer-
ated this situation, causing social protests
that were often met with repression. Devel-
lopment projects and the growth of the
extractive industries further affected the
rights of indigenous peoples and other
traditional communities. Moreover, the
region continued to face widespread violence
and insecurity. Carried on as a result of high-
est murder rates in the world, Governments
adopted security approaches that fell short
of human rights standards. In a number of
countries, governments militarized their
public security, introduced criminal laws that
undermined due process and fair trial guar-
antees, applied tough anti-terror laws, em-
ployed private security companies with-
out appropriate oversight and increased the
length of pre-trial incarcinations.

A number of countries strengthened their
legal and institutional frameworks to pro-
rect the rights of women and LGBTI persons.
Nevertheless, violence against women,
including gender-related killings, remains
widespread. In addition, discriminatory
sociocultural patterns persist, limiting ac-
cess to education and work, among other
human rights violations and abuses. In se-
evral 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 sex-
ual and reproductive rights, is growing in
the region, with support from religious and
conservative groups.

The Americas are experiencing unpre-
cedented flows of migrants and asylum
seekers. In particular from Central America,
and the Caribbean, migration to the United
States has increased dramatically. In
Nicaragua from the Regional Office for
Central America, including through the
publication of monthly bulletins.

M1 – At least four Caribbean countries
(Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Saint Kitts and Nevis) adopted
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 aware-
ness 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 re-
porting and implementation for National
Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up
(NMR), achieved during the reporting period
in anticipation of these countries’ third UPR
cycles.
Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The trainings focused on discrimi- natory 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 the 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 Offenses 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.

**KEY OMP PILLARS in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pillar</strong></th>
<th><strong>Percentage</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountability (A)</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace and Security (PS)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting (HRR)</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 11*
In Belize, OHCHR collaborated with the Resident Coordinator, UNICEF and UNHCR to strengthen the capacity of the treaty bodies to deliberate on reporting and to elaborate a five-year road map on reporting 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 mechanism on human rights protection through an Executive Decree. In Costa Rica, the Office provided support to the NMRF, as well as training on the definition and use of indicators for the monitoring of progress in public policies.

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

OHCHR continued monitoring the situation of HRDs and informed the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders as well as other human rights mechanisms about developments and the mandate and effective use of international human rights protection mechanisms. The objective was to help strengthen the capacity of participants to document and report on human rights violations. These trainings took into account OHCHR’s monitoring work during the crisis and provided an opportunity to conduct in-person monitoring interviews of victims, thereby enabling OHCHR to document alleged human rights violations. The Office also contributed to initiatives for the promotion and protection of HRDs, including in coordination with the Special Follow-Up Mechanism for Nicaragua (MESENI) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on a number of individual cases.

In Nicaragua. OHCHR also supported academic visits by the Special Rapporteur to El Salvador and Nicaragua to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and to raise awareness about the importance of the work of HRDs and civil society actors.

In El Salvador, OHCHR supported the process for the adoption of a law on the protection of HRDs by advising on the relevant human rights standards. Following the human rights crisis in Nicaragua, OHCHR consolidated solid relationships with a broad range of civil society actors. The Office conducted different trainings for HRDs, including on self-protection and security measures and the mandate and effective use of international human rights protection mechanisms. The objective was to help strengthen the capacity of participants to document and report on human rights violations. These trainings took into account OHCHR’s monitoring work during the crisis and provided an opportunity to conduct in-person monitoring interviews of victims, thereby enabling OHCHR to document alleged human rights violations. The Office also contributed to initiatives for the promotion and protection of HRDs, including in coordination with the Special Follow-Up Mechanism for Nicaragua (MESENI) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on a number of individual cases.

The Office supported Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama to strengthen their capacity to engage with the international human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, as well as with the treaty bodies. In this regard, the Office promoted the use of the Universal Rights Index Database as a tool to disseminate and analyse their recommendations and to facilitate follow-up through the elaboration of action plans.

By providing technical advice and support, OHCHR worked to ensure that NMRFs are in place or functioning for the integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. Special procedures, including the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

The Office supported Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama to strengthen their capacity to engage with the international human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, as well as with the treaty bodies. In this regard, the Office promoted the use of the Universal Rights Index Database as a tool to disseminate and analyse their recommendations and to facilitate follow-up through the elaboration of action plans.

By providing technical advice and support, OHCHR worked to ensure that NMRFs are in place or functioning for the integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. Special procedures, including the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

The Office supported Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama to strengthen their capacity to engage with the international human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, as well as with the treaty bodies. In this regard, the Office promoted the use of the Universal Rights Index Database as a tool to disseminate and analyse their recommendations and to facilitate follow-up through the elaboration of action plans.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

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 authorities and civil society organizations and ensured the incorporation of a human rights-based approach. While most of the social dialogue processes that were undertaken by the previous government were inactive in 2018, OHCHR and the Office of the 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.

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 authorities and civil society organizations and ensured the incorporation of a human rights-based approach. While most of the social dialogue processes that were undertaken by the previous government were inactive in 2018, OHCHR and the Office of the 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.

COLOMBIA
Population size1 49.46 million
Surface area1 442,000 km²
Human Development Index2 0.747 (89/188 in 2016)
Status A, 2017
Type of engagement Country Office
Year established 1997
Field office(s) Bogotá, Barrancabermeja, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Florencia, Medellín, Mocoa, Neiva, Quibdó, Villavicencio, Apartadó, Buenaventura, Montería, Tumaco (satellite offices), Arauca, Amazonas (presences)
UN staff as of 31 December 2018 53
Total income US$13,836,533
XBR requirements 2018 US$ 15,082,00
Total XBR expenditure US$10,412,772
Personnel $7,023,172
Non-personnel $3,000,000
PSD $2,964,600
OGP $1,717,919
Key OMP pillars in 2018
PS1 – Human Rights
PS2 – Peace and Security
PS4 – Transitional justice mechanisms
PS5 – Systematic and comprehensive investigation and accountability
PS6 – Victims, indigenous peoples and women participate more fully in decisions that concern them

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

PS1 – Relevant national, regional and local institutions apply a human rights-based approach in public policies and programmes that result from implementation of the Peace Accords; they emphasize participation and accountability in particular.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance with legislation and policy with international human rights standards and through technical assistance, training and monitoring activities. The Office’s Training for Actions strategy with human rights defenders facilitated the work of public servants in charge of formulating development plans in three regions. This enabled them to ensure that the first stages of the process were undertaken in a participatory manner and incorporated international human rights standards.

In August, the Ministry of Interior adopted the Protocol for the coordination of actions to respect and guarantee peaceful protest, which included OHCHR’s recommendation to identify mechanisms that would guarantee the exercise of fundamental rights related to social protest.

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 State’s Institution of Truth, Reparation 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 for Peace and the special jurisdiction for peace. It also made recommendations for the preparation of documents to be submitted to governmental and jurisdictional 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 of Coocamada del Rio Atrato (Quiroa) and the Afro-Colombians of the Nezahualcoyotl 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 victims with opportunities to participate and secure the realization of their rights.

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 authorities and civil society organizations and ensured the incorporation of a human rights-based approach. While most of the social dialogue processes that were undertaken by the previous government were inactive in 2018, OHCHR and the Office of the 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:**

**Participation (P)**

P1 – Relevant national, regional and local institutions apply a human rights-based approach in public policies and programmes that result from implementation of the Peace Accords; they emphasize participation and accountability in particular.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance with legislation and policy with international human rights standards and through technical assistance, training and monitoring activities. The Office’s Training for Actions strategy with human rights defenders facilitated the work of public servants in charge of formulating development plans in three regions. This enabled them to ensure that the first stages of the process were undertaken in a participatory manner and incorporated international human rights standards.

In August, the Ministry of Interior adopted the Protocol for the coordination of actions to respect and guarantee peaceful protest, which included OHCHR’s recommendation to identify mechanisms that would guarantee the exercise of fundamental rights related to social protest. 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 State’s Institution of Truth, Reparation 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 for Peace and the special jurisdiction for peace. It also made recommendations for the preparation of documents to be submitted to governmental and jurisdictional 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 of Coocamada del Rio Atrato (Quiroa) and the Afro-Colombians of the Nezahualcoyotl 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 victims 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 capability 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.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M2 – The national human rights institution (NHRI), civil society organizations, individual promoters and UN agencies make substantive contributions to the Treaty Bodies, special procedures, and UPR submissions.

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...
Nevertheless, no significant progress was made to the enjoyment of the right to health. The Governor of Amazonas and indigenous authorities reached an agreement to advance the implementation of SISPI in this department. OHCHR contributed to this result by promoting the Permanent Coordination Roundtable of Indigenous Authorities and the Governor of Amazonas where it advised the governmental department 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 Rights 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 BictCROP Substitution Division, the National Land Agency, the Rural Development Agency and the Territorial Renovation Agency to strengthen their capacity to increasingly comply with international human rights standards. 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. 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. 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 worked to increase the capacity of State institutions to comply with international human rights standards; they give special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples, women, children, migrants and other groups subject to discrimination, as well as civil society organizations. OHCHR worked 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 efforts to submit joint shadow reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. The Office assisted civil society in providing information to 15 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.

**GUATEMALA**

**Population size** 17.25 million  
**Surface area** 109,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** NHR (if applicable) 0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016) Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement** Country Office

**Year established** 2005  
**Field office(s)** Guatemala City

**UN partnership framework** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014–2018

**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 48

| Total income  | $2,548,500  |
| Total XB expenditure | $654,864  |
| Per Capita | $393,629  |
| Percent  | 19%  |

---

**Guatemala City Field office**

- **Total income**: $2,548,500
- **Total XB expenditure**: $654,864
- **Per Capita**: $393,629
- **Percent**: 19%

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **D4** – Populations in situations of vulnerability (including Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples) 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. 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.

**Development (D)**

- **D4** – Populations in situations of vulnerability (including Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples) 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.

**Country Office**

- **Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 48

**GUATEMALA**

**Population size** 17.25 million  
**Surface area** 109,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** NHR (if applicable) 0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016) Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement** Country Office

**Year established** 2005  
**Field office(s)** Guatemala City

**UN partnership framework** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014–2018

**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 48

| Total income  | $2,548,500  |
| Total XB expenditure | $654,864  |
| Per Capita | $393,629  |
| Percent  | 19%  |

---

**Guatemala City Field office**

- **Total income**: $2,548,500
- **Total XB expenditure**: $654,864
- **Per Capita**: $393,629
- **Percent**: 19%

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **D4** – Populations in situations of vulnerability (including Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples) 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. 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.

**Country Office**

- **Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 48

**GUATEMALA**

**Population size** 17.25 million  
**Surface area** 109,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** NHR (if applicable) 0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016) Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement** Country Office

**Year established** 2005  
**Field office(s)** Guatemala City

**UN partnership framework** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014–2018

**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 48

| Total income  | $2,548,500  |
| Total XB expenditure | $654,864  |
| Per Capita | $393,629  |
| Percent  | 19%  |

---

**Guatemala City Field office**

- **Total income**: $2,548,500
- **Total XB expenditure**: $654,864
- **Per Capita**: $393,629
- **Percent**: 19%

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **D4** – Populations in situations of vulnerability (including Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples) 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. 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.

**Country Office**

- **Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 48

**GUATEMALA**

**Population size** 17.25 million  
**Surface area** 109,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** NHR (if applicable) 0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016) Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement** Country Office

**Year established** 2005  
**Field office(s)** Guatemala City

**UN partnership framework** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014–2018

**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 48

| Total income  | $2,548,500  |
| Total XB expenditure | $654,864  |
| Per Capita | $393,629  |
| Percent  | 19%  |

---

**Guatemala City Field office**

- **Total income**: $2,548,500
- **Total XB expenditure**: $654,864
- **Per Capita**: $393,629
- **Percent**: 19%

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

- **D4** – Populations in situations of vulnerability (including Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples) 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. 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.

**Country Office**

- **Staff as of 31 December 2018**: 48

**GUATEMALA**

**Population size** 17.25 million  
**Surface area** 109,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** NHR (if applicable) 0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016) Status A, 2018

**Type of engagement** Country Office

**Year established** 2005  
**Field office(s)** Guatemala City

**UN partnership framework** United Nations Development Assistance Frame...
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 Proem project to ensure protection by the State of the collective intellectual property and ancestral knowledge related to Maya textile art. OHCHR also worked with the Political Association of Maya Women (Molopo) to strengthen their capacity to formulate human rights indicators that are relevant for women and indigenous groups and to promote the implementation of 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. It met on a regular basis with legal teams defending human rights defenders from spurious charges, participated in judiciary hearings of those cases and carried out around 20 visits to detention centres where human rights defenders were held on criminal charges.

Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the State on a document related to mental health. 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, 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 staff and judges of the judiciary. OHCHR also supported the implementation of the reparation plan.

OHCHR monitored threats and attacks against LGBTI human rights defenders, provided technical assistance to the State regarding Bill 5272 (containing discriminatory provisions against LGBTI persons) and Bill 5395 (promoting the rights of trans persons). The Office also implemented the Free & Equal campaign in Guatemala, with the aim of making LGBTI persons visible in the country and count for human rights abuses and also supported the Government to ensure that legislation and policy related to food, housing and land increasingly complied with international human rights norms and standards. Furthermore, the Office worked to increase the capacity of the UN Country Team to incorporate a human rights-based approach into the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.

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 methodological and substantive support, OHCHR contributed to increasing the knowledge of indigenous peoples, women and certain groups about relevant international human rights standards and the potential of strategic litigation.

OHCHR continued following up on cases of the Maya Programme, in particular the implementation of judgments of the Constitutional Court regarding land, territories, bilingual intercultural education, non-discrimination and the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance and advice to the State institutions (National Civil Police, NHRI, Office of the Attorney General). OHCHR provided training to 56 judges on the rights of indigenous peoples under the auspices of the School of Judicial Studies.

OHCHR continued following up on cases of non-repetition, and measures to fulfil economic, social and cultural rights of the victims and their communities. OHCHR is providing technical assistance for the implementation of the reparation plan.

Furthermore, the Office provided methodological and substantive support to the legal teams involved in judicial proceedings in three emblematic cases of discrimination against women in the framework of the Proem project: the crucifi cally indigenous women weavers, indigenous midwives; and girls victims of the 2017 fire in the State-run Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción orphanage for children victims of violence. OHCHR supported families of girls who died, as well as 15 survivors, by supporting government institutions and organizations that represent them in judicial proceedings, in order to guarantee their access to justice and reparations.

OHCHR worked to ensure that businesses and other economic actors were held to account for human rights abuses and also supported the Government to ensure that legislation and policy related to food, housing and land increasingly complied with international human rights norms and standards. Furthermore, the Office worked to increase the capacity of the UN Country Team to incorporate a human rights-based approach into the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.
HAITI: UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR JUSTICE SUPPORT IN HAITI (MINUJUSTH)

**Population size** 11.1 million
**Human Development Index** 0.498 (rank: 167/188 in 2016)

**Pillars in 2018**
- Peace and Security (PS)
- Political Rights
- Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**
- XB requirements 2018
- Staff as of 31 December 2018

**Field office(s)**
- Port-au-Prince

**Type of engagement**
- Peace Mission

**UN partnership framework**
- OHCHR enhanced the capacity of the national human rights mechanisms.
- MINUJUSTH worked with civil society organizations in August and December to enhance the capacity of IMCHR’s shop to enhance the capacity of IMCHR’s.

**Field office(s)**
- Jeremie and St-Marc

**Type of assistance**
- By providing technical assistance, MINUJUSTH contributed to the effective functioning of the OPC, in conformity with international standards.

**In October, following two workshops organized by the HRS to strengthen the capacity of the OPC to monitor, document and advocate on human rights violations, 66 members of the OPC and representatives of local human rights organizations enhanced their skills.**

**Mechanisms (M)**
- MI – The Interministerial Committee meets regularly and, basing itself on a national action plan, takes action to implement recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.
- OHCHR facilitated a workshop to enhance the capacity of IMCHR’s 16 members (five women, 11 men) to draft reports and submit them to the Human Rights Committee in August and December, attended by 70 participants. The HRS consequently observed increased professionalism and accuracy in the monitoring, investigation and reporting of allegations of human rights violations by the participating organizations.
- MINUJUSTH contributed to consolidating OPC capacities and to extending the regional coverage of the OPC by supporting the establishment of two regional offices in Jeremie and St-Marc.

**Key Pillar Results:**

**Mechanisms (M)**

**Participation (P)**
- PT – The Office of the National Human Rights Ombudsperson (OPC) retains its legal standing and receives the resources it requires to operate independently in all departments. The OPC has been acknowledged since 2013 as independent and functional, reflecting the highest status of compliance with the Paris Principles endorsed by the General Assembly. In 2018, the Executive announced a significant increase of the Ombudsperson’s budget.

**Accountability (A)**
- 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.

**Field office(s)**
- 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.**

**Peace and Security (PS)**
- PS6 – HRDDP implementation mechanisms and procedures have been established; these ensure that HRDDP is implemented fully.

**MINUJUSTH**
- MINUJUSTH increasingly integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles into its work.
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 and their compliance obligations.

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 initiating and implementing 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.

By building the capacity of relevant partners, including civil society organizations, individuals and UN entities, the Office sought to contribute to their increased engagement with and submission of substantive inputs to the treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR.

OHCHR provided capacity-building support to the Ministry of Human Rights, which chairs the State coordinating mechanism on the reporting obligations of Honduras. The Office provided technical assistance on the classification of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of software, known as SIMOREH, to monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

During the reporting period, OHCHR facilitated the accreditation of an expert from CEDAW as well as an official visit of the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in practice, in November. This ensured their engagement with a variety of actors throughout the country, including relevant civil society organizations.

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 Office supported preparations for the establishment of a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms by providing expert legal advice and building the capacity of key stakeholders to ensure an effective transition.

The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) has not yet been formally established. As of December, the Bureau of Ministers had not yet adopted the decree to which OHCHR had provided expert legal advice in 2017 and 2018.

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.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of electoral and migration legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards by providing expert legal advice and targeted recommendations.

In 2018, OHCHR focused on the documentation of violations and presented its findings in public reports that advocated for change against electoral and police violence, first presented in March 2017, which had been key elements of OHCHR’s findings on the Government’s security practices and consequential human rights violations. In the context of the UN-supported National Political Dialogue that took place between August and December, during which OHCHR acted as a thematic adviser on human rights, the Human Rights Working Group agreed on a set of useful recommendations on electoral violence, which were fully aligned with the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In response to the expansion of the migration phenomenon and the need for a comprehensive assessment of the region, OHCHR worked on strengthening access to justice for migrant populations. It assisted the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to develop a protocol for effectively responding to cases of missing or disappeared migrants. OHCHR monitoring mission was complemented by a two-day workshop with 23 national authorities. The workshop addressed current challenges and recommendations that should be adopted to improve the protection of migrants in transit and at international borders. OHCHR will follow up on the outcomes of this workshop through regional conferences.

By promoting awareness of human rights standards and providing expert legal advice, the Office contributed to the improved functioning of the oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

In collaboration with the Organization of American States and its Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, OHCHR strongly advocated for public oversight in relation to the re-election of the Attorney General, including by promoting awareness about human rights standards, undertaking legal analysis, monitoring the process, organizing public fora and issuing publications.

The re-election of the acting Attorney General, in apparent disregard of the legal procedure, clearly demonstrated the need for a comprehensive reform of the framework for electing justice personnel.

In terms of the investigation of human rights violations, limited political will and the lack of resources hampered the implementation of the institutional framework of the Supreme Court or to adopt protocols to improve investigations. In late 2018, dialogue was resumed on the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide). This result came about after OHCHR facilitated joint advocacy with the UN Country Team, shared comparative experiences in public fora and organized technical workshops. In addition, following a dialogue with authorities, OHCHR developed a monitoring strategy on the issue of gender-related killings of women. As the development of a protocol on human rights defenders has been called for in recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR sought guidance on the topic from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, particularly in relation to the implementation of a judgement handed down by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

HONDURAS

Population size1 9.42 million
Surface area1 112,000 km²
Human Development Index6 NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)

NATIONAL PLAN 2010-2022

Social indicators

NHRI (if applicable)7 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016)
peaceful and protective environment during the demonstrations.

Rights-holders and CSOs enhanced their knowledge and capacity to claim their rights as a result of training that was conducted by OHCHR. The training was attended by 40 representatives of civil society organizations and addressed the protection of human rights defenders in Honduras, taking into account the situation of women, LGBTI persons and indigenous rights defenders.

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 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.

On 14 December, the Office presented its database project on a National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database. The objective of the database is to facilitate recording, tracking and reporting on the national-level implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from the international, regional and national human rights mechanisms. Jamaica is expected to join the pilot phase of the project.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – In at least three countries (Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago), laws and policies protect the rights of women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, LGBTI persons and religious minorities.

The Office contributed to raising awareness about the rights of LGBTI persons by facilitating tailored training for civil society organizations that are working on LGBTI rights.

In June, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP to provide training for 20 participants from six Jamaican NGOs that are working on LGBTI rights. The training was delivered within the regional programme known as Being LGBTI in the Caribbean and focused on international human rights standards and practices. More specifically, the knowledge, capacity and skills of the participants were enhanced in the areas of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms, including protection and complaints procedures and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on violations against LGBTI communities.

During the reporting period, the Government of Jamaica adopted a Sexual Harassment Bill that established a Sexual Assault Unit within the Police Force. It was expected that the Government would 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 training 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:**

**Measures (M)**

M1 – At least four Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Jamaica) have established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow-up.

In Jamaica, the Office substantially contributed to the formal establishment of the national mechanism for integrated reporting and implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including by consistently advocating for its establishment with other partners.

In a notable development, following OHCHR’s intensive advocacy efforts, the Cabinet approved the formal establishment and institutionalization of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights as the official national entity of Jamaica for reporting and follow up to the UN human rights mechanisms.

On 14 December, the Office presented its database project on a National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database. The objective of the database is to facilitate recording, tracking and reporting on the national-level implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from the international, regional and national human rights mechanisms. Jamaica is expected to join the pilot phase of the project.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND1 – In at least three countries (Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago), laws and policies protect the rights of women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, LGBTI persons and religious minorities.

The Office contributed to raising awareness about the rights of LGBTI persons by facilitating tailored training for civil society organizations that are working on LGBTI rights.

In June, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP to provide training for 20 participants from six Jamaican NGOs that are working on LGBTI rights. The training was delivered within the regional programme known as Being LGBTI in the Caribbean and focused on international human rights standards and practices. More specifically, the knowledge, capacity and skills of the participants were enhanced in the areas of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms, including protection and complaints procedures and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on violations against LGBTI communities.

During the reporting period, the Government of Jamaica adopted a Sexual Harassment Bill that established a Sexual Assault Unit within the Police Force. It was expected that the Government would 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 training 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.
The report brought about a dramatic change in criminal procedures and judges began to play a more active role in declaring 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 partnerships with the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (NMPT), the Attorney General’s office and local NGOs to push for changes in the implementation of detention safeguards. In partnership with the NGOs that are involved in enhancing the work of the NMPT, OHCHR co-organized a national workshop on detention safeguards, which also addressed 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 important findings.

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

The Office contributed to the increased use of international human rights law and jurisprudence on violence against women by providing technical assistance to federal and state gender-based violence alert mechanisms and facilitating a follow-up visit on the implementation of CEDAW’s concluding observations.

