

# OHCHR REPORT 2013



UNITED NATIONS  
**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



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# Foreword by the High Commissioner

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2013 was a landmark year for OHCHR. The 20th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and the establishment of the High Commissioner's mandate gave us an opportunity to re-emphasize the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights. It coincided with a notable development: the reaffirmation of the responsibility of the entire United Nations system to uphold human rights norms and standards, in the form of the Secretary-General's plan of action, *Rights Up Front*.

Today, OHCHR supports 58 field presences, including 13 country/stand-alone offices, 14 human rights components in peacekeeping missions and special political missions, 12 regional offices and centres, and 19 human rights advisers operating with United Nations Resident Coordinators and country teams. They provide national authorities and stakeholders with direct and targeted assistance in addressing human rights issues.

Our work in 2013 was grounded in six thematic priorities.

## **Discrimination**

As part of our effort to counter national, racial or religious hatred, my Office helped to create a detailed body of guidance, the Rabat Plan of Action. A separate database provides States with advice on policies and programmes to eradicate racial discrimination and to promote equality. We also focused strongly on sexual and gender-based violence, and partnered with UN-Women and UNDP to increase women's access to justice through law and justice reforms.

In July 2013, OHCHR launched *Free & Equal*, a global campaign for LGBT equality, and several meetings were organized to strengthen protection of the human rights of older persons.

## **Impunity and the rule of law**

Accountability is vital to deterring rights violations and to rebuilding a sense of common destiny. In 2013 we helped States draft transitional justice laws in Libya, Tunisia and Yemen, among others. We supported inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes in Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia and Guinea. OHCHR also co-chaired an interdepartmental process to evaluate implementation of the UN Rule of Law Indicators Project, including a detailed review in Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan of data on the reform of prisons, the police and the judicial system. The outcome identified ways to help Member States use indicators to measure change in accountability, integrity and performance.

We also continued our advocacy in favour of a moratorium on the death penalty, with the goal of its complete abolition. And, as Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism, OHCHR developed

a series of practical human rights reference guides on security infrastructure and the stopping and searching of persons. Further guides are under development on the conformity of national counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights law.

### **Poverty and economic, social and cultural rights**

Human rights must be at the core of all development processes. We pursued this objective through research, expert meetings, consultations, advocacy and public events, and by developing methodologies and selection criteria for post-2015 goals, targets and indicators. So far, each of the key milestones in the post-2015 process has recognized the value and centrality of human rights.

In May 2013, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force, reaffirming the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights. Two major publications on ESCR were issued in 2013: *Realizing the Right to Development*, which brings together practical guidance from more than 30 international experts; and *Human Rights Indicators*, a framework for improving measurement and implementation of human rights in local contexts.

### **Migration**

Over the past four years, through its engagement in the Global Migration Group (GMG), the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and the High-Level Dialogue of the General Assembly, OHCHR has advanced a strong human rights approach to migration. The Office produced an analytical report, *Migration and Human Rights: Improving human rights-based governance of international migration* and supported the development of a study on management of the external borders of the European Union and its impact on the human rights of migrants. The resulting report provides practical guidance on the implementation of a human rights-based approach to migration policies.

### **Violence and insecurity**

OHCHR has assisted almost 40 commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions and in 2013 we issued a publication of practical guidance. Protecting civilians is a vital part of peacekeeping missions, and OHCHR cooperated with DPKO and DPA to develop a joint policy to improve coordinated responses to the risk of human rights violations. We also stand ready to assist in humanitarian catastrophes, as with the team that OHCHR sent to the Philippines to support the UN country team in the aftermath of typhoon Haiyan.

### **Supporting human rights mechanisms**

OHCHR supported 51 special procedures mandates in 2013, as well as the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review. The Office also prepared a comprehensive assessment of the complexity, workload and full cost of the treaty body system, which in April 2014 led to a General Assembly resolution to streamline its structures and functioning.

**Management and funding**

OHCHR is focusing on results. All parts of the Office now use an online system to plan, monitor and report on their work against targets. Of the 27 targets we set for 2012-2013, 14 were fully met or exceeded. For 10 targets, the percentage of achievement was between 50 and 99 per cent. The percentage of achievement was below 50 per cent in relation to only three targets (see Annex I for details). We also seek to control costs and deploy our resources effectively, and in 2013 we initiated a Functional Review, whose results will be released in 2014.

Voluntary contributions increased from US\$111.1 million in 2012 to US\$121.2 million in 2013. This is still far too little to meet the requests for our assistance. As the Office has grown more active and operational, it is expected to do more. As I pass the baton to my successor, I hope s/he will be able to count on more resources and support.



Navi Pillay  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2014

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# About OHCHR

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the leading UN entity on human rights. It has a unique mandate provided by the General Assembly to promote and protect all human rights for all people. The United Nations human rights programme aims to make the protection of human rights a reality in the lives of people everywhere. As the entity in charge of implementing the programme, the Office plays a crucial role in safeguarding the integrity of the three pillars of the United Nations - peace and security, human rights and development.

OHCHR provides assistance, such as technical expertise and capacity development, to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It also assists governments, which bear the primary responsibility for the protection of human rights, to fulfil their obligations, supports individuals to claim their rights and speaks out objectively on human rights violations.

OHCHR is part of the United Nations Secretariat and has its headquarters in Geneva and an office in New York. OHCHR's staff is based in 59 countries, in regional and country/stand-alone offices, United Nations peace missions or political offices and in United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

## Method

The Office's work encompasses three broad areas: human rights standard-setting, monitoring and supporting implementation. Substantive and technical support is provided to the various UN human rights bodies as they undertake their standard-setting and monitoring duties. Knowledge and awareness of all human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights, are deepened and the capacity of rights-holders and duty-bearers are strengthened through applied thematic research and analysis, methodology, development and training. International human rights experts are also deployed to field offices and

### Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

General Assembly resolution 48/141 charges the High Commissioner for Human Rights with "principal responsibility" for human rights in the United Nations with the mandate to:

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

other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to work with countries seeking to meet their human rights obligations.

The work of the Office is based on the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). The current OMP covers the period 2012-2013 and sets out 11 global expected accomplishments (EAs). Results obtained under these expected accomplishments are summarized in the thematic chapters of the printed version of the report and are listed under the corresponding field presence or division in the CD version. The OMP for 2012-2013 also identified eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency within the Office. Achievements in this area are elaborated in the Management chapter at page 106.

## Supporting the human rights bodies and mechanisms

The Human Rights Council, comprising 47 Member States of the United Nations which are elected by the General Assembly for fixed terms, is given substantive and technical support by the Office in its work, including its regular and special sessions, organizational meetings and meetings of its subsidiary bodies. Stakeholder meetings, special events, discussions and expert panels are also organized and supported by OHCHR.

OHCHR supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The second cycle of the UPR continued in 2013 and 42 States had their human rights records reviewed by the Working Group during the year. The Office develops UPR training modules and briefs States and other stakeholders on the UPR mechanism to support the preparation of reports. OHCHR also provides substantive and technical support to independent human rights experts, known as special procedures mandate-holders, who are appointed by the Council, in relation to their country visits, reports to the Council and other activities.

The Office provides support to 10 human rights treaty bodies, which are committees of independent experts that consider the progress of countries in implementing the obligations of the international human rights treaties they have ratified. Most of these committees also consider individual complaints of violations of treaty provisions. The results of their deliberations contribute to the body of jurisprudence on international human rights law.

The Office also supports the independent human rights experts (special procedures) who are mandated to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. As of the end of 2013, there were 51 special procedures; 37 of which are dedicated to thematic issues and 14 of which are dedicated to country situations. Among these 51 mandates, six are working groups composed of five members. The Office provides thematic, fact-finding, policy, legal and methodological expertise, research, analysis and documentation and assists with logistical and administrative matters. With the support of OHCHR, special procedures: undertake country visits; act on individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature by sending communications to States and others; conduct thematic studies and convene expert consultations; contribute to the development of international human rights standards; engage in advocacy; raise public awareness; and provide

advice for technical cooperation. Special procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council. The majority of the mandates also report to the General Assembly.

## Developing human rights guidance, offering advice and strengthening capacity

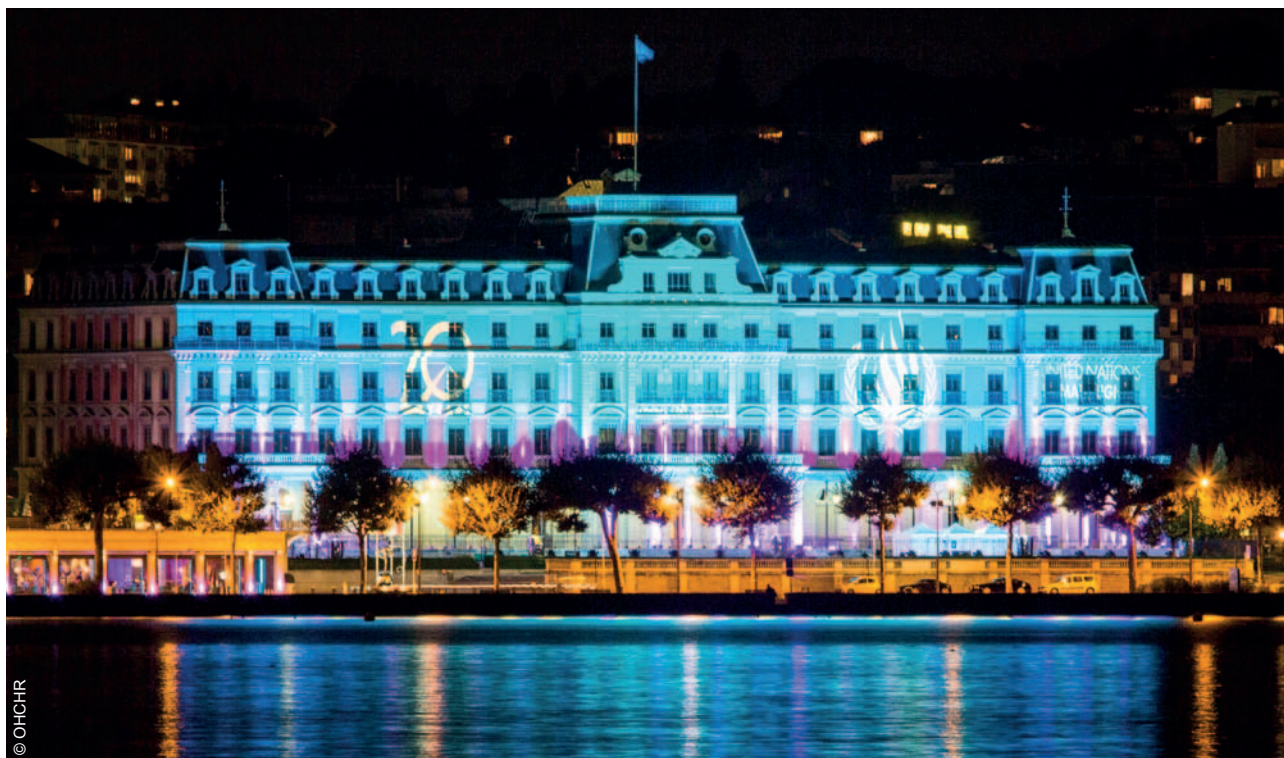
The Office maps emerging trends in human rights, draws lessons learned from human rights work carried out at headquarters and in the field and based on these trends, produces guidance and capacity-strengthening tools such as methodologies and training materials which translate international human rights law into practical approaches and procedures to be used by the UN and other actors. Providing advice, support and outreach to multiple stakeholders, including Member States, individuals, civil society and national and regional human rights institutions, are integral parts of the Office's approach to implementing the High Commissioner's mandate.

## Mainstreaming of human rights

Under its mainstreaming mandate, the Office works to ensure the integration of a human rights approach into the development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and rule of law programmes of the United Nations system. At a practical level, OHCHR advances human rights mainstreaming through its active participation in UN inter-agency bodies and efforts and the High Commissioner's participation in the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Office advocates for policy coherence according to an approach based on respect for all human rights with particular attention to those who are, or are most vulnerable to becoming, victims of human rights violations.

## Working in countries

By the end of 2013, OHCHR was operating or supporting 59 field presences. In-country presence is essential to identifying, highlighting and developing responses to human rights challenges in close collaboration with governments and the broader United Nations system. Responses may involve training police, soldiers and judges, helping to draft national legislation that is in line with international human rights standards or supporting States with their obligation to implement the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, the Office cooperates



The Palais Wilson, OHCHR headquarters in Geneva, illuminated to commemorate the 20th anniversary of OHCHR.

with human rights, academic and research institutions and civil society organizations, including charities, advocacy groups and other NGOs to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness. Staff are also deployed to rapidly developing humanitarian or other crises and to support fact-finding missions or commissions of inquiry into serious human rights abuses.

## Staff

As of 31 December 2013, the Office employed 1,085 staff, 452 (42 per cent) of whom were based in the field (including 19 human rights advisers based in UNCTs), 607 (56 per cent) in Geneva and 26 (2 per cent) in New York. OHCHR also supported close to 840 human rights officers serving in 15 UN peace missions or political offices.

## Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and as of 31 December 2013, 12 regional offices or centres and 13 country or stand-alone offices (see map on pages 12-13). The Office also supports the human rights components of UN peace

missions or political offices and deploys human rights advisers to work with UNCTs.

The Geneva headquarters has four substantive divisions: (1) the Research and Right to Development Division, which develops policy and provides guidance, tools, advice and capacity-strengthening support on thematic human rights issues; (2) the Human Rights Treaties Division, which supports the treaty bodies; (3) the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, which is responsible for overseeing and implementing the Office's work in the field; and (4) the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the Human Rights Council, the Council's UPR mechanism and the Council's special procedures. Core management, planning, coordination and outreach functions are handled by dedicated Services and Sections which report directly to the Deputy High Commissioner. For the current organization chart, please refer to page 199.

## How OHCHR is funded

OHCHR is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 44 per cent of the resources expended to implement the Office's programme of work in 2013, and partially through

voluntary contributions from donors, the majority of which are Member States. The amount of regular budget funding that is allocated for use by OHCHR has gradually increased since 2005 when leaders attending the World Summit committed to a doubling of the resources available for the Office over five years. An amount of US\$177.3 million has been allocated to OHCHR for the 2012-2013 biennium, compared with US\$151.6 million in 2010-2011, US\$120.6 million in 2008-2009, US\$83.4 million in 2006-2007 and US\$67.6 million in 2004-2005. For more information, please refer to pages 143-161.

The level of voluntary funding for OHCHR's work increased substantially over the last decade, almost tripling from US\$41.2 million in 2002 to nearly

US\$120 million in 2008. In 2009, contributions dropped slightly to US\$118.1 million and then sharply decreased in 2010 to US\$109.4 million. In 2011, a slight recovery took place and the Office received US\$111.1 million. The same amount was received in 2012. In 2013, the level of voluntary funding for OHCHR reached US\$121.2 million, the highest amount ever received by the Office.

The amount of voluntary contributions provided without earmarking has grown steadily since 2002 and reached a maximum of 56 per cent of total contributions received in 2009. While unearmarked contributions dropped slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and to 51 per cent in 2011, they increased to 53 per cent in 2012. In 2013, 54 per cent of the voluntary contributions provided to OHCHR

### History of the UN Human Rights Programme

The UN human rights programme has grown considerably since its modest beginnings almost 60 years ago. Organizationally, the programme started in the 1940s with a small Division in the UN Secretariat in New York. The Division later moved to Geneva and was upgraded to the Centre for Human Rights in the 1980s. At the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, Member States decided to establish a more robust human rights institution and later that year, the General Assembly adopted a resolution establishing the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

This resolution led to the transformation of the Centre for Human Rights into the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and vested it with a wide-ranging mandate and primary responsibility for human rights in the United Nations system. Twelve years later, at the 2005 UN World Summit, Heads of State from around the world committed themselves to an expansion of the UN human rights programme that recognized the central role and importance of ensuring a human rights approach in all aspects of the

UN's work. At the same time, the three pillars of the Organization's role were recognized as intertwined, namely peace and security, development and human rights. The growth in UN human rights activities reflects the increasing strength of the international human rights movement since the General Assembly first adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948. Drafted as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations," the Declaration sets out basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all human beings are entitled to enjoy. Over time, this unprecedented affirmation of human rights has become widely accepted as the standard to which all governments should adhere. The Declaration, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two optional protocols, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, form the "International Bill of Human Rights." International Human Rights Day is now observed on 10 December around the world.

As international human rights law developed, a number of UN human

rights bodies were established to respond to evolving human rights challenges. These bodies, which rely on the High Commissioner's Office for substantive and logistical support, are either Charter-based (political bodies with mandates originating in the UN Charter that are composed of representatives of Member States) or treaty-based (committees established by international human rights treaties that are mandated to monitor the compliance of States Parties with their treaty obligations and composed of independent experts). The Commission on Human Rights, which was established in 1946 and reported to the Economic and Social Council, was the key United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for human rights until it was replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006. In addition to assuming the mandates and responsibilities previously entrusted to the Commission, the Council reports and makes recommendations to the General Assembly on ways to further develop international human rights law. Two years after its first session, the Council operationalized the Universal Periodic Review.

were unearmarked. Please refer to pages 130-142 for more information on funding and trends and challenges and pages 170-189 for the profiles of all donors in 2013.

## How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditures, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, slightly decreased in 2013 to US\$219.4 million (compared to US\$224.7 million in 2012) as a result of a conscientious effort to reduce the Office's funding gap. Excluding expenditures associated with the two grant-making humanitarian funds administered by the Office, 45.7 per cent of

the total expenditures in 2013 were devoted to fieldwork, principally capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 12.8 per cent was spent on thematic research and human rights mainstreaming, 10.1 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies and 12.8 per cent on support to the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (7.8 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (10.1 per cent), and miscellaneous activities (0.7 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year-end to 31 December and the breakdown of expenditures and allocation of voluntary contributions can be found on pages 143-161.

# Global map of field presences



-  Headquarters
-  Regional Offices/Centres
-  Country/Stand-alone offices
-  Human rights components of peace missions
-  Human rights advisers in United Nations Country Teams

\* Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

\*\* Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19

\*\*\* Human Rights Adviser deployed through the UNGD-Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism

\*\*\*\* Closed in 2013



**Countries covered from Regional Offices:**

**Africa**

- East Africa - from Addis Ababa
- Southern Africa - from Pretoria
- Central Africa - from Yaoundé: Sub-regional centre on human rights and democracy
- West Africa - from Dakar

**Americas**

- Central America - from Panama
- South America - from Santiago de Chile

**Asia-Pacific**

- South-East Asia - from Bangkok
- Pacific - from Suva

**Europe and Central Asia**

- Europe - from Brussels
- Central Asia - from Bishkek

**Middle East and North Africa**

- Middle East and North Africa - from Beirut

As at 31 December 2013





# Thematic Priorities

## Key human rights events over the past 20 years:

- 5 May 2013 | Optional Protocol to Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights enters into force
- 17 June 2011 | First UN resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity is adopted
- 23 December 2010 | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance enters into force
- 3 May 2008 | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol enters into force
- 7 April - 8 April 2008 | First session of the Universal Periodic Review
- 13 September 2007 | Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is adopted
- 22 June 2006 | Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment enters into force
- 19 June - 30 June 2006 | The Human Rights Council holds its first session



## World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, Austria

14 – 25 June 1993

- 25 December 2003 | Optional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children enters into force
- 1 July 2003 | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families enters into force
- 1 July 2002 | Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court enters into force
- 12 February 2002 | Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict enters into force
- 18 January 2002 | Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography enters into force
- 31 August - 7 September 2001 | World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, South Africa
- 22 December 2000 | Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women enters into force
- 9 December 1998 | Declaration on Human Rights Defenders is adopted
- 20 December 1993 | Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women is adopted
- 20 December 1993 | Post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights is created
- 1 October 1993 | First OHCHR country office opens in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

# Discrimination

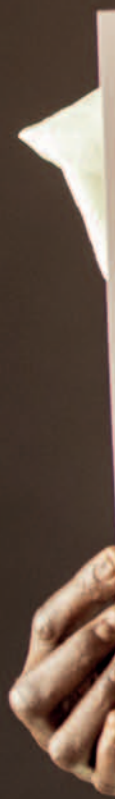
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*Countering discrimination,  
in particular racial  
discrimination,  
discrimination on the  
grounds of sex, religion  
and against others who  
are marginalized*

## Background

The elimination of all forms of discrimination has been one of the objectives of the United Nations since its creation. While ratification of international human rights instruments is fairly widespread, effective implementation at the national level remains a major challenge. In every country and in many communities around the globe, people continue to be excluded, marginalized or restricted in terms of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, based on various grounds. The global economic crisis has exacerbated discrimination against women and marginalized groups, including migrants and older persons. Racial discrimination is also on the rise and continues to be a significant ground of discrimination against many peoples and groups around the world.

Yet incremental progress has been achieved in all regions in combating discrimination, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, largely as a result of the enactment or amendment of constitutional protection frameworks and domestic legislation. These measures are crucial to protecting rights and providing avenues for remedy and redress. Achieving tangible progress entails addressing structural causes of discrimination and mobilizing political will to implement and enforce those very laws. In some cases, it is the laws themselves - or the institutions and the practices - which are discriminatory.





ÉGALITÉ

## OHCHR's role

OHCHR has the leadership responsibility within the United Nations system to promote equality and universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and prevent and combat discrimination. The Office provides technical advice and assistance to States in implementing their international obligations and the recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms. OHCHR also supports the efforts of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), specialized equality bodies, economic actors, civil society as well as groups facing discrimination in their efforts to prevent and address all forms of discrimination.

The Office develops research and publishes tools while also promoting human rights and undertaking advocacy work related to racial discrimination, gender discrimination, economic, social and cultural rights, minority rights, the rights of indigenous peoples, the rights of persons with disabilities, religious intolerance and discrimination against those who are marginalized. OHCHR is also responsible for providing substantive and secretariat support to international human rights mechanisms dealing with issues related to discrimination in its various forms.

OHCHR works to inform and empower groups and individuals facing discrimination by facilitating their participation in relevant activities, carrying out projects to strengthen their capacity to claim their rights and supporting grassroots and community-based efforts to combat discrimination, while maintaining a gender perspective. The Office also works to maximize its role and effectiveness in mainstreaming the principles of equality and non-discrimination throughout the work of the United Nations system at all levels.

In collaboration with national institutions and regional organizations, OHCHR organizes events and meetings for a wide variety of stakeholders on promoting equality, and preventing and combating discrimination. These meetings have been important in strengthening the work of government officials, regional organizations, NHRIs and civil society at the national and regional levels and have led to further requests for OHCHR's technical assistance.

## National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

*Increased number of national anti-discrimination and equality laws, administrative measures, policies and programmes, including national action plans, as well as practices in compliance with international norms and standards*

### Racial discrimination

OHCHR works with governments on the formulation, adoption or revision of legislation and policies, as well as on institution-building and institutional reform. OHCHR also supports civil society organizations in their advocacy efforts; assists United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in providing comments on draft laws and engages with international human rights mechanisms to advocate for the adoption of laws which are in compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

The strengthening of anti-discrimination laws in the Republic of Moldova was achieved with contributions from OHCHR. Work in this area began in 2008 and resulted in the adoption of key laws, including the Law on Ensuring Equality and the Law on the Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the recognition by the Republic of Moldova of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) to review individual complaints. New legislation substantially, but not fully, complies with international human rights standards. In addition, Moldovan courts issued their first judgments condemning discrimination and an Equality Council was established in 2013, all of which occurred with OHCHR methodological guidance and support.

In Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, based on its monitoring work, OHCHR provided support to the elaboration of two publications, namely *Discrimination cases in Kosovo – Do they exist?* and *An insight into the work of the Ombudsman Institution*. To date, these constitute the only and most comprehensive stocktaking analyses of discrimination cases in Kosovo. The reports resulted in a better understanding of the reasons for poor implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law, which has translated into concrete proposals for its amendment.

<sup>1</sup> All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.



© UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré  
Former football player Patrick Vieira, the High Commissioner and football player Kevin-Prince Boateng, at the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination event in Geneva, March 2013.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, OHCHR carried out advocacy activities with key national and international actors to raise their awareness about the shortcomings of the Anti-Discrimination Law and its potentially negative impact on the effective prevention against and protection from discrimination. In 2013, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy undertook an assessment of the implementation of the Law. The draft assessment report included 15 recommendations that, among other things, mentioned the need to amend the Law to ensure the establishment of an accountability mechanism for the Commission and the adoption of an action plan for the effective implementation of the Law.

During the reporting period, the Office continued to support Member States in developing national action plans (NAPs) to eradicate racism, discrimination and promote equality, including in Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guinea, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria and Uruguay.

In December 2013, a National Action Plan against Racism and Racial Discrimination was adopted in Costa Rica. OHCHR facilitated components of the process, including meetings with people of African descent, indigenous peoples, migrants and refugee

communities across the country, enhancing their capacity and providing space for dialogue and participation. In Mexico, OHCHR engaged with the National Council to Prevent Discrimination in the elaboration of a new NAP to combat discrimination which will cover 2014 to 2018.

In Honduras, the Ministry for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans (SEDINAFROH) has developed a first draft of the National Plan against Racism and Racial Discrimination which fully complies with international human rights standards. OHCHR provided technical advice on the text and supported SEDINAFROH in its development, as well as the design and implementation of a consultation process on the Plan which included representatives of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples.

In February 2013, OHCHR supported a study by the Human Rights Commissariat of Mauritania on the status of racial discrimination in the country and proposed a NAP on the fight against racial discrimination. Despite technical support and advice provided by the Office and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the study and the draft NAP do not fully reflect the OHCHR practical guide on the



OHCHR staff meet with representatives of indigenous populations in Bolivia.

development of a NAP. The findings and proposals were presented during three regional fora which were jointly organized by OHCHR and the Human Rights Commissariat. The meetings gathered together government authorities, civil society and the National Human Rights Commission to collect further analysis and recommendations and may provide the basis for the elaboration of a final draft NAP in 2014.

At the regional level, OHCHR organized a workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), entitled *Combating Discrimination, Promoting Equality and Social Cohesion*. In addition to enhancing cooperation between OHCHR and ASEAN, the event supported national and regional efforts to combat discrimination and promote social cohesion and also contributed to strengthening the capacities of over 70 government officials of ASEAN, representatives of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, national institutions and civil society to effectively address issues related to discrimination.

### **Discrimination against indigenous peoples and minorities**

In several countries, OHCHR supported the adoption and implementation of legislation and policies aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

Through OHCHR activities, key stakeholders gained awareness and increased their knowledge about the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and their capacity to use it as a reference in their decision-making and policymaking processes. For example, briefings were held with Parliamentarians

in Cameroon in the context of legislative developments regarding the management of forests and with indigenous representatives in the Republic of the Congo to support the implementation of the 2012 Law on Indigenous Peoples and its implementing decrees. The briefings contributed to ensuring that the standards of the Declaration were taken into account in these processes. Furthermore, through advocacy and technical support provided by OHCHR, Congo's Law on Indigenous Peoples has been progressively implemented.

As a follow-up to the High Commissioner's visit to Australia in May 2011, more advocacy efforts have been undertaken with respect to indigenous issues. OHCHR also provided comments on the National Human Rights Action Plan that was launched in December 2012.

In Guatemala, OHCHR continued to monitor activities in relation to the human rights of women and indigenous peoples. Through the strategic litigation component of the Maya Programme, the Office followed up on and documented a number of cases related to the rights of women, particularly indigenous women, and reported them to relevant authorities. While not always successful, the interventions of the Office, in collaboration with indigenous peoples' organizations, led to positive changes in a number of situations, including the establishment of a support network for organizations that work on the rights of indigenous peoples nationwide and an increased use of national and regional protection systems by these organizations.

In Ecuador, there has been an increase in how the police, armed forces, NHRIs and the judiciary perform their functions in compliance with international standards on the collective rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants. OHCHR

### Improving participation of indigenous communities in Guatemala

“We demanded to be included in the budgetary planning and be able to cover our basic needs such as schools, urbanization, health services and water,” said a community leader of the Petén’s Association of Peasant Communities for Integral Development. The Association, which represents 95 Q’eqchi’ communities from Petén, filed a case against the Departmental Council for Development for denying them their right to participate in the elaboration of the local public budget. The Constitutional Court ruled in favour of the Association, ordering the Governor to modify the budget and include the petitioner. The ruling also recognized the communities’ right to self-determination, provided in the UN Declaration for Indigenous Peoples and the Indigenous and Tribal

Peoples Convention (ILO Convention No. 169). To implement the Constitutional Court’s decision, the Association and the Departmental Council for Development reached an agreement for the creation of the Indigenous School of Integrated Rural Development in Petén. Local authorities have assigned 30 hectares of land and provided funds to build the school.

This is one of the examples of 18 cases of strategic litigation on the rights of indigenous peoples that have been developed by OHCHR within the framework of the Maya Programme. The cases brought before the justice system focus on the rights to land, territory and natural resources, non-discrimination, access to justice, consultation, self-determined development and cultural rights.

To date, five cases have received a favourable ruling and another three, which exhausted the remedies of the national justice system, will be submitted to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The remaining cases are in varying stages of the adjudication process.

In the first phase of the programme, which was implemented from 2009 to 2013, OHCHR provided training on human rights litigation to indigenous organizations, university students and professors. This contributed to developing their capacities for strategic litigation and setting legal precedents in the recognition of individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples. The second phase of the programme will begin in 2014.

has assisted these institutions in implementing and institutionalizing training modules on collective rights which, in turn, has contributed to the improved knowledge of their staff on this issue. The updated version of the Fact Sheet on Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Human Rights System also contributed to raising awareness among the general public.

In 2013, OHCHR undertook a number of activities concerning the protection of minority rights. In October, OHCHR presented its research findings related to the rights of minorities in the spheres of education, media and political and public participation in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. As a result, recommendations for improvement of related legislation, policies and practices were made to government officials. Furthermore, in March, the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the Concept on Strengthening the Unity of People and Interethnic Relations, which included provisions aimed at improving the representation of minorities in State bodies and the preservation of minority languages.

In the Republic of Moldova, OHCHR worked with the Prime Minister’s Adviser on Roma Community Issues to address the problem of the segregated

education of Roma children in a number of municipalities and carried out seminars on minority rights issues within the framework of the Government’s Bureau on Interethnic Relations.

OHCHR also worked closely with regional actors on minority issues. For example, it contributed to enhanced interaction between the United Nations and the Council of Europe’s minority rights activities in connection with the 15th anniversary of the entry into force of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. It also contributed



Seminar on the rights of minorities in the Republic of Moldova.

to the preparation of the Ljubljana Guidelines on Integration of Diverse Societies issued in November 2012 by the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

### Discrimination against women

OHCHR consistently promoted laws prohibiting discrimination and establishing equality of treatment, opportunity and access of women and men in all spheres. It also sought to increase women's participation in decision-making processes and the removal of discriminatory laws. The Office provided technical advice and carried out, in conjunction with other actors, advocacy targeting governments and other partners.

In Bolivia, OHCHR provided technical support and advice to the Government and civil society on the implementation of the Law against Harassment and Political Violence towards Women (Law 243) and the Comprehensive Law Guaranteeing Women a Life Free from Violence (Law 348). OHCHR also supported the adoption of a new law on nationality in Senegal, which contributed to ending discrimination against women, in particular regarding their ability to transmit their nationality to their spouses and children. The adoption of this Law is the result of advocacy efforts undertaken by the Office, including the publication of a document listing all national laws that are discriminatory to women and highlighting their conflicts with international conventions ratified by the Government.

In addition, in Sierra Leone, OHCHR promoted women's rights by conducting trainings on gender-based violence and on female genital mutilation. It also supported the mainstreaming of gender into programmes and monitoring of the Family Support Units of the police in Sierra Leone.

In 2013, OHCHR released the study *Gender Stereotyping as a Human Rights Violation* which defines key concepts, identifies and maps international human rights obligations related to gender stereotypes/stereotyping, includes analyses of various UN human rights mechanisms as to how these stereotypes harm women and violate their rights and identifies some of the key challenges in addressing them. Based on the study, OHCHR has begun promoting the development of more coherent normative guidance on gender stereotyping, including by developing information material for human rights mechanisms and holding a



discussion with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

The Office also developed technical guidance on the application of a rights-based approach to the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity in 2012, which points to the need to ensure that laws, policies and programmes are in line with human rights obligations in this domain. Following a regional capacity-building workshop in Malawi which focused on the technical guidance, multi-

#### Promoting the participation of Roma women in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Neime Ismaili is a human resources management graduate student who wants to take part in the political life of her community in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. "I want to have a say; I want my voice to count in the place where I live," she states. "I can no longer observe, complain and stay out; I want to get involved and make a difference for Roma women." She is one of 34 young Roma women and men who lobbied for the greater participation of Roma women in politics as part of a project implemented by the Women's Civic Initiative, "Antico," and supported through the Assisting Communities Together project, a joint initiative of OHCHR and UNDP. The informal lobby groups that were created as a result of this initiative compiled a manifesto demanding clear commitments from the leadership of Roma political parties to encourage Roma women to take up senior political positions and openly support women candidates in election campaigns. "I do not know if I want to run for office myself. But I certainly live to see the day when Roma women will be equal with men in all walks of life, including politics," Ismaili says.



stakeholder groups from Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, including governments, UN agencies, national human rights institutions and civil society, agreed upon action plans to promote rights-based approaches to maternal and child health.

### **Discrimination against persons with disabilities**

The promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities remained one of the key areas of OHCHR's work, which continued supporting the ratification, effective implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol.

Efforts on the rights of persons with disabilities have also focused on promoting and fostering awareness and understanding about the human rights-based approach to disability, as established by the CRPD, and the paradigm shift that this entails. At the global level, this included the organization of a workshop in July 2013 for the staff of key UN entities, experts from the CRPD Committee and civil society representatives, in the context of the sixth Conference of States Parties to the CRPD. This contributed to an increased understanding about the human rights-based approach to disability and how to move forward in promoting this approach and CRPD standards in a coordinated manner.

At the national level, the rapidly growing number of ratifications of the CRPD led to increased assistance provided to States Parties in reviewing the compliance of their national legislation and policies with the Convention and in building appropriate national implementation and monitoring mechanisms. In Peru, OHCHR supported efforts to review the National Plan of Action on the Equalization of Opportunities (2009-2018) to bring it in line with the CRPD and Peru's 2012 Disability Act. In South Africa, the Office provided expert advice on how to move forward with legislative and policy reviews and regarding the development of a national implementation and monitoring mechanism in line with article 33 of the CRPD.

In Iraq, in September 2013, the Council of Representatives endorsed the Law for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, in partnership with the Human Rights Parliamentary Committee and the Iraqi Alliance of Disability

Organizations, undertook advocacy with the Government and proposed a series of amendments to ensure the Law is in full conformity with the CRPD.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, OHCHR took advantage of particular activities and events, such as CEDAW's consideration of the State Party report in 2013 as well as the preparations for the second Universal Periodic Review in 2014 to garner support for the implementation of the CRPD.

*Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and independent national human rights institutions working on equality and non-discrimination in accordance with international standards*

OHCHR continued developing a set of guidelines for the establishment or strengthening of independent national mechanisms to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. In addition, they aim to support relevant national stakeholders in their efforts to ensure the full implementation of international commitments undertaken by States with regard to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The guidelines were validated during a workshop held on 20 December 2013, which gathered together experts from NHRIs, equality bodies and human rights institutes working on anti-discrimination issues, and will be published, disseminated and used as a basis for OHCHR's work in this area in 2014.

An increasing number of NHRIs are working on indigenous peoples' issues and OHCHR has contributed to enhancing their capacity to do so.



Human rights officers of the UN mission in Mali visit Bamako's Central Detention Centre to assess the detainee population with mental disabilities.

Through wide-ranging consultations, the Office and the Asia Pacific Forum on National Human Rights Institutions completed a joint manual for NHRIs on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The manual builds on examples of similar publications such as the *National Inquiry Report on the Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples* that was issued by the National Human Rights Commission of Malaysia in 2013. Furthermore, a workshop organized by the Office and the Federal Ombudsman of the Russian Federation in Khanti-Mansiysk, Siberia, explored international standards, norms and mechanisms with regard to business engagement with indigenous peoples. OHCHR also contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Panama NHRI to monitor the human rights situation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, including by elaborating guidelines to address racial and ethnic discrimination against indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants.

## Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

### *Increased number of measures taken to contribute to the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights by individuals and groups facing discrimination*

As a result of training workshops on human rights indicators conducted by OHCHR, government agencies, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and UN colleagues have increased their capacity to monitor economic, social and cultural rights and reflect them in development policy and governance at the national and international levels.

OHCHR initiated a Roma housing project for which it developed the Criteria for Evaluation of Locations for Social Housing of Roma in Belgrade. In coordination with the project team and Serbian human rights NGOs, OHCHR assisted in the development of the Methodology for Community Consultations that will guide consultative processes throughout the implementation of the project.

In 2013, the High Commissioner launched the publication *Human rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation* which provides specific tools on using indicators to promote and monitor the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. Also in 2013, OHCHR and UN Women published the *Handbook on Realizing Women's Rights to Land and other Productive*

*Resources* which is based on the results of an expert group meeting held in June 2012. At the meeting, studies were presented from various sectors and regions which illustrated many of the critical issues facing women today in relation to the enjoyment of land rights. The Handbook provides detailed guidance for law and policymakers, as well as civil society organizations and other stakeholders, on the development and effective implementation of laws, policies and programmes to respect, protect and fulfil women's rights in this area.

In Sierra Leone, an increased number of measures were taken to improve access to justice and basic services by women and discriminated groups such as persons with disabilities, including through the application of the Gender Law and the Disability Act. OHCHR also provided support to the establishment of the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities and to the development of its three-year strategic plan. In addition, technical support provided to the National Committee on Gender-Based Violence and NGOs working on the subject resulted in an increase in the number of claims filed by victims of sexual violence.

In June, OHCHR and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion co-organized an event, entitled Preventing Abuse and Neglect of Older Persons in Europe, which gathered together over 100 participants in Brussels. The event provided a platform for continued discussions on the human rights of older persons, relevant international standards, including the CRPD and implementation challenges. It also raised awareness about the different applicable international human rights standards and the work undertaken by the human rights mechanisms in this area and promoted the exchange of information between care workers, academics and human rights experts.

OHCHR supported the projects of national civil society actors aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS, primarily through awareness-raising advocacy campaigns, capacity-building and public dialogues. Grants were provided to projects developed to: promote legal services to combat HIV/AIDS in Benin; provide training, education and awareness-raising among legislators, public officials and people living with HIV in Ecuador; and address HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the Republic of Moldova by empowering people living with HIV/AIDS with the necessary tools to claim their rights.

## Participation (EA 5)

### *Increased effective participation of individuals and groups faced with discrimination in decision-making processes, monitoring of public policies and use of existing national protection systems*

Participation in the monitoring of public policies and decision-making processes is essential for the exercise of human rights. OHCHR places particular emphasis on strengthening the participation of women and indigenous peoples in these processes.

In Honduras, OHCHR played a leading role in supporting the Ministry for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans in the design and implementation of a consultation process. Through this process, 230 members of nine organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples provided inputs to the draft National Plan against Racism and Racial Discrimination. The consultation activities provided opportunities to raise awareness about the rights of indigenous peoples among national stakeholders.

In Guatemala, through technical assistance provided by the Office, indigenous traditional authorities strengthened their capacities regarding the use of international standards in their daily work, including in the administration of traditional justice and the management of communal lands and resources. The Office also embarked on an unprecedented process of monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in coordination with UNDP and a Guatemalan member of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. In addition, through a participatory process that involved indigenous organizations in various parts of the country, the Office contributed to the preparation and publication of a report to be submitted to the Permanent Forum, which provides a systematic analysis of the situation of indigenous peoples' rights in the country.

OHCHR also undertook efforts to promote women's participation in the identification of adequate reparation measures. In Kosovo, through inclusive consultations with survivors, OHCHR completed a study on reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence during the armed conflict. The implementation of the recommendations contained in the report will be promoted in 2014 and will contribute to addressing long-standing demands for redress. Also in Kosovo, OHCHR provided technical assistance to more than five NGOs working in the field of human rights, specifically on anti-discrimination issues, which enabled them to advocate for legislative changes and monitor

the level of implementation of anti-discrimination legislation. OHCHR also provided strategic guidance to an NGO specialized in public interest litigation in order to increase the level of implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law and the Gender Equality Law by bringing strategic cases before courts.

Through OHCHR's efforts, members of indigenous and minority communities, African descent groups and civil society organizations have increased their awareness and are better equipped to make more effective use of the international human rights instruments and mechanisms to advocate for and protect the rights of their communities. In 2012-2013, through its Indigenous Fellowship and Minorities Fellowship Programmes, OHCHR contributed to building the knowledge and capacity of 75 indigenous peoples and persons belonging to minorities from Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen. Over half of the fellows were women.

The third edition of the African Descent Fellowship Programme took place in 2013 and provided participants with an intensive learning opportunity to deepen their understanding of the United Nations human rights programme, instruments and mechanisms, with a focus on issues of particular relevance to people of African descent. The fellows were from Australia, Costa Rica, France, Panama, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States of America. Building on this programme, several fellows subsequently carried out human rights awareness- and capacity-building initiatives at the national level, including training programmes for civil society representatives and organizations working to promote the rights of people of African descent. Furthermore, the project management skills that fellows acquired enabled one in particular to secure funding for the launch of a national campaign against deaths in custody in the United Kingdom. Another fellow was invited to participate in national discussions towards the development of Costa Rica's National Policy and Plan of Action for a society free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

OHCHR began developing a tool for journalists and media professionals, with a view to enhancing their role in promoting tolerance and combating



Banner of the OHCHR workshop on the role of media in combating discrimination, Guinea, September 2013.

xenophobia and other phenomenon, such as hate speech in mass media. In this context, OHCHR organized a workshop for media in Guinea on the eve of the parliamentary elections with a focus on its role in promoting tolerance and combating discrimination and related intolerance.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

*Increased responsiveness of the international community to critical and emerging situations where issues of discrimination might arise and where potential conflict situations involving discrimination may be present*

Minority rights issues and combating intolerance on the basis of religion and belief are increasingly gaining the attention of the international community. OHCHR's work on these issues focuses on practical actions undertaken at the national, regional and international levels.