OHCHR provided technical assistance in relation to gender alerts as a mechanism to combat violence against women through several protocols in five states of the country (Chiapas, Ciudad de México, Estado de México, 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 workshop for the implementation of the measures dictated by the five alert mechanisms and proposed the creation of a series of human rights indicators for the evaluation of these measures. To this end, the Office worked with victims, CSOs, the federal executive and local authorities from all branches.

Together with UN Women, OHCHR hosted the visit of an independent expert from CEDAW and the Committee’s country rapporteur for Mexico’s 2018 review. The visit called for the implementation of CEDAW’s recommendations that were outlined in its concluding observations. It also stressed the need for CSOs to better understand the recommendations and construct strategies for follow-up on their implementation.

A3 – Relevant authorities take account of international human rights norms and standards in at least four prosecutions for violence against women, femicide or denial of sexual and reproductive right.

The Office addressed cases of human rights violations by human rights defenders and journalists with relevant judicial and executive authorities. As a result of improvements in OHCHR’s methodologies, record-keeping and the capacity for rapid responses in cases of violence against HRDs and journalists, the Office has become a key reference regarding human rights violations of HRDs and journalists in Mexico for authorities in charge of protection, investigations and the international community. OHCHR documented at least 16 cases of reprisals against HRDs and journalists, including bogus accusations, the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation and smear campaigns.

OHCHR submitted comments and recommendations to the Special Prosecutor on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the administrative investigations against journalists. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these investigations will implement the Protocol in 2019. 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 past. In 2018, 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 international standards and shared its findings with judicial and executive powers. The campaign that was launched by the Office on the Tlanixco case resulted in the release of defenders unjustly imprisoned for over a decade. The next step is the transformation of that experience into a set of accessible tools for criminalized defenders, civil society, lawyers, public ministries and judges, to support their defence strategies.

M3 – The workplan and activities of national and local institutions of the executive, legislative and judiciary, and other relevant actors, have integrated at least four recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and related mechanisms. The judiciary references international human rights standards more frequently in its decisions and activities; it does so in cases where the OHCHR has submitted a legal brief.

The Office supported several state institutions in improving their compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the areas of adequate housing, economic and social rights and the right to water. During the visit to Mexico of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, the Office collaborated with CSO partners to organize a visit to informal/irregular settlements in Mexico City and Estado de México and to the zones affected by the 2017 earthquakes. The Special Rapporteur included information that was gathered during these field visits in a thematic report. As a result of her visit, the Government and the City of Mexico included strategies and actions on adequate

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

**NHRI: National Human Rights Institution

**PSC: Public Service Centre

**P1 – The relevant authorities take effective 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.

**P2 – The relevant authorities take effective action to investigate and sanction attacks or reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders (HRDs) in at least four prosecutions for violence against women, femicide or denial of sexual and reproductive right.

**P3 – The Office’s conclusions are reflected in the implementation of the recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies.

**P4 – The Office works with national and international human rights mechanisms and national authorities to ensure that complaints are addressed in a timely and effective way.
housing and earthquake response to their agendas.

In 2018, CESCER reviewed the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Mexico. It has been 10 years since their last review. For the first time, the Office facilitated a dialogue between CESCER and CSOs on the list of issues. The Office also collaborated with CSOs and the national human rights institution to organize an event to present the Committee’s concluding observations to the wider public. A brochure was distributed that summarized the reporting process and outlined the recommendations that were issued by the Committee to facilitate their use by different kinds of actors. OHCHR documented several cases of communities that lacked access to water that reinforced the findings of CESCER and the Special Rapporteur on the human 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 requests of the communities.

**Development (D)**

D2 – Businesses, especially businesses in the energy sector, increasingly apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, notably in their due diligence procedures.

Through technical advice and advocacy, OHCHR aimed to contribute to the increased compliance of legislation and policy on business and human rights with international human rights norms and standards.

In 2018, OHCHR initiated a series of meetings with energy sector companies to exchange relevant information. The Office also facilitated a workshop with private renewable energy companies on the UN human rights system and the UNGPs, the rights of indigenous peoples and due diligence principles. A seminar with corporate members of the Mining Chamber of Mexico on the application of the UNGPs, as well as the role of human rights defenders and organizations, represented a first step in a sector which is responsible for the greatest number of human rights violations.

OHCHR provided technical assistance to Grupo México, Mexico’s largest mining company, which was responsible for one of Mexico’s worst environmental disasters, the massive leak of toxic materials into the Sonora River. This had a dramatic impact on human rights of entire communities, as well as for other human rights challenges. The Office advised the company on the incorporation of a human rights-based approach into their community involvement policies, the development of a complaint and remedy system and the possible application of a due diligence policy in the future.

Despite continued advocacy that was undertaken by the Office, the Ministry of Interior, in charge of the elaboration of the National Action Plan on business and human rights, decided to discontinue the process. However, two weeks before the administration ended its mandate, the Ministry signed an agreement with the Business Coordinating Council (COPARMEX) to create a Joint Committee for the implementation of the objectives, strategies and coordinated actions on business and human rights.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

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

**Total income** US$1,780,263
**XB requirements 2018** US$1,320,400
**Total XB expenditure** US$1,067,589
**Total RB expenditure** US$51,191,837

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**
*Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191*

**Mechanisms (M)**

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

With technical support from OHCHR, the region advanced in the establishment of NMRFs to monitor and report on the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The Government of Argentina concluded an agreement with the Government of Paraguay to implement SIMORE PLUS, a database that was developed in Paraguay with the technical support of OHCHR to facilitate the monitoring and implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

The NMRF database will be launched in 2019. As a result of technical support for the development of the NMRFs, as well as regular interactions with key counterparts, the Government of Peru developed a draft protocol for the establishment of an NMRF, expected in 2019. Furthermore, following a series of workshops on treaty body reporting that were facilitated by the Office, Bolivia and Brazil expressed interest in exploring the establishment of permanent structures for reporting and follow-up.

M2 – Civil society organizations report regularly to UN mechanisms, participate in sessions (including through the use of technology), and use concluding observations and reports for advocacy and follow-up purposes.

OHCHR supported civil society organizations and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in the submission of reports to a number of international human rights mechanisms. This was done by building their capacities in relation to the reporting procedures and deploying Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) to countries in the region that provided advice and support for the drafting of these reports.

In Uruguay, one report from the UNCT and 20 reports from civil society organizations were submitted in anticipation of the country’s third UPR cycle. OHCHR coordinated one dialogue session among civil society organizations and state institutions, and held six workshops that were attended by approximately 150 participants from civil society organizations, the national human rights institution and the UNCT. The objective of the workshops was to build the capacity of these actors to develop and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations accepted by Uruguay. In Chile, eight workshops were...
carried out across the country in preparation for the country’s third UPR cycle. A total of 212 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.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Judges and prosecutors are better equipped, in terms of law and training, to prosecute discrimination and gender crimes successfully.

OHCHR contributed to the increased use of international human rights standards by judges and prosecutors through targeted capacity-building sessions.

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.

Through technical guidance provided by national HRAs that have been deployed to countries of the subregion, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance with international human rights standards of certain State institutions in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Paraguay launched its voluntary national review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review highlighted OHCHR’s technical cooperation in several areas, such as the development of SIMORE PLUS and the mainstreaming of a human rights-based approach into social protection policies. Examples of these policies include a prior consultation protocol with indigenous peoples that is under development, and a set of human rights indicators for programmes that are under development, and a set of human rights-based approach to data.

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, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions S-25/1 and 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 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 country 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 participated in three treaty body reviews, CERD, CEDAW, and CERD. Civil society organizations were also active participants in the reviews.

In the Northeast Asia region, OHCHR continued to explore entry points to strengthen its partnerships with authorities, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organizations, worked closely with the UPR follow-up. Common challenges that cut across the sub-region are related to deep-seated and multiple forms of discrimination that affect youth, women, persons with disabilities, the LGBTI community and other groups that are marginalized.

In Mongolia, an agreement was reached with the UN Country Team (UNCT) to establish a post of a Human Rights Adviser that will assist the Government with its implementation of recommendations issued by the UPR.

The Field-Based Structure in Seoul continued to monitor and document the human rights situation in the DPRK, including in the framework of the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolution 34/24, which strengthened the capacity of OHCHR’s work on accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK.

During 2018, the Office received information from a variety of sources alleging a deterioration in the human rights situation in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. In the context of the reviews, OHCHR also engaged with Member States in the Pacific region to highlight the need for climate change and justice using the human rights-based approach. OHCHR also engaged with Member States in the Pacific region to highlight the need for climate change and justice using the human rights-based approach. OHCHR also engaged with Member States in the Pacific region to highlight the need for climate change and justice using the human rights-based approach.
AFGHANISTAN: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)

Population size¹: 36.37 million
Surface area²: 653,000 km²
Human Development Index³: 0.498 (rank: 168/188 in 2016)
Status: A, 2014

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 laws.

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 further 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.

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 resubmitted 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 2009 Law 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 increased number of female-headed prosecution units that are focused on cases of violence against women. The number of courts dealing with these violations also increased from 15 in 2017 to 22 in 2018.

P1 – 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 AIHRC maintained its “A” status and was in full compliance with the Paris Principles. During 2018, the Commission effectively engaged with the international human rights mechanisms and submitted a number of reports to the treaty bodies and the UPR. It also submitted cases of victims of enforced or involuntary disappearances, on behalf of their families, to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. The Commission led the committee responsible for the drafting of legal provisions criminalizing sexual violence against children, particularly bache bazi, which were included in the new Penal Code that entered into force in February.

The term of office for the Commissioners of the AIHRC expired in June. In July, a revised presidential order was issued setting out the procedure for the selection of new Commissioners. The order established a two-tier vetting system to ensure suitable qualifications and diversity among a final pool of 27 applicants. The President will select nine of these individuals to serve on the Commission. The HRS has been advocating to promote transparency and fairness in the selection process.

Peace and Security (PS)

P5 – The Government and armed opposition groups formulate, revise and strengthen policies, mechanisms and regulations to protect civilians and prevent civilian casualties; these comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights standards.

Through monitoring and advocacy efforts, the HRS contributed to the establishment and functioning 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.

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 a five 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 reported 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.
Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – The UN system will systematically integrate a human rights-based approach into programming related to the humanitarian relief operations and in support of the dignified, safe and sustainable repatriation of the Rohingya refugee population.

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 Pillar, the Office advocated for the implementation of the moratorium on 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 0.608 (rank: 138/188 in 2016) Status B, 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

Population size 16.25 million
Surface area 181,000 km²
Human Development Index 0.608 (rank: 138/188 in 2016) Status A, 2015
Type of engagement Country Office
Year established 1993
Field office(s) Phenom Penh
UN partnership framework United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2018
Staff as of 31 December 2018 36

Total XB expenditure
Personnel $1,740,197
Non-personnel $158,180
Total XB expenditure
Personnel $1,399,870
Non-personnel $231,721

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

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

**Accountability (A)**

AI – Laws and policies in the areas of justice and prisons increasingly comply with international human rights standards.

- 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 that was 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 law offices for police officers’ 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.

**People on the move**

- Allegations of torture and ill-treatment 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 Committee on Human Rights (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.

Participation (P)

P5 – International, regional and national protection mechanisms respond to the protection needs of civil society organizations and individuals, particularly but not only in the context of political participation.

The Office contributed to enhancing compliance of legislation and policies with international and regional standards for the protection of 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 and advocacy efforts, including with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and the diplomatic community, played a role in preventing further arrests and harassment of HRDs. OHCHR worked closely with local and regional human rights organizations to ensure that HRDs were protected. When HRDs and political activists who had expressed their opinion were threatened or charged, OHCHR intervened with relevant authorities, including the Ministry of Interior and the National Election Committee. Documentation related to 40 cases of human rights violations was shared with the Special Rapporteur, who focused on the elections in her public in formations, in July, and in her subsequent addendum report that was presented at the Human Rights Council’s September session. Following the elections, 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 protection of human rights and access to information, 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 National Reconciliation 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 the situation of human rights in Cambodia and the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO) in order to better monitor, report and advocate on human rights issues in Cambodia.

A grant that was awarded to LICADHO, until the end of 2019, and a similar grant awarded to ADHOC, that is pending approval, are intended to enhance the capacity of these organizations to use international mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Both NGOs shared reports of violations with OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur. They were also part of an informal “inter- 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 Workgroup (composed of representatives from relevant ministries, civil society organizations, OHCHR and UNESCO) adopted the draft Access to Information Law, in January, that is consistent 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.

The Office led a communications campaign to raise awareness and engage youth on human rights, the UDHR and HRDs. The campaign entitled “I am a human rights champion,” ran from the end of September until the end of December. In addition, a celebratory event was held on 8 December to mark the International Human Rights Day (10 December). The target audience for the campaign was Cambodian youth in urban and rural settings and the objective was to increase public recognition of how respect for and enjoyment of human rights can contribute to inclusive growth, peace and development. The campaign significantly increased the Office’s public profile, in particular among youth. The number of “Likes” on the Country Office’s Facebook page increased from nearly 9,000 to over 13,800 during the course of the campaign. The campaign’s musical video, featuring a number of local celebrities who are popular with youth, was viewed over one million times on the Office’s Facebook page. Furthermore, over 1,000 persons, most of whom were young people, participated in the public event marking International Human Rights Day.

The campaign signalled the first step in the Office’s drive to broaden the Cambodian human rights constituency. Using its global expertise in human rights education and monitoring on the right to participation, OHCHR began developing its work with youth groups and associations to empower them, in traditional and innovative ways, to be agents of change for human rights. The first consultation workshop took place in December. There are plans to work with at least 15 youth groups in 2019 to incorporate human rights principles into their work.

**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, on 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.

UN Human Rights in Cambodia pursued several local missions to assess the human rights situation and speak with communities and local authorities. After advocacy was undertaken by UN Human Rights and a visit was undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, the Office succeeded in delaying the relocation of the ethnic Vietnamese communities. A provincial working group is now monitoring the progress of the infrastructure at the relocation site.

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 is 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.
The four reports submitted during the reporting period (CERD, CEDAW, CRC, and UPR) largely conformed to the respective reporting guidelines. In 2018, a series of trainings on treaty body reporting were completed with support from OHCHR. Following the conclusion of the training workshops, State Party representatives submitted to CERD, CEDAW, and CRC. OHCHR provided substantive support to the mechanisms that are responsible for drafting the CEDAW and CRC reports to ensure that they complied with the reporting guidelines. Consultations with CSOs were carried out during the drafting of the reports. At the end of the year, the overdue reports to CRPD and CESCR were in the final drafting stages. Initial work was underway on the reports to CRC. OHCHR supported the first meeting of the mechanisms that are responsible for all treaty reporting in 2018, in consultation with limited CSO participation.

**Spotlights:**

**OHCHR supported the first meeting of the National Mechanism for Reporting (M)**

In 2018, a series of trainings on treaty body reporting were completed with support from OHCHR. Following the conclusion of the training workshops, State Party representatives submitted to CERD, CEDAW, and CRC. OHCHR provided substantive support to the mechanisms that are responsible for drafting the CEDAW and CRC reports to ensure that they complied with the reporting guidelines. Consultations with CSOs were carried out during the drafting of the reports. At the end of the year, the overdue reports to CRPD and CESCR were in the final drafting stages. Initial work was underway on the reports to CRC. OHCHR supported the first meeting of the mechanisms that are responsible for all treaty reporting in 2018, in consultation with limited CSO participation.

At the end of 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 individual complaint was submitted to CEDAW regarding a female land rights activist. OHCHR supported two umbrella organizations, namely NGO-CRC and CRC, to prepare 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 Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Children, and Social Development (MFA), with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land Management, and the Ministry of Works and Housing.

**OHCHR advocated within and monitored a land dispute resolution process between a community and an Economic Land Concession (ELC).**

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 2017. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process to address the power imbalance between the company and the Bunong Community. OHCHR provided technical support to the Legal Aid of Cambodia NGO. This enabled them to train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.

**Together with ADHOC and LICADHO, OHCHR advocated for the resolution of land disputes**

Together with ADHOC and LICADHO, OHCHR advocated for the resolution of land disputes. 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 NGOs expressed their great appreciation for this advocacy model.

**OHCHR supported two umbrella organizations, namely NGO-CRC and CRC, to prepare 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 Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Children, and Social Development (MFA), with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land Management, and the Ministry of Works and Housing.
**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD**

**Democratic People’s Republic of Korea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>NHR (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.61 million</td>
<td>121,000 km²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of engagement**

Field-based structure

**Countries of engagement**

DPRK

**Year established**

2015

**Field office(s)**

Seoul, Republic of Korea

**UN partnership framework**

United Nations Strategic Framework 2017-2021

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

10

**Total RB expenditure**

US$879,456

- Personnel:
  - Non-personnel: US$809,594
  - PSC: US$69,862

- Non-personnel: 57%
- PSC: 31%
- Total: 121,000 km²

**Total income**

US$121,413

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

1. **Security Council debate on human rights**

   The Office stressed the importance of the issues in the DPRK have been taken up in international fora. With OHCHR support, critical human rights issues and activities about OHCHR’s mandate, the Office organized a series of lectures for students at Korea University. The students received information through interactive activities about OHCHR’s mandate, the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations, especially in light of the DPRK’s upcoming third UPR cycle in 2019.

   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 and victims groups to consistently push the need for the centrality of human rights in all peacebuilding and conflict resolution measures. The Office also worked closely with humanitarian actors based in 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 solution mechanisms. 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 further for the integration of human rights into peace processes.

   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 in 2019.

   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

   **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

   **Accountability (A)**

   **AI – 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 escapees and compile relevant laws and decrees of the DPRK criminal code, which served 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.

   **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 in 2019.

   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, the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations, especially in light of the DPRK’s upcoming third UPR cycle in 2019.

   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 further for the integration of human rights into peace processes.

   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 in 2019.

   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, the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations, especially in light of the DPRK’s upcoming third UPR cycle in 2019.

   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 further for the integration of human rights into peace processes.
**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. Individuals who were arrested after the declaration of the state of emergency in February. The Office also conducted a mission to the Maldives during the state of emergency and engaged with the Government on concerns related to the suspension of key rights. After the change of the administration, some restrictive laws, such as the Anti-Defamation Law, were repealed.

OHCHR contributed to incorporating rights-based approaches into various accountability processes related to Myanmar by producing two public reports and providing training for civil society partners on the documentation of human rights violations. During the reporting period, OHCHR continued to fulfil its promotion and protection mandate with regard to the evolving human rights situation on the ground. In order to enhance human rights protection in Myanmar, the Office formulated a number of recommendations targeting parties to the conflict, Member States and UN partners involved in both the political and humanitarian response. Specifically, OHCHR produced a number of public reports, including on the human rights situation in Myanmar that was circulated in the context of the High Commissioner’s interactive dialogue at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council as well as the report The Invisible Boundary: Criminal Prosecutions of journalism in Myanmar, in September. It also provided regular briefings and inputs to OHCHR and relevant international stakeholders.

To encourage the participation of civil society partners in the monitoring of human rights violations, the Human Rights Team continued to engage with stakeholders and to support initiatives that foster a culture of accountability and justice. OHCHR contributed to the victims of human rights violations by providing technical support to various missions, including those undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (January and June/July), the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (IFFM) 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, includ- ing the Human Rights Theme Group, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group operating in Cox’s Bazar.

The Office raised human rights issues in several relevant UN fora, including at the global and national levels.

**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.

M2 – Civil society organizations are empowered to effectively monitor and report on the human rights situations including freedom of expression, association, and media and are able to submit UPR mid-term reports, and other shadow and alternative reports to the treaty body reviews.

As a result of OHCHR advocacy and technical guidance, civil society organizations made three substantive submissions to CAT.

In preparation for CAT’s review of the Maldives State Party report, OHCHR provided technical guidance on the submission of reports by a comprehensive team, 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.
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 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 four laws associated with the Protection of Race and Religion package.

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 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 engaged in substantive dialogue with the Government of Nepal to engage with the Government on the importance of meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, particularly victims, before finalizing the draft’s language. While 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.

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 contains 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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Accountability (A)**

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 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.

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 contains 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.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

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 CERD, 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.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – The monitoring mechanism for UPR and treaty body reporting is strengthened through timely report submission.
Civil society organizations have expressed key women’s rights issues in the country. Members of the Committee that attended the review in 2005 also gathered information from civil society that could be brought to the attention of the Committee members. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) worked closely with the UNCT during the review and provided substantive advice to UN and civil society members on ratification to both Covenants. In addition, the UPR provided an oral briefing to the Committee on the significance of ratifying and becoming a Party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The OHCHR supported the submission of the national report to the CEDAW. In August, the Nashiri delivered a submission to CEDAW on behalf of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Palau, Palau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

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 2005 and in 2018. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) worked closely with the UNCT during the review and provided substantive advice to UN and civil society members on ratification to both Covenants. In addition, the UPR provided an oral briefing to the Committee on the significance of ratifying and becoming a Party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The OHCHR supported the submission of the national report to the CEDAW. In August, the Nashiri delivered a submission to CEDAW on behalf of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Palau, Palau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

M1 – Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Vanuatu established 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 the establishment and functioning of national mechanisms for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

Training was provided to members of the NMRFs in Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, and Vanuatu to increase their coordination, consultation, and information management capacities. The Office also shared the terms of reference and good practices of NMRFs from other countries. These interventions led to some positive results, such as the constructive engagement of the Marshall Islands with the CRC and CEDAW Committees, the finalization of Kiribati’s initial report to CRPD and its periodic reports to CRC and CEDAW and the drafting of Vanuatu’s initial reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. All of these reporting initiatives were led by NMRFs in their respective countries.

M2 – National human rights institutions, civil society organizations and individuals from Fiji and Samoa make more submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

OHCHR provided advisory services and technical support to NHRIIs and civil society organizations to encourage their increased engagement and to support the drafting of substantive submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures, and the UPR. The reporting period saw an increased engagement of these actors, through the submission of shadow reports and oral briefings, with the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the treaty bodies and the UPR. For example, the NHRI in Samoa made a submission to CEDAW and, in August, released its National Inquiry into Family Violence Report. This helped the Committee to assess Samoa’s implementation of the Convention. 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-Discrimination Commission submitted a shadow report to CEDAW.

Finally, OHCHR worked towards supporting the establishment and functioning of NHRIIs in line with the Paris Principles under the Accountability pillar. M2 – National human rights institutions, civil society organizations and individuals from Fiji and Samoa make more submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

OHCHR provided advisory services and technical support to NHRIIs and civil society organizations to encourage their increased engagement and to support the drafting of substantive submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures, and the UPR. The reporting period saw an increased engagement of these actors, through the submission of shadow reports and oral briefings, with the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the treaty bodies and the UPR. For example, the NHRI in Samoa made a submission to CEDAW and, in August, released its National Inquiry into Family Violence Report. This helped the Committee to assess Samoa’s implementation of the Convention. 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-Discrimination Commission submitted a shadow report to CEDAW. Finally, OHCHR worked towards supporting the establishment and functioning of NHRIIs in line with the Paris Principles under the Accountability pillar.
**UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**Population size** 4,012,850
**Surface area** 463,000 km²
**Human Development Index (HDI)** 0.714
**NHRI (if applicable)** OHCHR

**Type of engagement** XB requirements 2018

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

**Year established** 2008

**Field office(s)** Port Moresby

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

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 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 complement 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 as well as support for 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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Participation (P)**

- Disfranchised male and female youth, and persons with disabilities, participate meaningfully in the 2019 Bougainville referendum.

The Office supported the mobilization of support for the referendum, including the Department of Justice and 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.