The role and voices of minority representatives in international and regional bodies were strengthened through new tools, including a new publication, *Promoting and Protecting Minority Rights: A Guide for Advocates*, in which OHCHR highlights the importance of using human rights mechanisms to empower minorities in claiming their rights. In November 2013, OHCHR organized two expert panels on minority issues in Geneva. The panel on Strengthening Minority Rights Advocacy through Implementation Mechanisms examined strategies and practical measures to reinforce the capacity of minority rights activists to engage with mechanisms at the international, regional and national levels

to ensure better protection of minority rights. The second panel, entitled Rights of Linguistic Minorities in a Digital Era, brought together experts on linguistic rights and new media technology to explore opportunities and challenges offered to minorities through rapid developments in information and communications technology.

OHCHR continued working on issues related to freedom of religion or belief, including incitement to national, racial and religious hatred. In February 2013, the High Commissioner launched the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. OHCHR's follow-up activities on this document, adopted in Morocco in 2012, and on the implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions 16/18 and 22/31, are focused on actions at the national, regional and international levels. For instance, in 2013, OHCHR organized two meetings with stakeholders on the implementation of the Rabat Plan of Action in Jordan and Tunisia.

The Office continued to advocate, both globally and at the country level, for legal reforms to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons and to support human rights mechanisms in response to violations of human rights. OHCHR expanded its public information efforts with the July 2013 launch of Free & Equal - a campaign intended to raise awareness about homophobic and transphobic violence and discrimination. In its first six months, campaign videos, factsheets and infographics were accessed and shared by millions on social media.

With regard to the post-2015 development agenda, following advocacy and technical support provided by OHCHR, the outcome document of the

### The right of LGBTI persons to manifest publicly in the Republic of Moldova

In May, for the first time ever, the Republic of Moldova's LGBTI community held a public event under the protection of approximately 600 police officers. The event took place following four years of support provided by OHCHR to GENDERDOC-M, the country's first NGO focused on LGBTI rights, including through assistance in court proceedings and advocacy efforts with the Moldovan leadership. The Moldova United Nations Country Team took part in Pride 2013 in solidarity with the efforts of the LGBTI community to end discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights speaks at the special event, “Sport comes out against homophobia”, held at UN Headquarters, December 2013.

High-level Meeting on Disability and Development included references to the CRPD. This process will continue in 2014 with the aim of promoting concrete objectives on inclusive education for the post-2015 development agenda.

The OHCHR database on practical means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance was officially launched by the High Commissioner in April 2013. This database, which contains information compiled from a variety of stakeholders and can be accessed at [adsdatabase.ohchr.org](http://adsdatabase.ohchr.org), contributes to information-sharing and awareness-raising on global resources that are available to fight against racism and racial discrimination. Since its launch, the database, which contains over 1,500 documents and information from more than 90 countries, has been accessed by over 1,500 visitors, with an average of approximately 40 visits per day.

OHCHR has contributed to raising awareness about ageism and age discrimination and the importance of strengthening the human rights protection of older persons. The Office engaged in research on normative and protection gaps in international human rights law and advocacy with stakeholders, including civil society organizations, Member States, UN agencies and academic institutions.

Awareness of the international community regarding other pressing issues related to discrimination was also raised through a number of high-level panels organized by OHCHR on topics such as racism and sport. The panels took place during sessions of the Human Rights Council and on other important days, including International Women’s Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

### Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

*Increased integration of equality and non-discrimination standards and principles in UN policies and programmes and in other key areas, including at the country level*

OHCHR worked across the UN system to promote the integration of a rights-based approach and ensure that principles of non-discrimination and equality remain at the core of the UN’s programming in all spheres. OHCHR contributed to enhancing the coherence and impact of UN action in the field of racial discrimination and protection of minorities at the global, regional and country levels, including by advancing a human rights-based approach and application of a gender perspective when addressing racial discrimination

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Screenshot of the OHCHR database on practical means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

and minority rights. For instance, OHCHR continued leading the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, established in March 2012. The Network enhanced dialogue and cooperation between relevant UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds and developed a Guidance Note for the UN system on addressing racial discrimination and protecting minorities in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other key international standards. The Guidance Note was endorsed by the Secretary-General in March 2013 and the Network has developed an action plan to support its implementation.

OHCHR advanced the integration of indigenous peoples' rights in the work of the UN through the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership in its capacity as Co-Chair of the Policy Board and lead agency in several related projects. For instance, in collaboration with the ILO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, the Office organized training sessions for indigenous peoples in Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo to enhance the knowledge of indigenous representatives on consultation processes and standards of free, prior and informed consent.

Regarding discrimination on the basis of gender, the Office was able to contribute to the programmes of work of other UN agencies at global and country

levels. In this sense, OHCHR and UN Women signed a letter of agreement in July 2013 to strengthen their ongoing cooperation, committing to promote a gender and human rights-based approach in their global work. At the country level, the Office worked closely with a number of UNCTs. In Kosovo, the UN Joint Programme on Gender-based Violence, developed with full consideration of a human rights-based approach, has been essential to the promotion and protection of women's rights. In Liberia, with the technical support of OHCHR, the One UN Programme 2013-2017 integrated a human rights-based approach and, to further strengthen gender equality programmes, a checklist was created with relevant human rights principles and standards applicable to key actions.

At the regional level, in December 2013, the second South Asian regional consultation on caste-based discrimination was jointly organized by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Nepal and OHCHR. In addition to representatives of UN agencies, the event also included the participation of representatives of NHRIs in the region, international bilateral organizations and the Government of Nepal. The event focused on the sharing of good practices in law, policy and programmes between the countries concerned.

In 2013, OHCHR participated in the inter-agency discussions on cybercrime and cybersecurity and advocated for the mainstreaming of a human rights-based approach into the UN system-wide policy framework on these issues. This is of particular importance to the work on cybercrime, including computer-related acts involving advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence as well as child pornography, among others.

## Challenges and lessons learned

In 2013, significant challenges remained in all regions in combating discrimination and inequality. Discrimination on the basis of racial, ethnic and national origin is increasing and continues to be a major ground of discrimination. Women, migrants, LGBTI persons and ethnic or religious communities were also targeted by discriminatory acts, laws and practices. OHCHR endeavoured to address these issues through advocacy and the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon their request. It also developed tools and guidance

notes, held specific trainings and workshops and undertook general advocacy initiatives to sensitize the international community.

In 2013, OHCHR continued to face an increasing demand for bilateral support, including technical assistance, on issues of non-discrimination in the context of limited resources. OHCHR considered new partnership opportunities in order to address inequality and non-discrimination globally.

The fragile international consensus on how to address emerging anti-discrimination issues also continued to be a challenge for the Office. The High Commissioner and her staff addressed this concern through advocacy and the provision of effective support to Member States and human rights mechanisms.

Preventing and fighting against discrimination will remain high on the agenda of the international community in 2014 and in the future. Guided by the key human rights instruments, norms and standards, OHCHR will continue to address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as well as all forms of discrimination worldwide in an holistic manner.

# Impunity and the rule of law

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## *Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic society*

### Background


Through the adoption of the Declaration of the High-level Meeting on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels on 24 September 2012, all Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and justice and an international order based on the rule of law. The Declaration stressed that these are indispensable foundations for a more peaceful, prosperous and just world and emphasized the interlinked and mutually reinforcing nature of human rights, the rule of law and democracy.

Events around the world in 2012-2013 provided stark reminders of how the absence of the rule of law can lead to violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as well as to oppressive rule and conflict. Tragic developments in the Central African Republic, Mali and the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular, highlighted the fundamental importance of human rights protection, including through the promotion, preservation of and respect for the rule of law. They also demonstrated the essential need for UN engagement to strengthen the effective protection of human rights and the rule of law.

Democratic societies founded on the rule of law and strong, accountable institutions, as well as transparent and inclusive decision-making processes, are more likely to provide effective protection of human rights. Impunity allows gross human rights violations to thrive. It undermines the fabric of societies and prevents the development of sustainable peace and reconciliation.





A woman with dark hair and a serious expression is holding a large white sign. The sign has the word "JUSTICE" written on it in a bold, black, serif font. The woman is wearing a purple top with gold embroidery and large, geometric earrings. The background is dark.

**JUSTICE**

Establishing effective mechanisms to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations do not go unpunished is a key step in the restoration or preservation of the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict or authoritarian regimes. It is also critical that effective and adequate redress and remedies for victims be at the centre of any accountability mechanism.

Transitional justice processes compliant with international norms and standards are vital to addressing the consequences of conflict or repressive rule. Rooted in the rights to justice, truth, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, transitional justice mechanisms can provide a comprehensive approach to help ensure accountability for past human rights violations and redress for victims.

## OHCHR's role

Within the UN system, OHCHR consistently plays a leading role in encouraging respect for the rule of law and democracy, in particular through its focus on combating impunity and strengthening accountability. The key areas of the Office's impunity strategy include: supporting transitional justice processes; ensuring access to justice for individuals and groups facing discrimination; enhancing the framework for accountability for human rights violations, in full consideration of the specific needs of victims; increasing human rights protection and improving the administration of justice, including in the context of counter-terrorism; and ensuring that national legislation is in conformity with international human rights norms and standards.

In implementing its impunity strategy, OHCHR devotes particular attention to supporting national capacities to strengthen the rule of law and accountability and combat impunity, including through the development of practical guidance tools (i.e., the *Secretary-General's Guidance Note on the United Nations Approach to Transitional Justice*). Through its field presences, the Office has developed the capacity to work in close cooperation with States and all other stakeholders, including national human rights institutions (NHRIs), providing technical assistance, capacity-strengthening activities and advisory services to assist duty-bearers to implement the provisions of international human rights instruments and recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. Moreover, the Office contributes to strengthening the rule of law and combating impunity through monitoring, documenting and reporting on human rights violations.



OHCHR staff monitor the trial of the former President of Guatemala, Efraín Ríos Montt, March 2013.

At the global level, OHCHR supports the development of relevant international norms and standards and promotes good practices. It also supports human rights mechanisms in their efforts to enhance the legal protection of human rights and accountability. Furthermore, OHCHR is actively involved in the Rule of Law Coordination Resource Group (RoLCRG), led by the Deputy Secretary-General, and the activities of the Global Focal Point on Justice, Police and Corrections, which was established in 2012 by the Secretary-General.

## National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

*Progressively strengthened democratic institutions and governance systems based on the rule of law and the protection of human rights*

### Constitution-making and constitutional courts

In 2012-2013, OHCHR provided advice and assistance in the drafting of new constitutions by advocating for the inclusion of provisions to strengthen human rights and to bring national constitutions in line with international norms and standards in a number of countries, including Egypt, Fiji, Libya, Somalia and Tunisia. For instance, in Somalia, the Human Rights Unit of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)

cooperated with the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Reconciliation to provide support and advice on human rights issues to the governmental bodies tasked with developing the draft constitution.

In Tunisia, the National Constituent Assembly's (NCA) Constitution Commission published a final draft of the Constitution at the end of 2013. The Constitution was adopted in January 2014. The Office assumed a leading role within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and provided the NCA Speaker and Consensus Commission with extensive comments and recommendations on the various drafts and strongly advocated for the inclusion of human rights. The final draft incorporated provisions on national institutions and bodies related to elections, justice, human rights and the media and guaranteed their constitutional protection according to international standards.

OHCHR also continued to work with constitutional courts and advocated for the application of human rights standards in national decisions. For instance, at the request of the Constitutional Court in Colombia, OHCHR presented its observations on a proposed constitutional reform that would expand the scope of military justice. Through an analysis of applicable international human rights and humanitarian law norms, including jurisprudence developed by the Inter-American Human Rights Court and decisions handed down by the UN Human Rights Committee, the Office indicated that the proposed constitutional reform was in violation of Colombia's human rights obligations. The Court issued its final decision

in August 2013 and resolved to strike down the constitutional reform on procedural grounds.

In Guatemala, OHCHR organized high-level meetings with members of the Constitutional Court and international experts. In line with the international standards discussed at these meetings, the Court developed the doctrines of "constitutional block" which allows for the constitutional protection of rights that are not expressly affirmed in the Constitution and "conventionality control" which seeks to harmonize domestic legislation and government acts with international standards and jurisprudence. Moreover, with the support of OHCHR, the Constitutional Court published an online thematic database in 2012 of international standards and recommendations emanating from human rights mechanisms.

### **Compliance of national legislation and policies with human rights**

#### **Torture**

In Uganda, in cooperation with the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and civil society organizations in the framework of the Coalition against Torture, OHCHR analysed draft legislation on the prevention and prohibition of torture and undertook advocacy in Parliament. The resulting Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, adopted in 2012, is coherent with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).



© UN Photo/Robin Jones  
Demonstrators advocating for the end of torture during Human Rights Day celebrations in Somalia.



The High Commissioner participates in a meeting organized by the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in partnership with the Government of Switzerland, June 2013.

In Afghanistan, following a report published by the Human Rights Unit of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), entitled *Treatment of conflict-related detainees in Afghan custody*:

*One year on*, the President established a fact-finding presidential delegation to investigate the allegations of torture and ill-treatment reflected in the report. The President endorsed the recommendations of the delegation and subsequently issued Presidential Decree No. 129, ordering several State authorities to investigate allegations of torture, prosecute alleged perpetrators, release detainees and prisoners held in arbitrary detention and ensure their access to defence lawyers and medical personnel.

In Paraguay, OHCHR advocated for the revision of legislation on torture and provided technical advice, including through trainings, workshops and publications. These initiatives were undertaken with the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT), the Human Rights Committee, UN partners and other international experts. The Parliament subsequently approved the legislative changes, which included a definition of torture in compliance with international standards.

### Death penalty

During the biennium, OHCHR continued to advocate for the abolition of the death penalty. In June 2012, OHCHR held a global event in New York on moving away from the death penalty, focusing on lessons learned from national experiences. In June 2013, the Office organized a similar high-level event highlighting the increasing number of wrongful convictions in death penalty cases, with a particular focus on the worldwide failure of judicial reviews to find errors in death penalty cases. At the 5th World

Congress against the Death Penalty in June 2013, the High Commissioner urged all States that apply the death penalty to impose a moratorium.

In 2012, Singapore abolished the mandatory imposition of the death penalty, the President of Myanmar commuted 150 death sentences and the Government of Thailand prohibited the use of shackles on death row prisoners. In October 2013, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of Thailand, OHCHR organized a regional expert meeting on moving away from the death penalty in South-East Asia. At the meeting, the Ministry of Justice announced that the Government would soon propose legislation to abolish the death penalty.

Pending abolition of the death penalty, OHCHR has advised retentionist States, including Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Maldives, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, the State of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, United States of America and Viet Nam, on the implementation of international standards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and on the establishment of a moratorium pursuant to respective General Assembly resolutions. These processes have, for example, contributed to the reintroduction of a moratorium on the death penalty in Pakistan.

### Security and counter-terrorism

The High Commissioner continued to raise concerns regarding the adoption and implementation of broadly formulated national counter-terrorism legislation and the abusive use of counter-terrorism legislation by authorities to curb otherwise

legitimate activity. Serious human rights violations in the counter-terrorism context, as well as the failure of many States to ensure accountability for past violations, including torture and involvement in renditions, were addressed by the Office through advocacy undertaken at headquarters and in the field.

Moreover, OHCHR supported efforts by States, as part of an holistic and effective counter-terrorism strategy, to ratify and implement all international human rights treaties. As Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism, OHCHR developed a series of practical human rights reference guides on security infrastructure and the stopping and searching of persons. Further guides are under development on the conformity of national counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights law, detention, the proscription of organizations and the right to a fair trial and due process in the context of countering terrorism. Together with the CTITF Office, OHCHR conducted a series of regional expert workshops on the latter issue. Technical assistance was provided by OHCHR, in cooperation with various partners, to States and other stakeholders in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel and in South Asia on the development and implementation of human rights-compliant counter-terrorism legislation and other security-related policies and practices.

### Peaceful assembly and association

In Uganda, OHCHR cooperated with the Uganda Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations to provide legal analysis and advice concerning the Public Order Management Act adopted in 2013. The text consequently incorporates provisions that reflect human rights standards on freedom of peaceful assembly and association. OHCHR has identified a number of remaining concerns to be raised with the police, with a view to ensuring they are addressed through related regulations and standards of procedure.

### Human rights defenders and journalists

In several countries, OHCHR provided support to the development and implementation of legislation and policies aimed at protecting human rights defenders and journalists. For instance, in Mexico, OHCHR provided extensive technical advice on the drafting of the Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, which entered into force in June 2012. The Law creates a National Mechanism that provides protective measures to guarantee the life, integrity, security and freedom

of human rights defenders and journalists. As of November 2013, the National Mechanism had received 98 requests for protective measures, yet had only reviewed and approved measures in 32 cases. OHCHR will continue to provide technical advice and trainings to the National Mechanism, in particular concerning the analysis of risk and protection plans.

In Guinea-Bissau, a National Human Rights Defenders Network was established in 2013 with the support of OHCHR. The Network aims to reinforce the protection of human rights defenders and mitigate the risks to which they are exposed. In Honduras, a bill was drafted related to the creation of a protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists. OHCHR provided comments to ensure the compliance of the text with relevant international human rights standards.

### Human rights action plans

Also in Honduras, the Executive Branch approved the first National Action Plan on Human Rights, which is based on international human rights norms and standards and the recommendations issued by treaty bodies and special procedures. OHCHR supported the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights by providing advice and technical support in drafting the Plan. To facilitate the implementation of the Plan, OHCHR convened workshops for representatives of various ministries to ensure its inclusion in their annual work plans for 2014.

In Paraguay, the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) was adopted. OHCHR assisted the authorities with the drafting through workshops, trainings, seminars and awareness-raising activities. OHCHR promoted the application of a



The OHCHR Representative in Mexico presents the Human Rights Defenders Report 2013 in Mexico.

participative methodology for the design of public policies, such as the NHRAP, which facilitated an unprecedented level of participation by marginalized and discriminated groups and provided them with an opportunity to influence decision-making processes. OHCHR also contributed to the exchange of experiences between Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand on the development of national human rights action plans. Following the suggestion of OHCHR, Malaysian officials visited Thailand to learn from their experience in developing a plan.

### **Strengthening human rights compliance by judicial and law enforcement institutions**

In all regions, OHCHR provided human rights training and technical assistance to the judiciary, prosecutors, lawyers, police and other security forces, including military forces, to enhance their awareness of and compliance with international human rights standards. For instance, with the support of OHCHR, judicial academies in Chile, the Dominican Republic and Peru incorporated human rights trainings in their curricula. In Kenya, OHCHR support ensured that the 2013-2016 Judiciary Transformation Framework incorporated capacity-building of judges to ensure that they apply international human rights standards in their decisions, particularly in the area of economic, social and cultural rights.

In Guatemala, as a result of OHCHR monitoring, technical assistance and training, the Attorney General's Office, the judiciary and the Constitutional Court have increasingly applied international human rights norms and standards in legal proceedings and court decisions, including in transitional justice cases and cases relating to the rights of indigenous peoples. In Bolivia, the capacity of the Judicial Council to comply with international standards on judicial independence was strengthened through a revision of the "rules of the judicial career" and through technical assistance provided regarding the implementation of the disciplinary rules and monitoring the quality of the process.

The Georgian Bar Association developed a human rights course for its training centre. OHCHR supported this by conducting trainings and translating into Georgian the *OHCHR Facilitators Guide* and the OHCHR training series manual on *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice*.

In Haiti, the Police Academy incorporated human rights into the curriculum of its basic training programme. OHCHR contributed by training a group

of trainers in charge of delivering the human rights module and producing short videos as teaching aids. In Timor-Leste, in 2013, 248 new police recruits received training on international human rights standards by the Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice. OHCHR supported the training programme through six training sessions on human rights, including the human rights legal framework related to the use of force, arrest and detention and women's and children's rights, and by providing training materials.

In Tunisia, the Minister of Interior finalized the Code of Conduct of Human Rights and Law Enforcement in February 2014. OHCHR provided technical assistance in the drafting of the Code. Since 2011, approximately 7,000 law enforcement officials have been trained on relevant human rights norms and standards by OHCHR. This has contributed to improving the trust of civil society in the security services.

In Uganda, the number of civilians who are being tried by court martial has decreased. OHCHR contributed to this result through direct advocacy with the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) Division Court. The Office conducted routine monitoring of court martial proceedings, inspected military detention facilities and undertook advocacy with both the UPDF and the Uganda Police Force for the transfer of cases of civilians being held in military detention to civilian courts. In Nigeria, the capacity of the justice sector to deal with terrorism cases in compliance with international human rights standards was enhanced. In October 2012, the United Nations and the Commonwealth jointly organized a training programme for judges of the High Court of Nigeria and other officials. Through its participation, OHCHR ensured that human rights considerations were fully addressed in the training sessions.

### **Prisons and other detention facilities**

As a result of monitoring, advocacy and technical support provided by OHCHR and other partners, the conditions and the treatment of prisoners in detention facilities have improved in several countries. For instance, in Puntland, Somalia, OHCHR monitored prisons and provided training and advisory services to local government officials, including prosecutors, judges, prison and correction officials, regarding compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law standards. In Somaliland, OHCHR contributed to a research programme on prisons and the publication of the outcome for government use. It also supported the revision of the Prisons Act.

In Cambodia, the General Department of Prisons adopted a strategic plan for 2014-2018, which provides a framework for prison management and the treatment of prisoners, and is more compliant with international human rights norms and standards. Since 2012, OHCHR actively engaged with the Department, including by submitting detailed comments on the draft plan and facilitating a consultative process during the drafting phase.