**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 (RPNGC) to respect and protect human rights at the operational level. A comprehensive training manual to support the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the institution.

To drive institutional change, 40 senior police officers, including the Provincial Police Commanders of the RPNGC, attended a comprehensive four-day human rights training, for the first time. The training, which was held in December, produced a workplan 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, a critical review of the existing standards and procedures for recruitment and promotion, and a comprehensive review of the RPNGC’s training manual for recruits, which was held in December, produced a workplan for the consideration of senior management on how to integrate human rights into the operations of the police.

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

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, the Minister of Agriculture, and the 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 complement the preparatory work for the establishment of the NHRC.

ND6 – Society civil organizations and the government increasingly monitor and address human rights violations suffered by refugees, migrants and targeted vulnerable groups, advocate for their better protection, and produce regular public reports.

The Office advocated on behalf of and raised awareness about the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in compliance with international human rights standards. To this end, it produced public reports and engaged in advocacy with national authorities.

Throughout 2018, the rights of refugees and asylum seekers were remotely monitored by the Office, including through media monitoring, information provided by stakeholders that had visited Manus Island, information provided by walk-in refugees and information provided by UNHCR and other stakeholders.

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 complement the preparatory work for the establishment of the NHRC.

In December, the Office contributed to a joint public report on the human rights of asylum seekers and refugees on 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 development of a 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 with international human rights norms and standards. The Commission and the Department for Community Development prepared the draft Disability Authority Bill with international human rights norms and standards. In collaboration with other UN agencies, OHCHR extensively reviewed the draft and provided inputs to ensure that it incorporates 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.

**Spotlights:**

- OHCHR continued providing technical support to the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring prisoners 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 making concrete recommendations to the Government.

- 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.

- OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) to respect and protect human rights at the operational level. A comprehensive training manual to support the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the institution.

- The Office, together with key partners, advocated for the establishment of an operational National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in compliance with the Paris Principles.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

**PHILIPPINES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population size</th>
<th>Surface area</th>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>NHRI (if applicable)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106.51 million</td>
<td>300,000 km²</td>
<td>0.699 (rank: 116 in 2016)</td>
<td>Status A, 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type of engagement**

Human Rights Adviser

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

XB requirements 2018

US$618,600

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

17

**UN partnership framework**

Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (2019-2023)

**Field office(s)**

Manila

**2014**

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

The OHCHR substantially contributed to the integration of human rights norms, standards and principles 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.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Development (D)**

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

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 and justice systems.

The Office contributed to increasing the engagement of CSOs with the special procedures by raising awareness, building capacity and providing substantive expertise.

**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.

**Mechanisms (M)**

**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 and justice 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 Bill. In December, the draft was resubmitted to the National Legislative Assembly for its consideration and adoption.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the participation of civil society organizations from affected communities in the development of a national action plan on business and human rights. To do so, it co-organized a consultation with the participation of 200 CSO representatives, together with the Ministry of Justice, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT) and UNDP. Participants welcomed OHCHR’s role as a convenor of the dialogue between CSOs and the Government.

In Thailand, the first execution took place in June, after nine years of a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. The Office issued a public statement urging the Thai Government to take steps to reinstate the moratorium as part of a process to abolish capital punishment.

To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities, the Office co-hosted a regional workshop, in July, on the conduct of investigations into alleged unlawful killings and enforced disappearances. The workshop participants included government officials from Asia and representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the International Commission of Jurists and the Embassy of New Zealand.

As a result of the workshop, 15 Thai officials (eight women, seven men) from several agencies, including the Central Institute of Forensic Science, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) and the Internal Security Operations Command (Region 4), enhanced their knowledge on the subject.

**UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018**

**2014**

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

**South-East Asia**

**Type of engagement**

Regional Office

**Countries of engagement**

Brunel Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

**Year established**

2002

**Field office(s)**

Bangkok

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

17

**Total income**

US$6,701,627

**Total XB expenditure (Personnel)**

US$1,507,976

**Total personnel expenditure (Personnel)**

Non-personnel $214,976

Non-personnel $135,382

Non-personnel $2,130

**Total non-personnel expenditure (Personnel)**

US$724,060

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**Personnel**

$620,178

$103,882

56%

Non-personnel

$846,674

$513,513

$147,789

14%

11%

14%

14%

14%
A4 – Thailand: Victims groups are better independently raise human rights issues in the media and with relevant government authorities, as a result of the NHRCT’s efforts to increase public awareness of human rights issues. The NHRCT also helped to promote the enactment of the Competent National Human Rights Institutions Act, which was signed by the Thai government in December 2019.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Relevant intergovernmental fora, processes and mechanisms, including the Regional Human Rights Mechanism (RHRM), the ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism (AHRM) and the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRIC), continue to engage with the government and civil society on human rights issues.

PS5 – UN country programs and policies, including UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), successfully integrate human rights provisions into national laws and policies, including the National Human Rights Action Plan.

The Office facilitated meaningful participation and improved awareness of human rights issues. It strengthened the capacity of government authorities to address human rights issues. The NHRCT, the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations continued to discuss the drafting process of the Thai Human Rights Act.

D3 – In the subregion, relevant ministries, departments and parliamentary committees incorporate human rights standards and frameworks. The Office continues to engage with the Thai government and civil society organizations on the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

D5 – Laws and policies on the environment, climate change, extractive industries and urban planning comply with international human rights standards. The Office continues to engage with the Thai government on human rights issues related to environmental and climate change policies.

During the reporting period, OHCHR monitored the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and engaged with relevant government authorities and civil society organizations on human rights issues related to environmental and climate change policies.

D9 – OHCHR continues to work with the NHRCT, the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations to discuss the drafting process of the Thai National Human Rights Action Plan. The Office continues to engage with the Thai government on human rights issues related to environmental and climate change policies.

During the reporting period, OHCHR continued to engage with the Thai government on human rights issues related to environmental and climate change policies. The Office continued to provide technical assistance to the NHRCT and civil society organizations on human rights issues related to environmental and climate change policies.
The Office contributed to the strengthening 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 OHCHR during their annual consultation in Jakarta. The meeting’s objective was to identify thematic areas of common interest on human rights for OHCHR and relevant UN agencies and to explore possible areas of current and future technical cooperation. This was the first such official consultation between a group of UN agencies and AICHR.

In addition, the Office provided support to a number of individual initiatives by AICHR Commissioners, notably two for Indonesia, including the AICHR High-Level Dialogue on Managing Freedom of Expression in the Information Age held in April, and the AICHR capacity building workshop on Article 14 of the ASEAN human rights declaration in August. In November, as part of a broader initiative led by AICHR Malaysia on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, OHCHR provided technical support to a second thematic activity building on the recommendations that were made during the initial 2017 workshop.

OHCHR consistently advocated for the submission of overdue State Party reports, and Lao PDR was reviewed by three treaty bodies within a period of six months (Human Rights Committee, CERD, and CEDAW). The Office has worked closely with the diplomatic community and its UN partners to integrate advocacy for treaty body reporting into their discussions with the Government.

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 OHCHR during their annual consultation in Jakarta. The meeting’s objective was to identify thematic areas of common interest on human rights for OHCHR and relevant UN agencies and to explore possible areas of current and future technical cooperation. This was the first such official consultation between a group of UN agencies and AICHR.

In addition, the Office provided support to a number of individual initiatives by AICHR Commissioners, notably two for Indonesia, including the AICHR High-Level Dialogue on Managing Freedom of Expression in the Information Age held in April, and the AICHR capacity building workshop on Article 14 of the ASEAN human rights declaration in August. In November, as part of a broader initiative led by AICHR Malaysia on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, OHCHR provided technical support to a second thematic activity building on the recommendations that were made during the initial 2017 workshop.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

The Office contributed to the increased engagement of civil society organizations with the international human rights mechanisms in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. During the reporting period, CSOs working on Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam 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 September, and the Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation in November.

OHCHR sought to contribute to the establishment of accountability mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

The High Commissioner’s report on “Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights” to the Human Rights Council’s thirty-seventh session, in March, [A/HRC/37/23] reviewed the Government’s progress from March 2017 to January 2018 on the implementation of resolutions 30/1 and 34/1. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law and on the comprehensive recommendations that were issued regarding the judicial and non-judicial mechanisms that are essential to advancing accountability and reconciliation. In preparation for the presentation of the High Commissioner’s report 40/1 to the Human Rights Council 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 circulated 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 proposal in accordance with resolution 30/1.

One of the many key topics OHCHR focused on in 2018 was the implementation of resolutions 30/1 and 34/1, which called for the establishment of accountability mechanisms. OHCHR supported the government in its efforts to implement these resolutions and worked closely with civil society organizations and national human rights institutions to ensure that the recommendations were effectively translated into draft legislation. Despite ongoing challenges, OHCHR continued to support the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission to address past human rights violations. OHCHR’s efforts in 2018 were aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, as well as advancing accountability and reconciliation.
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 2018. 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 took into account the report of the Consultations Task Force. OHCHR provided assistance with the archiving of the CFT’s materials and linking the archiving process to the UN context. OHCHR also worked towards support for the establishment of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up under the mechanisms pillar.

**Key Pillar Results**

**Accountability (A)**

AI – The police and army comply with human rights standards that prohibit torture and ill-treatment. The police and armed forces demonstrated a commitment 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’s 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 in 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 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 training were conducted in 2018. Six months after the police training had been delivered in two municipalities (Bobonaro and Oecusse), trainees and their commanders reported positive changes in behaviour, including a reduction in the use of force and more professional conduct when dealing with law enforcement situations. This in turn led to a reduced number of complaints against the police by members of the community. OHCHR led the one-day evaluation sessions that were conducted with the NHRI and police trainers.

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**KBB requirements 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field office(s)</th>
<th>UN partnership framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**OHCHR provided technical support to**

**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 plans 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.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

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

The Office contributed to improving the narrative on the rights of persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons in Timor-Leste.

**TOMORO-LESTE**

**Population size** 1.32 million

**Surface area** 15,000 km²

**Human Development Index** 0.625 (rank: 130/188 in 2016)

**Activities**

- 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 took into account the report of the Consultations Task Force. OHCHR provided assistance with the archiving of the CFT’s materials and linking the archiving process to the UN context.

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

- **Accountability (A)**

  - The police and army comply with human rights standards that prohibit torture and ill-treatment. The police and armed forces demonstrated a commitment 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’s 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 in 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 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 training were conducted in 2018. Six months after the police training had been delivered in two municipalities (Bobonaro and Oecusse), trainees and their commanders reported positive changes in behaviour, including a reduction in the use of force and more professional conduct when dealing with law enforcement situations. This in turn led to a reduced number of complaints against the police by members of the community. OHCHR led the one-day evaluation sessions that were conducted with the NHRI and police trainers.

- **Key OMP pillars in 2018**

  - **KBB requirements 2018**

    | Field office(s) | UN partnership framework |
    |-----------------|--------------------------|

**OHCHR provided technical support to**

**Participation (P)**

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

The Office made a significant contribution to enhancing the meaningful participation of youth, LGBTI persons and women in select public processes through technical expertise, funding and support for advocacy campaigns.

In 2018, a group of young volunteers with HATUTAN, a community organization, advocated for the equal rights of LGBTI persons across Timor-Leste. The group produced a campaign video entitled “The Road to Acceptance.” While it featured stories of violence and rejection, it also showed families embracing their daughters, sons and siblings who identify as LGBTI. The video formed the basis for discussions on how to increase respect for the equal rights of LGBTI persons in Dili and throughout the country. Particularly among youth, students, adults, officials and civil society, OHCHR provided technical support to HATUTAN about human rights advocacy and assisted the group in reinforcing messages about equal rights and inclusion. Based on HATUTAN’s advocacy with the private sector, six companies that are based in Timor-Leste signed the Standards of Conduct to enhance the meaningful participation of LGBTI persons that was launched by OHCHR in 2017. At the request of HATUTAN, the Office provided training 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 were supported by OHCHR to participate in the programme in 2017 and 2018. 

- 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.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

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

The Office contributed to improving the narrative on the rights of persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons in Timor-Leste.

**OHCHR provided technical support to**
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 materials 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 more aware of the equal rights of LGBTI persons and the challenges that many people face in exercising their rights in Timor-Leste. Some of the outreach materials were developed by civil society partners, with support from the Office, and were aligned with the UN’s “Free & Equal” campaign. The second pride march in the country’s history, which was co-organized by OHCHR, attracted approximately 400 persons. There was a considerably larger crowd than in 2017.

OHCHR disseminated a publication entitled “A Human rights-based approach to data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Development Agenda” and initiated discussions with the UNCT Programme Management Team on operationalizing the “Leaving No One Behind” (LNDB) principle in UN programming. OHCHR provided comments on a draft operational guide that was prepared by the UN Sustainable Development Group in relation to LNDB. It also offered to provide pilot training for the UNCT and agency staff on the guide when it is finalized in 2019.

The UN partnered with the national NGO, Belun, in order to produce five policy briefs. These briefs analyzed the situation of five specific groups of vulnerable youth and focused on how to address the challenges they face while furthering the 2030 Development Agenda in Timor-Leste. Entitled Leaving no youth behind in Timor-Leste, the briefs focused on youth with disabilities, LGBTI youth, young female farmers, youth who are not in education, employment or training and youth migrants.

The briefs also described how these groups are facing in relation to the five pillars of the 2016 National Youth Policy that were adopted by the Timor-Leste Government, namely, health, education, work, discrimination and political participation. The briefs provided concrete recommendations for the Government and other State institutions, as well as donors, on how to address the identified challenges. In close collaboration with the National Statistics Office, quantitative analysis of the 2015 Census Data was conducted for the policy briefs. The policy briefs were launched in a seminar, in April, with the support of the Secretary of State for Youth and Labour. Advocacy was undertaken throughout the year to raise awareness about the current situation of youth and to implement the recommendations of the briefs, including through meetings with officials on social media platforms. These efforts were jointly led by UNFPA, UN Women and OHCHR, as well as by Belun, were carried out in coordination with the UN Youth Results Group and funded by the UNSDG Asia-Pacific.

In 2018, 91 staff (50 women, 41 men) of various UN agencies and 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 Mechanism’s 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).


During the reporting period, the Europe and Central Asia region faced multiple challenges to human rights. These included rule of law challenges; the persistence of frozen conflicts in disputed territories; discrimination, hate speech and attacks against migrants; Roma, LGBTI persons and sexual minorities; racism and xenophobia; threats against journalists and media freedom; reprisals against human rights defenders; corruption; terrorism; shrinking civic space; the use of legal regulations and sanctions to limit fundamental freedoms; the arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and the use of torture against persons in detention; and wide development disparities.
To evaluate the various challenges facing the region, OHCHR carried out field-assessment missions, including to Armenia (on human rights aspects of mass protests), Austria (on migration with a focus on the return of migrants), France (on non-discrimination, the right to housing and related human rights of Roma), Hungary and Poland (on civic space, the rule of law and migration) and Moldova and Ukraine (on the overall assessment of OHCHR’s in-country presence, with a focus on early warning, human rights in conflict resolution and civic space). Through direct engagement and communication with Member States, remote monitoring and public advocacy, the Office identified early warning signs of potential human rights violations and 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.

The Office 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.

BELARUS

**Population size**

9.45 million

**Surface area**

208,000 km²

**Human Development Index**

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

**XII requirements 2018**

U$240,200

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**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.

**M2 – The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.**

During the reporting period, the Office consistently advocated for meetings between civil society, including victims of human rights abuses, and relevant parts of Government and the UN system, thereby ensuring the voices of victims were heard. For example, the Office supported a civil society meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children and meetings between UNCT members and mother’s of children and youth in prison for drug use. The HRA also ensured that a broader range of civil society groups was invited to Government consultations and meetings.

**KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**

**Mechanisms (M)**

**M1** – A National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) is existing and working to a substantial extent.

**M2** – The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

**Participation (P)**

**P6** – The Office supported a civil society meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children and meetings between UNCT members and mother’s of children and youth in prison for drug use. The HRA also ensured that a broader range of civil society groups was invited to Government consultations and meetings.
in the areas of criminal justice and human rights in the region. In 2018, the Office continued advocating for the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, as well as comprehensive justice reform across all countries in the region, by facilitating high-level policy and legislative discussions. The seventh Regional Criminal Justice Forum, co-organized by OHCHR with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and UNODC, resulted in fruitful discussions regarding achievements in legal and judicial reforms and challenges in implementing international human rights standards. Participants included parliamentarians, government officials, the judiciary, law enforcement, bar associations, academia, civil society and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) from all five Central Asian countries. Furthermore, the Asian Forum on Human Rights in Samarkand, which was, among others, co-organized by the Office, UNDP and Uzbekistan’s National Human Rights Centre, provided an example of the Office’s renewed engagement in Uzbekistan.

In Kazakhstan, the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), with the support of the Office, increased the capacity of its staff members to exercise their role in preventing torture, and was able to extend staff tenure to two years to ensure better continuity. The Office also successfully advocated for broadening the NPM’s mandate by defining places of deprivation of liberty in accordance with international standards.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Office maintained its long-term support for comprehensive reform of the criminal justice process. In preparation for the entry into force of the revised criminal code and criminal procedure code, comprehensive training was provided to all actors involved in the criminal justice process and specific manuals were produced. The Office also highlighted concerns – bilaterally and publicly – about the use of criminal justice legislation within the context of preventing and countering violent extremism.

In Uzbekistan, renewed engagement led to the provision of specific guidance on several draft laws in the thematic areas of domestic and gender-based violence, prevention of violent extremism as well as on the NPM and the Decree of the President regulating the mandate and status of the NRMR.

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.

A1 – Institutions that train judges, law enforcement officials, the staff of security-related agencies, or lawyers, and other educational institutions, include human rights in their training as a matter of course.

The Office contributed to institutionalizing human rights training for law enforcement officials, State authorities involved in the criminal justice process and lawyers on the right to peaceful assembly, criminal justice and non-discrimination.

During the reporting period, previously planned capacity development work with State authorities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan was increased by successfully leveraging extra budgetary contributions. In Kazakhstan, more than 80 law enforcement officials across three regions of Kazakhstan were trained in the first phase of a comprehensive, tailored programme on the right to peaceful assembly and international standards on the facilitation of assemblies. A preliminary agreement of relevant State authorities was secured to promote the inclusion of the programme into training centre curricula.

In Kyrgyzstan, successful engagement with State authorities involved in the criminal justice process, in particular the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, the Ministry of Interior, the penitentiary service and the State Committee for National Security, ensured that the training centres of the mentioned institutions were prepared for the entry into force of new criminal legislation, in 2019, both in terms of training materials and training courses on criminal justice reform. In addition, nearly 750 prosecutors (close to 70 per cent of all prosecutors in the country) received training on the criminal justice reform package. The trainers came from the State training centre and received training from the Office in 2017. Furthermore, the Office secured the commitment of the training centres to institutionalize the first comprehensive training programme on non-discrimination, in Kyrgyzstan, in 2019.

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 institutions. 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 the Asia Pacific Forum, which contributed to the identification of capacity needs of the Office of the Ombudsperson in Uzbekistan. After the public launch of the capacity assessment report in early 2019, the Ombudsperson plans to develop a detailed road map to implement recommendations aimed at facilitating its compliance with the Paris Principles.

The Office contributed to strengthening NMRFs in relation to the recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council and other international organizations and CSOs. It is anticipated that they will be adopted in all countries of the region, human rights standards provided the impetus for ensuring that a human rights-based approach norms, standards and principles of the Office and other UN agencies, in particular 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 Uzbekistan human rights defenders to connect with the wider human rights defenders’ community in the region.

All five Central Asian countries have fully operational NMRFs and national human rights focal points that are responsible for co-ordinating, drafting and compiling information for State reporting and follow-up in relation to the international human rights mechanisms. In view of the reporting cycle of countries in the region and the specific needs of their NMRFs, seven trainings were organized by OHCHR in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The objective of the trainings was to help the national teams overcome late reporting issues and/or improve the quality of their State reports. In Tajikistan, OHCHR’s technical support on alternative reporting to CEDAW resulted in the submission of several NGO shadow reports. The Office also provided technical assistance on engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms and alternative reporting to NGOs in Kyrgyzstan and the Ombudsperson’s Institute in Kyrgyzstan.

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 included in legislation 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. The Office provided technical support to the drafting of National Action Plans on the implementation of CAT, CEDAW and CERD recommendations in Tajikistan and advocated for a National Action Plan on the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol in Kyrgyzstan, which is pending approval.

The Office contributed to the satisfactory integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles of the Office and other UN agencies, in particular 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 Uzbekistan human rights defenders 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 extreme was launched 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 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.

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.
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 in on EU budgetary gaps in Europe⁷ and several newspaper articles, contributed to the inclusion of programmatic and funding commitments for human rights in the European Commission’s budget proposals for the period after 2020. Partially as a result of OHCHR’s advocacy with the European Commission, the EU adopted, in June, new standards to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of national anti-discrimination bodies, similar to the Paris Principles for national human rights institutions. OHCHR’s continued efforts in favour of the human rights of the Roma sought to advance a human rights-based approach to Roma inclusion. OHCHR’s analysis of the mid-term evaluation of the EU’s Roma Framework contributed to steps by the European Commission to include the tackling of the segregation of Roma in education and housing in EU policy. The Office resolutely challenged rising hate speech against Roma in numerous European countries, partly in response to the limited attention devoted 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 continued to advocate 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. Reu 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 observance of the Committee on Housing, Property Ownership and necktie (Open-ended Working Group on Ageing) in September, at the EU Fundamental Rights Colloquium and the EU Fundamental Rights Forum, OHCHR also raised the awareness of an audience of 800 people about ageism, 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 of the European public to the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March. 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.

Critical human rights issues that have been raised by OHCHR have been taken up to a greater extent in EU institutions in a timely manner.

A major achievement, to which OHCHR contributed through its advocacy campaign, was the next EU budget, was the European Commission’s proposal that the EU budget should include a “rule-of-law conditionality” clause (tying the use of EU budget funds by States to their respect for the rule of law) and a “Justice and Values Fund” to help civil society organizations under threat. At various events by EU institutions, including the EU Fundamental Rights Colloquium and the EU Fundamental Rights Forum, OHCHR called for dedicated EU funding for national and local civil society organizations working on human rights in the EU.

Sustained engagement by the Office, particularly in terms of its monitoring and advocacy, bolstered efforts by national, regional and international actors to respond more effectively to challenges to the rule of law and threats to civic space in a number of EU countries. A series of missions, as well as engagement with UN counterparts, had exchanged on exchanges with civil society and regional actors on developments in Hungary and Poland, helped to sustain a focus on the need for concertation international action.

The European Parliament made extensive use of UN human rights standards, for the first time, to take action against an EU member State for breaches of values and rights. The European Parliament grounded its comprehensive resolution while opening the legal proceedings against Hungary

**Total income**
- **US$888,330**
- **US$764,100**

**US$868,998**

**Total income**

**XB requirements 2018**

**US$814,595**

**US$225,895**

**Non-personnel**

**22%**

**2018**

**Personnel**

**18%**

**1%**

**Total expenditure**

**US$91,040,490**

**2018**

**US$364,359**

**US$422,208**

**US$102,031**

**Non-personnel**

**46%**

**4%**

**Personnel**

**9%**

**41%**

**9%**

**Total expenditure**

**US$888,598**

**US$764,100**

**Non-personnel**

**2018**

**5%**

**Personnel**

**24%**

**6%**

**Total expenditure**

**US$888,320**

**US$764,100**

**Non-personnel**

**2018**

**5%**

**Personnel**

**24%**

**6%**

**Total expenditure**

**US$888,320**

**US$764,100**
EMPOWERED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Alexander Kovalchuk is a 37-year-old man using a wheelchair. He has been immobi-

lized in the chair for 19 years. The first eight years of his rehabilitation were the most

complicated as he spent them confined to bed. Alexander lives in the Transnistrian

region of the Republic of Moldova and before attending a series of trainings on the

rights of persons with disabilities, which was delivered by UN Human Rights, he had

no knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities. Since his 2017 participation

in the training, he has been focused on the rights of his peers and finding potential

ways of improving the rights of those persons in the Transnistrian region. With support

and empowerment from UN Human Rights, Alexander transformed his role from a

beneficiary of support to a human rights advocate and a journalist.

In September, Alexander became the Secretary of the Sustainable (Community)

Development Platform, which was created as an advocacy tool for persons from un-

derrepresented groups from the Transnistrian region. He had been involved with the

Platform from the very beginning, when he participated in the first meeting that was

held in July 2017. He was also among the signatories of the petition to the de

docto Parliament to ratify the CRPD in December 2017. The unilateral adherence to the

CRPD by the de facto authorities took place in June 2018.

In September 2017, Alexander joined the faculty of journalism at Tiraspol University,

where he is currently writing articles about persons with disabilities and subjects that

are related to his UN internship and Platform activity. He is also very active on social

media. Since July, Alexander has served as the Chair of the Board of a Transnistrian

NGO called “Participation.” Finally, as a result of his work as a journalist, he received

the Keystone Journalist Gran Prix for his articles on persons with disabilities.

In order to secure a permanent job, Alexander is undergoing training as a graphic de-

signer, inconsistent use of verbal tenses organized by Bertam SRL, a socially inclusive

company, in cooperation with the NGO “Motivati.” The capacity building and aware-

ness-raising activities undertaken by UN Human Rights in the Transnistrian region

empowered Alexander to inspire others to believe in human rights and their potential.

In September 2017, Alexander joined the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova and before attending a series of trainings on the rights of persons with disabilities, which was delivered by UN Human Rights, he had no knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities. Since his 2017 participation in the training, he has been focused on the rights of his peers and finding potential ways of improving the rights of those persons in the Transnistrian region. With support and empowerment from UN Human Rights, Alexander transformed his role from a beneficiary of support to a human rights advocate and a journalist.

In September, Alexander became the Secretary of the Sustainable (Community) Development Platform, which was created as an advocacy tool for persons from underrepresented groups from the Transnistrian region. He had been involved with the Platform from the very beginning, when he participated in the first meeting that was held in July 2017. He was also among the signatories of the petition to the de facto Parliament to ratify the CRPD in December 2017. The unilateral adherence to the CRPD by the de facto authorities took place in June 2018.

In September 2017, Alexander joined the faculty of journalism at Tiraspol University, where he is currently writing articles about persons with disabilities and subjects that are related to his UN internship and Platform activity. He is also very active on social media. Since July, Alexander has served as the Chair of the Board of a Transnistrian NGO called “Participation.” Finally, as a result of his work as a journalist, he received the Keystone Journalist Gran Prix for his articles on persons with disabilities.

In order to secure a permanent job, Alexander is undergoing training as a graphic designer, inconsistent use of verbal tenses organized by Bertam SRL, a socially inclusive company, in cooperation with the NGO “Motivati.” The capacity building and awareness-raising activities undertaken by UN Human Rights in the Transnistrian region empowered Alexander to inspire others to believe in human rights and their potential.

In September 2017, Alexander joined the faculty of journalism at Tiraspol University, where he is currently writing articles about persons with disabilities and subjects that are related to his UN internship and Platform activity. He is also very active on social media. Since July, Alexander has served as the Chair of the Board of a Transnistrian NGO called “Participation.” Finally, as a result of his work as a journalist, he received the Keystone Journalist Gran Prix for his articles on persons with disabilities.

In order to secure a permanent job, Alexander is undergoing training as a graphic designer, inconsistent use of verbal tenses organized by Bertam SRL, a socially inclusive company, in cooperation with the NGO “Motivati.” The capacity building and awareness-raising activities undertaken by UN Human Rights in the Transnistrian region empowered Alexander to inspire others to believe in human rights and their potential.
OHCHR supported the creation and enhanced functionality of the two key national human rights mechanisms, which were established in 2018, by facilitating knowledge learning and the transfer of knowledge regarding engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. Following consistent advocacy unnecessary 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 will serve as a roadmap in shaping human rights interventions in accordance with the needs of the rights holders.

In addition, OHCHR worked towards promoting a more inclusive and non-discriminatory national media narrative under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

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.

### Key Pillar Results:

#### Mechanisms (M)

**M1 – The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) regularly gathers and disseminates information for purposes of reporting and implementation, and uses information management tools effectively.**

**OHCHR supported the NMRF in ensuring the participation of civil society in the preparation of the State reports to the international human rights mechanisms.**

More specifically, 26 national civil society organizations and networks prepared 14 joint submissions. The submissions focused on concerns of those “left behind” - Roma women, sex workers and women farmers. The CEDAW and CRPD recommendations that were issued in November and September 2018, respectively, fully reflected the views of the civil society organizations, creating a solid basis for their further advocacy, programming and follow-up.

**The draft Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination in Public Administration of the Republic of North Macedonia was adopted in June.**

**The text was aligned with human rights standards although it failed to explicitly recognize gender-based violence against women.**

### Development (D)

**DB – Data on education, employment and justice are more consistently available; they are disaggregated by disability status and type.**

### Republic of North Macedonia

**Population size**

2,09 million

**Surface area**

26,000 km²

**Human Development Index**

0.757 (rank: 81/188 in 2016)

**NHR (if applicable)**

Status B, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>Field office(s)</th>
<th>UN partnership framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Staff as of 31 December 2018**

1

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

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

### Non-Discrimination (ND)

**ND1 – The anti-discrimination and the gender equality laws are aligned with the international human rights standards and ensuring effective protection against all forms of discrimination.**

**OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of draft legislation on prevention and protection against discrimination with international human rights standards by providing expert legal advice and advocating for compliance with the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.**

The draft Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination reached Parliament adoption procedures in June. The draft has incorporated comments made by OHCHR, civil society, regional organizations and followed up on the recommendations from the UPR, CESCR, CERD and the Human Rights Committee. The text was aligned with human rights standards although it failed to explicitly recognize gender-based violence against women.
women, including sexual violence, as a form of discrimination. To support civil society advocacy in addressing this omission, OHCHR translated and promoted CEDAW’s General Recommendation No. 35 (2017) on gender-based violence against women. This contributed to civil society raising the issue with CEDAW and CRPD, which considered the report of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2018. As a result, CEDAW issued a specific recommendation (D20, 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 legislative and institutional contents and use of analytical and operational tools to improve the effectiveness of the coordination work. The NKT CRPD has since led the State delegation for the Committee’s consideration of the initial State Party report in September; disseminated the CRPD recommendations and prepared a plan for their implementation, as well as launched a sign language version of the Convention, on 3 December, with support from the UNCT.

ND3 – 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 NKT CRPD to the Committee for the consideration of the State’s initial report in September 2018. To promote in-depth understanding of the Convention and its implementation, OHCHR translated into the national language and disseminated the first six general comments by the Committee. As a result, the Government and civil society have increased their knowledge of CRPD. In April, the Government established a new coordination mechanism for implementation aligned with article 33.1 of CRPD – the “National Coordination Body for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (NKT CRPD). OHCHR provided training for its members to ensure their common understanding of the CRPD contents and use of analytical and operational tools to improve the effectiveness of the coordination work. The NKT CRPD has since led the State delegation for the Committee’s consideration of the initial State Party report in September, disseminated the CRPD recommendations and prepared a plan for their implementation, as well as launched a sign language version of the Convention, on 3 December, with support from the UNCT.

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.

D4 – The national strategy on sexual and reproductive health and rights serves as a useful strategic framework to guide national implementation of human rights. OHCHR advice, two new textbooks on human rights were preparing to consider the reports of the State. With OHCHR’s guidance, several civil society organizations reached out to women farmers and Roma women living in sub-standard settlements to facilitate their participation in the civil society organizations’ oral presentation in front of the CEDAW Committee in November in Geneva.

D5 – The national strategy on sexual and reproductive health and rights ensures that services, including modern contraception and pregnancy termination, are provided without discrimination, especially to marginalized women and girls.

The Office contributed to advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights by conducting specialized training and guidance on engagement with the international human rights mechanisms for public health officials and providing technical assistance to organizations working on sexual and reproductive health.

In November 2018, OHCHR supported the Russian UNFPA and its national civil society partner, HERA - Health Education and Research Association, to conduct the first training for 18 public health officials (16 women and 2 men), on reporting and follow-up to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The training clarified the right to health and the role of public health officials in State’s interactions with the human rights mechanisms as well as in the ways in which they can contribute to the realization of human rights.

OHCHR’s engagement with civil society concentrated on technical advice and support for the organizations working on sexual and reproductive health and rights, so they could bring the concerns of those most excluded to the attention of the international human rights mechanisms. This strategy was particularly timely as two treaty bodies, namely CEDAW and CRPD, were preparing to consider the reports of the State.
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN PRACTICE: AN EXAMPLE OF FRUITFUL UN HUMAN RIGHTS-RUSSIA COOPERATION

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. The event was particularly useful for coordinating efforts between government officials responsible for national reporting and interacting with the international human rights mechanisms.

In collaboration with the Ombudsperson in the Voronezh region and with the support of the local Government, OHCHR co-organized an international 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 Interregional Expert Forum entitled “Modern trends in the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.” The Forum was organized by Moscow’s Ombudsperson, with support from the Moscow Government, and took place within the framework of celebrations of the seventy anniversary of the UDHR and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Constitution.

In addition, under the Development pillar, OHCHR took steps to strengthen collaboration with business through interactions with the UN Global Compact Network Russia to promote the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the role of the private sector in implementing the SDGs.

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 HRMP and UN Human Rights Education – the Master’s Programme – was among its main priorities. When we started it, we definitely expected that it would eventually become a success. 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 HRMP is structured around international law and political science, as well as a multidisciplinary approach. With UN Human Rights support, the Consortium developed human rights courses and textbooks on a wide range of issues, such as the work of international organizations, human rights and protection of vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, indigenous peoples, social and cultural rights, business and human rights, environmental rights and human rights in conflict. The event became the major HRMP promotional event at the international level in 2018 and attracted huge support from the audience for human rights education at the Master’s level in Russia and abroad.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards through the following initiatives:

- OHCHR engaged in anti-discrimination work, giving particular regard to domestic violence, gender equality, disability, and the rights of indigenous peoples. This work composes with international human rights standards.
- 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 Moscow segment, which was implement- ed by the Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia and received technical support from the Office, involved experienced advocacy practitioners, such as representa- tives from the Ombudsperson’s Office, government officials, members of the Council of the Federation, UN agencies and former Fellows.
- Building on previous anti-discrimination work, OHCHR cooperated with the Moscow City Government and the Moscow Ombudsperson to organize a high-level meeting on “Promoting diversity and a discrimination-free environment in cities hosting the FIFA World Cup 2018,” prior to the 2018 World Cup. OHCHR finalized the text of a “non-discrimination legacy pack- age” that was elaborated by participants and circulated to relevant stakeholders for follow-up beyond the World Cup.
- OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRIs and government representatives.
- OHCHR facilitated a programme that was held in Geneva, in November 2018. OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRIs and government representatives from the Russian Federation.

In 2018, Russia’s High Commissioner for Human Rights (NHRH) reported 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 representa- tive of the NHRH attended the sixty-fourth session of CAT and presented a shadow report mentioning 5,063 complaints received by the Ombudsperson in 2017, mostly focusing on poor living conditions and medical services. The Ombudsperson’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 consular officers, 8 women and 5 men from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Youth, Sports, as well as representa- tives from the Office of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights and the State Penitentiary Service, received training during a series of interactive learning sessions on procedures, timelines and substance. OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRIs and government representatives from the Russian Federation.

By way of example, OHCHR worked with UN Human Rights and the State Penitentiary Service, received training during a programme that was held in Geneva, in November 2018. OHCHR facilitated a programme that was held in Geneva, in November 2018. OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRIs and government representatives from the Russian Federation.

By way of example, OHCHR worked with the Moscow City Government and the Moscow Ombudsperson to organize a high-level meeting on “Promoting diversity and a discrimination-free environment in cities hosting the FIFA World Cup 2018,” prior to the 2018 World Cup. OHCHR finalized the text of a “non-discrimination legacy pack- age” that was elaborated by participants and circulated to relevant stakeholders for follow-up beyond the World Cup.

In collaboration with the Ombudsperson in the Voronezh region and with the support of the local Government, OHCHR co-organized an international 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 Interregional Expert Forum entitled “Modern trends in the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.” The Forum was organized by Moscow’s Ombudsperson, with support from the Moscow Government, and took place within the framework of celebrations of the seventieth anniversary of the UDHR and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Constitution.

In addition, under the Development pillar, OHCHR took steps to strengthen collaboration with business through interactions with the UN Global Compact Network Russia to promote the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the role of the private sector in implementing the SDGs.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards through the following initiatives:

- OHCHR engaged in anti-discrimination work, giving particular regard to domestic violence, gender equality, disability, and the rights of indigenous peoples. This work composes with international human rights standards.
### Serbia

- **Population size:** 8.76 million
- **Surface area:** 88,000 km²
- **Human Development Index:** 0.787 (rank: 66/188 in 2016)
- **NHR (if applicable):** Status A, 2015

#### Key OMP Pillars in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key OMP Pillars in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNHCR funded and tested. As part of the initiative, 10 international human rights law was developed and tested.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgrade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1996</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of engagement:</strong> Human Rights Adviser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countries of engagement:</strong> Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year established:</strong> 2016-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN partnership framework</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key Pillar Results:

**Accountability (A)**

- **A1 – The judiciary more often and more comprehensively references international human rights law in domestic decisions.**

**OHCHR contributed to advancing the extant body of international human rights law and jurisprudence has been used in court proceedings and decisions by providing technical advice for the creation of the first national curriculum for the application of international human rights law.**

**Following the capacity-building efforts that OHCHR undertook in the past few years regarding the application of international human rights law in domestic court proceedings, the first national curriculum for the application of international human rights law was developed and tested. As part of the initiative, 10 targeted trainings were organized in 2018 on international human rights standards, which included specially prepared thematic manuals and nearly 100 judges from all-level courts in the country were trained. The trainings targeted the expert group of judges created for expanding knowledge and practices on international human rights standards. The training curriculum will be continued as part of the regular judiciary education under the State Judicial Academy. The follow-up to the trainings and the available online resources created by OHCHR will be case-law markers, which will monitor the cases referencing UN standards starting in 2019.**

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

- **ND1 – The National Human Rights Action Plan continues to comply with international human rights standards and is periodically updated to reflect recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms.**

In 2018, OHCHR enhanced the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially persons with disabilities and other discriminated groups, by building networks and alliances for improved visibility and more effective interactions with the Government and the UN.

During the reporting period, a platform of civil society organizations was created for coordination and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms and the NMRF. The platform is structured by thematic clusters and each cluster is guided by a separate action plan for 2018-2019. The platform contributed to securing and facilitating the direct participation of CSOs in systemic policymaking and consultations, enabling them to more actively engage with these mechanisms.

**Mechanisms (M)**

- **M1 – The national mechanism for reporting and follow-up verifies that recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms are implemented.**

OHCHR enhanced its collaboration with the NMRF, which resumed its work in 2017 by supporting the inclusion of human rights indicators into the NMRF Action Plan, which includes all the recommendations stemming from reviews by UN human rights mechanisms. The implementation of recommendations will be monitored within the NMRF between the reporting periods, as well as by civil society. The Action Plan is designed to track progress made in implementing the human rights dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by linking the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms with targets and indicators under the 2030 Agenda.

#### SOUTH CAUCASUS

- **Type of engagement:** Human Rights Adviser based in Tbilisi, Human Rights staff in UNCT Azerbaijan
- **Countries of engagement:** Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan
- **Year established:** 2016-2020 (Georgia)
- **Field office(s):** Tbilisi, Georgia and Baku, Azerbaijan
- **UN partnership framework**
- **UN Partnership for Sustainable Development Framework 2016-2020 (Armenia)**
- **UN Partnership for Sustainable Development Framework 2016-2020 (Azerbaijan)**
- **UN-Azerbaijan Partnership Framework 2016-2020**

#### Key Pillar Results:

**Accountability (A)**

- **A1 – The National Human Rights Action Plan continues to comply with international human rights standards and is periodically updated to reflect recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms.**

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 an investigation 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 standards on combating discrimination and hate crimes and training its staff on jurisdiction of UN Treaty bodies and
As a result of consistent advocacy that was undertaken by OHCHR, NGOs and the NHRI, the Parliament passed the Law on the State Inspector. The Law has two key functions, namely the protection of personal data and sanctioning of breaches of personal data by State bodies (which was previously part of the mandate of the Data Protection Inspector) and the investigation of alleged serious human rights abuses by law enforcement officials. The Law will enter into force on 1 July 2019. 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 for the enforcement of the NHRI’s recommendations. Two parliamen- tary hearings were conducted to discuss the implementation of NHRI’s recommen- dations by the government.

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 prioritiza- tion 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 government agen- cies, 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 dis- seminated these materials to the UNCT’s members, international organizations and national stakeholders. Late in 2018, OHCHR took the lead in coordinating the UNCT’s programme activities to support the implementation process of the UPR recommendations through the UN Human Rights Thematic Group. To this end, the UNCT produced a specific matrix that out- lined the agreed inputs of its members.

In Georgia, OHCHR provided technical advice to UN partners, in particular UNDP and UNFCC, with regard to legal aid in the justice sector, especially in relation to free legal aid. It also focused on a number of key issues, such as the relationship between the Legal Aid Bureau and the Bar Association, to ensure that legal aid is available to marginalized populations.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems in com- pliance with international human rights norms and standards by persons with dis- abilities in Azerbaijan.

OHCHR established a legal aid resource centre in Baku, Azerbaijan. During the reporting period, the centre provided two types of services: free professional legal advice to members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, with a low income and others seeking access to justice or legal redress in cases of alleged human rights violations; and free space for capacity-building, awareness-raising and other outreach ac- tivities for the benefit of civil society and vulnerable groups, including the focus on the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights.

As a result, between February and December, 355 applicants accessed the centre’s free legal services and received assistance on a broad range of issues concerning human rights and the legal system, including its procedures and protection mechanisms. A total of 140 cases were handled by the OHCHR-supported centre also served as a resource hub that provided access to national legislative, international human rights and other human rights-related educational materials for CSOs and lawyers’ community members. At the premises, OHCHR facilitated nine capacity-building events, including seminars, round-table talks, trainings and workshops. In total, 2,500 people participated, including 154 representatives of the Government, civil society and lawyers’ community members. In addition, OHCHR organized and delivered 16 training sessions for representatives of civil society and the legal community to build their capacity in relation to reporting, assessment and reporting to the interna- tional human rights mechanisms.

In total, 117 representatives from various CSOs and the legal community, including women and men, enhanced their knowledge and skills in human rights monitoring techniques, including on the collection of information, undertaking legal aid work on a pro bono basis and com- plaints to public institutions. In addition to legal services rendered in Baku, OHCHR closely collaborated with the NHRI and Bar Association to organize monthly on-site legal services in the regions of Azerbaijan, where 207 out of 355 cases were handled. According to the centre’s data, 355 applicants that received legal services included 160 women, 100 persons with disabilities, 160 persons with a low income, 70 persons who were unemployed and 25 persons with inter- nationally displaced person status. The centre undertook litigation in 60 cases (i.e. civil cases and lawsuits) and the remaining cases were addressed through administrative proceedings and consultations. A total of 140 cases were handled by the OHCHR-supported centre also served as a resource hub that provided access to national legislative, international human rights and other human rights-related educational materials for CSOs and lawyers’ community members. At the premises, OHCHR facilitated nine capacity-building events, including seminars, round-table talks, trainings and workshops. In total, 2,500 people participated, including 154 representatives of the Government, civil society and lawyers’ community members. In addition, OHCHR organized and delivered 16 training sessions for representatives of civil society and the legal community to build their capacity in relation to reporting, assessment and reporting to the interna- tional human rights mechanisms.

In Armenia, OHCHR awarded a grant to a civil society organization to deliver training on human rights monitoring and reporting to international human rights mechanisms for grass-roots organiz- ations, most of which work outside of the capital, Yerevan. In addition, an OHCHR staff member who was temporarily de- ployed to Armenia delivered a training to civil society organizations on international human rights mechanisms as well as their syner- gies and differences with regional human rights mechanisms.

M2 – More civil society organizations submit alternative reports to the UPR and treaty bodies in two countries of the sub-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 compila- tions of the key general comments and recommendations, as well as the most recent concluding ob- servations issued by the treaty bodies and the final report on Azerbaijan of the Working Group on the UPR issued fol- lowing its third cycle review in May. Over 5,000 copies of the human rights and rule of law-related materials were made available in the national language and almost 2,500 publications were distributed to national stakeholders, including represen- tatives of the Government, civil society and lawyers’ community members. In addition, OHCHR organized and delivered 16 training sessions for rep- resentatives of civil society and the legal community to build their capacity in relation to reporting, assessment and reporting to the interna- tional human rights mechanisms.
In partnership with UNDP, the Office worked towards improving the legislative framework on torture prevention in line with the international obligations of Ukraine (CAT and the recommendations issued by SPT, CPT and SRT); ensuring the proper documentation of torture cases in line with the Istanbul Protocol; building the capacity of law enforcement bodies to more effectively investigate torture and ill-treatment; and building a zero-tolerance culture for torture and ill-treatment committed by all national actors. Following UN engagement with the Ministry of Justice and the Ombudsman’s Office, the Government approved a “Roadmap on implementation of the recommendations of the UN Ombudsman Committee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following its visit to Ukraine in 2016”.

During the reporting period, the Office issued four periodic quarterly reports, which highlighted violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law and two thematic reports. The thematic reports focused on the human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations that were committed in the context of the Illovaisk events and the human rights situation in territories temporarily occupied by Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. All of the reports included specific recommendations to national stakeholders with an aim to 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 human rights concerns in more than 100 meetings with government representatives throughout Ukraine, including in territories controlled by the armed groups. As a result of collaborative advocacy between OHCHR and the Parliamentary Committee on human rights, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the law “On the legal status of persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Convention of the Non-State actor and non-State actors protect and promote the human rights of populations living in territories affected by conflict.

The level of compliance of legislation/policy 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 instrumental for discussions between stakeholders, including those across the Contact Line.
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 CESCIR in relation to the Committee’s preparation of a list of issues prior to reporting for Ukraine. As part of the humanitarian agenda, the HRMMU analysis strongly supported the development of the 2018 joint rapid response action to address the disruption of basic services in the conflict-affected area, together with OCHA, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO. The Office served as an important source of information on the situation in the conflict-affected areas in relation to the Ukraine Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019-2020.