Moreover, cooperation between the police, courts and prisons improved in several provinces. OHCHR supported this by providing technical advice and participating in numerous meetings among various actors across the country.

In Togo, OHCHR funded two Criminal Court sessions in Lomé and Kara which helped resolve the excessive pre-trial detention of 70 detainees in

### Finally released after being acquitted for the second time

At the end of 2009, the Court of Appeal in Cambodia had a backlog of nearly 3,400 pending cases, both civil and criminal. The Court did not have enough judges, clerks or space to effectively address the situation. Since 2007, improved case management and a more efficient use of the Court's resources prevented the backlog from increasing. Yet, even with these positive changes, calculations demonstrated that if the Court continued hearing cases at the same pace, it could take up to nine years to clear the backlog. Efforts undertaken by OHCHR and the Court led to the raising of funds for a new building, additional office and court space and more equipment, thereby making it possible to accommodate more judges and clerks. A database was also introduced to manage new cases. OHCHR continued to seek other ways to assist the Court in yielding improved results and respect for human rights by the justice system.

Of particular concern is the backlog of criminal appeals, primarily relating to those persons who are being detained. When a prisoner is awaiting sentencing, prisons cannot fully implement the sentence, prisoners cannot apply for sentence reduction, parole or a pardon and release procedures are hampered. Long delays related to a pending appeal negatively impact on the rights of a prisoner. The right to appeal becomes meaningless when prisoners with pending appeals remain in detention for the same

length of time as, or longer than, their first instance sentence. Long delays further affect their right to a fair trial as evidence can get lost, witnesses may die or can no longer be traced and memories about the event may fade. Finally, according to the Cambodia Code of Criminal Procedure, where prosecutors have initiated an appeal, prisoners must remain in detention until the Court of Appeal has decided on their case, including where the individual has been acquitted by the court of first instance, turning the presumption of innocence into a presumption of guilt.

With these concerns in mind, OHCHR supported the General Department of Prisons in carrying out a nationwide census of prisoners awaiting appeal in 2011. The census revealed that there were many prisoners across the country who had been awaiting an appeal for several years, some of whom had been waiting for up to 10 years, as well as tens of prisoners who had been acquitted in a court of first instance. OHCHR helped to process the census data and identify a number of priority appeal cases, which the Office shared with the relevant justice institutions. These cases typically included long-pending cases and appeals initiated by the prosecutor. OHCHR provided funding to two legal aid NGOs to enable them to offer legal assistance to the priority cases identified. One of these cases involved a young man named Makara.\*

Makara was arrested and detained in October 2008 on a charge of murder. Following a trial in 2009, he was acquitted. The prosecution appealed and, as is the practice in Cambodia, Makara had to remain in detention until the appeal was decided. He felt betrayed by the justice system and was stressed because he knew he would have to spend a longer period of time in detention.

Before his arrest, he had worked as a fisherman with his father to provide for his parents and three siblings. He had no idea what a lawyer was or how one could help him with his case. The lawyer provided by one of the OHCHR-supported NGOs successfully re-investigated the case and provided witnesses to help prove his innocence. In late December 2012, the Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the court of first instance and acquitted Makara. On 15 January 2013, Makara walked out of prison a free man. His first comments were moving:

“My head feels dizzy being a free man. I have never been to Phnom Penh and it is so busy. It is strange to be free and out of my cell. There has been so much change.” He spent an unnecessary four years in prison only to be acquitted a second time.

\* Name has been modified to protect the identity of the individual.

several cases. Following the joint advocacy effort of the *Atlas of torture* project, which was implemented by a team led by a former Special Rapporteur on torture and OHCHR, the Council of Ministers adopted a decision to reduce the number of pre-trial detainees by 50 per cent by the end of 2012. As a result, 421 detainees were released in 2012 and another 562 in early 2013.

With a view to ensuring better protection for the human rights of all persons deprived of their liberty, OHCHR continued to contribute to the process of revising the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which was led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

**Fair trial indicators**

OHCHR continued to support the elaboration of indicators for evaluating the advances and impact of public policies on human rights. In Mexico, the OHCHR indicators framework was formally adopted by 32 local level judicial powers and the Tribunal of Justice of Mexico City produced



OHCHR staff monitoring a detention centre in Senegal.

two new volumes of data on fair trial indicators. The Prosecutor’s Office of Mexico City also undertook a participative process and formally adopted a set of fair trial indicators. Building on the positive experiences in Mexico, OHCHR initiated and supported similar processes in four Latin American countries. The results of these processes

**Monitoring centres of detention**

<p>My name is Thierry del Prado and I work in the Special Procedures Branch of OHCHR.</p> <p>When I was 18 my grandmother told me the story of her parents during World War II in occupied France. I learned that my great-grandparents were arrested, stripped of their citizenship and deported to Auschwitz because they were Jewish. This personal story about the Shoah led me to pursue a law degree to get the necessary training and tools to effectively fight racism, anti-Semitism and any other kind of discrimination.</p> <p>In my work with OHCHR, I have undertaken a range of human rights work which has showed me the difference we can make as well as the enormous task the Office still faces in realising human rights. I have visited detention centres and witnessed testimonies from prisoners throughout the world, in</p>	<p>developed as well as poor countries, in established democracies as well as in countries which struggle with the rule of law. No matter the conditions of detention and the reasons for it, we were often told by the prisoners that we were the only ones who would come and visit them inside their cells, not even their lawyers, families or NHRIs were able to do so.</p> <p>On the topic of immigration, I witnessed a situation of unaccompanied children being deported back to their countries of origin because of their irregular status and helped ensure that it was undertaken according to international human rights standards. On a mission to Somalia, where the 20-year internal conflict had left the country in a very difficult context, I worked with persons who relentlessly pursued the goal of restoring peace and promoting human rights, despite the</p>	<p>security environment and material conditions.</p> <p>A typical day for me at OHCHR involves responding to numerous allegations of alleged human rights violations. I undertake country visits together with special procedures mandate-holders, which require extensive substantive and logistical preparations. I also carry out extensive research for the thematic reports which are submitted to the Human Rights Council and General Assembly.</p> <p>What inspires me is the fact that we can make a difference in peoples’ lives. At OHCHR, we have set high standards for ourselves to deliver quality and timely outputs. With a clear vision and direction we are able to fulfil our mission, but for this we need stable and increased resources.</p>
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### Unlawful detention in Yemen

Thirteen years ago, a 45-year old farmer named Aymen\* was sentenced to amputation of his right hand for allegedly stealing a car. The Criminal Investigation Department Officers obtained his confession through the use of excessively violent methods. While the imposition of a sentence of amputation remains sanctioned by law in Yemen, it has not been carried out since 1991. In this case, the amputation was not undertaken and Aymen was held in detention from 2000 until 2013. Five years after he was first detained, his wife requested a divorce, his son was placed in an orphanage and his daughter was placed in the custody of an aunt in a distant village.

OHCHR raised its concerns about the case with the Prosecutor-General and the Prime Minister in May 2013. The advocacy efforts resulted in a presidential decision ordering the release of Aymen in June 2013. He is now looking for a job and would like to get his children back.

There are approximately 12 similar cases in Yemen and OHCHR is actively following up on them with the authorities.

\* Name has been modified to protect the identity of the individual.

are summarized in an OHCHR publication, entitled *Generating Human Rights Indicators: Regional experiences*, which has been widely presented in international fora in the Americas and Europe.

OHCHR co-chaired an interdepartmental process to evaluate the implementation phase of the UN Rule of Law Indicators Project; the UN's largest rule of law project. This process included a review of implementation in Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan, taking stock of the major challenges in gathering and analysing data relating to the reform of prisons, the police and the judicial system. The outcome identified the way forward to better assist Member States in the use of indicators to measure change from the perspectives of accountability, integrity and performance.

### Human rights education

Human rights education is fundamental to contributing to the long-term prevention of human rights abuses and the establishment and strengthening of the rule of law and democracy by ensuring that all stakeholders, including civil society, are equipped with human rights knowledge and skills to enable them to better contribute to human rights protection.

Throughout 2013, OHCHR carried out or supported a vast array of human rights education, training and public information activities. At Laikipia University in Kenya, a new mandatory human rights course was launched for all undergraduate students. At Bolivia's Plurinational School of Administration, a new master's programme was established for civil servants to educate them, among others, on the prevention of discrimination and the adoption of inclusive approaches to public sector work. In Côte d'Ivoire, the technical and financial support provided by the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) to the Government, through the Ministry of Education, contributed to the addition of a course on *Human Rights and Civic Education* to the school curricula. Seven pilot human rights clubs were successfully set up in several basic education schools in Tunisia as a result of the close collaboration between OHCHR, other UN agencies and the Arab Institute for Human Rights. The clubs increase the students' sensitivity and understanding of human rights principles, concepts and frameworks through a participatory approach.

During the biennium, OHCHR cooperated with two NGOs to produce a documentary film,



Legal advice offered by OHCHR staff to detainees in a women's detention centre.

### New human rights education programme in Kenya

The Laikipia University in Kenya launched a new first-year course on human rights for all of its undergraduate students. The course meets all international human rights standards yet is also sensitive to the peculiarities of Kenya's legal system. It aims to inculcate the values, beliefs, attitudes and knowledge of future leaders to encourage them to uphold their own rights and those of others.

"Human rights education contributes to promoting the dignity of all human beings and to building societies where human rights are valued and respected," said the UN Resident Coordinator for Kenya. The Resident Coordinator stressed, "[t]aking cognizance of the fact that universities are fountains of knowledge and best suited as avenues for valued transformation of society, the UN system in Kenya commends Laikipia University for accepting to revise its curriculum in order to inculcate in its students the values and principles of human rights underlined by the Kenyan 2010 Constitution."

The pilot programme will gradually be introduced in five other Kenyan universities that have requested OHCHR's support in devising a course outline.

entitled *A Path to Dignity: The Power of Human Rights Education*, which highlights the impact of three human rights education programmes in Australia, India and Turkey. The film was shown at human rights film festivals in Bolivia, Canada and Switzerland and public events in other countries to raise awareness about the transformative effects of human rights education.

### Democracy and elections

OHCHR supported national authorities, institutions and civil society organizations, including journalists, to strengthen their capacity to ensure respect for human rights during electoral processes through advocacy, training and awareness-raising, inter alia, in Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Maldives and Timor-Leste.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the implementation of the Human Rights Division's Human Rights and Elections Strategy, which included provisions for monitoring human rights incidents related to the electoral process, as well as capacity-building activities targeting security forces and civil society actors, contributed to the holding of relatively peaceful municipal and regional elections in

2013. In the context of the elections in Mali, OHCHR provided technical support to the Malian Women's Platform to ensure transparent, non-violent and inclusive elections with the effective participation of women during all stages of the electoral process. OHCHR provided technical support to the implementation and functioning of the Platform.

In Cameroon, OHCHR engaged in advocacy with the Election Monitoring Body and undertook capacity-building with civil society organizations working in the area of democracy and human rights to enable them to advocate for equal rights for women in political processes. OHCHR also trained 130 journalists in Cameroon in 2013 on human rights and elections, focusing on their role in contributing to peaceful electoral processes and preventing violent situations. OHCHR also facilitated the exchange of experiences between Cameroonian and Congolese civil society organizations working on the political participation of persons with disabilities.

### Increased engagement of national human rights institutions in addressing impunity

National human rights institutions and ombudsperson institutions are playing a key role at the national level to promote compliance of States with their international human rights obligations, as well as to combat impunity and promote the rule of law. OHCHR advocates for and supports the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles.

### Establishment of NHRIs

In Niger, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was formally inaugurated in May 2013.



Maliens vote during the presidential election, July 2013.



Capacity-building activity facilitated by OHCHR for commissioners of Mozambique's National Human Rights Institution.

Legislation establishing the Commission was adopted and promulgated in 2012 in compliance with the Paris Principles, including by providing guarantees for the Commission's independence and financial autonomy. OHCHR and the UNCT advocated for the establishment of the NHRC, carried out trainings on the Paris Principles and provided technical advice and guidance. In Somalia, the Government adopted legislation for the creation of a commission for human rights in June 2013. The bill is before the Parliament for possible adoption in 2014. The UNSOM Human Rights Component presented parliamentarians with an assessment of the bill's compliance with the Paris Principles and recommended that broader consultations take place with the regions and civil society. In Benin, following advocacy and technical support provided by OHCHR, new legislation was adopted by the National Assembly establishing a NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles. OHCHR continues to advocate for the adoption of a decree appointing members of the new committee.

In Iraq, the Independent High Commission for Human Rights was formally established with the appointment of 14 commissioners in April 2012 and since that time has commenced its work. Both the Iraqi Constitution and the law enabling the NHRI comply with international standards. UNDP and the Human Rights Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, in partnership with the Commission, carried out capacity-building activities for the commissioners and their staff, including the elaboration of a plan of action on capacity-development for 2014-2015.

In Yemen, the Cabinet approved the draft law on the establishment of the NHRI on 13 September 2013. Since 2012, OHCHR has been actively involved in capacity-building and advocacy activities, including the organization of six workshops to support the development of the draft and provided technical advice on compliance with the Paris Principles.

As the last version of the draft was not fully in compliance with international standards, the Office will continue to provide technical advice to encourage improvements to the draft.

### **Increased compliance with Paris Principles and strengthening of existing NHRIs**

OHCHR continued supporting NHRIs and Ombudsperson Institutions to increase their compliance with the Paris Principles in several countries. In 2012, the Uganda Human Rights Commission was awarded the best NHRI in Africa by the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights and its 'A' status was renewed by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (ICC-NHRI) in May 2013. In the 2012-2013 period, the Commission strengthened its capacity for human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy, as well as its advisory function. OHCHR contributed to that achievement through financial support and by undertaking joint projects and activities, including the development of a manual for the documentation of serious human rights violations during the Lord's Resistance Army conflict in northern Uganda and the provision of advice and training on witness protection. Similarly, in Sierra Leone, the Human Rights Commission will enjoy 'A' status accreditation until 2016. The Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) has consistently provided financial and technical support since the establishment of the Commission and in 2013, focused on strengthening the Commission's monitoring capacity.

The Ombudsperson Institution in Kosovo<sup>2</sup> increased its capacities to handle cases and promote human rights in 2013, including through the opening of two new regional offices and increasing its staff. OHCHR,

<sup>2</sup> All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

in close cooperation with civil society organizations, the Council of Europe and the European Union, supported the Institution through capacity-building activities, technical support and joint initiatives.

In Ecuador, the NHRI increased its compliance with the Paris Principles in the area of human rights protection and is now in a better position to interact with international human rights protection mechanisms. A new Ombudsman, appointed in December 2011, started a restructuring process aimed at strengthening institutional capacities for the protection of human rights. OHCHR supported this process primarily by developing two training courses on human rights, providing guidance during the early stages of the restructuring process and extending technical assistance to improve the information system on cases assisted by the NHRI. In December 2013, the ICC-NHRI accorded 'A' status to the Haitian NHRI. During the reporting period, OHCHR financed two field agents, provided a consultant to help develop reporting capacities and conducted two month-long trainings on monitoring.

OHCHR continued to support the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) with a view to promoting compliance with the Paris Principles. The draft enabling legislation passed both houses of the Parliament in August 2013 and March 2014, respectively. During the year, the Commission spoke out against ill-treatment and torture, visited a number of prisons and issued statements highlighting the findings of its visits to ethnic minority areas. OHCHR facilitated the discussions between the MNHRC and civil society on the promotion of human rights instruments and their engagement with international mechanisms.

In Senegal, OHCHR provided technical and financial support related to reform of the legislation establishing the Senegalese NHRI in order to bring it in line with the Paris Principles. The draft law was officially transmitted to the Minister of Justice.

### **Support provided to the establishment of other bodies promoting human rights**

OHCHR continued to support the efforts of States to establish bodies other than NHRIs that are tasked with the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level. For instance, in Colombia, the National System of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law established a State institution that is mandated to design a human rights public policy in a comprehensive and coordinated manner and is based on international standards. In Peru, the Vice-Ministry for Human Rights and Access to Justice was successfully

established with the active support of OHCHR, which included the provision of legal advice and the facilitation of a regional seminar to exchange lessons learned and gather best practices in human rights institution building. In 2013, the Vice-Ministry became fully operational and took the lead in promoting a human rights agenda.

### **National accountability mechanisms established and operating in accordance with international human rights standards and good practices**

In Yemen, following advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, the National Commission of Inquiry was established through a presidential decree in September 2012. The Commission is mandated to investigate human rights violations committed in 2011.

In Guinea-Bissau, at the National Conference on Impunity, Justice and Human Rights held in July 2013, conference participants, including representatives of the Government, adopted recommendations related to the: establishment of an international and independent commission of inquiry into past gross human rights violations; ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; establishment of national measures for victim and witness protection; and, in future, thorough investigation of violations. The National Conference was held as a follow-up to a Regional Conference in Bamako in December 2011 and was organized by the transitional authorities with the assistance of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and technical and financial support from OHCHR, the UNDP Global Programme on the Rule of Law and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Court of Justice. UNIOGBIS, in consultation with OHCHR and other stakeholders, subsequently developed a project for the implementation of the recommendations in 2014. In Guinea, OHCHR provided technical and logistical support to the judges investigating the intercommunal violence of mid-July 2013. Following fact-finding missions, OHCHR shared relevant information with the judges, put them in contact with victims of the violence, with the consent of the individuals concerned and contributed to efforts to inform them of their right to a remedy. To date, the judges have received approximately 1,000 complaints and have heard around 100 individuals.

In Timor-Leste, the Office of the Prosecutor investigated numerous alleged violations by security forces, as well as cases of gender-based violence. Many of the investigations resulted in the identification of members of the security forces as



Seminar on national preventive mechanisms organized by OHCHR in Paraguay.

suspects. The Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section of the former United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) monitored the cases and submitted written information on the allegations to the Prosecutor's Office.

OHCHR also continued to support authorities in strengthening national capacities to protect victims and witnesses of international crimes and gross violations of human rights. In Uganda, a national Bill on witness protection was finalized. The bill takes into consideration Uganda's obligations under international human rights treaties and proposes a witness protection mechanism which is compliant with human rights standards. In December 2013, OHCHR, in cooperation with the Uganda Law Reform Commission and in partnership with international courts and tribunals based in The Hague, organized a consultative workshop on the technical and practical aspects of establishing a national witness protection programme in Uganda.

In 2013, OHCHR developed a new rule of law tool related to victim and witness protection. The tool is intended to assist national authorities entrusted with the responsibility for victim and witness protection, members of civil society who are engaged in justice and accountability initiatives and domestic law reform processes, staff of UN agencies as well as others committed to and engaged with issues of human rights, justice and accountability. During a validation workshop organized by OHCHR, experts discussed the draft tool and suggested areas for further improvement. The tool will be published in 2014.

## National Preventive Mechanisms

National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs), established in accordance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT), play a key role in the prevention of torture and ill-treatment.

In a number of countries, NPMs were set up under OP-CAT. Following its ratification of the OP-CAT in June 2011, Tunisia passed the Organic Law establishing the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture in October and launched a call for candidates in November 2013. OHCHR actively supported and participated in the adoption process through the provision of technical advice, the holding of national consultations among State and non-State actors and the creation of a drafting committee in charge of preparing a draft statute for the NPM.

In Brazil, in 2013, a Law was passed at the federal level establishing a System for the Prevention of Torture, which includes a NPM under the OP-CAT. OHCHR promoted revisions to the Law through advocacy activities, including high-level meetings with relevant authorities and presentations within the framework of Mercosur's (the Common Market of the South) meetings of High-Level Authorities on Human Rights.

## Transitional justice mechanisms (EA 3)

*Transitional justice mechanisms increasingly established and operating in accordance with international human rights standards and practices*

OHCHR supports a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, including national consultations, truth-seeking, criminal prosecutions, reparations, vetting and institutional reforms. During the period of 2012-2013, OHCHR provided relevant advice, assistance and training in many countries across the world. OHCHR also developed a publication, entitled *Transitional Justice and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* in 2013.

In Timor-Leste, while accountability was limited for serious crimes and past human rights violations, steps were taken towards its enhancement in 2012 through the completion of investigations undertaken by the Office of the Prosecutor of approximately 80 per cent of the incidents identified for investigation and prosecution by the 2006

Independent Special Commission of Inquiry. UNMIT provided support to the Office of the Prosecutor by partially funding two international prosecutor positions to address, investigate and prosecute cases identified by the Commission of Inquiry, as well as related cases. UNMIT also conducted trial monitoring.

OHCHR continued to support the transitional justice processes in Nepal, including by preparing a commentary on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Ordinance (March 2013) and its compliance with international standards. Subsequently, in January 2014, the Supreme Court ruled to strike down elements of the Ordinance and requested its redrafting in line with national and international standards. Moreover, the reports of the High Commissioner to the Human Rights Council outlined the progress made in implementation of the recommendations of Sri Lanka's Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission and suggested relevant transitional justice measures.

In Togo, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (CVJR) completed its task in April 2012. Its final report contained an account of the activities undertaken by the CVJR, its findings and recommendations, including for a comprehensive reparations and reconciliation programme, which was endorsed by the President. In May 2013, the Government created the High Commission for Reconciliation and Strengthening of National Unity with the mandate to implement the CVJR's recommendations, including its reparations and reconciliation programme. OHCHR has assisted the transitional justice process since its inception with substantial technical advice, guidance and training. After the termination of the CVJR, OHCHR supported the Government and civil society networks in the dissemination of the CVJR's report. The Office also provided advice on the setting up of the follow-up mechanism tasked with implementation of the CVJR's recommendations and promoted a credible, independent body that functions in accordance with international human rights norms and good practices on transitional justice.