In November, the Ministry of Justice submitted amendments integrating OHCHR’s recommendations to the Cabinet of Ministers for further revision and approval that are pending as of April 2019. In June, the HRMMU conducted a technical review of the draft methodology that was developed by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine to monitor and evaluate the National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine and its Action Plan. The review included concrete recommendations on enhancing monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes. As a result, the Ministry of Justice approved the monitoring and evaluation methodology for the National Human Rights Strategy and its Action Plan, which reflected recommendations made by the HRMMU. The Ministry of Justice requested further assistance from OHCHR to implement the newly designed methodology in 2019.

The HRMMU supported the strengthening of the National Human Rights Action Plan as a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the Trajanisation and outstanding 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.

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 acknowledge the OBJS in Yemen and other missions to further promote the protection of human rights issues affecting the region.

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 “Facts for Rights” programme. The Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments on “Facts 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 Secretariat-General, treaty bodies, special procedures and civil society.

IRAQ: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR IRAQ (UNAMI)

**Population size** 39,340,000
**Surface area** 435,000 km²
**Human Development Index** 0.685 (park: 120/188 in 2016)
**Type of engagement** Peace Mission

**Field office(s)** Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk and Mosul

**UN partnership framework** No

**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 41

**XBAR requirements 2018** US$641,900

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

**Accountability (A)**

All – Iraq has an independent national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles, fulfills its mandate under the Constitution of Iraq, and meets international standards. The institutional frameworks of Committees of the Council of Representatives ensure that human rights are respected and protected by the legislative process and when public policies are formulated. Government departments 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 capacity and the 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 ISIL 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 upon responsible authorities to work towards effective implementation of the ICRPD. In 2018, UNAMI organized several strategic workshops to build the capacity of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights and relevant government entities. These workshops were, the environment and with interlocutors in order to ascertain their understanding of international human rights norms and standards and their consequences, monitoring, documentation and compliance.
Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Civilians are protected to the greatest extent possible from the effects of armed conflict. They can leave areas affected by conflict in safety and dignity, if it is safe to do so, and they can access basic humanitarian assistance at all times. The policies of the Government of Iraq and the Iraqi security forces that combat terrorism, armed violence, and conflict fully respect and protect human rights at all times and in all circumstances, and comply with international humanitarian law.

The HRO provided technical support in relation to draft legislation on jurisdiction over international crimes to ensure their compliance with international human rights norms and standards. Due to the federal elections, the draft legislation regarding jurisdiction over international crimes was stalled in the National Assembly. Three draft laws on international crimes was stalled in the context of the federal elections, the draft legislation regarding jurisdiction over international crimes to ensure their compliance with international humanitarian law.

When we met Nadia, in October, at her temporary accommodation at the Kapatari 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 Nineveh 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 Ali-Iraqi, took me. One of my sisters was taken by Abu Salih, the other by Abu Ghatran, and the fourth one by Abu Aysha Shawia. Ali-Iraqi took me to Kuchie 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: 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.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

JORDAN

Population size
9.90 million

Surface area
89,000 km²

Human Development Index
0.735 (rank: 94/188 in 2016)

Type of engagement
Human Rights Adviser

Year established
2018

Field office(s)
Amman, Jordan

UN partnership framework

Staff as of 31 December 2018
1

UN Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022

Key OMP pillars in 2018

XB requirements 2018
US$289,000

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 focused on the integration of the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms and the human rights normative framework in the implementation of the SDGs.

This integration was based on the principle of “leaving no one behind” within the broader context of Jordan’s development agenda.

During the reporting period, the Office strengthened human rights mainstreaming in the implementation of the UNSDF and other joint development and humanitarian planning, based on a Human Rights Strategy Paper and annual work plan endorsed by the UNCT, including 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.

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 General Assembly’s Advocate for Victims’ Rights on Sexual Abuse.
The 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 kidnappings, arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty in horrid conditions, torture and other ill-treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, forced prostitution, forced labour and exploitation. Perpetrators include State officials, members of armed groups, smugglers, traffickers and criminal gangs. The authorities were unable, and in some cases unwilling, to ensure effective protection for migrants or to provide them with remedies or redress.

To address the gross human rights violations committed against migrants, the Office organized two workshops on the rights of migrants in Libya. The first consultative workshop was conducted in May and included the participation of five organizations that are working on monitoring and documenting human rights violations of migrants and raising awareness about their rights. In August, the UNSMIL facilitated a follow-up consultative workshop with the objective of developing a road map for civil society organizations working on migrants’ rights in Libya. Participants discussed strategies to enhance coordination among CSOs working on this issue.

**PS6 – The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy** is used to conduct risk assessments of all the main national security forces (as well as non-State actors and de facto authorities where applicable). The UN provides support and appropriate mitigation measures are adopted and acted on. The Office contributed to the enhanced integration of international human rights norms and standards in the work of the UNSMIL by providing technical expertise on implementation and monitoring of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (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.

UNHCR 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.
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.

The Office contributed to the increasing 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 and body-builders 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 were 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.

The Peace and Security (PS) team supported the development and follow-up of National Human Rights Mechanisms (NHRMs) 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 NHRM members to enhance their knowledge about their functions and 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 the processes of 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 Algeria. The workshop enabled the Office to engage with national actors and explore further cooperative opportunities with Algeria.

The Office provided support to the Government of Jordan, CSOs, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders in their submissions to the UPR.

Through advocacy and lobbying, the Office supported the establishment of three human rights mechanisms 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, Baqaa, 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** 5.05 million  
**Surface area** 6,000 km²  
**Human Development Index** 0.686 (rank: 116/188 in 2016)  
**NHR (if applicable)** Status A, 2015

**Type of engagement** Country Office  
**Countries of engagement** State of Palestine  
**Year established** 1995  
**Field office(s)** East Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron, Ramallah  
**UN partnership framework** United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022  
**Staff as of 31 December 2018** 26

**Total income** US$2,848,084  
**XB requirements 2018** US$3,447,900  
**Total XB expenditure** US$2,199,738

**Key OMP pillars in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Non-personnel</th>
<th>FSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Numbers:**  
1,282,401  
893,000  
$1,582,401  
$411,253  
$226,084

**Total RB expenditure** US$2,064,041

**Total 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.

**Non-Discrimination (ND)**

**ND3** – Israeli practices (as the occupying power) and Palestinian laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards with respect to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women's equality.

The Office contributed to improving the compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards through advocacy efforts on women's rights from a human rights-based approach, capacity-building initiatives for authorities and activities to address legal gaps and revise existing laws that promote SGBV and discriminate against women in the State of Palestine.

As the Protection Cluster lead in the State of Palestine, the Office continued to raise awareness among the general public and targeted groups regarding SGBV issues and other discriminatory practices against women. As an example, the Office organized a round-table with women human rights defenders and diplomats in order to hear their stories and find ways that the international community can help to tackle the challenges that they face.

**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.

OHCHR contributed to improving the narrative on selected human rights issues through capacity-building and monitoring initiatives.

Discrimination against certain groups, in particular LGBTI persons, continued to be scrupulously acknowledged by national actors, including civil society organizations. OHCHR’s monitoring team identified groups with hidden vulnerabilities that suffer discrimination and undertook an assessment of legislative and policy gaps related to discrimination faced by these groups.

The Office provided 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. Moreover, OHCHR monitored a number of cases, including during detention visits. For the first time in the history of the Office, information on LGBTI persons was incorporated into a report of the High Commissioner to the Human Rights Council.

**Development (D)**

**DB** – Palestine’s official institutions, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and civil society increasingly use human rights indicators to guide their activities and decision-making.

The Office worked towards the institutionalization of human rights training in selected human rights areas through a series of activities and consultations. The objective of these efforts was to unpack certain human rights treaty obligations in order to develop human rights capacity-building.

In coordination with the Government, the work of the Office focused on developing a comprehensive and detailed indicator framework under the right to liberty and security of the person. This framework is ready for adoption by the Government at an appropriate level. The Office also advocated with the Prime Minister’s Office to produce and integrate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the human rights treaties, the SDGs and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022).

The Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) participated in the development of human rights indicators, which resulted in the adoption of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between ICHR and the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) on data collection on human rights and the SDGs. Since the signing of the MoU, ICHR has provided essential guidance on the development of the upcoming domestic violence survey and the identification and development of human rights indicators and related SDG indicators that will be used to measure Palestine’s implementation of CEDAW. In 2019, dedicated work will commence with ICHR and civil society organizations on human rights indicators to strengthen their monitoring.
In its ongoing capacity as the Protection Cluster Lead Agency, ICHR guided the protection response and helped to build a broad consensus on the legal analysis, human rights-based approach and intervention standards that need to be applied in the context of the humanitarian response in the State of Palestine. In particular, ICHR’s legal analysis guided the overall Humanitarian Country Team’s (HCT) advocacy approach and the humanitarian response to the main issues on its agenda. ICHR’s legal analysis and protection considerations were also instrumental to the shaping of the HCT’s Advocacy Strategy for 2019-2020. The Strategy situates respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law and accountability at the centre of the HCT’s advocacy objectives.

**Mechanisms (M)**

M2 – Palestinian civil society organizations, the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR), and non-traditional human rights organizations, maintain increasing use of international human rights mechanisms to hold Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and help Palestinians to claim their rights.

During the reporting period, the Office focused on empowering and enabling the ICHR to fulfills its role and mandate of holding the Government accountable for the implementation of its international human rights obligations. ICHR undertook a capacity assessment of ICHR to monitor treaty implementation. This assessment will form the basis for training activities commencing in 2019. In addition, the Office successfully brokered a written agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICHR, which defines ICHR’s role in national consultations for the drafting of State Party reports. This agreement was applied in relation to the national consultations that took place in the first quarter of 2018. ICHR also provided substantive support to the drafting of an ICHR shadow report for CEDAW and the development of a shadow report for CERD’s upcoming review of State of Palestine.

As a central part of OHCHR’s capacity-building of Palestinian civil society organizations on their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, the Office supported a number of actors in the development of shadow reports to the human rights treaty bodies. As a result, six civil society shadow reports were submitted in anticipation of CEDAW’s review of State of Palestine.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in the State of Palestine worked towards the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the UN common country programmes, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework under the Development pillar.

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.

During the reporting period, the Office focused on empowering and enabling the ICHR to fulfil its role and mandate of holding the Government accountable for the implementation of its international human rights obligations. ICHR undertook a capacity assessment of ICHR to monitor treaty implementation. This assessment will form the basis for training activities commencing in 2019. In addition, the Office successfully brokered a written agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICHR, which defines ICHR’s role in national consultations for the drafting of State Party reports. This agreement was applied in relation to the national consultations that took place in the first quarter of 2018. ICHR also provided substantive support to the drafting of an ICHR shadow report for CEDAW and the development of a shadow report for CERD’s upcoming review of State of Palestine.

As a central part of OHCHR’s capacity-building of Palestinian civil society organizations on their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, the Office supported a number of actors in the development of shadow reports to the human rights treaty bodies. As a result, six civil society shadow reports were submitted in anticipation of CEDAW’s review of State of Palestine.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in the State of Palestine worked towards the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the UN common country programmes, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework under the Development pillar.
The Office provided advocacy and technical support to each of the three hubs, including updates on protection, to the MRM Global Horizontal Notes (GHN) and to the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 and subsequent resolutions. The Office supported advocacy efforts of the respective humanitarian coordinators by providing inputs on the human rights and humanitarian situation in Syria and ensuring the accuracy and inclusion of appropriate human rights language and messaging in their public statements.

OHCHR supported the regional humanitarian coordinator’s evidence-based engagement, including through the civil-military coordination mechanism, in relation to a number of human rights and humanitarian concerns, particularly in north-east Syria. In partnership with the deputy regional humanitarian coordinator, OHCHR implemented two workshops.

The first was held to discuss issues of relevance for persons with disabilities and the second focused on an analysis of the counter-terrorism law and concerns regarding the protection of humanitarian workers, detentions and enforced disappearances, persons with disabilities and other issues.

From August to November, the Office organized a large consultation process with civil society organizations inside and outside Syria. The consultation involved a series of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions on three key issues for civil society as a basis for future programming: (1) the impact on operations of developments on the ground; (2) how to frame the justice agenda to best reflect the needs and expectations of victims; and (3) the strategies that should be adopted to overcome restrictions on independent human rights work in Syria. The consultations aimed at enhancing understanding of the victim-centred approach in a context where broader political considerations have often taken precedence and to identify OHCHR’s added value for civil society.

The consultations involved more than 60 respondents in Syria and neighbouring countries, as well as a number of participants from Europe and North America. A report of the outcomes of the consultation has been drafted and the results have been shared with partners in civil society and the donor community at the end of 2018.

On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of UDHR, OHCHR’s Syria Country Office launched a social media video campaign that highlighted the experiences and viewpoints of young Syrians with regard to the concept of dignity, one of the foundational pillars of the UDHR. The campaign is the result of a two-month advocacy effort undertaken by OHCHR and civil society partners who collected the testimonies of young people in different communities in Syria and abroad. More than 45 testimonies were collected and 12 were selected for inclusion in the video. The campaign was used to convey the diversity of situations that young Syrians have encountered in the past few years during which they felt that their dignity was undermined. As of the end of December, the video had attracted more than 6,600 views and will be used by the Office in 2019 as an advocacy tool on key human rights issues in the context of Syria.

**Participation (P)**

P4 – Syrian civil society promotes and protects human rights more effectively.

The Office enhanced its support of civil society organizations working inside and outside Syria by facilitating a civil society consultation to determine key parameters for future engagement and programming.

In an effort to streamline its involvement and support of civil society, the Syria Office established the Civil Rights, Civil Society and Technical Cooperation Unit. The Office maintained engagement with Syrian civil society on monitoring and documentation, transitional justice, housing, land and property rights, protection of humanitarian workers, detentions and enforced disappearances, persons with disabilities and other issues.

From August to November, the Office organized a large consultation process with civil society organizations inside and outside Syria. The consultation involved a series of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions on three key issues for civil society as a basis for future programming: (1) the impact on operations of developments on the ground; (2) how to frame the justice agenda to best reflect the needs and expectations of victims; and (3) the strategies that should be adopted to overcome restrictions on independent human rights work in Syria. The consultations aimed at enhancing understanding of the victim-centred approach in a context where broader political considerations have often taken precedence and to identify OHCHR’s added value for civil society.

The consultations involved more than 60 respondents in Syria and neighbouring countries, as well as a number of participants from Europe and North America. A report of the outcomes of the consultation has been drafted and the results have been shared with partners in civil society and the donor community at the end of 2018.

**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, 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 donors, 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.
Tunisia

Population size: 11.6 million
Surface area: 164,000 km²
Human Development Index: 0.735 (rank: 96/188 in 2016)
Status: B, 2009

Type of engagement: Country Office

Year established: 2011

Field office(s): Tunis


Staff as of 31 December 2018: 10

Total income: US$1,081,827
XB requirements 2018: US$3,003,400
Total XB expenditure: US$1,367,004

Non-personnel PSC†: 33% 11%
Personnel: 66% 89%

TUNISIA

Tunisia adopted the new NHRI law on 16 October.

Following three years of a participatory and transparent drafting process, which was supported by OHCHR, the Parliament adopted the new NHRI law on 16 October.

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 individuals.

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.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance with legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building activities for duty-bearers and rights-holders.

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

Based on the recommendations outlined in the COLIBE report, which was drafted with the support of OHCHR as it is related to relevant international standards, the Government developed a draft law on equality in inheritance and a draft code of liberties. Both drafts are being reviewed by the Parliament.

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 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 SDG16.” 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.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

Peace and Security (PS)

PS4 – The Truth and Dignity Commission, Specialized Chambers, the Government, Parliament and civil society are equipped to fulfil their respective mandates and roles with regard to the transitional justice process.

The Office contributed to the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards by strengthening their capacity to monitor and contribute to transitional justice processes.

In May, the first hearings of cases related to past grave human rights violations took place. A total of 104 cases, involving hundreds of victims and perpetrators, were submitted to the Specialized Chambers. Together with UNDP, OHCHR contributed to this achievement by providing expert advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission and by training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administration of justice officials who were assigned to work in the Specialized Chambers. The Office monitored the trials and facilitated a dialogue between judges in order for them to share their experiences in the first hearings and identify existing and potential gaps. The dialogue was also held to ensure the availability of protection measures for victims and witnesses in court.

UNDP and OHCHR collaborated to support the work of the Truth and Dignity Commission. This support included technical advice for the elaboration of a global reparations programme in accordance

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.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices combat racial discrimination more effectively, including discrimination against ethnic and national minorities, persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, migrants, women, and LGBTI individuals.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights norms and standards through awareness-raising, human rights education and mainstreaming.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

Spotlights:

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2020

Shifts: Global Constellations

Inequality

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2020

People and Security

Peace & Security

Key OMP pillars in 2018

Participation (P)

P2 – The new national human rights institution is established and functions in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the national human rights institution (NHRI), in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, by advocating with the Government and the Parliament for the adoption of new legislation.

Following three years of a participatory and transparent drafting process, which was supported by OHCHR, the Parliament adopted the new NHRI law on 16 October.

The legislation enshrines the constitution of human rights and guarantees that it will be fully functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles. It further guarantees its independence; financial and operational autonomy; and pluralism, including through its membership.

The Law provides the institution with a broad mandate that is based on universal human rights standards and bestows it with adequate powers of investigation, including in relation to places of detention, monitoring and the handling of complaints.

The Office played a key role in supporting the advocacy efforts of CSOs and the NHRI.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices combat racial discrimination more effectively, including discrimination against ethnic and national minorities, persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, migrants, women, and LGBTI individuals.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building activities for duty-bearers and rights-holders.

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

Based on the recommendations outlined in the COLIBE report, which was drafted with the support of OHCHR as it is related to relevant international standards, the Government developed a draft law on equality in inheritance and a draft code of liberties. Both drafts are being reviewed by the Parliament.

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 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 SDG16.” 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.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD

Peace and Security (PS)

PS4 – The Truth and Dignity Commission, Specialized Chambers, the Government, Parliament and civil society are equipped to fulfil their respective mandates and roles with regard to the transitional justice process.

The Office contributed to the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards by strengthening their capacity to monitor and contribute to transitional justice processes.

In May, the first hearings of cases related to past grave human rights violations took place. A total of 104 cases, involving hundreds of victims and perpetrators, were submitted to the Specialized Chambers. Together with UNDP, OHCHR contributed to this achievement by providing expert advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission and by training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administration of justice officials who were assigned to work in the Specialized Chambers. The Office monitored the trials and facilitated a dialogue between judges in order for them to share their experiences in the first hearings and identify existing and potential gaps. The dialogue was also held to ensure the availability of protection measures for victims and witnesses in court.

UNDP and OHCHR collaborated to support the work of the Truth and Dignity Commission. This support included technical advice for the elaboration of a global reparations programme in accordance
with 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 arbitral 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 arbitral proceedings in accordance with international standards and national legislation.

In cooperation with the Resident Coordinator, UNDP and civil society, OHCHR closely monitored the transitional justice process and engaged in advocacy at critical times. In May, when the parliament voted against the prolongation of the Commission, the Office engaged with various national actors in search of solutions. It also engaged the Special Rapporteur and the High Commissioner 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 arbitral 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 arbitral proceedings in accordance with international standards and national legislation.

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 also supported the NMRF in creating a reporting calendar to meet all of the requirements and reduce reporting delays.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in Tunisia worked towards improving respect for international standards in prisons and engaged with civil society to advocate for the establishment of the Constitutional Court under the Accountability pillar.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – National institutions, including the Ministry of Interior’s Corrections and Rehabilitation authority and the national commission of inquiry, curb human rights violations.

The Office increased the compliance of the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry with international human rights standards by providing it with specialized training and technical advice.

Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/16, OHCHR continued to build the capacity of the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry. More specifically, it regularly provided the Commission with technical advice on its role in the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Following seven training workshops that were organized by the Office, ten Commissioners and 52 other staff members enhanced their knowledge about international human rights law and 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.

Peace and Security (P5)

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.
by the Office to the Human Rights Council, the advocacy messages of the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General on Yemen and the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The findings of human rights monitoring efforts were shared with key protection actors, including members of the Protection Cluster, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of child rights and the UNICEF.

The Office established three community-based protection networks (CBPN) in Hajja, Ibb and Sanaa to support the field monitors in identifying human rights violations and to enhance the multi-sectoral response to victims of violence. In addition, OHCHR provided capacity-building support to CBPN members and national NGOs on human rights monitoring and reporting. Moreover, two consultative meetings were held with the field monitors to strengthen the protection from human rights violations and enhance the performance of the field monitors.

On 5 December (in commemoration of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and on 3 December), OHCHR collaborated with the Yemeni Forum for People with Disabilities to organize a workshop on the status of women with disabilities within the context of the ongoing conflict. The workshop, which was also supported by UNFPA and the Yemeni Women’s Union, increased the awareness of approximately 70 participants from local NGOs and civil society organizations working in the field of disability on the right to health, economic empowerment and psychosocial support for women with disabilities. The workshop participants prepared a list of recommendations for each of the thematic areas. OHCHR planned to support the Yemeni Union for people with disabilities to mark the anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 13 December.

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, standard 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 and the number of 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.

PS8 – 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 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 21 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). The two meetings produced several recommendations and a series of demands on how to improve the protection of the human rights for persons with disabilities in the context of armed conflict, build their capacity and provide them with support in minimizing the impact of the conflict.

Also in November, the Office organized a training course on the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of armed conflict to increase the knowledge and awareness of the 15 participants (7 women, 8 men) representing local NGOs from Sanaa and different governorates. The workshop contributed to raising their awareness about the CRPD while also providing an overview on the monitoring of human rights violations and how it contributes to the protection of their rights. In light of the significant humanitarian needs in Yemen, OHCHR helped to improve access to basic social services by increasing awareness about available services and strengthening current referral mechanisms. Furthermore, the Office organized two awareness-raising sessions on the protection and promotion of human rights. A total of 210 community members (67 women, 143 men) were reached across the targeted governorates. Furthermore, OHCHR informed community members about the services that are available to victims of human rights violations. Finally, the Office established internal procedures to strengthen the referral mechanism, thereby contributing to increased access to protection and humanitarian services.

Participation (P)
UN HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-WEST ASIA AND THE ARAB REGION

Type of engagement: Regional Centre

Countries of engagement: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Year established: 2009

Field office(s): Doha, Qatar

Staff as of 31 December 2018: 6

Total income: US$288,000

Total XB expenditure: US$266,893

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Promotion of the role of CSOs and NHHRIs as key stakeholders within the HRMs, and protection from reprisals is ensured.

The Office promoted the role of national human rights institutions (NHHRIs), 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 NHRI trainers, in Khartoum, in partnership with the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions and the Sudan National Commission for Human Rights. This first phase focused on the interaction of NHHRIs 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.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

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.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the area of minority rights by producing specialized guidance materials.

Two key publications on minority rights were produced by OHCHR during the reporting period. The first one, Compilation of recommendations of the first 10 sessions of the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues: 2008 to 2017, details the good practices that were developed and tested in many countries and were highlighted during the Forum’s first 10 sessions.

The second publication, entitled Minority Rights Standards and guidance for implementing 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; the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; and the Second Declaration 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 NHHRIs 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 the OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND4 – Enhanced positive and diverse image of women in public life and address the persistence of traditional stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in society and, in particular, within the family.

OHCHR contributed to facilitating compliance with international human rights norms and standards by producing specialized guidance materials on the promotion and protection of women’s rights.
The Office published a compilation of the 37 general recommendations that have been adopted by CEDAW. The general recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. The publication is aimed at lawyers, academics, journalists, human rights defenders, CSOs and NHRIs and is intended to serve as a guide and reference tool to advocate for and protect women’s rights. It will be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre and other OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

**Spotlights:**

### Participation (P)

**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 resulted in the establishment of a regional coalition 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.