Brazil's Truth Commission was established and is conducting mandated investigations in an independent and autonomous manner. OHCHR contributed by providing technical support and advice. The Office also convened a workshop aimed at sharing best practices among truth commissions in the region. In Honduras, a Unit was created within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in charge of the implementation and follow-up to the recommendations of the report of the Truth and

Reconciliation Commission. OHCHR contributed to the advocacy activities of the Unit and also provided funds for the hiring of national personnel and international experts.

In Tunisia, the Law on transitional justice referring to truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence was adopted in December 2013. OHCHR provided advice during the drafting process and ensured civil society organizations had the opportunity to discuss and formulate a common advocacy strategy. Nevertheless, the Law mainly focuses on the establishment of a truth commission and fails to comprehensively address institutional reforms and criminal prosecutions. Furthermore, provisions on arbitration and vetting are problematic from a human rights perspective.

In Libya, the promulgation of the Law on Transitional Justice constituted a positive development. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya and OHCHR provided advice during the drafting process to encourage compliance of the Law with international human rights standards and good practices. The adopted text represents a significant improvement over the previous legislation on transitional justice. The current Law, however, does not provide for a participatory selection process of commissioners and remains silent on several issues, such as the inclusion of a fair balance of women and minorities. OHCHR will provide extensive technical support to increase its compliance with international norms and standards.

In Afghanistan, UNAMA continued providing support to the Afghan People's Dialogue on Peace. By the end of 2013, approximately 6,500 Afghans had been consulted across the country. The project is designed to promote a rights-based approach to enable all Afghans, including women, men, youth and minority groups, to express their views on prospects for peace, reconciliation, security, economic development, human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Representatives of transitional justice mechanisms and civil society in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea increased their knowledge of international human rights standards and good practices, including participatory approaches. In Côte d'Ivoire, ONUCI and OHCHR assisted the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the elaboration of an awareness-raising campaign and plan of action for the organization of national consultations. In Guinea, OHCHR carried out capacity-building activities for the Provisional National Reconciliation Commission.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the database of profiles of military and police

commanders suspected of human rights violations is fully functional. By the end of 2012, 759 profiles were completed and as of 5 December 2013, 1,136 profiles were in the database. In 2013, the database was expanded to allow for more efficient access to the data and the search coverage of existing sources was improved. It is envisaged that the database will contribute to MONUSCO's and OHCHR's capacities to support the efforts of the Congolese authorities to bring perpetrators of human rights violations to justice and strengthen and reform DRC's security and judicial institutions.

## Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

### *Increased access to justice for individuals and groups facing discrimination*

In Kazakhstan, legislation was adopted in July 2013 on free legal aid. While only partially complying with recommendations from the UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of the judiciary, as well as the UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, the legislation represents an important step in ensuring the availability of legal aid for vulnerable persons in Kazakhstan. During the drafting process, OHCHR provided expert advice on the draft, raised awareness about relevant international standards in a series of round-tables and facilitated discussion among parliamentarians and lawyers on key provisions. These activities were also undertaken in coordination and partnership with the Soros Foundation, the European Union, the Kazakhstan Bar Association and the Legal Policy Research Centre, a national think tank.

In Azerbaijan, a draft law on legal aid was developed and finalized by a working group comprised of legal scholars, members of the Bar Association, independent legal experts and representatives of international organizations and civil society members. The draft law will be discussed by a parliamentary committee in 2014. Throughout the drafting process, OHCHR provided advice and guidance to members of the working group, focusing in particular on the UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. OHCHR inputs resulted in the inclusion in the draft law of international human rights standards on the right to a fair trial, including the right to equality of arms and access to legal assistance.

In Papua New Guinea, OHCHR continued to raise awareness about and refer cases to the national human rights mechanism at the national courts, a fast-track procedure for dealing with

human rights cases that was initiated in July 2011. The mechanism makes it easier to commence proceedings in the courts, recognizes that human rights cases need to be given special priority and enables judges and court officials to systematically handle human rights issues, thereby improving access to justice. The mechanism was successfully used to prosecute a number of key human rights cases, including cases of killings and torture by the police and conditions of detention. In addition, OHCHR undertook research and consultations that formed the basis of a report on sorcery-related killings of women. The report contains recommendations on improving access to justice mechanisms for victims of sorcery-related violence and addressing impunity for perpetrators.

In Uganda, as a result of monitoring activities, OHCHR identified the shortage of judges, prosecutors and poor communication between courts, police and witnesses as major obstacles to efficiency of the local justice system and access to justice. Following advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, the chief magistrate's court increased its rate of case disposal and consequently achieved a decrease in the case backlog.

## Participation (EA 5)

In Cambodia, NGOs, community-based organizations and trade unions increased their understanding of the Law on Peaceful Demonstrations and its implementation guide as well as international standards on the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. OHCHR contributed to this through the provision of trainings on the Law in five provinces for a total of 163 participants. In addition, OHCHR conducted a one-day training session in Phnom Penh on monitoring the right to peaceful assembly for 170 staff members of organizations in the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee.

## Responsiveness of the international community and the United Nations system (EA 10)

### *Increased responsiveness of international entities, including the International Criminal Court, international tribunals, the Human Rights Council and United Nations human rights mechanisms to combat impunity in critical human rights situations*

The High Commissioner contributed to increasing the prominence of human rights and the accountability aspects of crises through her interventions at the

Security Council on the situations in the Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, the State of Palestine, Sudan and South Sudan and Syria. In her address to the open debate of the Security Council on women, peace and security in October 2013, the High Commissioner emphasized that the re-establishment of the rule of law and transitional justice processes are crucial to ensuring accountability and delivering justice, truth and reparations for violations suffered by women. In her address to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, also in October 2013, the High Commissioner urged the Committee to contribute towards ensuring that States' counter-terrorism practices comply with their obligations under international human rights law, including as a question of effective prevention. In her statement to the open debate of the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the High Commissioner reiterated the need for States to respect their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law and to hold accountable those who violate these obligations.

In 2012, OHCHR, in cooperation with other relevant entities, contributed to ensuring that the *Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels* (A/RES/67/1), adopted by the General Assembly on 24 September 2012, included a reaffirmation of the commitments of Member States to human rights and the rule of law. Member States also made important individual pledges on issues ranging from: the independence of the judiciary; ensuring equal access to justice, including for the most vulnerable; transitional justice; as well as other measures for combating impunity and ensuring accountability.

Throughout 2012-2013, the High Commissioner continued to advocate globally through public statements and speeches on the need to investigate human rights violations, ensure the accountability of those found responsible and provide reparations to victims.

The High Commissioner also engaged with Member States during sessions of the Human Rights Council, while on mission in numerous countries and during high-level bilateral meetings in Geneva and New York, to advance the responsiveness of the international community on accountability situations.

OHCHR also supported the establishment of and provided advice to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, which led to increased coherence in approaches and methodology, as

well as consistency in the application of the international legal framework. Commissions of inquiry established by national and international bodies made critical contributions by providing independent, factual accounts of events to inform international action and establishing accountability for serious human rights violations. For instance, OHCHR supported the Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Syria through the provision of advice on investigation methodology and tools for recording, analysing and archiving information. OHCHR also supported the Commission of Inquiry on Democratic People's Republic of Korea, developing its terms of reference, programme of work and methodology.

OHCHR carried out fact-finding missions in the Central Republic of Africa (July 2013) and Mali (March 2013) to map gross human rights violations. On this basis, OHCHR presented reports to the Human Rights Council, including recommendations.

OHCHR continued to assist Member States, in line with the comprehensive approach set out in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in their efforts to adopt and implement counter-terrorism policies and strategies that are compliant with their international human rights obligations. In April 2013, for example, OHCHR and the Geneva Academy on International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights jointly organized an expert-level meeting at Wilton Park, entitled *Drone Strikes Under International Law*. These discussions, which benefited from the views of experts from military, weapons technology, human rights, humanitarian, security and legal fields, addressed human rights concerns related to drone strikes and contributed to the clarification of applicable international law and standards.

OHCHR has worked to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the UN in supporting the rule of law and human rights-compliant counter-terrorism policies as an active member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in particular as Chair of its Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism. In October 2012, the Working Group launched a project on human rights training and capacity-building for law enforcement officials involved in counter-terrorism-related activities aimed at assisting Member States in their efforts to ensure that law enforcement policies and activities are consistent with their obligations under international human rights. Together with the CTITF Office, in 2012 and 2013, OHCHR organized needs assessment



workshops in Amman (Jordan) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) for Member States in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel region and West Africa. Member States, including Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mali, Nigeria, Tunisia and Yemen subsequently expressed interest in receiving training under the project. Training modules were developed and the roster of experts was established.

## Challenges and lessons learned

Assisting States to strengthen the rule of law and combat impunity is a challenging task, particularly because sustainable progress requires long-term efforts. Institutional transformation is a slow process, even for fast-transforming countries. Thus, OHCHR's work in this area requires the commitment of sustained efforts and resources.

During 2012-2013, OHCHR actively contributed to the ongoing efforts of the UN and the wider international community to strengthen the rule of law and combat impunity. While some progress was made at the international level, including through the development of new standards and renewed political commitments, sustained efforts to ensure appropriate responses to critical human rights situations and impunity-related issues must continue.

Strategic efforts to address challenges must also be made at the national level. Bearing in mind global trends, it is expected that demands for support to strengthen the rule of law and accountability and combat impunity will continue to increase. OHCHR's capacity to effectively respond to such requests will need to be expanded.

Further sustained efforts are needed to create the conditions for national justice systems to protect human rights and ensure access to justice for all, including members of the most vulnerable groups and those most subject to discrimination. While progress has been made to assist States in ensuring accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, additional efforts are required to secure the commitments of States to counter impunity and strengthen national capacities to investigate and prosecute international crimes. OHCHR will also need to continue its advocacy and strengthen its capacity to assist States in developing



Participants of the OHCHR workshop on transitional justice mechanisms organized in Guinea, December 2013.

and implementing comprehensive transitional justice strategies, including through an increased focus on the implementation of recommendations resulting from transitional justice processes.

In this context, engagement with local, national, regional and international actors remains key to maximizing OHCHR's impact in combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic society. In addition, adequate resources are required in order to respond to requests for technical assistance and the provision of expert legal advice, including in relation to the drafting and amendment of relevant legislation.

OHCHR must enhance its capacity to assist States in: supporting judicial institution-building and reform efforts; guaranteeing legal and judicial protection of economic, social and cultural rights; developing counter-terrorism strategies that are compliant with international obligations, including due process and fair trial guarantees; addressing human rights challenges posed by new technologies; enhancing protection of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty; and reducing the scope of application of the death penalty through ongoing advocacy and technical assistance.

In light of the scope of the above-mentioned challenges, a coordinated, coherent and responsive approach to combating impunity and strengthening the rule of law and accountability is needed throughout the world and will remain crucial to the success and impact of the Office's rule of law activities.

# Poverty and economic, social and cultural rights

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*Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises*

## Background

Human rights, development, and peace and security are the three fundamental, interdependent and interrelated pillars of the UN system.

The 2000 Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit, the 2010 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Review Summit and the 2012 Rio+20 Conference reinforced these intrinsic linkages and committed the international community to a vision of human rights-based development. The recent global financial, food and oil crises, coupled with rising inequalities within and between countries, have fuelled a powerful global social movement for human rights.

Economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) and development are distinct concepts. Civil and political rights are equally relevant to development, as is the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development. However, for editorial reasons, we are reporting on both development and on economic, social and cultural rights in this chapter.

The MDGs offered a global framework for reducing poverty and monitoring progress that was supplemented by a small number of measureable socio-economic indicators. Yet, they fell well short





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of the human rights vision and principles of the Millennium Declaration from which they were derived. As recognized in the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, the human right to development is holistic. It entitles all persons to economic, social, cultural and political development, participation in relevant decision-making processes and an enabling environment for development. Since 2012, the Secretary-General has initiated a number of important consultation processes and advisory mechanisms to support Member States in elaborating the post-2015 development framework, including the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda and the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 Agenda. All of these processes have urged the establishment of an explicit human rights-based vision and framework as the hallmarks of the post-2015's legitimacy and effectiveness.

Human rights are at the core of people's demands for a genuinely transformative post-2015 development agenda. Structural and not cosmetic change is urgently needed. The litmus test for development must not be confined to a narrow set of indicators or economic growth. Rather, it must be based on the degree to which development strategies satisfy the legitimate demands of people for freedom from fear and want and for a life of dignity. This calls for a reconceptualization of development strategies and priorities, as well as the further development of practical tools and the application of human rights indicators to measure development efforts, progress and outcomes.

During the past two years, a vast array of stakeholders has demonstrated an increasing interest in the dissemination and application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Guiding Principles were endorsed by the Human Rights Council in June 2011 as an authoritative framework for both States and business to address the impacts of business activities on human rights.

The financial crisis and consequential austerity measures have had a dramatic impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. This highlights the importance of protecting ESCRs at the international and national levels, including through the ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR). This represents significant progress achieved towards enhancing the accountability for and justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights.

## OHCHR's role

Promoting the integration of human rights, including the right to development, in development and poverty reduction activities is a core part of OHCHR's mandate, with a focus on the poorest and most marginalized groups of society. This mandate is pursued through thematic research, policy formulation, advocacy and capacity-building activities. OHCHR has been an active participant in and contributor to the global debates, consultations and deliberative processes established to define the post-2015 development agenda. The High Commissioner's global leadership role makes OHCHR a natural focal point for facilitating mutually enriching multidisciplinary dialogues and exchanges between human rights advocates, development practitioners, economists and statisticians and the broader public.

The High Commissioner is also mandated to promote and protect the realization of the right to development and generates support from relevant bodies of the UN system for this purpose. The General Assembly's annual resolutions request the High Commissioner to undertake activities aimed at strengthening the global partnership for development among Member States, development agencies and the international development, financial and trade institutions.

OHCHR works to mainstream human rights, including the right to development, within UN development policies, guidelines, operational activities and assistance frameworks by strengthening the UN's leadership on human rights at the country level and promoting the application of a human rights-based approach to programming. As part of this effort, OHCHR chairs the United Nations Development Group's Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM), which was established in 2009 to institutionalize human rights mainstreaming in the UN's development assistance efforts. A Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) supports the work of the UNDG-HRM. As of the end of 2013, a total of US\$8.6 million had been mobilized for activities to strengthen national capacities to realize human rights.

In recent years, OHCHR has strived to highlight the equal status and importance of economic, social and cultural rights relative to civil and political rights and to emphasize their interdependence, indivisibility and inalienability. OHCHR's outreach and advocacy remain instrumental to promoting the ratification of the OP-ICESCR and to raising awareness about the



Roma community in the Republic of Moldova which now has water infrastructure following OHCHR support.

content of the Optional Protocol among civil society and other relevant actors. OHCHR also promotes the application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and supports the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

OHCHR's work contributed to the following key results achieved during the 2012-2013 biennium.

### National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

During the reporting period, OHCHR has contributed to the achievement of notable results in approximately 30 countries and regions<sup>3</sup> around the world, compared to the initial target of 21 countries of engagement.

*Increased integration of human rights standards and principles in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, public budgets and laws and policies governing development cooperation, trade, finance, investment and business activities*

OHCHR supported Member States in integrating human rights in national development policies, plans and budgets and in national consultations on the post-2015 development agenda. To this end, OHCHR has provided technical advice on a human rights-based approach to development policies and budget processes and helped build the capacities of national governments and civil society actors

<sup>3</sup> Albania, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and a number of countries in the Central African, Great Lakes and Pacific regions.

on the subject. For example, in Liberia, both the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs and the civil society recognized the importance of applying a human rights-based approach in monitoring development impacts and jointly endorsed human rights as the normative framework for monitoring the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy II - the Agenda for Transformation (2013-2017). In addition, following OHCHR's support, Ecuador's new National Development Plan reflects and addresses human rights standards and principles in a holistic way and aims to reduce inequalities.

In 2013, the High Commissioner launched a new publication, entitled *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*. With technical guidance from OHCHR, Member States, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), statistical agencies and civil society organizations from a range of countries<sup>4</sup> made notable efforts to improve measurement and implementation of human rights in their local contexts, using the adopted human rights indicators framework. In Paraguay, for instance, a total of 71 indicators on the right to health, disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic groups, location, disability and people living with HIV, were developed under the leadership of the Executive Branch's Human Rights Network, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Services and the Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses.

Significant advances were also made in Mexico, where a comprehensive National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRP) for the period 2013-2017 was elaborated with the participation of OHCHR, civil

<sup>4</sup> Albania, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Finland, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Togo and United Kingdom.

society and academia. The NHRP identifies the implementation of the OHCHR methodological framework on human rights indicators as one of its objectives. The improvement of statistical systems and administrative registries on human rights is a mandatory component of the NHRP. Moreover, based on the conclusions of human rights assessments carried out at the local level, a Human Rights Action Plan has been elaborated and is being implemented in the state of Coahuila and a Plan is being elaborated in the state of Oaxaca.

Indicators developed by these countries will contribute to the development of rights-based policies around the world, encourage the alignment of national policies with international human rights treaty commitments and strengthen the empirical grounds for human rights advocacy. OHCHR has also developed world maps to provide a visual overview of global human rights indicators,<sup>5</sup> beginning with the ratification of international human rights treaties, providing an important platform to integrate a human rights perspective in international and national development agendas and related indicators frameworks.

OHCHR continued to promote and disseminate the application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which it published in 2012 along with *The Corporate Responsibility to Respect Human Rights: An Interpretive Guide*, and engaged in extensive outreach and capacity-building activities with stakeholders at the national level regarding their implementation. For example, OHCHR conducted training for UN and national partners in Mozambique on implementing the Guiding Principles. The training focused on outlining a baseline study on business and human rights that will form the basis for the development of a national action plan. As part of its outreach and capacity-building efforts, OHCHR also developed a comprehensive training package on the Guiding Principles and launched an online training module on the Principles for Responsible Contracts in order to provide guidance for negotiators of international contracts.

#### *Increased compliance of national laws, policies and programmes with international norms and standards on economic, social and cultural rights*

The Office has provided technical expertise, produced guidance tools and conducted training workshops to facilitate activities related to economic, social and cultural rights at the country level, including by building the capacities of national

#### A journey for peace and dignity

My name is Emmanuel Bryma and I am a Human Rights Officer in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

My journey for peace and dignity came in the wake of the Sierra Leone civil war when I was a human rights activist. I joined the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone as an interpreter for international staff who interviewed victims and recorded mass graves in the heart of the blood diamond districts.

In 2008, I moved to UNMIL as UN Volunteer Human Rights Officer where my activities changed to monitoring and mainstreaming of human rights and training of national partners. In this role I have been able to make a difference in peoples' lives. Through a blood donation campaign that I organized, the life of a pregnant woman was saved – along with the triplet she subsequently gave birth to. A vegetable garden project I worked on helped reduce poverty by providing livelihood opportunities for people with physical disabilities. Currently, I am engaged in a project to provide educational materials for school for physically impaired students in Grand Gedeh county, Liberia.

Experiences such as these sustain my passion for peace and dignity, making it a journey more than a job.

partners from governments, civil society, national human rights institutions, the UN system and other stakeholders.

In the Americas, for example, Ecuador developed an innovative “Atlas of Inequalities” database that maps persistent gaps in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and promotes more coherent and targeted public policies. In Guatemala, the Ministry of Labour strengthened its capacity to monitor the working conditions of agriculture workers in compliance with international labour standards. In addition, an operational manual for agricultural labour inspectors was elaborated, which contributed to strengthening the Ministry’s General Labour Inspectorate and improved its performance.

In the Pacific region, the Office has increased the awareness of stakeholders regarding the impact of trade liberalization policies on human rights, including by partnering with UNDP and WHO on the development of a publication. In Cambodia, with OHCHR’s support, parliamentarians and staff of the Ministry of Environment increased their understanding of the importance of and the need to

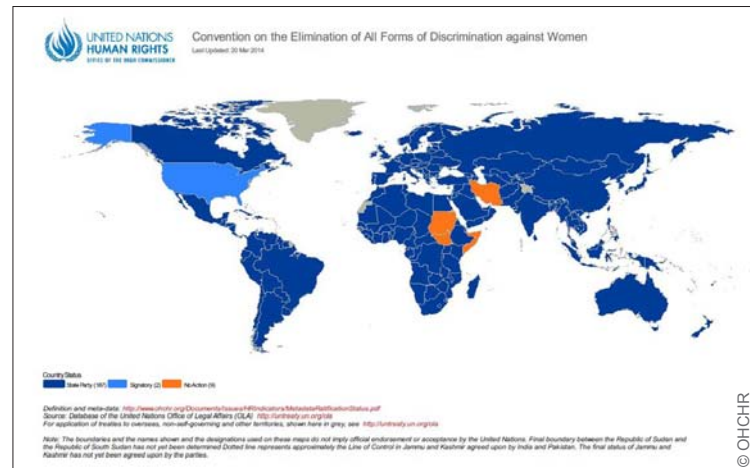
<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx>

adopt an environmental impact assessment law in compliance with international standards.

In Central Africa and the Great Lakes region, an inventory of best practices was produced on monitoring economic, social and cultural rights in the context of the exploitation of natural resources. This result followed a high-level regional meeting of experts on human rights, conflict prevention and the exploitation of natural resources in Africa in 2013 that was organized by OHCHR and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

*Increased protection by national judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative mechanisms of redress against violations of economic, social and cultural rights*

OHCHR has accelerated the entry into force of the OP-ICESCR, including through its advocacy with Member States regarding ratification, strengthening national protection mechanisms and enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations and NHRIs to promote the use of domestic legal remedies in cases of violations. OHCHR pursued this strategy by strengthening the capacity of relevant professionals at the country level, such as judges, lawyers and civil society organizations, to encourage the legal protection of economic, social and cultural rights, including through the provision of training in relation to the justiciability of these rights.



Screenshot of an online tool that generates maps with global human rights indicators.

In Guatemala, a civil society network with over 70 members from NGOs and academia was established to carry out analysis and exchange information on economic, social and cultural rights in relation to the Government's budget, public policies and development strategies. OHCHR provided technical assistance to the network and promoted the use of the UN Principles and Guidelines on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and provided expertise on economic, social and cultural rights litigation. With OHCHR's support, the civil society network played an influential role in advocating for Guatemala's ratification of the



Students at a public school in Mali.

OP-ICESCR, which resulted in the Government's submission of a formal legislative initiative to ratify the Optional Protocol.

In Tunisia, OHCHR partnered with Amnesty International to provide training for over 300 human rights defenders and representatives of regional coalitions of civil society organizations from four regions (the North-West, Centre, South-East and Mining Basin regions) on monitoring and advocacy related to economic, social and cultural rights and on ways to use national and international protection mechanisms. In addition to launching a campaign for Tunisia's ratification of the OP-ICESCR, two human rights assessments of the local budgets of Jendouba and Gabes were carried out by these coalitions, with the participation of local mayors.

In Uganda, in 2012 and 2013, 75 civil society organizations began using a human rights case database that had been developed by OHCHR. In addition, a newly established National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders, along with over 30 other civil society organizations, received training on human rights, monitoring and reporting human rights violations and on engaging with the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, a number of civil society organizations produced

periodic reports on the human rights situation and four different cases of violations of the right to health have been brought before the Constitutional and High Courts and the Human Rights Commission.

In the Central Asia region, a regional network of civil society organisations from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan was established to work on and promote the right to adequate housing. In light of the lack of capacity and knowledge on housing rights in Central Asia, the objective of the network is to significantly improve the monitoring of legislation, policies and budgets, address specific cases of housing rights violations and engage with national and international human rights mechanisms.

### Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

*Increased integration of key human rights issues in global political debates and consultation processes to define the post-2015 development agenda*

In 2012, OHCHR's advocacy helped to ensure the integration of human rights in the discussions and outcomes of the Rio+20 process. The Rio+20 Outcome Document, *The Future We Want*,

#### Human rights indicators in Mexico

OHCHR's indicators framework and substantive support have significantly contributed to the strengthened capacity of Mexico to monitor its compliance with international human rights instruments and standards. OHCHR's report, *Generating Human Rights Indicators: Regional Experiences*, summarizes similar experiences in over five countries in the region and has been widely presented in Europe and Latin America.

To date, 32 local-level judicial powers in Mexico have formally adopted OHCHR's framework. The Superior Tribunal of Justice of Mexico City produced two new volumes of *Indicators on the Right to a Fair Trial of the Judicial Power of Mexico City*, which identified Mexico City as a "human rights model city."

Similar volumes were produced by other states and the elaboration of fair trial indicators was formally approved and made compulsory at the federal level by the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico and the Federal Judicial Council. Fair trial indicators are also being increasingly adopted by prosecutor's offices and police forces.

Additionally, Mexico's Ministry of Interior adopted OHCHR's framework for measuring violence against women. The publication, *How to Measure Violence Against Women in Mexico? Volume I: Structural Indicators*, introduced 111 structural, process and outcome indicators to measure violence against women in the country, which were approved and validated by more than 180 national and international experts on the topic.



In partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Commission for Water and the Mexican Centre for Environmental Rights, two new publications were published, entitled *Structural Indicators on the Right to Water and Structural Indicators on the Right to Healthy Environment*. The development of indicators related to the protection of journalists and human rights defenders, as well as the right to health, is being pursued.





The Secretary-General addresses the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, May 2013.

had a strong focus on reducing inequalities and emphasized the need to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination. It further recognized the centrality of human rights to the international community's conception of sustainable development, including specific recognition of the right to development and the human rights of women, indigenous peoples, minorities and older persons.

Since the Rio+20 Conference, OHCHR has been active in promoting all human rights, including the right to development, in the deliberations and processes to define the post-2015 development agenda through research, advocacy, global and national consultations and expert meetings. Human rights were further reinforced in the report of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 Development Agenda, entitled *A New Global Partnership*, which included particularly strong proposals on civil and political rights, universality, accountability and equality. The report of the Secretary-General, *A Life of Dignity for All*, stressed that human rights should be part of the "far reaching vision" of post-2015 and that new goals and targets should take into account human rights and inequalities.

In the beginning of 2013, OHCHR and the Centre for Economic and Social Rights launched a joint publication, entitled *Who Will Be Accountable? Human Rights and the post-2015 Development Agenda*. In June 2013, the High Commissioner issued an open letter to all Member States calling for the implementation of a new universal and balanced

development framework that addresses both "freedom from fear and want" in order to realize all human rights for all without discrimination. This letter and the publication have served as influential advocacy tools for OHCHR's engagement with Member States, civil society and general public on the post-2015 development agenda.

Two of the UNDG's consultation reports, *The Global Conversation Begins* and *A Million Voices*, highlighted the explicit call for human rights principles to be a central, non-negotiable part of the future development agenda. The reports summarized outcomes and recommendations of 11 global thematic consultations and over 80 national consultations organized by the UN on the post-2015 development agenda. OHCHR was active in many of these consultations and co-led the global thematic consultations on governance and accountability with UNDP. This consultation included a regional online outreach, an expert meeting on measuring governance and a global consultation meeting in March 2013 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda, of which OHCHR is an active member and contributor, recommended that "human rights, equality and sustainability" be established as the three fundamental principles of the post-2015 development agenda. Following OHCHR's active engagement and technical inputs, the Task Team's report on *Statistics and Indicators for the post-2015 Development Agenda* recommended the integration of human rights

within the measurement framework for the post-2015 development agenda, taking into account OHCHR's guide on human rights indicators. OHCHR also took a leading role in the UN Technical Support Team (TST) for the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals and ensured that human rights were a cross-cutting component of the UN's thematic issue briefs and statistical notes for the OWG. OHCHR led the drafting of the TST issue brief on "human rights, including the right to development," and contributed extensively to issue briefs and statistical notes on equality and social equity, governance and global partnership.

In terms of political advocacy, further advances were made in promoting human rights in intergovernmental deliberations. The High Commissioner addressed the General Assembly's Special Event on the MDGs and the post-2015 Development Agenda in September 2013. The Outcome Document emphasized that the post-2015 development agenda should promote "peace and security, democratic governance, the rule of law, gender equality and human rights for all." The High Commissioner was also invited to address the 6th session of the OWG in December 2013 on the subject of human rights, the right to development and global governance. Member States positively received the High Commissioner's statement, which was delivered on her behalf by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. Importantly, the 6th session of the OWG resulted in a strong and clear agreement among Member States across all regions that human rights should underpin the new development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2013, OHCHR launched a landmark book, entitled *Realizing the Right to Development: Essays in Commemoration of 25 Years of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development*, which brings together contributions from more than 30 international experts in this field. The book aims to promote increased awareness of and compliance with the right to development and offers practical guidance for implementing this right. Additional awareness-raising events were organized, including on the role of NGOs in development, international solidarity, investment policies, youth leaders, the human rights impact of trade and investment agreements and the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights. OHCHR continues to support the intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development as it discusses criteria and sub-criteria related to the right to development.

### *Increased integration of key economic, social and cultural rights in global, regional and national responses to economic, food and climate crises and other challenges, including the post-2015 development agenda*

OHCHR has actively advocated for the human rights of persons with disabilities, migrants and other groups, in global deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda. For example, the outcome document of the High-level Meeting on Disability and Development is strongly based on the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Similarly, Member States adopted a rights-based Declaration at the conclusion of the General Assembly's second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. OHCHR has further supported a number of special procedures mandate-holders in relation to the post-2015 development agenda. For example, the Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation developed concrete proposals for goals, targets and indicators for water and sanitation and the progressive elimination of inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda, within the context of the UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for water and sanitation.

To increase international awareness about the devastating impact of the financial and economic crises on human rights around the world and the human rights implications of financial regulation, OHCHR organized consultations with the financial standard-setting bodies in Basel, such as the Bank for International Settlements, the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking, as well as multiple expert meetings on the human rights impact of austerity measures and financial regulation. Furthermore, OHCHR devoted its 2013 report to the ECOSOC to a substantive analysis on the human rights standards applicable to austerity measures adopted in the context of the economic crisis, particularly on the right to social security.

A number of other important developments have occurred in thematic areas of OHCHR's work, including the right to food and health. For example, with OHCHR's sustained support, the Committee on World Food Security adopted Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security in May 2012, which were fully consistent with international human rights law. Moreover, OHCHR has become an increasingly influential voice within the UN on matters of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The international thematic conference on human rights in the context

of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014 Review process, co-organized by OHCHR in July 2013 with UNFPA and the Dutch Government, was significant in reaffirming the centrality of human rights in development – a message that resonated throughout a number of meetings and conferences in the lead up to the ICPD Review Process and was reflected in its outcome documents.

OHCHR organized the Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, under the guidance of the UN Working Group on business and human rights, during which approximately 1,500 participants gathered to discuss trends and challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles and promote dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to business and human rights. OHCHR engaged with relevant regional institutions, including the European Union, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development and the Council of Europe to discuss the alignment of standards with the Guiding Principles and their implementation. As a result, the Council of Europe drafted a declaration of support for the Guiding Principles for submission to the Council of Europe Steering Committee for Human Rights. OHCHR also engaged with the International Organization for Standardization to align the implementation of ISO26000 Guidance on Social Responsibility with the Guiding Principles.



OHCHR staff monitor the right to access to safe drinking water and sanitation in a resettlement site in Cambodia.

### Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

*Increased integration of all human rights standards and principles into UN system development policies and programmes*

#### **Strengthening the UN’s leadership, advocacy and inter-agency collaboration on human rights**

OHCHR successfully engaged with, and in some cases led, a range of UN inter-agency forums on

#### Member States call for full integration of human rights in the post-2015 development agenda

The General Assembly established the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals as a follow-up to the Rio+20 Conference in order to lead intergovernmental discussions and prepare proposals related to the Sustainable Development Goals for the 69th General Assembly. During its 6th session in December 2013, the OWG discussed the thematic issues of human rights, the right to development and global governance. Member States from all regions agreed that human rights should underpin the new development agenda and be integrated across all goals, targets and indicators. More specifically, Member States supported calls for the new agenda to:

- Align goals, targets and indicators with existing human

rights standards and apply a human rights-based approach, placing the right to development at its centre;

- Recognize poverty eradication as a human rights imperative;
- Address both freedom from want (poverty eradication and advancement of economic and social rights) and freedom from fear (access to justice, democratic participation and rights and personal security) for all persons, without discrimination;
- Address inequalities, within and between countries, through the establishment of a goal or goals to promote equality and non-discrimination and mainstream equality targets and the disaggregation of indicators across all goals;

- Include a focus on vulnerable, excluded, marginalized or disempowered groups such as women and girls, migrants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, children and youth and minorities;
- Foster a global partnership for development, including strengthened international cooperation and measures for reform of the international system and addressing inequities and unequal representation in global governance institutions in line with the Declaration on the Right to Development; and
- Ensure effective accountability mechanisms, including for the private sector (i.e., by drawing on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights).

development issues. The milestone outcomes achieved during the reporting period included a revised job description for the Resident Coordinator (RC) which elaborated specific human rights duties in line with recent policy developments (such as the *Rights Up Front* action plan of the Secretary-General) and revised UNDG guidance on how United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) can help promote and protect human rights at the country level. These achievements were supplemented by OHCHR's efforts in 2013 as co-convenor of the UNDG Resident Coordinator System Issues Working Group.

By 2013, the UNDG-HRM, chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner, had matured into a strong forum for system-wide policy dialogue, advocacy and country support. Important achievements included successful advocacy for the integration of human rights provisions in the 2012 General Assembly resolution on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR). The QCPR resolution encouraged the UN to strengthen its normative (which includes human rights) and operational linkages and place particular emphasis on supporting national initiatives for equitable, inclusive, transparent, participatory and accountable development processes, with a focus on people who are disadvantaged by poverty and other vulnerable groups.

A Multi-Donor Trust Fund was put in place to operationalize the UNDG-HRM work plan. By the end of the biennium, a total of US\$8.6 million had been mobilized for the MDTF. This enabled the full implementation of the UNDG-HRM work plan in 2013, with a focus on high-quality country-oriented support. The deployment of human rights advisers (HRAs) to various RC's offices is a central component of the HRM's support. During the biennium, the UNDG-HRM established a roster of highly qualified candidates for HRA positions and decided on deployments to Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Malawi, Maldives, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, as well as to the Regional UNDG Teams in Asia Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Catalytic funding support has also been allocated to UNCTs for capacity-building initiatives in the field of human rights in Costa Rica, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Morocco, Myanmar, Turkey, Uruguay and Zambia. As a critical component of the work plan of the UNDG-HRM and OHCHR, steps have been taken to further strengthen the UN's country-level leadership on human rights, including by updating the UN system's policy guidance for RCs, developing a learning and support strategy that is tailored to both their needs and the revised RC job description, and developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for assessing

### Stories from the field on human rights mainstreaming

*"One advantage that we have in our Delivering as One initiative lies in our ability to bring together under one policy agenda the specific agency mandates and how they relate to human rights." – UN Resident Coordinator, United Republic of Tanzania*

The UNDG-HRM's publication, *Mainstreaming Human Rights in Development: Stories from the Field*, describes how human rights principles and mechanisms have been successfully incorporated into national development processes, drawing on the convening power of the UN, its normative role and its impartiality. The publication explains the work of six UNCTs, comprised of many different agencies, which has yielded positive results in diverse areas such as prison

reform, addressing discrimination and integrating human rights in local water and sanitation development planning.

Following the recommendations issued by the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Government of Uruguay requested assistance from the UN to reform its prison system. The UNCT responded by devising a reform strategy for the prison system and supported strategic elements of its implementation, including training police officers, prison guards and civil servants, and advocating for an increase of the age of penal responsibility. UN agencies working in the Republic of Moldova, United Republic of Tanzania, and Viet Nam partnered with governments and local organizations to follow-up on recommendations from special

procedures of the Human Rights Council on complex issues, including addressing discrimination and social inclusion in the Republic of Moldova and ensuring access to education for ethnic minorities in Viet Nam.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Universal Periodic Review provided an opportunity for UN agencies to support the Government in participatory consultations for development planning and implementation. In Kenya and the Philippines, international human rights standards and principles have been explicitly linked to development programmes and policies at the sectoral level (water and sanitation in the Philippines) and through the national development plan in Kenya.



OHCHR, UNFPA and the Dutch Government co-organized the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Review Process, July 2013.

the performance of UNCTs in applying a human rights-based approach to development programming. With close to 80 requests from RCs and UNCTs for diverse forms of support, there is a high demand and buy-in from UN field presences that far exceeds the financial capacities of the MDTF.

### **Integrating human rights standards and principles, including on economic, social and cultural rights, into UN development policies and programmes at global, regional and country levels**

OHCHR continued to mainstream economic, social and cultural rights in its engagement with FAO, WHO, UN-Habitat and UN-Water, with regard to the rights to adequate housing, food, health, water and sanitation. More specifically, OHCHR mainstreamed human rights in the work of the UN-Habitat and the UN Housing Programme, inter alia, by engaging with the UN-Habitat Governing Body, during meetings with senior management and through capacity-building on human rights. As a result, UN-Habitat adopted a policy document, entitled *UN-Habitat commitment to the human rights-based approach to development*.

OHCHR organized a high-level panel discussion at the Human Rights Council on the integration of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the UN system and on the role of the UN in advancing the business and human rights agenda in the context of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, as mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 21/5. OHCHR has continued to provide human rights inputs to the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, the UN Zero Hunger Challenge, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

A number of results can be reported at the regional level. For example, human rights were significantly reflected in a training package on protection for the Risk, Emergency, and Disaster Task Force Inter-Agency Workgroup for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC), which was developed to standardize the reflection of protection concerns in trainings provided to UNCTs in humanitarian contexts. Substantive support was provided to the UNDG Eastern and Southern Africa Secretariat and Quality Support Assurance Team for various United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) rollout and MDG Acceleration Framework countries in the region which ensured that their outcomes were linked with Universal Periodic Review recommendations.

At the country level, OHCHR was successful to varying degrees in mainstreaming human rights issues in the work of UNCTs, peace missions and humanitarian operations, particularly in relation to UNDAFs, UN joint programmes, UN agency-specific activities and thematic working groups. More specifically, 43 out of an initially targeted 47 countries<sup>6</sup> have integrated human rights in their UNDAFs and UN programmes. Further mainstreaming results were achieved in 18 countries,<sup>7</sup> which were not included in the targets of the OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013.

<sup>6</sup> Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo (all references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

<sup>7</sup> Angola, Benin, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Yemen.



The Secretary-General speaks at the launch of the UNDAF in the State of Palestine, August 2013.

© UN Photo/Rick Bajornas

Human rights and a human rights-based approach were consistently integrated in the UNDAFs and UN agency-specific programmes in Bolivia, Kenya, Paraguay and Ukraine and countries in the Pacific region and in the One UN programmes in Liberia, the Republic of Moldova and Rwanda. In relation to UN humanitarian operations and protection work, human rights significantly informed the work of UNCTs, Humanitarian Country Teams and relief agencies in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, South Sudan, State of Palestine<sup>8</sup> and Sudan. Furthermore, UNCTs have increasingly supported the work of international human rights mechanisms and reflected their recommendations in the UNDAFs and joint programmes of Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Togo.

The UN-Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017 includes extensive commitments to work towards the implementation of international human rights recommendations. The general comments of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights formed the basis for action in social rights areas. In Paraguay, indigenous peoples' and women's rights were reflected in the UN policy on human development and the international community integrated human rights in their thematic areas of work related to governance, gender, health and education. In Sri Lanka, national and international

human rights law, including the UN Guidelines on internally displaced persons, constitute the core framework for the work of the newly formed Durable Solutions Promotion Group, which addresses protection issues related to housing, land and property, livelihood, access to social services, poverty and other critical human rights issues of internally displaced persons.

## Challenges and lessons learned

There is a powerful global call emanating from Member States and civil society across all regions that human rights should be a central, defining element of a new transformative post-2015 development agenda and must be integrated into its goals, targets and indicators. OHCHR has helped to advance this call and produced viable technical proposals on how a post-2015 human rights vision can be translated into action. The certainty of a successful post-2015 agreement, however, cannot be taken for granted. Between now and 2015, OHCHR will face greater demands for leadership and technical expertise, including "how to" guidance on measurement issues and ensuring that a post-2015 development agenda is an effective vehicle for accountability and equality. OHCHR will need to consolidate and build upon its existing achievements within increasingly difficult capacity constraints.

<sup>8</sup> All references to Palestine should be understood in full compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

The undg-hrm has achieved a great deal since its modest beginnings and the years 2014-2015 will see its work plan fully implemented. Human rights policy gains are not always warmly embraced and therefore need to be vigorously and consistently defended. OHCHR's leadership and drive is integral to the success of the undg-hrm, along with an empowered and effective UN Development Operations Coordination Office. If the undg-hrm is to fully realize its promise, further effort will be required to expand its buy-in and build a stronger sense of shared responsibility among all UN agencies.

OHCHR's human rights mainstreaming efforts will also need to further expand to encompass advice and support for the roles and responsibilities attributed to UN development entities under the Secretary-General's *Rights Up Front* initiative. Key elements of this work will be the deployment of HRAs to critical country contexts, the rollout of a tailored human rights learning and support strategy for RCs, and the provision of quality assurance support to UNCTs in addressing human rights concerns in country analyses and UNDAFs.

Sustaining the gains of human rights mainstreaming during the pilot phase of the *Delivering as One* initiative for UN reform is another critical objective, particularly in light of the rapidly growing number of interested countries.

Challenges remain in the realization of the right to development, especially in the context of the continued politicization and polarization of intergovernmental debates. There is a need to enlarge the constituencies in support of the right to development and ensure the coherence of human rights-based policy in the global partnership for development. This will require the complete mainstreaming of all human rights, including the right to development, into the work of the United Nations system. The practical relevance of indicators, which serve as tools for moving from human rights standard-setting to implementation and measurement on the ground, has resulted in numerous requests for OHCHR's support and demands for the compilation of indicators, both at national and international levels, posing significant capacity challenges.

# Migration

## *Protecting human rights in the context of migration*

### Background

Today, there are more than 232 million international migrants in the world. If they came together to form a country, it would be the fifth most-populous. And yet, this population remains largely invisible and silent. Vulnerable migrants, those in irregular situations, who are poor and low-skilled, live and work in the shadows. They are afraid to complain, denied the rights and freedoms that other people take for granted and are disproportionately vulnerable to discrimination, marginalization, violence and xenophobia.