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

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, NHRIs and NGOs. The same partnership facilitated another training workshop on “Media and The Rule of Law,” held in in Nouakchott from 12-13 May. The workshop was attended by 40 journalists, including 20 women, and addressed efforts to promote press freedom, access to information, the safety of journalists, a human rights-based approach to press coverage and the challenges of combating hate speech and respect for freedom of expression.

Furthermore, in partnership with the 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.

**Accountability (A)**

AI – Enhance significantly the capacity of States to adopt legislation/policy to protect human rights in compliance with international human rights norms and standards (Egypt and Saudi Arabia).

Number of selected policy areas where the level of compliance of legislation with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved.

As a follow-up to the recommendation issued, in November, by the Committee Against Torture with regard to mandate training for law enforcement officers in Qatar (CAT/C/QAT/CO/3 Para 30(b)), the Office organized a training workshop on the “Prohibition against torture in law and practice: From prohibition to prevention.” The workshop was organized in partnership with the Human Rights Department at Qatar’s Ministry of Justice. A total of 30 people attended the workshop (10 women, 20 men). The participants included police officers, doctors and specialists from several ministries and representatives from NHRIs and the Prosecutor’s Office. The workshop enhanced their understanding of the absolute prohibition against torture under international human rights law and under international law; the prohibition against torture under national law; the issue of torture in relation to Islamic law; the Istanbul Protocol; CAT’s working methods; and CAT’s concluding observations in relation to Qatar.
In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 48/141, which created the post of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect human rights and help prevent violations across the world. In the summer of 2018, the General Assembly appointed Michelle Bachelet to the position, who took up her functions on 1 September, succeeding the former High Commissioner, Zeid Ra’ad Al-Hussein.

Reinforcing existing partnerships and building meaningful new ones was a key feature of the High Commissioner’s work in 2018. As the United Nations system’s principal advocate for the rights of victims, the High Commissioner voiced concerns about global human rights issues through country missions, statements and briefings. The High Commissioner also worked towards strengthening the role of Member States as duty-bearers by proposing assistance to States that would enable them to build effective national human rights protection systems, including legal frameworks, institutions and practices, and promote respect for and enjoyment of human rights for all without discrimination.

Advocacy by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner took the form of keynote speeches and participation at important events, such as Human Rights Day (to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the annual Front Line Defenders event, the Locarno Film Festival and the TEDxPlaceDesNationsWomen.

In fulfilling their mandates, the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights were supported by the UN Human Rights Office, which hosts unique expertise at its Geneva headquarters, in New York and in the field.

The Executive Direction and Management supports the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights in their work. It is composed of the Executive Office, the New York Office, the External Outreach Service, the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, the Programme Support and Management Services and the Safety and Security Section.
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 global processes and external partnerships. Similarly, the Executive Office developed a new method to clear internal partnerships. Similarly, the Executive Office supported the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner to propose creative ideas relating to global processes and external partnerships.

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:

1. 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;
2. 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, 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 reprimals mandate, under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, which seeks to strengthen the UN’s response to intimidation and reprimals against those cooperating with the UN on human rights matters;
3. The Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section works to mainstream human rights in wider UN efforts to prevent conflict and crisis and promote sustainable peace, and
4. 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 – Rights, 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 related 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 dimension 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.

- A5 – 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 Coordination Compact, which was adopted in February. The Office drafted a document entitled Guidance to States on human rights-compliant responses to the threat posed by foreign fighters. It also provided inputs to various publications related to counter-terrorism to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Compendium of recommendations for the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counter-terrorism, which was published in June. Furthermore, under the umbrella of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law and Countering 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 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.

- A3 – Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

As co-lead of the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict, OHCHR supported national authorities to investigate and prosecute sexual violence crimes. In Guinea, the Team of Experts supported the establishment of a Steering Committee to oversee the organization of trials that began in November, for crimes committed at Cenakay’s stadium on 28 September 2009. Based on advice from the Team of Experts, the Steering Committee took steps to establish a protection strategy for victims, witnesses and justice officials, a separation mechanism for victims, a communication strategy on the trials and a strategy for resource mobilization. OHCHR also supported the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the High-level Conference on Impunity, access to Justice and Human Rights in the context of emerging threats to peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel, held in Niamey in September.

This resulted in the inclusion of the topic of conflict-related sexual violence in discussions on the linkages between democracy, the rule of law and impunity in the region. The conference adopted the Niamey Declaration, which highlights the importance of adopting appropriate measures to address sexual violence, particularly in the context of violent extremism, as well as ensuring access to justice and reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

OHCHR worked to mainstream human rights into the policies and programmes of UN mechanisms related to counter-terrorism and violent extremism, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which was adopted in February. The Office drafted a document entitled Guidance to States on human rights.
OHCHR provided advocacy during the drafting of the Secretary-General’s report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707–S/2018/43), which resulted in a clear recognition that human rights are key for sustaining peace. The report stresses that “the international human rights framework, in particular Member States’ obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, provides a critical foundation for sustaining peace.” To further mainstream human rights into the Peace and Security pillar of the UN, OHCHR and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) agreed on a joint workplan that would promote the integration of human rights into the UN’s peacebuilding activities, including through the secondment of an OHCHR staff member to PBSO.

As a result of inputs provided by the Office and advocacy that was undertaken in several meetings with Member States, civil society and UN entities, rights-based language was included in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Several references were made to human rights, including a guiding principle on human rights which upholds the principles of non-regression and non-discrimination. The Global Compact includes a commitment to ending child immigration detention and protecting the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations. It also makes explicit reference to OHCHR publications and recommendations. The High Commissioner participated in the Intergovernmental Conference on Migration, which was held in Marrakech from 10-11 December. At the end of the Conference, the Global Compact was adopted, representing the first global framework aimed at fostering greater international cooperation to better address the complex situation of migration.

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 human rights defenders.

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. It led to the adoption of a final report that reflected a human rights perspective regarding the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

External Communications

OHCHR’s human rights impact is effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice to its key stakeholders.

- 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.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their 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.
EXTERIOR 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 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.

• Throughout the year, OHCHR carried out a number of activities to celebrate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including a photo exhibition on the 30 articles of the UDHR that was shown in Geneva and New York; a poster exhibition that was mounted at the Geneva airport; an open day of OHCHR’s headquarters that was held in Geneva; and 14 “Shine your Light for Human Rights” events that were organized in various countries to spotlight the centrality of rights in the daily lives of people around the world, including Suva, Johannesburg, Mexico and Los Angeles. The Office supported events implemented by 19 of its field presences and 24 United Nations Information Centres, including a Human Rights Short Film Festival in Bangladesh, a large-scale outdoor celebratory public event at the National Olympic Stadium in Cambodia, a Green Space Festival with live concerts, children’s activities and exhibitions in Kenya; a Human Rights Day visual arts competition in Jamaica; an exhibit at Panama’s international airport; and a month-long display of 70 giant posters in the Buenos Aires underground.

• Other advocacy campaigns were undertaken to share the Office’s human rights messages and reach out to a broader constituency. The Office launched campaigns or communication initiatives on the occasion of International Women’s Day, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, LGBTI Pride Month, International Albinism Awareness Day, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and International Migrants Day, during which the Office advocated for particular rights, such as health, digital privacy and freedom of speech.

• As of the end of December, 38,146 articles had referenced the High Commissioner, the Office and/or its senior staff. This is the highest annual total achieved and represents a 37 per cent increase in the number of media articles that cited OHCHR in 2017.

• On behalf of the High Commissioner, OHCHR produced 112 news releases, media statements, media advisories and public comments, as well as 162 speeches, lectures, video statements and other miscellaneous texts. In addition, the Office produced 428 news releases, statements and media advisories for the special procedures and 64 news releases, statements and advisories for the treaty bodies.

• In terms of its social media reach, the Office had 4.75 million followers across its central social media platforms (2.2 million followers on Facebook and 500,000 on Instagram) as of the end of 2018. These numbers signify an increase of nearly 20 per cent since 2017.

• The visibility of the Office was raised through its publications programme. In 2018, over 84,700 publications were dispatched worldwide (compared to 78,000 copies in 2017), via OHCHR field presences, UN agencies, government departments and NGOs, reaching individuals in more than 50 countries. In addition, more than 3.4 million people visited its publications webpage in 2018.

• With the objective of strengthening the Office’s identity, a branding exercise kicked off at the end of March. The first part of the project, including internal and external perception studies, an analysis of literature on human rights communications and an assessment 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 its 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/ohchr_es), a French Instagram account (https://twitter.com/UN_SPExperts), a Spanish Twitter account (https://twitter.com/UN_SPExpertsEs) and a Twitter account for the special procedures (https://twitter.com/UN_SPExperts) thereby increasing the Office’s capacity to tell its stories in different formats for various audiences.
Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to its expertise, reach and resources.

- OHCHR established a number of partnerships, mostly with the private sector, to amplify its messaging, including:
  - with the advertising company, JCDecaux Group, to undertake an advertising campaign in major cities of 13 countries around the world;
  - with the Magnum photo agency, which offered photos and social media support to illustrate all 30 articles of the UDHR;
  - with Le Journal de Spirou to launch a special issue on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the iconic comic magazine that is published in French-speaking countries;
  - with Poster for Tomorrow, an organization that issued a worldwide call to support OHCHR’s messages through their social media channels.
- Partnerships were also established with UN agencies, NGOs and think tanks to develop joint publications and distribute OHCHR materials. For instance, a publishing venture was undertaken with ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, Human Rights Watch, Médecins Sans Frontières, Amnesty International and the Danish Refugee Council, as well as other collaborators, to produce the third edition of Professional Standards for Protection Work.

Resource Mobilization

Investment in and support for OHCHR has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

- Following a concerted effort to generate broad-based support for OHCHR among Member States and the wider donor community, a total of US$187.1 million was raised in extrabudgetary contributions in 2018. This sum represented the largest amount of voluntary support ever received by the Office and an increase of approximately 31 per cent compared to 2017 (US$142.8 million). During the reporting year, 63 Member States made contributions to OHCHR (the same number as 2017), representing 82.2 per cent of the Office’s total extrabudgetary income (compared to 88.3 per cent in 2017). In addition, five foundations supported the Office in 2018.
- During the reporting period, a total of 102 funding agreements were signed (following the submission of nearly 90 funding proposals), including multi-year agreements with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Ford Foundation.
- Non-traditional funding avenues continued to be explored to increase the level of resources that are available to the Office. For instance, OHCHR raised US$4.6 million from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the largest total contribution ever secured by the Office from this funding source.
- The amount of voluntary contributions raised in the field, with DEXREL support, increased to approximately US$38 million, compared to US$28.2 million in 2017.

Dynamic Knowledge

OHCHR’s knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

- A comprehensive resource mobilization guide was developed and made available to all OHCHR staff members through the intranet. In addition, standardized funding proposal templates were updated to reflect the structure and contents of the new OMP, which were posted on the intranet.

Resource mobilization.

- 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.
- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.
POLICY, PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION SERVICE

BACKGROUND

The Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service (PPMES) takes the lead in translating the High Commissioner’s strategic vision into concrete priorities and operational programmes that focus on the achievement of results. The Service works to instil a culture of results-based planning, programming and budgeting across OHCHR. It further ensures that pro-

gramme implementation and results are effectively monitored and evaluated and that lessons learned and good practices are incorporated into programme design and implementation.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018

aa Strategic Leadership

- OHCHR leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based man-

agement principles.

- As the Secretariat of the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBBRB), 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 meet-

ings 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 in-

ternal 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 pre-

vention. 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 in-

cludes a new results framework. Printed versions are now available in all six ofi-

cial UN languages. PPMES developed guidelines for the preparation of annual workplans and cost plans and for the de-

velopment 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 accommo-
date the changes required under the new OMP.

- During the reporting period, PPMES focused on results and evaluative exercises, including the Office’s sup-
pport for the adoption and revision of legislation, the country programmes in Honduras, Seoul and Tokyo and the Dignity@Work Contacts Network. Substantive support was also provid-
ed to the assessment of OHCHR by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network, which is com-
oposed of 18 governments that provide 95 per cent of Official Development Assistance to multilateral organizations. The draft report of the evaluation por-

trays 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 meet-
ings 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 be-
gun to improve information sharing on this platform.

Innovation

Across the Office, innovation is encour-
aged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

- As part of the internal “Light Up” chal-

lenge, launched in 2017 to generate ideas about how to transform the way OHCHR works, a number of projects were selected by popular vote and en-
donced by the SMT. One of the selected projects, “My Human Rights in 180 sec-
tonds,” 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 hu-

man 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 estab-
lished that is composed of young human rights defenders and teachers in local schools with a keen interest in human rights and NGOs that work with children.

Diversity and Gender

Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR’s orga-
nizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

- The results framework of the new OMP prioritized women’s rights and gen-

der 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 inte-
grated into three of the six pillars of the new OMP.

- The Office received two prizes from UN Women for its work on gender equali-
ty 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 rec-
ognized the Office’s efforts in piloting UN-SWAP and the second acknowl-
edged OHCHR as the “Best among the UN Secretariat” in implementing the pro-

gramme in 2017.

- In late 2017, the Office adopted its Dignity@Work policy, reaffirming its commit-
ment to ensuring that all staff at all levels enjoy and actively promote di-

versity and dignity at work. A network of volunteer staff, called “Dignity Contacts,” was set up in early 2018 to confidentially help colleagues who experience prohib-
ited 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.

- Dignity@Work Dialogues were rolled out across the Office, in September, provid-
ing the space for open conversations about OHCHR’s internal working cul-
ture. These meetings were designed to discuss concrete actions for addressing issues of equality, dignity and diversity that are internal to the organization. By the end of December, 55 dialogues had been conducted, attended by 700 partici-

pants across Geneva, New York and in the field presences.
During 2018, PSMS supported the
implementation of relevant technolo-
gies. In November, all OHCHR man-
gers who manage four or more staff
members received feedback and dis-
sCUSed on current international affairs
and/or on internal organizational issues.
Staff members and senior managers pro-
tected topics of interest and the sessions
were made available to colleagues in the
field via podcasts.

• Seeking to enhance the well-being
and performance of staff members,
PSMS piloted the first 360-degree
feedback process for senior leaders in
early 2019. In November, all OHCHR
managers who supervise four or more
staff members, in headquarters and in
the field, were subject to the same
feedback process. The
managers receiving feedback will dis-
CUSS the results and design a
professionaD development plan through
internal and external coaching.

Operations Management

Operations Management

The report of the study will be submitted
in 2019. In addition, 142 staff
members, OHCHR joined forces with 10 oth-
ER UN entities to develop EMERGE,
A Programme for Emerging Women
Leaders aimed at promoting the leader-
sHIP potential of female staff members
within the UN system. Among other
objectives, the Programme seeks to
strengthen the negotiation skills of par-
ticipants, facilitate the establishment
of networks across the UN system and
address work-related challenges affecting
performance and career development.
The first edition of the Programme
brought together 33 participants from
11 UN entities.

• Dedicated security support was provid-
ed to 20 missions of special rapporteurs
and treaty body experts and 24 activi-
tles that were mandated by the Human
Rights Council, including fact-finding
missions, commissions of inquiry, as-
sessment and mapping missions.
This support was developed in accordance
with UN security management policies
and has been very effective in ensuring
safe missions.
FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

BACKGROUND
The Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) is responsible for conceptualizing, overseeing and supporting the work and engagement of OHCHR at the national and regional level. This is done in 77 field presences through the monitoring and analysis of human rights developments, early warning, prevention, advisory services, technical cooperation for governments and other counterparts, as well as the deployment of missions (monitoring, fact-finding, emergency response). FOTCD provides substantive, programmatic and administrative support to OHCHR field presences and to the establishment and reinforcement of national human rights institutions (NHRIs). Moreover, FOTCD supports the implementation of the geographic mandates of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the General Assembly, including 12 special procedures country mandates of the HRC, as well as international commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and other investigations mandated by the Council. Furthermore, FOTCD is responsible for the implementation of the High Commissioner’s mandate and the specific mandates of the HRC and General Assembly in relation to public reporting on human rights issues in countries and disputed territories.

In cooperation with other parts of OHCHR, FOTCD contributes to strengthening the understanding of national authorities and civil society actors about international human rights standards and their capacities to translate these into legislation, regulations and policies. The ultimate objective of this work is to ensure that duty-bearers are better equipped to address chronic and emerging human rights issues and that rights-holders are better protected and empowered. FOTCD 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 and North Africa. The Americas, 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 of and support to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. Moreover, the Section leads the provision of early warning information and analyses to various UN processes, including the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness.

The Peace Missions Support Section, based within the New York Office, ensures that the UN peace and security agenda integrates human rights into activities undertaken at the political, strategic and operational levels. The Section provides operational support and guidance to human rights components of UN peace operations by gathering and sharing good practices and information on the integration of human rights into the work of peace operations.

The National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section provides advice and support for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs. The Section is responsible for the operationalization of activities mandated by the Office thus far and called by United Nations intergovernmental mechanisms and readies 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 inappropriate use of pellet shotguns that are used for crowd control. OHCHR also addressed the role of armed groups in the conflict.

In September, OHCHR organized a five-day human rights monitoring training for 15 human rights defenders (HRDs) and human rights lawyers working in IaK. As a result, a series of communications on human rights violations in Kashmir were sent to various special procedures. Human rights defenders assisted OHCHR’s work on Kashmir through analytical reports and the elaboration of a longer-term international advocacy strategy.

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 participation of a human rights officer. OHCHR contributed to the light team deployment through the participation of a human rights officer. OHCHR is waiting for DPA to finalize the report of the light team, which recommended the deployment of a response light team to strengthen the UN Country 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 right to truth and access to justice for the families of individuals killed during protests; the excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by security forces in the context of security operations not related to protests; arbitrary detention and violations of due process and fair trial rights; torture and ill-treatment in detention; and violations of minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners. The report included recommendations on measures that should be adopted to remedy these violations and prevent their recurrence. 

The report was welcomed by a large number of stakeholders, including Member States and civil society organizations. OHCHR conducted 150 interviews and meetings with a broad range of sources from different parts of the country and a variety of backgrounds, including victims and their families, witnesses, civil society representatives, journalists, lawyers, medical doctors and academics. It also undertook missions to Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala 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) co-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 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 December, 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 human rights violations 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 ofHRDs. The expert consultation will be followed by a consultation with civil society organizations and an official public hearing that will be held during the 171st period of sessions of the IACHR, in Bolivia, in February 2019.

In October, 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 in the region.

In 2018, 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.
of the Congo was accredited with ‘A’ status. OHCHR provided a grant to the NHRI in Morocco to host the thirteenth International Conference for NRHIs, which took place in October. OHCHR provided technical assistance to governments by reviewing their draft legislation for the establishment of NRHIs and offered legal advice to ensure their compliance with international standards.

In October, 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’s office, 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 UNFPA), giving 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. 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’s office, 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 UNFPA), giving 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.

PS – More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.

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 initiatives involving HRDs, including by convening study visits in Geneva for HRDs from the MENA region.

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 protection and respect for freedom and minority rights were recognized by civil society organizations. More specifically, the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty granted its 2018 Initiative Award to OHCHR for its “Faith for Rights” programme. Furthermore, the Beruit Declaration and its 18 commitments were translated by NGOs or UN entities into eight different languages and were referred to in a dozen thematic or country-specific reports by the Secretary-General and High Commissioner, e.g., concerning the rights of minorities, combating intolerance, preventing human rights abuses and youth and human rights. The UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief referred to the Beruit Declaration as a soft law instrument in his reports to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and stressed that its provisions provide “important opportunities for advancing respect for freedom of religion and societal tolerance.” Musawah, a global civil society movement for equality and justice in the Muslim family, particularly focuses 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’s office, 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 UNFPA), giving 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.

In October, in the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the Human Rights Council on Human and Peoples’ Rights, OHCHR contributed to a panel that was organized by UN experts and the African Commission on Women Human Rights Defenders. The panel included two human rights defenders from Guinea and Madagascar who had previously received training from OHCHR. The panel discussed the state of women’s rights in Africa, with a particular focus on sexual and gender-based violence (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 harmful practices in conflict; discuss the state of women’s rights in conflict zones; and identify strategies and good practices to ensure the reproductive health and rights of girls. The session focused on the role of regional and international human rights mechanisms in addressing child and forced marriage in situations of conflict, crisis and insecurity, and identify key obstacles and challenges faced by States in addressing child and forced marriage.

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 protection and respect for freedom and minority rights were recognized by civil society organizations. More specifically, the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty granted its 2018 Initiative Award to OHCHR for its “Faith for Rights” programme. Furthermore, the Beruit Declaration and its 18 commitments were translated by NGOs or UN entities into eight different languages and were referred to in a dozen thematic or country-specific reports by the Secretary-General and High Commissioner, e.g., concerning the rights of minorities, combating intolerance, preventing human rights abuses and youth and human rights. The UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief referred to the Beruit Declaration as a soft law instrument in his reports to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and stressed that its provisions provide “important opportunities for advancing respect for freedom of religion and societal tolerance.” Musawah, a global civil society movement for equality and justice in the Muslim family, particularly focuses 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’s office, 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 UNFPA), giving 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 analyze 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 collabor- ation, 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 currently being negotiated around 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 Asia, 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 Israel and Jerusalem (A/HRC/37/39, March 2018).

D7 – States integrate human rights, includ- ing the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other develop- ment and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights into its own de- velopment work.

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 also participated in a joint project with Montenegro’s Ministry of Education to encourage the delivery of lectures on human rights to high school students on 10 December 2018. The third chapter of the OHCHR guidebook entitled ABC: Teaching Human Rights has been translat- ed into the local language and distributed to all high schools in the country.

PS1 – Parties to conflict and actors in- volved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.

In April, the first AU-UN High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights was held in Addis Ababa and chaired by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Chair of the African Union Commission. The discussions focused on deepening existing cooperation on hu- man rights and resulted in a commitment from the AU to hold an annual High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights. The principals committed to developing a joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, the adop- tion of which would complete the series of joint frameworks with the AU on the UN’s three pillars, namely, peace and security, development and human rights.

OHCHR provided substantive and pro- grammatic support to develop the Compliance Framework for the GS Sahel Joint Forces (Force conjointe du GS Sahel - FC-GS5), which was established in ac- cordance with Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism owned by the GS Sahel aimed at addressing the possible adverse impact of the FC-GS5 engagement by helping it to plan and conduct its operations in a manner that respects international hu- manitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities. It is an innovative package of concrete mechanisms and measures to prevent, mitigate and address violations that could be committed by the FC-GS5, including training, adherence to rules and regulations, and protecting human rights and humanitarian law.