As the international community came together at the General Assembly's 68th session in October 2013 to hold the second High-level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development, the High Commissioner for Human Rights called for a paradigm shift on migration. Even as reports reached the General Assembly's session of horrific losses of life at international borders, she stressed that it was not acceptable that migrants should be made to pay with their lives for seeking to escape from grinding poverty, conflict or discrimination.

Yet, amidst reports of despair there was a glimmer of hope. The Member States unanimously adopted a Declaration on International Migration and Development that renewed their commitment to the protection of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, and strongly condemned all manifestations of xenophobia, racism and intolerance. Member States agreed to work towards an effective and inclusive agenda on migration that integrates development and respects human rights by improving the performance of existing institutions and frameworks and partnering more effectively with relevant stakeholders at the regional and global levels.

The Declaration also committed Member States and other stakeholders to recognize that human mobility is a key factor for sustainable development and should be considered in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.







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Migrants from Central America holding a sign that reads "Respect the human rights of migrants."

The near-silence of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on issues related to discrimination has been problematic given that equality is one of the core values of the Millennium Declaration. The MDGs allowed overall progress to be recorded as the main indicator, despite slower progress experienced by certain segments of society and the growing exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable groups. Without an incentive to record their situation, some groups with limited or no political capital, such as migrants, were rendered invisible to the development agenda. As a new post-2015 development agenda is being debated, OHCHR has consistently stressed that another method of measuring progress is needed, one which will provide more information about how progress is distributed while also providing incentives to focus on those groups which are being left behind.

In its message to the HLD and to other relevant fora, OHCHR emphasized the need to develop an agenda that is responsive to the rights of migrants and not only focused on the economics of migration. OHCHR's message on including migrants in the post-2015 development agenda was three-fold and suggested that the agenda could:

- ▶ Incorporate equality as a stand-alone goal in order to measure and progressively eliminate disparities in relation to the most marginalized groups, such as migrants at risk of discrimination and exclusion.

- ▶ Develop specific migrant-sensitive targets under relevant goals.
- ▶ Ensure the systematic disaggregation of indicators by migrant status under relevant goals and targets in order to monitor the progress of disadvantaged migrant groups.

Where a group of people is socially undervalued, discriminated against and politically excluded, the relevant data will not be systematically collected. OHCHR has argued that the post-2015 agenda provides an occasion to enhance the knowledge base on the human rights dimensions of migration and an important opportunity to seek out innovative ways of measuring and monitoring the situation of migrants.

## OHCHR's role

OHCHR promotes and contributes to the protection of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their legal status. The Office advocates for a human rights-based approach to migration-related policies and discussions at the national, regional and international levels.

OHCHR supports Member States and other relevant stakeholders to respect the internationally guaranteed human rights of all migrants, protect

them against abuse and fulfill the rights that will enable migrants to enjoy a safe and dignified life.

In the 2012-2013 biennium, OHCHR has significantly stepped up its programme of work on the human rights of all migrants, including by contributing to the promotion and mainstreaming of human rights through discussions on migration at the international, regional and national levels. The Office is engaged in concrete follow-up to the commitments made at the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

OHCHR has developed capacity-strengthening tools such as learning packages and information materials on key issues; conducted research and consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders on migration; and highlighted key advocacy issues at the national, regional and international levels. Through its field presences, OHCHR has increasingly engaged in migration-related human rights work through the promotion of the core international human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), as well as training activities, advocacy, technical advice, monitoring, protection and other initiatives. OHCHR also continued to support the human rights mechanisms relevant to migration, including the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), which oversees the implementation of the ICRMW, and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

The following are some key results to which OHCHR has contributed in relation to migration in the biennium 2012-2013.

## National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

### *Increased compliance with international human rights standards of national laws, policies and administrative regulations relevant to migration*

As part of OHCHR's ongoing efforts to increase compliance with international human rights standards, the Office has provided technical advice to governments and other regional, subregional and national stakeholders to promote the integration of a human rights perspective in the design and implementation of migration policies, plans and normative frameworks and to foster partnerships.

Building on a process initiated in 2012 to explore the human rights situation of migrants at international borders and a recognition of the need for enhanced human rights guidance on this issue,

OHCHR launched an initiative with Member States, UN system partners, NGOs, academics and other stakeholders to establish a set of Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders. An initial draft was developed to provide a practical norm-based tool to assist States and other stakeholders to implement their human rights obligations in their border governance measures, including in relation to reception, screening, assistance, detention and return. Since then, the draft has undergone various consultation stages, including two expert meetings organized by OHCHR in March 2012 and November 2013. The experts from governments, international and regional organizations, civil society and academia in attendance welcomed the initiative and voiced their intention to apply the guidance. The Recommended Principles and Guidelines will be finalized in 2014.

At the regional level, OHCHR supported the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to develop a study on management of the external borders of the European Union (EU) and its impact on the human rights of migrants. This involved detailed research on the policy framework of the EU, two consultations in Brussels with representatives of key EU institutions responsible for promoting and protecting the rights of migrants and four visits to countries on both sides of the EU southern Mediterranean border; namely Greece, Italy, Tunisia and Turkey. The resulting report, which focuses in particular on the rights of migrants in an

### Support for non-citizens in the Republic of Moldova

In October 2013, OHCHR received a complaint from Ms. N.S., a Moldovan citizen, whose partner, Mr. D.A. was a citizen of Ghana who had been forcefully deported from the Republic of Moldova to his country of origin, despite the fact that the couple had a six-month-old child together. Ms. N.S. requested assistance from OHCHR to facilitate the return of her partner with a view to marrying and founding a family in her country. OHCHR raised the issue with the Bureau for Migration and Asylum and, as a result, Mr. D.A. was issued a 30-day visa which allowed him to return to the Republic of Moldova to register with the civil registration. In addition, as a result of the September 2013 visit of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, three women from the Migrants Detention Centre, who were at risk of being deported from the Republic of Moldova and becoming victims of human trafficking, were freed and offered legal assistance to secure residence permits in the country.

Since 2007, thousands of Malagasy have migrated to countries like Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritius, Saudi Arabia and Seychelles, drawn by promises from employment agencies for better working conditions and the protection of their interests. Upon arrival in some of these countries, many migrant workers have become victims of exploitation and ill-treatment and have been abandoned. Despite the disheartening testimonies of returning migrant workers, another project was announced by the Minister of Public Function and Social Affairs in July to send 500 domestic workers per month to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, OHCHR, IOM and civil society organizations organized a meeting at the Prime Minister's Office to raise the awareness of authorities about this situation and advocate for the protection of the rights of Malagasy migrant workers. To this end, the Governing Council issued a decree suspending the authorization for sending non-qualified Malagasy workers to countries that could not provide sufficient protection for migrant workers. In addition, the law for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families has been adopted by the National Assembly and validated by the High Council of the Transition.

irregular situation and provides important practical guidance to EU institutions and EU Member States to implement a human rights-based approach to migration policies, was presented to the 23rd session of the Human Rights Council in May 2013 in the form of a thematic global mission report, with country specific attachments.

As part its ongoing efforts to promote and protect the human rights of migrant domestic workers in Lebanon, the Regional Office for the Middle East contributed to the development of a Code of Conduct for recruiting agencies that was launched in June 2013. The Regional Office worked closely with the Lebanese Government, ILO and various NGOs to alleviate the hardship of domestic workers in Lebanon and enhance compliance with international human rights standards. The Regional Office continues to explore advocacy initiatives in support of a draft law on migrant domestic workers, which is currently being considered by the Council of Ministers. This initiative has led to promising developments elsewhere in the region. For instance, the Government of Jordan has established a steering committee comprised of the Ministries of Interior and of Labour, representatives of the security forces and civil society, along with OHCHR and other

international organizations, to prepare a roadmap to enhance the protection of the human rights of migrant domestic workers in Jordan.

In South-East Asia, OHCHR continued to support, in close collaboration with UNHCR, a review of the Citizenship Law to address the exclusion from citizenship and consequential statelessness of the discriminated minority Rohingya in Myanmar's Rakhine state.

In West Africa, as an active member of the Regional Group on Protection in Mixed Migration (with IOM and UNHCR, as well as standing invitees ICRC, ILO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOWA and UN Women), OHCHR contributed to increasing awareness and building capacity on migration and trafficking issues at the regional level. For instance, OHCHR and IOM co-organized a workshop on the situation of migrants and their access to fundamental needs in West Africa. In Senegal, OHCHR has facilitated training modules and developed an information brochure for a three-day workshop on international human rights instruments regarding people on the move. The regional governors and superior officers of the gendarmerie and border control who attended the trainings increased their knowledge about Senegal's international and regional commitments related to the rights of people on the move and strengthened their capacity to ensure protection and detect human rights violations. Moreover, they acquired the necessary competencies and awareness-raising tools to train their staff and colleagues on these issues.

In light of a growing demand for technical support related to migration at the country level, OHCHR assisted numerous governments, national human rights institutions and civil society to draft and revise relevant legislation in line with international human rights standards.

In Mexico, significant progress was achieved in the revision and adoption of legislation in line with international standards through the provision of technical assistance to the Government, including regarding asylum and procedural safeguards during deportation. More specifically, the Office, inter alia, reviewed the proposals; submitted legal briefs on international human rights standards; and provided technical advice to Federal and State Congresses. For instance, the revision of the Refugee and Complementary Protection Bill, approved by the Senate, took into consideration the joint recommendations from OHCHR and UNHCR. In Guatemala, the Office worked closely with the Congressional Commission on Migrants, Government

authorities and civil society on the reform of the Law on Migration. The Law incorporated recommendations issued by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the ICRMW. The revised Law is currently before Congress awaiting final adoption.

In the Russian Federation, OHCHR provided technical advice to Members of the Public Chamber and NGOs to promote the establishment of a migration policy in full compliance with international human rights standards. Relevant recommendations related to the integration and protection of migrants were included in the Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation through to 2025, which was approved by presidential decree in 2012. Particular efforts have been made to challenge the perception of migration as solely an issue of security and border control and to provide a broader picture of migration that would prevent stereotyping, discrimination and criminalization as the basis for policymaking. To this end, a number of relevant special procedures thematic reports, Human Rights Council resolutions and CMW comments were shared by OHCHR with authorities. Furthermore, with the support of OHCHR, a comprehensive multidisciplinary Human Rights Master's Degree was established in the Russian Federation which includes courses on international aspects of the governance of migration and refugee protection.

## Trafficking in persons

Governments are increasingly requesting OHCHR's assistance in capacity-building and to ensure the compliance of their laws, policies and administrative regulations with international human rights standards in the area of human trafficking. This is largely due to OHCHR's consistent promotion of the importance of applying a human rights-based approach in efforts designed to address trafficking in persons, as indicated in the 2010 Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.

Positive steps have been taken in Belarus, the Middle East and North Africa region and Ukraine. In Belarus, OHCHR supported the organization of five training activities focused on a variety of topics, including child trafficking for pornography, cross-border cooperation, identification of victims of trafficking and the role of law enforcement officials. In Jordan, a capacity-development event was organized for judges and prosecutors from 20 countries in the Middle East and North Africa region. Feedback from participants underlined the usefulness of the tools in guiding the development of rights-based responses to combat trafficking in persons. In Ukraine, OHCHR organized a launch of the Commentary to the Principles and Guidelines and undertook training on this issue.



Migrants trying to reach the United States in a trailer truck detected by police X-ray equipment in Mexico.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

### *International community increasingly responsive to migrants' rights*

The Office successfully contributed to the inclusion of a human rights perspective in the global debate on migration at the international level, including at the General Assembly's High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York in October 2013. The human rights of migrants were a prominent feature of a number of interventions made by Member States during the course of the deliberations and were featured prominently in the eight-point agenda for action outlined by the Secretary-General.

The High Commissioner delivered OHCHR's message on the human rights of migrants during Roundtable 2 of the HLD in an intervention, entitled *Measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children, as well as to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and to ensure orderly, regular and safe migration*. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights was also called on to deliver a statement to Roundtable 1, entitled *Effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities in view of the preparation on the post-2015 development framework*. The High Commissioner and senior managers also participated in a series of high profile side events at the meeting (on issues related to the post-2015 development agenda, the detention of immigrant children, human rights at international borders, migrant domestic workers and children on the move), and in events leading up to the HLD. Through public advocacy and technical assistance, OHCHR supported the intergovernmental process of drafting a landmark Declaration on International and Development that was unanimously adopted by Member States at the HLD.

Leading up to the HLD, OHCHR carried out a series of events and activities to ensure that human rights were kept at the centre of all HLD deliberations. For instance, in June 2013, OHCHR organized an expert meeting on migration, human rights and governance. More than fifty participants engaged in this discussion, including representatives from Global Migration Group (GMG) agencies, human rights mechanisms, Member States, regional organizations, international and regional NGOs, trade unions and academia.



A Syrian migrant detained at a border police station in Bulgaria.

OHCHR also organized a high-level meeting in Geneva on 4 September 2013, entitled Migration and human rights: towards the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The meeting was opened by the High Commissioner and included the participation of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on International Migration and Development and more than 150 representatives from Member States, GMG agencies and international and national NGOs. The meeting developed targeted public messages and advocated for mainstreaming a rights-based approach within all roundtable discussions at the HLD. These objectives were largely met as human rights issues were consistently raised in all roundtables of the HLD.

OHCHR also launched a joint report with WHO and IOM, *International migration, health and human rights*, which explores the multifaceted health and human rights challenges that migrants face and describes recent developments in this area. The report was widely shared with a variety of stakeholders, including governments, civil society and UN agencies.

Moreover, OHCHR provided substantive technical assistance on human rights to a number of thematic

meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). In 2013, the Office sought to inject a human rights focus into background documentation and discussions held in the context of government team discussions of Roundtable session 1.2, entitled Framing migration for the MDGs and the post-2015 UN Development Agenda, and Roundtable 3.1, entitled Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved social development outcomes. Upon request by the GFMD, OHCHR provided a background document, *Migrants, migration, human rights and the post-2015 UN Development Agenda*, for the May 2013 GFMD thematic meeting entitled Operationalizing Mainstreaming of Migration in Development Policy and Integrating Migration in the post-2015 UN Development Agenda. As Chair of the GMG Working Group on Migration, Human Rights and Empowerment, OHCHR led the drafting of a background paper for the third thematic meeting of the GFMD in 2013 named Empowerment and Assets.

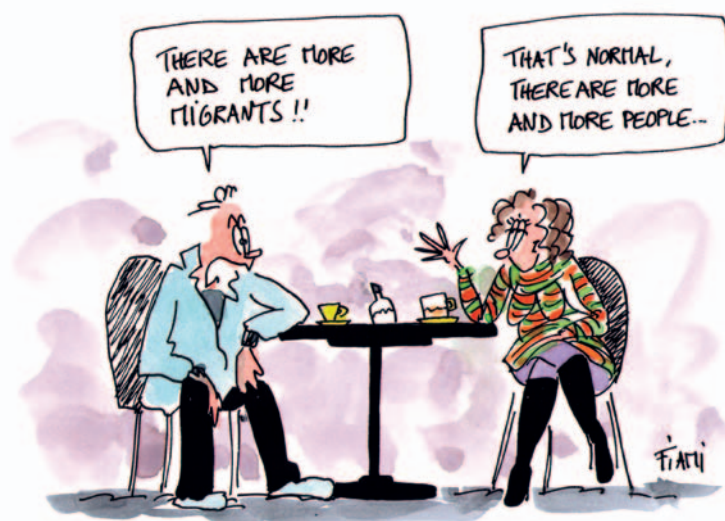
On International Migrant's Day in 2013, OHCHR and ILO jointly launched a series of cartoons which seek to challenge myths and encourage a more positive public perception of migrants. The cartoon collection reached over 13,000 people on Facebook and the tweets generated an estimated 825,000 potential impressions on Twitter (number of times a tweet reached Twitter accounts).

OHCHR drafted the report of the Secretary-General to the Third Committee of the General Assembly (A/68/292), which included an analysis of how a human rights perspective can enhance the design and implementation of international migration and development policies. The report concluded that by applying a human rights-based approach to the design and implementation of migration policies, States are obliged to formulate and scrutinize such policies against human rights benchmarks and to strive to ensure that they are responsive to the human rights of all migrants, with a particular focus on those who are most vulnerable.

Finally, at the field level, OHCHR organized two seminars on cultural diversity in Mauritania which, inter alia, aimed to improve understanding of the rights of migrant workers and their families in the context of the promotion of tolerance and social justice. As part of OHCHR's efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international community to migration, OHCHR also organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior of Mauritania, a capacity-building workshop for government authorities, members of the armed forces and security agencies and civil society on the rights of migrant workers and their families. The workshop aimed at enabling participants to cooperate more effectively with international partners in addressing the situation of migrants.



Do you know the difference between "illegal migration" and "migrants in an irregular situation"? Irregular entries, stay and work are not criminal offences but administrative misdemeanours. Not distinguishing between the two terms reinforces the false and negative stereotype that migrants in irregular situations are criminals.



Do you know that there are more migrants than ever because of the growing world population? The absolute number of people migrating has risen from 154 million in 1990 to 232 million in 2013, yet for many years migrants have made up about 3% of the world's population.

## Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

### *Increased integration of human rights standards and principles related to migration into the work of international and regional processes on migration*

OHCHR continued its efforts to actively promote and mainstream the human rights of migrants within the activities of the United Nations system.

The Office remained an active member of the GMG, which is comprised of 16 entities. As a result of a 2012-2013 internal review of the GMG and OHCHR's advocacy, a Working Group on Migration, Human Rights and Gender Equality was created with OHCHR, UNICEF and UN Women serving as rotating Co-Chairs. OHCHR assumed the role of Chair for the first 18 months and in November 2013, the Office led the preparation of a GMG Issues Brief to provide background documentation for the GFMD thematic meeting on Migration as an Enabler for Inclusive Social Development. In addition, a human rights work stream was created within the multiannual work plan of the GMG.

OHCHR also provided detailed input and mainstreamed human rights into a set of outcomes and recommendations on migration in preparation for the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development. The Dialogue took place following the 2012 request by the High-level Committee on Programmes of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Cooperation.

In December 2012, the Secretary-General tasked OHCHR, in consultation with the GMG and UN system partners, to lead the preparation of a concise, analytical report on migration and human rights. The report *Migration and human rights: improving human rights-based governance of international migration* was launched in September 2013 and explores the importance of embedding the human rights framework and a human rights-based approach within the global institutional architecture on migration.

Building on 2012 achievements related to the Rio+20 negotiation process (which led to a strong reference to the human rights of migrants, regardless of their status, within the Rio+20 Outcome Document), OHCHR continued to advocate for the inclusion of the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda. In this context, OHCHR engaged in various global thematic consultations and technical discussions, including on population dynamics and on inequalities, submitted technical

briefs to the Open Working Group, and participated in the informal working group on the post-2015 agenda of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on International Migration and Development. OHCHR also contributed to a joint GMG position on migration and the post-2015 development agenda, and participated in various side events organized by the GMG and other actors. OHCHR's input highlighted that migrants should be visibly integrated in the new agenda as full and equal subjects of development.

As a result of its advocacy efforts and leading voice on migration and human rights, OHCHR was invited to participate as Co-Chair in the migrants' rights work stream of the World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development. The Office also devised a work programme for this work stream.

## Challenges and lessons learned

Despite the positive steps taken, OHCHR is cognizant of the significant challenges that remain. One of these challenges is the governance of migration at international, regional and national levels. In order to promote the rights of all migrants more effectively, more systematic discussion on migration issues is needed among States and other relevant stakeholders, under the auspices of the United Nations.

As evidenced during the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the UN offers a common platform for dialogue and cooperation on migration, based on the existing and agreed legal and normative framework. Since its early beginnings, the UN has sought to approach international migration from a human rights perspective. Through the human rights treaties and other supervisory mechanisms, the UN plays a vital role in elaborating the normative framework on migration and assisting States to incorporate this framework into their migration policies.

In its recent report on migration and governance, OHCHR identified a continuing need for regular cooperation and dialogue within the UN to enable systematic and norm-based interaction among all stakeholders, including States, civil society and migrants themselves. Such a space could identify and address policy and knowledge gaps on cross-cutting and emerging issues related to migration,





Global Migration Group side event during the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, October 2013.

including countering discrimination and xenophobia against migrants, or the protection of migrants at international borders. As with other issues of a cross-cutting nature, there is no single organization in the international system that has the mandate to provide overall normative oversight and leadership in the protection of migrants' rights, which makes the creation of spaces for multistakeholder and cross-cutting dialogue all the more crucial.

In her statement to the High-level Dialogue, the High Commissioner highlighted the work that needs to be undertaken by the human rights movement to better explain the significance of human rights to the issue of migration and to what extent respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights will be of real and material benefit to the lives of the 232 million migrants and their families. These efforts also need

to stress that a human rights-based approach to migration policymaking is premised on universal standards and principles that have been voluntarily assumed by States. Specific results, standards of service delivery and conduct and good practices are derived from universal human rights instruments. Further guidance on and elaboration of these standards and principles has been provided by the human rights mechanisms. They constitute a firm foundation on which to initiate the design and implementation of migration policies.

The years ahead will provide an opportunity to build on the successful leadership of OHCHR in the arena of migration and human rights. To this end, OHCHR will remain publicly committed to consolidating its leadership role within the international system to promote and protect the human rights of migrants.