OHCHR began deploying teams based in each of the GS Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) from which it paired with substantive expertise from OHCHR headquarters. This work is supported by an integrated political strat- egy with the international community and host Member States. Alongside its en- gagement with the FC-GS5, OHCHR will expand its human rights work in each of the GS Sahel countries to ensure that the root causes of conflict and unrest are ad- dressed. This broader work aims to link the military operations of the FC-GS5 with the implementation under the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

OHCHR produced reports and oral up- dates mandated by the HRC on Northern Cyprus and Georgia and facilitated pre- sentations of quarterly and thematic public reports on Ukraine. OHCHR conducted visits to disputed territories to directly en- gage with de facto authorities with a view to promoting human rights protection (Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova and Eastern Ukraine) and advanc- ing engagement with de facto authorities, human rights-holders, de facto Ombudspersons and civil society. The invitation from the de facto authorities in Transnistria and their request for OHCHR’s assistance in the im- plementation of the human rights agenda, based on recommendations issued by Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria, provid- ed a significant entry point for OHCHR. As a result, OHCHR is now well placed to contribute to the development and subse- quent implementation of a plan for human rights implementation; engage with the de facto Ombudsperson and encourage cross-river cooperation with the Moldovan Ombudsperson; build the capacity of human rights-holders to better understand and claim their rights; and promote a human rights culture and work related to the an- nual human rights awareness agenda.
OHCHR continued its multi-year capacity-building project with the State of Palestine to support its implementation of the core human rights treaties to which it acceded in 2014. OHCHR organized and supported the mission of the Special Rapporteur to investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories to Geneva for annual consultations, in March, and to Amman, Jordan, in July. OHCHR also formulated the agenda, including by recommending organizations for the meetings, and kept the official records of the meetings. The records informed the report that was drafted by OHCHR on behalf of the Special Committee, which 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 Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights. OHCHR provided support to the AU Joint 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 efforts to strengthen the capacity of its human rights observers, including by providing expert support, sharing best 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 the AU in 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/HRC/37/64, November 2018); and the Report of the Special Rapporteur to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories (A/HRC/37/499, 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/37/41, March 2018); a Report of the High Commissioner on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/37/43, March 2018); a report of the Secretary-General on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/73/410, November 2018). 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 provided him with reports that were presented to the HRC, in March, and to the General Assembly, in October. OHCHR developed a broad network of contacts with civil society organizations, human rights defenders and victims, who shared regular updates on the situation in Kachin and Shan States. During field visits with the Special Rapporteur, OHCHR arranged meetings with victims’ groups, activists and civil society organizations to better understand the scale of violence and problems in Kachin and Shan States.

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 human rights screening of 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.

In the Caribbean, where hurricanes increased the vulnerability of the region, OHCHR provided technical support to the Humanitarian Country Team for the development of an emergency preparedness and response plan. OHCHR chaired the inter-agency drafting committee to develop a 2018/2019 contingency plan for Jamaica. OHCHR coordinated the Protection Cluster in cases of emergencies resulting from natural disasters.

In the context of the unfolding massive protests in April and May, OHCHR deployed a surge capacity mission to the Resident Coordinator in Armenia. In addition to documenting human rights concerns during the political crisis, the mission identified issues of a structural nature that needed further attention. The main conclusion of the mission was that the political changes and statements of the new leaders on the fight against corruption and a more open, people-oriented Government provided an important opportunity for OHCHR to strengthen its engagement with the Government. It therefore recommended the swift deployment of an OHCHR presence to Armenia that was subsequently approved to take place in 2019.

In Sri Lanka, in response to the constitutional crisis that began on 28 October, OHCHR deployed two human rights observers as part of a team working with the Human Rights Adviser’s team. The rapid deployment enabled OHCHR to build and support the capacity of the Resident Coordinator and conduct a comprehensive countrywide assessment of the human rights situation through discussions with civil society organizations and community members. Based on this assessment and other reports, OHCHR continued to closely monitor the situation in the context of early warning.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

Shifts: Prevention
OHCHR supported Member States to increase their compliance with their international obligations. In particular, OHCHR enhanced its support for the implementation of regional human rights mechanisms. OHCHR supported regional human rights mechanisms in Africa. As a result, OHCHR regional offices in Africa organized capacity-building trainings for States to draft and submit their reports, the treaty bodies and the UPR and to implement and follow-up on their recommendations. During the period under review, 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 Principe, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

OHCHR supported regional human rights mechanisms and cooperated with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to organize an annual focal point meeting in Washington, D.C., on 7 December. OHCHR and the Commission co-organized a regional consultation in the Americas region, aimed at discussing good practices, challenges and lessons learned in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas region (with a focus on people of African descent).

In June, OHCHR launched a new fellowship programme for staff members of the regional human rights mechanisms, in accordance with HRC resolution 34/17. The first four fellows from the African Union Commission, the Economic Community of West African States Court of Justice, the Arab Human Rights Committee and the African Commission on Human Rights participated in the two-month fellowship programme from 4 June to 2 August. The programme will be offered on an annual basis and will host four fellows per year. Fellows are nominated by their respective regional human rights mechanisms and are 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 353 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 conditional 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 UNDP co-organized a three-day workshop in Islamabad for national stakeholders, including the Ministry of Human Rights, the National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR), the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and provincial-level human rights officials on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data. A significant outcome of the workshop was the discussion of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the NCHR and the PBS. Following the formation of a new government in the second half of 2018, OHCHR initiated discussions on the possibility of establishing a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up that would replace the current mechanism 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, in line with OHCHR’s Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

OHCHR supported the engagement of several representatives from civil society with human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures and the treaty bodies. In addition, OHCHR briefed the experts of CMW on the human rights situation in the Americas region, in September. OHCHR also participated in a training on UN human rights mechanisms. The Office supported NGOs and NHRIs 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 those visits was to build the awareness of participants on the human rights mechanisms and to strengthen their capacity to engage with the mechanisms. It was also anticipated that this knowledge would enable civil society organizations to engage nationally with the mechanisms charged with protecting and respecting civic space.

In October, OHCHR supported and participated in the fifteenth General Assembly meeting of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions, in Cairo, Egypt. OHCHR derives strengthening regional cooperation among the NHRIs, OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of the newly established NHRIs in Kuwait and Lebanon and encourage their support and cooperation with other regional NHRIs that can share their institutional and operational experiences. OHCHR participated via video link in two important gatherings of HRDs in Venezuela, a national gathering that was held in Caracas and another that was held in the State of Carabobo. During these interventions, OHCHR presented its work on Venezuela, the mandate outlined in the Human Rights Council resolution, the human rights mechanisms that are available to HRDs and how OHCHR can support them in engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms. The Office also participated in a training on UN human rights mechanisms for HRDs from Venezuela that was organized by an NGO in Colombia, in September. OHCHR advised participants on how to make the most of the UN human rights mechanisms.

In 2018, OHCHR supported capacity-building for civil society, NGOs and NHRIs 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 those visits was to build the awareness of participants on the human rights mechanisms and to strengthen their capacity to engage with the mechanisms. It was also anticipated that this knowledge would enable civil society organizations to engage nationally with the mechanisms charged with protecting and respecting civic space.

In October, OHCHR supported and participated in the fifteenth General Assembly meeting of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions, in Cairo, Egypt. OHCHR derives strengthening regional cooperation among the NHRIs, OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of the newly established NHRIs in Kuwait and Lebanon and encourage their support 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 undertaken by OHCHR and the Asia Pacific Forum, OHCHR began conducting a training on the international human rights system and its website tools for the staff of the National Commission for Human Rights. In September, OHCHR participated in a joint consultative meeting of OHCHR and the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the death penalty in Africa, which was held in Arusha, Tanzania. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange views on the jurisprudence, roles and challenges of international and regional judicial and quasi-judicial human rights organs in relation to abolishing the death penalty in law and in practice. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a four-point joint communiqué that outlined the agreement to formalize and strengthen the relationship between the African Court and OHCHR through the adoption of a Memorandum of Understanding.

As the conflict dynamics in the Syrian Arab Republic changed in late 2017 and 2018, OHCHR restructured its Syria Team into a new Syria Team made up of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the High Council for Human Rights, the Legal and Judicial Commission of the Parliament, the Ministry of Justice, the Vice Presidency for Women and Family Affairs, the Secretary General of the Assyrian Universal Alliance, civil society organizations and academics, and the UNCT. OHCHR also visited the Tehran Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Centre. Specific proposals were made to the Government in relation to follow-up. A recommendation on the administration of justice was accepted.

On the basis of recommendations issued by the Capacity Assessment of the NHRI of Pakistan, which was undertaken by OHCHR and the Asia Pacific Forum, OHCHR began conducting a training on the international human rights system and its website tools for eight NCHR members and staff. In response to a request from the NCHR staff, OHCHR conducted an additional training on international human rights mechanisms and tools for eight NCHR members and staff. In response to a request from the NCHR staff, OHCHR conducted an additional training on human rights monitoring and torture investigations, in May.

During 2018, OHCHR supported the Resident Coordinator’s Office in Bangladesh with the deployment of a national human rights analyst that enabled the Resident Coordinator’s Office to increase its capacity to monitor and report on human rights issues. The contribution from OHCHR also strengthened ties between OHCHR and the Resident Coordinator’s Office, particularly in coordinating responses to sensitive issues, such as the upcoming election, the Rohingya response in Cox’s Bazar and the Government’s crackdown on drugs. OHCHR engaged with the UNCT as well as DPA to develop and update a common messaging document. In addition, OHCHR worked with DPA to develop a mapping, which can be used for entry points on further human rights engagement. These documents enabled the UN to speak with a unified voice in relation to a sensitive issue.

As the conflict dynamics in the Syrian Arab Republic changed in late 2017 and 2018, OHCHR restructured its Syria Team into a country office, which is based in Beirut. In addition to its ongoing focus on the integration of human rights into humanitarian action, the Office has been implementing a broader human rights mandate of protection and promotion. The new structure strengthens existing monitoring and reporting activities and includes two additional components, namely, the Rule of Law and Civil Society and Technical Cooperation units. The new structure enabled the Office to produce advocacy papers on several thematic issues, including the protection of humanitarian workers, counter-terrorism and housing, land and property rights legislation and key human rights messaging and recommendations targeting parties to the conflict. Member States and UN partners involved in both the political and humanitarian response plans.

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. 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.
Key OEAPs in 2018

External Communications

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

• OHCHR supported the African Union in integrating international human rights norms and standards into its work and supported the development of increased institutional partnerships to benefit from their expertise. In December, OHCHR organized a conference in Addis Ababa with key partners, such as State representatives, the African Union Directorate on Women, Gender and Development, the AU Special Rapporteur on the rights of women in Africa and various UN partners in order to follow up on the joint report of the African Union Commission and UN Women on the state of women’s rights in Africa. As a result, participants developed an action plan and identified the role of civil society actors and policy interventions to accelerate ratification and advance the implementation of the Maputo Protocol (the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa).

• OHCHR broadened and diversified its institutional partnerships through fellowship programmes, including a 2018 fellowship programme for regional human rights mechanisms and an existing fellowship programme for “A” status NRHIs.

• Following interactions with the Russian Federation Ombudsman, OHCHR agreed to formalize its cooperation through an exchange of letters (28 May and 16 July) identifying several areas of OHCHR engagement. These include initiatives to promote diversity, tolerance and non-discrimination; campaigns to raise public awareness about the UN human rights system; support for human rights education; the creation of a human rights web portal on human rights mechanisms that is connected to the server of the Ombudsman; various capacity-building programmes and seminars on human rights mechanisms and the role of NRHIs for the staff of the federal and regional ombudsman. In a similar spirit of partnership, the Russian Federation Ombudsman invited the FOTCD Director to attend a conference of Ombudsmen from the Eurasian region that was held in Moscow on 8 November.

• A new partnership with Belarus began with the opening of OHCHR’s field presence through the deployment of a senior HRA to the UNCT, in July. A formal agreement was reached with the Government of Armenia, in April, on the establishment of an OHCHR presence in Yerevan within the UNCT. This was preceded by the advance deployment of OHCHR’s staff member. In both Moldova and Montenegro, OHCHR increased its country engagement through the deployment of a human rights officer as surge capacity within the respective UNCTs.

• On 24 September, OHCHR and the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation in Geneva organized a side event on the margins of the thirtieth session of the HRC to promote the Human Rights Master’s Programme (HRMP) in nine universities across Russia. Since 2008, the programme has been managed by a consortium that initially involved three Russian universities. The programme has been expanded 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 HRMP to widen the scope of its partnership with the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

• In 2018, OHCHR provided grants for 11 NGOs in seven countries of the MENA region, namely, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, State of Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen. It is estimated that 7,776 individuals benefited from the project. The projects are in line with the thematic priorities and spotlight populations of the Office and focus on the human rights of women and girls, the rights of minorities, human rights defenders, the rights of persons with disabilities and human rights and the environment.

• In cooperation with key stakeholders, OHCHR organized several workshops/seminars on a range of human rights issues. For instance, in cooperation with the civil society network Musawah and the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Religion and Development, OHCHR co-organized a seminar in Geneva on 16 February on “Religion & Rights.” The seminar introduced international initiatives that promote a rights-based understanding of religion to build common ground between faith and rights.

• With regards to Yemen, OHCHR’s fundraising efforts led to the establishment of a sub-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 of PBF projects and ensured the anticipation of challenges and the implementation of redress actions when necessary.

Resource Mobilization

Investment in and support for OHCHR has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

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

• FOTCD managed the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, which is a capacity-building programme for State officials and CSOs implemented by global and regional entities of the UN Secretariat. The Programme provides the framework for technical cooperation initiatives designed to enhance the knowledge, skills, institutional capacities and professional capabilities of participants. FOTCD provided substantive support to implement activities under the programme, reviewed all proposals, monitored implementation and reporting and provided OHCHR’s annual contribution to the Secretary-General’s performance report on technical cooperation.

• FOTCD contributed to the operationalization of the UNSDG Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers and ensured the timely and effective processing of extensions and new approved deployments, including to Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Ecuador, Jordan, Malaysia, Peru, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. It further contributed to the finalization of the deployment to the Dominican Republic and supported the request from the Resident Coordinator in Myanmar for a deployment in early 2019. The Division worked closely with UNDOCO and UNSDG to develop a new funding agreement and mechanisms to ensure enhanced sustainability of the Programme. By the end of 2018, OHCHR had deployed Human Rights Advisers and staff in 32 countries in support of the respective resident coordinators and UNCTs.
The Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division (HRCB) 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 Treaty Branch (HRTB).

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body composed of 47 Member States that are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year period. The Council is responsible for strengthening human rights around the globe. It was established under the nine core international human rights treaties through the examination of reports that are periodically submitted by States Parties to each treaty. All of the committees to examine individual State Party reports in collaboration with a number of partners, including UNCITS.

The treaty bodies also issue recommendations to States Parties, encouraging priority follow-up on certain matters and adopt General Comments/General Recommendations on thematic or procedural 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 prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. 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 prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

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 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 significant role that treaty bodies have in fulfilling their multiple reporting obligations, the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme (TBCBP) is designed 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 (UNVFTV); and
- United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (UNVTFFCFS); and
- 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.
M1 – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.

Approximately 1,800 State officials from more than 50 Member States increased their knowledge and skills in relation to the international human rights mechanisms through TBCBP activities. Various Member States benefited from OHCHR’s Programme, including Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Zambia.

The technical assistance contributed to:
- New ratifications (Fiji);
- Submission of outstanding State Party Responses to Lists of Issues (LOIs);
- Establishment or strengthening of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMMFs) (Algeria, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Uruguay);
- Development and adoption of national plans to implement recommendations (Burkina Faso, DRC, Gabon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Namibia);
- Development of indicators to monitor the implementation of recommendations (Burkina Faso, Mauritania); and
- Establishment or use of databases to track the implementation of recommendations (Montenegro).

TBCBP published a Practical Guide on Preventing Torture: The Role of the Prevention Mechanisms and guidelines for trainers are being finalized on the ICCPR. The Programme also launched an interactive online course on reporting to the human rights treaty bodies.

During the reporting period, TBCBP began tracking National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) to strengthen the information management capacity of Member States regarding the implementation of human rights recommendations, including through the categorization of recommendations and related reporting under the SDGs. The first country to pilot the use of the NRTD in 2018 was Montenegro.

TBCBP maintains the Universal Human Rights Index. The function enabling search and analysis was made available in 2018, ensuring that the links between SDGs and human rights are more visible, concrete and action-oriented. The Index can assist Member States in analyzing who may be at risk of being left behind, as well as mapping systemic, recurring and unresolved human rights issues that impede the realization of the SDGs.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

Civil society organizations continue to play a key role in the submission of individual complaints, urgent action requests and inquiries to treaty bodies. In 2018, the highest percentage of the complaints received related to deportation cases in which victims alleged that the return to their country of origin would put them at risk of irreparable harm. However, emerging human rights issues were also constantly brought to the attention of the treaty bodies.

The Office facilitated the meaningful engagement of State actors, NHRRs, CSOs and relatives of disappeared persons with the CED before 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 efforts to prevent and address mental health and disability issues. OHCHR 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, academia and other professionals, NHRRs, 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-refoulement, addressed frontier issues, such as corruption and the displacement and movement of people. Extensive information was provided through written inputs and during hearings with civil society organizations and non-traditional actors, such as associations of scientists and researchers, in order to facilitate the effective guarantee of various rights and freedoms to calling on Member States to put in place appropriate policies, systems and procedures to protect the rights of various individuals, groups or communities.

The importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in securing the human rights of all people of the world 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 channelling information about obligations to UN Country Teams (UNCTs), OHCHR field presence 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. OHCHR accepted UPR recommendations to strengthen human rights coordination and facilitate acceptance of UPR recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms at all levels.

In June, OHCHR hosted 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 inter-national principles to advise the human rights work of parliamentary human rights committees. In June, OHCHR hosted a high-level meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) with the aim of defining a road map for OHCHR-PAM cooperation.

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

Treaty bodies examined a high number of cases related to frontier issues, including deportation and extradition cases; cases on the international custody of children; and international criminality, including human trafficking and cases of enforced disappearances of migrants. In all of these contexts, treaty bodies continued to define their jurisprudence and ensure a harmonized approach between treaty bodies. OHCHR provided a harmonized 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 unsustain-able development.

CEDAW adopted General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation 19. The General Recommendation calls on States Parties to the Convention to address all forms of gender-based violence against women in the public and private spheres, including violence committed in public institutions and in cyberspace, as well as in the context of violent extremism. As a novelty in international law, the General Recommendation emphasizes the principle of non-refoulement. CAT also issued a statement regarding the principle of universal civil jurisdiction.

The letter of the Secretary-General, led by the Resident Coordinator, with the aim of defining a road map for OHCHR-PAM cooperation.
All TBCBP publications, outreach materials and training tools promoted a holistic approach to the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The NRTD is the latest example of this approach as it contains, by default, recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and requires Member States to outline actions for their comprehensive implementation.

TBCBP is collaborating with the independent academic study on the impact of human rights treaties at the national level that is being carried out in 2018-2019 by the Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa, University of Pretoria. The objective of the study is to document the impact of the treaties in 20 countries. TBCBP is also collaborating with UNICEF to identify and document examples of successful engagement with human rights mechanisms that have had a positive and concrete impact on the lives of children and other vulnerable groups.

In 2018, the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR, administered by OHCHR, facilitated the participation of government representatives from 22 Member States under review. OHCHR encouraged Member States under review to include female participants in their delegations for the Working Group sessions and to nominate a female delegate to be funded under the Trust Fund for participation at the UPR. During the twenty-ninth session of the Working Group (January), a total of 255 members of the delegations participated, 119 of whom were women. During the thirtieth session of the Working Group (May), 251 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.

OHCHR 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 videoconferencing and webcasting for 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.

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 percent) and on Instagram from 200 to 300 (per cent). An emphasis on stories on Instagram fostered engagement of the young (15,000 views), on sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian Arab Republic (3,900 views) and with the team of international experts on the human rights situation in Kasai (1,200 views).

In an effort to ensure that human rights defenders and civil society can engage with the UN without fear of attacks or intimidation, all treaty bodies, except CESCR, have endorsed the San José Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals. Some of the committees have incorporated the Guidelines into their methods of work and/or rules of procedures and must have appointed focal points on reprisals.

Treaty bodies have been working to facilitate access of civil society and defenders of alleged victims and have adopted decisions on cases of reprisals. For instance, in the case of Mr. Roubi Ahlal Alie (Communication 667/2015), the victim was released from arbitrary detention after being held as a form of reprisal following the coordinated intervention of his representatives and the Committee against Torture. In May, CERD adopted a decision (Decision 95(1)) relating to alleged reprisals by the Philippines against indigenous human rights defenders, including present and former UN experts. In particular, CERD raised concerns about a court petition that was filed by the State Prosecuter, in February, seeking to declare the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People’s Army as terrorist organizations. The petition includes a list of more than 600 individuals alleged to be affiliated with those organizations, many of whom are indigenous leaders and defenders.

During constructive dialogues with concerned States Parties, treaty bodies flagged concerns regarding restrictions on the work of human rights defenders. Private hearings with NGOs, NHRIs and UN entities in the field and when undertaking a public review of State reports...
**Accountability (A)**

A1 – Laws, policies 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 rights 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. In 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 treaty bodies resulted in changes at the national level, including in relation to institutional, legislative and policy reforms. For example, the Human Rights Committee’s 2018 follow-up report highlighted the appointment of a special prosecutor for war crimes in Montenegro; the creation of an ombudsperson in Greece to investigate claims of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; the abolition of the death penalty in Benin; and the decriminalization of defamation in Rwanda, the decriminalization of abortion in Ireland and the decriminalization of defacement of human rights defenders in Benin; and the decriminalization of defamation of a public person and to provide them with the social and economic support they need as a consequence of the disappearances.

Under the individual complaint procedures of the treaty bodies, individuals have the right to complain about alleged human rights violations. In 2018, treaty bodies registered 1,959 individual complaints and adopted 191 decisions, identifying situations where human rights violations occurred. The resulting body of decisions has provided Member States with recommendations related to redress that should be provided to victims, legislative amendments and administrative steps that should be taken, including the strengthening of national mechanisms.

A landmark judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Spain, in July, implemented a CEDAW decision and compensated a victim of gender violence, thereby recognizing that decisions of treaty bodies are legally binding in Spain. The ruling also demonstrated the potential impact of the individual complaints procedures to provide redress to victims and ensure accountability for human rights violations when national justice systems fail. Additionally, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances registered 561 Urgent Actions requests between March 2012 and 31 December 2018. In 40 of these cases, the victims were located and the corresponding Urgent Actions were therefore closed. In all the registered Urgent Actions, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances sends recommendations to the State party concerned, including on the actions to be taken to search for the disappeared person and investigate allegations of enforced disappearance, but also on the obligation of State parties’ authorities to ensure the protection of the relatives and other persons affected and to provide assistance to persons 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.

In 2018, SPT carried out six country visits (Belize, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Poland, Portugal and Uruguay), which centred on visits to places of detention under SPT’s mandate. In addition, SPT visited 34 prisons, including female and male facilities; 53 police stations; 11 juvenile detention centres; eight psychiatric/mental health institutions; and three closed migrant/undocumented centres. During these visits SPT conducted over 1,000 interviews, individual or collective, with detainees and others, including officials, law enforcement personnel and medical staff.

**Development (D)**

DT – 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 into its own development work.

UN leadership and advocacy capacity in linking SDGs and human rights was strengthened through a series of regional retreats for resident coordinators on leveraging synergies between implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and human rights. In 2018, TBCCPB co-organized two retreats in Eastern and Southern Africa and in West and Central Africa. The retreats enabled the successful sharing of opportunities, challenges and good practices and elicited commitments towards stronger linkages between the SDGs and human rights, such as human rights–centred advocacy by resident coordinators, and explicit reference to human rights in SDG reporting, such as the Voluntary National Review (VNR). Partnership with UN DESA was instrumental to increasing OHCHR’s involvement in the VNR process. In 2018, OHCHR contributed to the UN DESA workshop for the 2019 VNRs at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). This created opportunities for the Office to reach out to State structures involved in SDG processes, encourage coordination with NMIs and provide assistance in relation to the implementation of 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 focused on the SDGs, including 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 towards 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 ICESCR. The OHCHR consistently recommends that Member States take into account their obligations under ICESCR as they implement the 2030 Agenda at the national level, rather than highlighting particular SDG targets.
In 2018, interim measures led to suspend ed 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 con sidered urgent action requests in the context of conflict (particularly in Iraq). In response, the Committee provided States Parties with specific recommendations on the fulfillment of their obligations under 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, in cluding in the context of conflict, through its work on reporting, follow-up, early warnings, urgent action procedures (for CERD), General Comments, statements and other processes. The CEDAW Taskforce on women, peace and security integrates the Security Council Agenda and General Recommendation 30 on women in con flict prevention into LOIs/LOIPRs and Concluding Observations. In addition, OHCHR supported the signature and the outcome 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 be tween a Security Council mechanism and a human rights mechanism that is aimed at guiding joint efforts to address the structural drivers of sexual violence by promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls at risk. Under this Framework, the Office of the SRSG/VSC and CEDAW shared information regarding country situations under consideration by the Committee and those that are the subject of visits and reports for the CEDAW and the SRSG/SVC. With OHCHR’s support, the Office of the SRSG/SVC sub mitted reports on two countries, South Sudan and Sri Lanka, that had almost 56,000 impressions. Of these, 741 were in English, 161 were in French, 83 were in Arabic and 30 were in Spanish. The Office also supported the SRSG/SVC in 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 ramp ing up its storytelling and messaging.

- On Instagram, the first post of the HRC account was posted during the twenty ninth session of the UPR. Furthermore, Instagram posts were published during the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the UPR. A unique Instagram story was posted during the thirty-first session. The best performing UPR post on social media was a campaign during May focused on the review re garding the recommendation to establish a moratorium on the death penalty, which had almost 56,000 impressions.

- Videos have been produced and published on HRC sessions and the in vestigative bodies established by the Council, such as the Commissions of Inquiry on Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan. OHCHR published multi ple feature stories, including on the tenth anniversary of the Advisory Committee, the Nelson Mandela Human Rights Most Costly Cases Competition and the outcome of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar. An internal database for the collection of success sto ries has been developed to produce taking points for the HRC President, the High Commissioner and other senior officials.

- In order to position the Human Rights Council more effectively, CTMD’s media team strengthened synergies with its main clientele, the media, and with rele vant colleagues throughout the Office. Media inquiries were given the highest urgency and to ensure more effective responses, a generic email address was created. This address facilitates efficient media outreach and timely responses to generic queries. Synergies were also strengthened with the Department of Public Information in New York and in the field. With regard to the UPR, the media team reached out and co operated with more than 40 United Nations Information Centres.

- During 2018, the UPR Working Group ses sions received broad media coverage. The twentieth Working Group session was highlighted in 423 media articles. Of these, 226 were in English, 84 were in French, 83 were in Arabic and 30 were in Spanish. The thirtieth and thirty-first Working Group sessions were mentioned in 571 media articles. Of these, 261 were in Spanish, 207 were in English, 78 were in French and 25 were in Arabic.

- Media inquiries were given the highest urgency and to ensure more effective responses, a generic email address was created. This address facilitates efficient media outreach and timely responses to generic queries. Synergies were also strengthened with the Department of Public Information in New York and in the field. With regard to the UPR, the media team reached out and co operated with more than 40 United Nations Information Centres.

- At each session of the HRC, the Secretariat of the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund and the Commonwealth Secretariat organized a panel for LDCs/SIDS members of the Commonwealth to inform them of technical cooperation opportuni ties that are provided by OHCHR and the Commonwealth Secretariat. OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their expertise, reach and resources.

- The “Georgetown Declaration Towards 2022,” aimed at enhancing the participa tion of SIDS in the work of the HRC, was adopted at the workshop organized by OHCHR, in Guyana, in November. The Declaration contains specific recommenda tions 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.

- With an emphasis on promoting UPR implementation, new partnerships were established in 2018, particularly with par liamentarians and representative organiza tions (PAM and IPU), HRIs from a variety of regions, NGOs (such as the Quaker Group), regional human rights mecha nisms (the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, African Peer Review Mechanism, universities and other institu tions (Birmingham Centre for the Rule of Law).
**Human Rights Council – 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-discrimination 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 transparent, 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 holistically 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 negative impact of corruption on the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrad ing treatment or punishment; the rights of the child; protection of the rights of the child in humanitarian situations; human rights and unilateral coercive measures; freedom of religion or belief; equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities and the right of persons with disabilities to justice; promoting mutually beneficial social cooperation in the field of human rights; combating intolerance, nega tive stereotyping and stigmatization, discrimination and incitement to violence against persons based on religion or belief; genocide, terrorism and human rights; human rights and the environment; mandates of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy in the digital age and the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights;
- The deteriorating situation of human rights in Eastern Ghouta, in the Syrian Arab Republic; the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the situation of human rights in South Sudan; the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan; the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination; the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem; Israeli settlements in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Syrian Golan; ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem;
- Technical assistance to Libya and Mali in the field of human rights and cooperation with Georgia;
- Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Argentina, Benin, Czech Republic; Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala; Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Ukraine and Zambia.

**38TH SESSION (10-28 SEPTEMBER 2018)**

The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President’s Statements on:

- Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls; preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in digital contexts; elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls; elimination of female genital mutilation; human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS, the right to education; follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 4/4; the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet; human rights and international solidarity; enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights; human rights and climate change; human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, 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; business and human rights; improving accountability and redressing historical wrongs; the political 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 situation 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.

**39TH SESSION (10-28 SEPTEMBER 2018)**

The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President’s Statements on:

- The right to development; the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation; the World Programme for Human Rights Education; promotion of a demo cratic and equitable international order; the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the safety of journalists; local government and human rights; preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitar ian 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 minorities in Myanmar;
- The situation of human rights in Burundi; the situation 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-building 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.
THEMATIC ENGAGEMENT, SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

BACKGROUND
The Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division (TESPRDD) is composed of an Office of the Director, the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch (DESIB), the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch (ROLENDB) and the Special Procedures Branch (SPB).

The SPB supports the special procedures system and its thematic mandates. This system is composed of 56 mandates (44 thematic and 12 country mandates) with 80 mandate holders, 14 of which were newly appointed in 2018. Special procedures contribute to the development of international human rights law; undertake thematic studies; conduct country visits; send communications to States and other actors regarding human rights cases and issues; provide advisory services; and engage in awareness-raising activities. SPB supports these mandate holders by providing dedicated support in the 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 Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch and the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch includes: conducting thematic research and contributing to policy development and the mainstreaming of human rights across the work of the United Nations; producing tools and learning packages and providing expertise on human rights themes to many stakeholders, as mandated by the Human Rights Council (HRC), the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and as specified in internationally agreed development goals; and leading efforts to advance the right 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 to 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 providing substantive input and organizational assistance to the HRC.
- Taking the lead with respect to ensuring that a “gender perspective is effective and thoroughly integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes” and contributing to the enhancement of staff skills in this regard.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

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 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 to safe drinking water and sanitation consistently used social media as an advocacy tool to engage non-traditional partners, such as youth, particularly during his official visits in 2018. On the occasion of International Youth Day, the Special Rapporteur convened an online initiative to raise awareness among youth on the human rights to water and sanitation. More than 150 youth from around the world sent academic works and essays. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants conducted 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.

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

OHCHR and WHO developed a Joint Workplan, which builds upon four areas from the agreed Framework of Cooperation between the two entities. Joint Advocacy was added as a fifth element. TESPRDD facilitated coordination between OHCHR and WHO to take the lead in implementing the deliverables on ageing and mental health. It also collaborated with WHO to organize a meeting with treaty body members to discuss WHO engagement with the treaty body system, financial human rights into different WHO-led processes, including the Astana Conference on Primary Health Care and its outcome document and the UN common position paper on ending HIV, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis in Europe and Central Asia through intersectoral collaboration.

M5 – International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.
In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. 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 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 deliver recommendations and suggest actions for States to enhance their cooperation on human rights by persons with albinism, gender-based violence.

As a result of continuous engagement with the ACHPR, OHCHR and the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of international 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 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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.

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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.

In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. 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 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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.

In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. 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 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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.

In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. 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 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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.

In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. 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 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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.

In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. 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 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 combat albinism and regional independence mechanisms on violence against women and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women’s rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered implications of slavery, which occurs in every economic sector, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of trafficking and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to increased visibility and awareness on slavery, and a boost in the number of victims and survivors of human trafficking accepted for the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee’s recommendations.
DS – Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfill human rights, guarantee 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 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 intervention of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations related to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in climate litigation in Ireland. It also participated in the Philippines National Human Rights Commission’s national inquiry on the impact of climate change on the human rights of the Filipino people and the responsibilities of businesses in this regard. In addition, the Office facilitated the participation of civil society representatives in various UN meetings on the environment and climate change.

OHCHR developed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Environment and participated in the launch of the “For All Coalition” to mainstream gender equality 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 into its own development work.

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights 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 specific 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, challenging to and best practices aimed at the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls and the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development produced a report submitted to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/39/34).

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

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 NHRI, 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 populations 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.a.3).

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 tool by the NHRI 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 international 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, country reports, including Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Durham, Ghent, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montreal, Montevideo, New York City, Paris and Seoul: The Protection Cluster in Niger and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) collaborated to develop a training module on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and to train nearly 100 government officials, defence and security forces, Cluster Members and UN staff on the Guiding Principles. The training module was included in the official training curriculum for 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.

Peace and Security (PS) PS1 – Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.
PS5 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

Following the presentation of the thematic report on persons with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/31/30), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action was formed. OHCHR is a member of the Task Team, which met in Geneva to draft and to support the first draft of the thematic report. OHCHR has been actively engaged in the development of this report, contributing to the conceptual framework and providing feedback on the draft report. OHCHR provided additional input to the final version of the report, which was adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2017.

OHCHR co-chaired the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) Review Group with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and finalized a review of the HRDDP. The review was conducted in collaboration with the UN Development System and the Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs (HRD&A) Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Operations (DPO). The review process included a compilation of all available relevant documents, an analysis of the implementation of the HRDDP, and the development of recommendations to improve the policy. The report was adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2018.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms and respect the rights of the most vulnerable groups.

OHCHR participated in a subregional workshop on enhancing inclusive development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The workshop provided a platform for indigenous peoples to share their experiences and best practices in implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. OHCHR contributed to the development of a roadmap for national implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The workshop was held in Geneva in 2019.

OHCHR participated in a regional workshop on enhancing inclusive development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The workshop provided a platform for indigenous peoples to share their experiences and best practices in implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. OHCHR contributed to the development of a roadmap for national implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The workshop was held in Geneva in 2019.
the thematic report on Online Content Regulation to the Human Rights Council and a thematic report to the General Assembly on the impact 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.

The Special Rapporteur on migrants focused his efforts on a human rights-based approach to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children. He presented a report to the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council on the early identification, referral and protection of victims or potential victims of trafficking in persons in mixed migration movements. The report was timely for raising the importance of early identification, referral and protection in mixed migration movements, in the process leading up to the drafting of the GCM. The report was key in bridging the gap between trafficking and migration, highlighting the importance of taking into account the special protection needs of victims of trafficking in mixed migration flows.

The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity submitted his report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the topic of solidarity towards migrants and refugees, stressing the importance of human rights-based international solidarity to address current global migration challenges.

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

In the framework of the AU-UN High-level Dialogue on Human Rights, the Decade for People of African Descent was officially launched, on 24 April, putting the continent on course to improve the lives of people of African descent within the next 10 years. The Office worked with the AU on the equal enjoyment of all human rights for people of African descent, access to justice for people of African descent, and education, employment and health. OHCHR supported the AU Action Plan on the Decade.

Cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE), civil society and NHRIs resulted in awareness-raising about CRPD standards to advocate against the adoption of additional protocol to the Council of Europe 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.

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

OHCHR supported the application of a human rights-based approach to mainstreaming disability issues across the UN system. The groundwork that has been laid in recent years led to the Secretary-General’s decision, in 2018, to develop a system-wide policy, action plan and monitoring framework to mainstream accessibility and disability rights across all UN operations. OHCHR is actively engaged in the development of these instruments to systematize and institutionalize the application of a human rights-based approach within programmatic and internal policies and practices, which will be adopted in 2019.

The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities organized events with 25 judges from different regional groups to increase their understanding of article 12 of CRPD on the right to legal capacity and to support their work in identifying ways in which the rights of persons with disabilities can be effectively protect ed by the judiciary.

ND9 – The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.
Raw Text: 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 specificall, the review was undertaken to screen submissions and requests to determine their admissibility, prioritize and maintain a systematic procedure of registration and back 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 (WGED) addressed 402 cases of enforced disappearances in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity through its Urgent Procedure. It also successfully reduced its backlog cases by 50 per cent (from 608 cases in January to 321 as of end of March). Subsequently, in December, Niger became the first country in Africa to adopt a national law for the protection and assistance of IDPs, thereby translating the provisions of the Kampala Convention into domestic law.

A3 – Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

OHCHR issued a publication, Integrating a gender perspective into human rights investigations: Guidance and practice, that provides step-by-step suggestions and examples of how to integrate a gender perspective into each stage of a human rights investigation. Capacity-building workshops were held for human rights officers and other relevant staff in UNMISS and MONUSCO. The Office also supported the broader work on digital civic space, reviewing laws with a detrimental impact on digital civic space. This included drafting and adopted legislation in countries such as Australia, Egypt, Fiji, Malaysia, the USA, as well as countries in the European Union, covering topics such as “fake news,” online safety, hate speech, cybercrime, anti-terrorism, encryption, espionage, biometric data, facial recognition and cross-border access to data.

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 importance of 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 civespace, such as privacy violations, hate speech, disinformation, content moderation by online platforms and non-transparent, automated decision-making. For example, in partnership with the Republic of Korea and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), a side event and a film screening were organized at the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council, focusing on emerging issues to do with privacy. In addition, OHCHR supported the drafting of the Toronto Declaration: Protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination in machine learning systems, a civil society-led formulation of core principles that ensure that machine-learning systems are developed and deployed in a way that respects rights. Moreover, the Office supported the broader work on digital civic space, reviewing laws with a detrimental impact on digital civic space. This included drafting and adopted legislation in countries such as Australia, Egypt, Fiji, Malaysia, the USA, as well as countries in the European Union, covering topics such as “fake news,” online safety, hate speech, cybercrime, anti-terrorism, encryption, espionage, biometric data, facial recognition and cross-border access to data.
humanitarian law. The Office supported the role of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) in the domestic screening mechanism as an independent and impartial human rights institution well placed to conduct human rights screening and assess the eligibility, on human rights grounds, of nominees to UN operations. OHCHR supported the development of, and an agreement on a SOP between the concerned entities of the Government and the HRCSL. It also supported the HRCSL in the development of human rights screening methodology. Implementation of the agreed-on mechanism began in January 2019, and it is a requirement for further deployments and rotations of Sri Lankan personnel to peace operations. This is the first example of such a mechanism that was established with the assistance of OHCHR and may serve as a model for future engagement with other troop and police contributing countries.

OHCHR continued its work on eliminating gender-based stereotyping, finalizing two studies and training materials for the judiciary based on those studies. The training materials have been piloted in three capacity-building workshops in the judges in Salta (Argentina), Panama City (Panama) and Montevideo (Uruguay). In Uruguay, as a direct result of the work, the Director of the Centre of Judicial Studies and the Office of the Attorney General approached the Office and the UNCT to request support to replicate the capacity-building activities throughout the country.

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 work with a view to developing a system-wide approach. Following a request from the HRC, 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 underexplored area. The Human Rights Council, in resolution 39/11 adopted by consensus, took note of the interest of the Guidelines and presented them as a set of orientations for States and other relevant stakeholders. NGOs involved in the process noted that the guidelines “draw a significant legitimacy from the fact that the OHCHR walked the talk in developing them, putting the principle of public participation into action.”

The East African Network of Women’s Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) 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.

P6 – The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

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 Fellows 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 underexplored area. The Human Rights Council, in resolution 39/11 adopted by consensus, took note of the interest of the Guidelines and presented them as a set of orientations for States and other relevant stakeholders. NGOs involved in the process noted that the guidelines “draw a significant legitimacy from the fact that the OHCHR walked the talk in developing them, putting the principle of public participation into action.”

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is a United Nations entity responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights around the world. OHCHR works with governments, civil society, the private sector and the media to build a world where human rights are respected and protected. OHCHR is headquartered in Geneva with two regional offices located in New York and Beirut. OHCHR operates in three modalities: the Office is engaged in a range of activities, including providing expert advice; it leads and participates in thematic and human rights treaty bodies and other intergovernmental processes; and it engages directly with States to support human rights implementation. OHCHR is an integral part of the United Nations human rights architecture, which includes the Human Rights Council, treaty bodies, regional human rights systems, independent human rights mechanisms and other UN entities dealing with human rights. OHCHR is also an agency of the United Nations Development Group, which supports the UN’s work in the field of support to national human rights institutions. OHCHR’s core mandate is to promote and protect human rights at all times and in all situations, including under emergency conditions. OHCHR is independent and impartial and is funded largely through voluntary contributions. OHCHR’s human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.

• TESPRD staff participated in a one-day training that was facilitated by MediaTrain. The training provided staff with insights and information on how to deal with journalists, messaging for traditional journalism and interview techniques. Staff members who are primarily responsible for reviewing press statements and press releases noted that the training had an immediate impact on their work.

• The digitization project of the human rights education and training materials in the public domain began in 2018. The 464 items identified for digitization are being edited before being scanned and uploaded into the Library’s catalogue. In addition, the audio recordings of the plenary meeting of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights will be converted into digital files. These tapes are the only existing records of the Conference. Once digitized, the files will be publicly available online. The research guides that were created by the Library continue to be highly popular. The UDHR Children and Youth Research Guide has been viewed 5,844 times and came second as the most popular research guide.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018

external communications

OHCHR’s human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.

Innovation at Leiden University (October);
the ninth International Conference on Human Rights Education, in Sydney (November); and a new civil society online website on human rights education (www.power-humanrights-education.org). An evaluation demonstrated that the Office’s participation in Equitas’ International Human Rights Training programme (June), which was attended by 100 HRET practitioners from 50 countries, helped to facilitate alliances between the UN and civil society.

Following the issuance by the Inter-American Court on Human Rights of its landmark Advisory Opinion 24/2018, on 9 January, concerning the rights of same-sex couples and gender identity, OHCHR undertook and participated in different promotional activities carried out by LGBTI groups in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama. In doing so, OHCHR contributed to their advocacy efforts for the adoption of legislation and the establishment of public policies regarding sexual orientation and gender identity. Some of these activities were conducted in partnership with the Inter-American Court on Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

In accordance with the HRUF Action Plan, the online mandatory course for UN staff on UN human rights responsibilities was implemented accordingly.

As part of the OHCHR Tech Working Group, TESPRDD engaged with academic institutions and businesses in the technology sector to establish partnerships for the adaptation or development of tools for monitoring and investigations. In November, TESPRDD organized training on online open source investigation for OHCHR staff in partnership with the Center for Human Rights at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law.

TESPRDD supported the Office-wide call for expressions of interest to join an OHCHR Dynamic Knowledge Network. A total of 31 colleagues (18 women, 13 men) signed up from across the Office, including field presences. A one-day retreat was held in October, which generated ideas on implementing the Dynamic Knowledge Strategy and recommended the prioritization of developing an OHCHR knowledge management policy, as well as other actions to address the Office’s culture, capacity and systems-related aspects that are key to promoting dynamic knowledge at OHCHR.

TESPRDD provides inputs and guidance related to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development to all parts of the Office on a daily basis. In 2018, the Sustainable Development Strategy International Group updated and supported the membership of the 2030 Agenda Contact Group, which is composed of key focal points that are based in headquarters and the New York Office. At least one focal point has been requested for each sector of the SDGs to enable each section to share consistent updates and information on issues related to the 2030 Agenda, notably the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. As part of the SDG Taskforce outcomes, TESPRDD produced templates for one-page information sheets that can help extend the OHCHR knowledge base and common messaging on SDGs and human rights regarding both specific and general SDG messages.

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

TESPRDD collaborated with the Human Rights Catalytic 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 Remedies project.

The Library maintains the HRET database, 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 braille and Spanish.

Five new translations of the UDHR were added, bringing the number of translations to 513, including a translation in Portuguese sign language. 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 seventieth anniversary of the Declaration.

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/SGB/2014/3) to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability.

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

OhCHR developed and began implementing a plan to upgrade the use of education technology in its training efforts. Based on research, interviews and consultations that were undertaken between July and October, TESPRDD developed an internal resource guide on technologies that are available for various trainings and produced innovative methodological materials and a roster of contacts within the UN, as well as other potential collaborators, that could provide support and expertise. It also purchased new training equipment and began infusing education technology into various projects.

In accordance with the HRUF Action Plan, the online mandatory course for UN staff on UN human rights responsibilities equips staff with the knowledge and skills to uphold their human rights responsibilities in their daily work and take appropriate action for human rights protection. The course is available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) on Inspira and UNICEF’s learning platform, Agora. As of 29 November, at least 29,877 staff members (10,892 female, 17,220 male, 1,765 not specified) had completed the course (compared to 21,176 staff as of December 2017 and 13,231 staff as of December 2016).
Special Procedures
Mandate Holders 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANDATE</th>
<th>ESTABLISHED</th>
<th>MANDATE HOLDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country-specific mandates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ms. Anaïs Marin (France) since October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Ms. Rhona Smith (United Kingdom) since May 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Ms. Tomás Ojea Quintana (Argentina) since August 2016</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Mr. Jovid Rehman (Pakistan) since June 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Myanmar</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Ms. Aïloune Tine (Senegal) since May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Ms. Yanghee Lee (Republic of Korea) since June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. Bahame Tom Mukinya Nyamuga (United Republic of Tanzania) since June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. Aristide Nononio (Benin) since December 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil) will start once the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry ends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic mandates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group of experts on people of African descent</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Ms. Ikponwosa Ero (Nigeria) since August 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Mr. Sotondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi (Benin) since June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on arbitrary detention</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Mr. Seong-Phil Hong (Republic of Korea) since August 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Elżbieta Karska (Poland) since August 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Mr. Dante Pesce (Chile) since May 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to development</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Ms. Anita Ramasastry (USA) since November 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ms. Karima Bennoune (USA) since November 2015</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. Saif Alfarargi (Egypt) since March 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar (Costa Rica) since December 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Alice Cruz (Portugal) since November 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Melissa Upreti (Nepal) since November 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Meskerem Techane (Ethiopia) since November 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Alda Facio (Costa Rica) since June 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Elizabeth Broderick (Australia) since November 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Ivana Redasici (Croatia) since November 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bernard Duhaime (Canada) since December 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Houri Es-Slam (Morocco) since June 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Luciano Hazan (Argentina) since May 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Henrika Mickevičius (Lithuania) since November 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Tae-Ung Baik (Republic of Korea) since August 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEADQUARTERS
UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018

UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2018
In memoriam
UN Human Rights staff member Adriana De La Espriella who passed away on 4 August 2018

Prepared by:
Donor and External Relations Section, in consultation with the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Design and production by:
UNOG

Printed by:
UNOG

Photo cover page:
Ronaldo Schemidt, Agence France Presse, 2018

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.