# Violence and insecurity

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## *Protecting human rights in situations of violence and insecurity*

### Background

Situations of violence, conflict and insecurity were alarmingly widespread in 2013. The crises in the Syrian Arab Republic, South Sudan, Mali and the Central African Republic provided stark reminders of the suffering to which entire populations may be subjected by State and non-State actors and the need for the United Nations to take action to mitigate or facilitate an end to the crisis.

Far too many countries in the world are experiencing some form of violence or conflict. Human rights violations are often the first signs of potential larger-scale violence. Thus, early warning and early action are the underpinnings of the “Rights Up Front” Action Plan, which was launched by the Secretary-General in December 2013 to address the need for better organizational preparedness by the UN to deal with evolving crisis situations, including by emphasizing preventive action to ensure respect for human rights.

This approach can be equally effective in situations where social and criminal violence exposes populations to widespread human rights violations. Criminal violence has resulted in loss of life, torture and ill-treatment, disappearances and arbitrary detentions on a massive scale and has prevented people from accessing medical care, disrupted education and prevented the functioning of the justice system.

Natural disasters are another source of insecurity, as people often find themselves without homes and limited possibilities to earn a living. In such situations, pre-existing human rights concerns (i.e., discrimination) may be exacerbated while new ones frequently emerge.





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An holistic approach that is based on a human rights analysis of a particular situation can help identify early responses and prevent the deterioration of the situation. Another element of this strategy is to empower affected communities by providing them with knowledge about their human rights, building their capacity to demand redress for violations of those rights and ensuring that they are consulted and involved in decision-making processes that will impact on their lives in the context of situations of violence and insecurity, including natural disasters. In practice, this means enabling affected persons to participate in the immediate response to a crisis, early recovery actions and the search for durable solutions to the problems affecting their society. These solutions must be based on multifaceted policies, strategies and actions that strengthen the rule of law, fight impunity and address the root causes of exclusion, including discrimination, that contribute to an environment of insecurity and violence.

## OHCHR's role

In 2013, OHCHR prioritized work on human rights issues that were related to situations of international or internal armed conflict; humanitarian crises, including those in the aftermath of man-made or natural disasters; and situations with a prevalence of social, economic and criminal violence. OHCHR

focused its efforts in countries lacking an appropriate State response to violence and where there was an environment of insecurity. OHCHR cooperated with States and civil society to formulate responses to existing threats and vulnerabilities to: ensure the protection of entire populations against violence and insecurity; prevent repressive responses which could engender further violations; and ensure that measures taken would address the root causes of insecurity and were firmly rooted in human rights principles and standards. The framework of international human rights law provides the basis on which action should be undertaken, primarily in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity, including natural disasters. Therefore, OHCHR's strategy to protect human rights in situations of violence and insecurity continues to include supporting the compliance of States with human rights obligations, raising awareness about these obligations at the national level, empowering local actors and building their capacity.

OHCHR also focused on the rights of those most affected by situations of violence and insecurity, in particular victims of sexual and gender-based violence and other segments of the population with heightened vulnerabilities and who are facing a risk of exclusion, marginalization or not being protected, including women, internally displaced persons (IDPs), children, refugees, migrants, the elderly, the urban and rural poor, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.



Women demanding the end of violence during the commemoration of Women's Day in Senegal.

International action, whether undertaken by the UN, regional organizations or the wider international community, has proven to be crucial to the prevention and resolution of crises. A second aspect of OHCHR's strategy, therefore, has been to ensure that the international community responds to crisis situations and that the UN system is equipped with the appropriate human rights knowledge and tools to deal with those situations.

Respect for human rights and justice are essential to achieving political stability and sustainable peace and in response to crime or the provision of humanitarian assistance. Much of the advocacy conducted by the Office has been directed at countering outdated perceptions that human rights and, in particular accountability for human rights violations, were obstacles on the road to peace and stability and to protection against terrorism and crime.

## National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

*State institutions (particularly the judiciary, the security sector and national human rights institutions) increasingly comply with international human rights standards in the area of the prevention and effective responses to individual human rights violations*

In 2013, OHCHR monitored, investigated and reported on cases, events and situations and informed decision-makers; fostered dialogue between governments and civil society and advocated for the incorporation of human rights in legislation, policies, practices and protocols of intervention; supported institution-building, especially the creation and functioning of mechanisms to protect human rights defenders and journalists; and implemented technical cooperation projects.

OHCHR also contributed to improving the level of responsiveness and accountability of State institutions vis-à-vis individual human rights violations in several countries. In Mexico, OHCHR provided technical assistance in the drafting of legislation and lobbied federal and state congresses to ensure the compliance with international standards of legislation on: the protection of victims; the protection of journalists and human rights defenders; military jurisdiction; making crimes against journalists a federal offence; enforced disappearances; “*arraigo*” (pre-charge detention); and states of emergency. Most of these laws incorporated international human rights standards and in some cases, included



The Deputy High Commissioner inaugurates a police station in Mambassa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which houses a special unit for the protection of women and children, August 2013.

international recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms, as well as a gender approach. In each instance, OHCHR-Mexico followed up on the parliamentary process; reviewed the bill proposals; submitted legal briefs to promote the incorporation of international human rights standards; encouraged the respective congresses to approve the legislation; and facilitated direct communication between special procedures and members of the treaty bodies with key legislators.

In Afghanistan, the May 2012 establishment of the Civilian Casualties Tracking Team in the Presidential Information Coordination Centre resulted in more accurate information on casualties. In the first 11 months of 2013, civilian deaths and injuries increased by 10 per cent compared to the same period in 2012. The rise in civilian casualties reflects a return to the number of civilian deaths and injuries recorded in 2011; the year in which the highest number of civilian casualties was recorded by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). This is due to the increasingly indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices and more engagements on the ground between Afghan forces and anti-Government elements, particularly in civilian populated areas. Ground engagements were the second leading cause of civilian deaths and injuries, a new and troubling trend in 2013. OHCHR also monitored the implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Human rights mechanisms also contributed to this expected accomplishment. For example, with OHCHR's support, the Working Group on the



Civilians fleeing fighting in South Sudan seeking refuge in a compound of the UN Mission in South Sudan.

use of mercenaries researched national legislation regulating private military and security companies (PMSCs) on a regional basis. The first phase of the research focused on several English-speaking countries in Africa and informed the Working Group's thematic report to the 24th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013. The research demonstrated that some countries failed to consider criminal or disciplinary records or reports of human rights violations committed by potential security personnel.

With regard to the establishment of specific mechanisms or policies to protect human rights defenders and journalists in Colombia, the Inspector General of the national police issued specific directives to all police units to make the protection of human rights defenders one of their priorities. In 2012, the National Protection Unit (NPU) became operational. With OHCHR's assistance, the Unit adopted a new approach in the analysis of risk and protection measures which takes into account the specificities of individuals and groups, in particular the unique needs of women defenders, indigenous leaders and leaders of minority groups. The NPU and OHCHR established a mechanism through which the two organizations meet on a monthly basis to follow-up on and update all cases submitted by the Office.

*Citizen security policies and legislation, as well as State entities dealing with citizen security issues, increasingly comply with international human rights standards*

In Ecuador, two courses, developed with the technical support of the Human Rights Adviser (HRA), have been institutionalized in the armed forces. The first is a basic course on human rights targeted to the armed forces operating along the northern border and the second is on collective rights. The HRA also supported the Human Rights Unit of the Ministry of Defence to develop and implement a protocol for documenting and processing reports of human rights violations allegedly committed by armed forces personnel.

In Guatemala, although public security policies and strategies have largely failed to comply with international human rights standards and recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms in a number of relevant areas, particularly regarding the increased role of the military in citizen security tasks, continuous engagement with the Government resulted in limited changes in key security policies and helped avoiding setbacks in the decisions of public authorities. OHCHR-Guatemala took an active part in cases related to the role of the police and military

performing citizen security functions; states of emergency and conditions of detainees. The Office monitored judicial proceedings and conditions of detention and provided technical assistance to the relevant authorities.

In Colombia, as part of its engagement with the police, OHCHR carried out visits to 12 departmental police stations to monitor, inter alia, the implementation of five oversight mechanisms related to accountability and the prevention of human rights violations. The objective of the visits was to identify good practices and the challenges being faced by the police in the implementation of human rights standards. OHCHR concluded a two-year project with the Ministry of Defence to analyse and make recommendations on 7 out of 15 measures adopted to prevent and investigate human rights violations. The Office also participated in the extensive review of the armed forces' protocol on sexual violence. It furthermore prepared an in-depth report for the Ministry of Defence and the armed forces on the legal framework applicable to cases of occupation of civilian objects by military forces. Through the analysis of these cases, the General Command issued reminders to all forces concerning the State's human rights obligations.

In Papua New Guinea, a human rights assessment of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary was completed in 2012. Discussions were then held in 2013 to outline and implement the relevant recommendations on pre- and in-service training for police in 2014.

In Somalia, the Human Rights Unit of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) /United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) contributed to mainstreaming human rights in the security and justice sector reforms through advocacy and collaboration with other components of the Mission. This resulted, among others things, in the adoption of the Somalia Justice Sector Action Plan 2013-2015. UNSOM also advocated for the mainstreaming of human rights in the national programme for disengaging combatants in Somalia that seeks to disarm, demobilize and rehabilitate former Al-Shabaab combatants. The national programme presents a number of human rights challenges, including related to the death penalty, access to justice, administrative detention, handing over of detainees by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the proper handling of children in the programme.

In Libya, the advice provided by the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Support

Mission to Libya (UNSMIL) to the Government and the General National Congress (GNC) generally improved the quality of legislative drafts. In April 2013, the GNC, supported by the Human Rights Division, adopted a law withdrawing the jurisdiction of military courts over civilians and another law criminalizing torture, enforced disappearances, unlawful killings and discrimination. The HRD also provided advice on a law on victims of sexual violence, which had not been adopted as of the end of 2013. To reduce the risk of discrimination, the HRD advocated for the establishment of an independent commission on missing persons under the previous regime and during the 2011 conflict. Legislation on the establishment of such a commission was adopted at the end of 2013.

In Guinea-Bissau, in November, the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the Centre for Judicial Training launched the first phase of training on human rights in the administration of justice for lawyers, prosecutors, judges, judiciary police investigators and representatives of the Centres of Access to Justice. The training, which will continue in 2014, is the first time that representatives from all sectors of the judiciary have been brought together for shared learning. The participants expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to reinforce their roles as human rights defenders throughout the case management process.

*Improved impact of cases selected for individual advocacy, in the creation or revival of justice and accountability mechanisms*

In Colombia, national institutions showed an improvement in their responses to human rights violations cases raised by OHCHR at the national and regional levels, in particular the National Protection Unit, the national police, the armed forces, the Ministry of Defence, the Attorney General's Office, the Victims Unit, the Land Restitution Unit, municipal governments and local ombudspersons. In a great majority of these cases, action was undertaken to address OHCHR's concerns. For example, in the department of Antioquia, 100 per cent of the cases raised by OHCHR with law enforcement entities were positively addressed. Of these, 86 per cent related to the implementation of protection measures in favour of human rights defenders. In addition, all cases of children at risk of recruitment by armed groups in the municipality of Itüango were positively addressed by the Colombian Institute for Family Issues, as were 72 per cent of cases raised by OHCHR with the NPU. In the community

of Riachuelo-Charalá (Santander), after receiving numerous complaints regarding victims of forced displacement, OHCHR promoted the creation of a coordination working group with the active participation of the Victims Unit, the regional Ombudsman, the local Ombudsman and civil society organizations, which led to the adoption of a strategy to implement collective reparation measures for the community.

In Darfur, Sudan, following extensive interaction between the Human Rights Section of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) with relevant authorities, a Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established in March 2013 to, inter alia, address issues of impunity and build a culture of confidence, peace and reconciliation. The Commission has sub-offices in Darfur states and most of its 25 appointed members are judges, lawyers and legal advisers. In November 2013, the Commission informed that it would carry out a survey to assess the conflict.

#### Addressing the concerns of internally displaced persons in Darfur

As part of its regular human rights monitoring work, the Human Rights Section of UNAMID carried out visits to IDP camps to assess the security and human rights situation, including in return areas. In West Darfur state, for instance, a primary concern reported by returnees in multiple locations was insecurity and continued harassment by members of Arab tribes from neighbouring settlements, which resulted in the unsustainability of many returns. As a result of the intervention of the Human Rights Section, local authorities mediated with the returnees, along with community leaders from the Arab tribes, promising to bring to justice the perpetrators of serious crimes to ensure judicial redress and protection to the returnees.

In Uganda, authorities responded positively to complaints raised by OHCHR, with a total of 117 complaints responded to out of 275 in 2012 and 77 out of 150 in 2013. A positive response was considered to be one which resulted in the expressed commitment of an authority to investigate a complaint and initiate an inquiry into the case and provide feedback to OHCHR on actions taken, the findings of the investigation and the way forward. This was achieved through continued efforts with the police and military, capacity-building and targeted training. OHCHR worked closely with the Uganda Human Rights Commission on sharing and transferring case information.

In Iraq, the Ministry of Human Rights launched investigations into all claims of human rights violations and the Ministry of Justice was active in investigating allegations of abuse, ill-treatment or torture in prisons and places of detention under its authority. The Human Rights Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) undertook monitoring of all prisons and places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and made recommendations directly to the Minister on ways to improve respect for due process and fair trial standards.

#### Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

##### *Increased number of successful prosecutions and percentage of victims of sexual violence that receive reparation in accordance with international standards*

Access to justice is an essential component of the rule of law and a means for women to actively claim their rights. In practice, discriminatory laws and discrimination within justice systems pose challenges to women's full access to justice. Promoting access to justice and accountability for women is a priority for OHCHR and the fight against impunity underpins many of its activities. In 2013, OHCHR worked towards improving access to justice for victims of violence in countries such as Afghanistan, Bolivia, Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Haiti, Mali, Nepal, Senegal and Sudan as well as countries in the Great Lakes region and West Africa. Progress was noted in a number of countries as exemplified below.

The Office provided support to Bolivia, where new legislation was adopted in March 2013 on guaranteeing women a life free from violence. The Law typifies gender-motivated killings of women as a specific crime (femicide) and adopts a comprehensive approach to combating violence against women, including through prevention, care of victims and prosecution of offenders.

OHCHR has been involved in strengthening the capacities of law enforcement officials and the judiciary in many countries. In the DRC, the Office provided support to mobile courts dealing with sexual violence cases and the so-called "Joint Investigation Teams," provided immediate, technical support to military prosecutors to enable the investigation of serious and credible allegations of sexual violence in remote areas. The Office supported the establishment of legal clinics to



ensure that legal aid is available to survivors of sexual violence. Training for military judges and prosecutors also took place in the DRC. In Latin America, a Protocol was developed in partnership with UN Women on the investigation of gender-related killings of women.

In Côte d'Ivoire, in January 2012, the Ministry of Women, Family and Children developed a five-year national strategy to combat sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and a plan of action was finalized in July 2012. As of the end of December 2013, the document was still awaiting final approval by the Government. The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) regularly participated in the coordination mechanisms established for the review of the national strategy. It also provided the mechanisms with strategic, technical and policy advice in order to strengthen the national legal framework and the capacities of relevant stakeholders to prevent sexual violence and better protect and appropriately respond to the needs of victims.

In Sierra Leone, there was an increase in the number of reports filed by victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Family Support Units are well equipped to deal with SGBV and access to services for victims of SGBV has improved. OHCHR provided financial and technical support to the National Committee on Gender-Based Violence and to NGOs working on the issue.

In Guinea-Bissau, the technical and financial support provided to the specialized Parliamentary Committee on Women and Children resulted in the adoption on 18 July 2013 of a domestic violence bill by the National Assembly. The legislation is not yet in force as it has not been promulgated by the President. Nonetheless, sensitization and dissemination activities have begun. Support was given to the National Committee for the Abandonment of Harmful Practices in their efforts to raise public awareness about the need to fight female genital mutilation and sexual and gender-based violence. Following a wide-ranging dialogue with women's organizations, human rights defenders, civil society organizations and UNDP partners and with the support of UNIOGBIS and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), a National Plan to End Gender-Based Violence (2014-2017) was finalized in November and adopted on 23 December 2013. The Plan identifies three pillars to combat gender-based violence, namely prevention; promotion of an integrated system of victim support; and institutional and organizational

capacity development. The approval of an effective and enforceable action plan against gender-based violence represents an important step for the eradication of GBV in Guinea-Bissau.

In Darfur, Sudan, although cooperation with law enforcement officials on the issue of sexual violence seemed to be difficult at times, much progress was noted. In South Darfur, in September 2013, the Governor issued a decree for the operationalization of the Joint Committee for Combating Gender-Based Violence which is tasked with: analysing gender-based violence; ensuring that all victims have access to health facilities; and following up on trials of alleged perpetrators. The Government endorsed a five-year national strategic plan to combat violence against women (2012-2016) in August 2013. Policy decisions undertaken at the federal level called for the full implementation of the five-year plan across Sudan.

OHCHR increased its efforts to strengthen women's access to reparations as an essential component of the right to an effective remedy. The Office held consultations with survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the DRC, Uganda and Kosovo<sup>9</sup> and issued recommendations to inform their respective reparation efforts. In eastern DRC, OHCHR worked to encourage broader reparation efforts, including by providing grants to five local organizations for the implementation of five pilot projects focused on supporting and assisting survivors of sexual violence. A guidance note on reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence was jointly prepared by OHCHR and UN Women and will be issued in June 2014. It aims to provide policy and operational guidance for United Nations engagement in the area of reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence to ensure that their specific needs are taken into account in the design, implementation and delivery of reparation programmes.

In 2014, OHCHR and UN Women will promote the national adaptation and implementation of the Model Protocol in at least two countries, including through the joint programme on access to justice for women.

<sup>9</sup> All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

## Strengthening capacities of prosecutors in Latin America to investigate gender-related killings of women

In several countries in Latin America, especially in Central America, alarming and increasing rates of violence against women, including gender-related killings (also called femicide or feminicide), have been reported. In some instances, extreme cruelty has been associated with the murders (including sexual violence and mutilations).

Both the international human rights system and the Inter-American human rights system have expressed concerns over the high levels of impunity for the killings of women in the region. Regional and international human rights protection systems have suggested that this impunity is largely due to the inadequacy of criminal investigations, including insufficient contextualization of the cases; the heavy reliance on the testimonies of witnesses rather than on other types of evidence; the erroneous legal qualifications or requalification of the crimes; and the use of mitigating circumstances to shorten prison sentences.

To this end, OHCHR and UN Women decided to draft a Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women in Latin America. The objective is to provide authorities in charge of investigations with



Image of one of the validation workshops of the Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women in Latin America.

practical guidance on how to fully comply with their due diligence obligations. The draft was developed through expert group consultations with judges, prosecutors, lawyers, representatives of police institutions and civil society organizations and with the support of criminologists, forensic experts and academics with extensive experience on the investigation of gender-based violence. The Protocol provides practical guidance on the integration of a gender perspective in the investigation and prosecution of cases, including elements to be kept in mind and the types of evidence to be gathered in the context of the autopsy and the analysis of the crime scene; the circumstances surrounding the death; and the profiles of the victims and the suspect(s). It also provides detailed

guidance concerning the rights of victims.

The draft was validated through various regional and national workshops and supported by the Conference of State Parties to the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará) on 18 November 2013 and the General Assembly of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors on 19 November 2013. The Council of Ministers of Women in Central America recognized the Model Protocol as a valuable tool and the Human Rights Council, at its June 2013 session, adopted resolution 23/25 which recognizes the Model Protocol as a good and promising practice (OP 19).

## Participation (EA 5)

*Increased participation of rights-holders, especially those groups most at risk, in elections and the design and implementation of policies and legislation concerning violence and insecurity and their increased use of national protection systems*

As a means of promoting stability, OHCHR has long supported the active participation of rights-holders in claiming their rights in Afghanistan. After the 2012 Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, a Civil Society Joint Working Group was created. Civil society also engaged in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States initiative that seeks to

find a general consensus on joint priorities between the State and civil society. The Office continued to support the Afghan People's Dialogue on Peace initiative.

In Togo, legislative elections that were scheduled for 2012 and postponed until July 2013 took place in an essentially peaceful environment, with 66 per cent of registered voters casting a vote. OHCHR-Togo significantly contributed to the participation of voters through a comprehensive programme of the promotion of human rights and a parallel monitoring project, parts of which were co-funded by UNDP. OHCHR-Togo's electoral project included the involvement of civil society organizations

in the promotion and monitoring of respect for human rights. In anticipation of the elections, 600 human rights observers were deployed to Togo's 35 prefectures and Lomé's five communes to monitor the observance of key civil and political rights related to elections and basic principles of independence and impartiality. The Office trained and coordinated the observers by deploying staff members to the five administrative regions. This enabled OHCHR to remain informed about problems encountered, undertake advocacy interventions as needed and liaise with the State and electoral authorities which showed a high degree of cooperation and good will.

In Madagascar, CSOs worked closely with the Independent National Electoral Commission of the Transition by conducting large sensitization campaigns on the elections processes, informed the Commission of any existing or potential impediments to transparent elections, served as observers and reported irregularities. Prior to the elections, OHCHR organized a series of capacity-building workshops to enhance the human rights monitoring expertise of CSOs and journalists. As a result, journalists played an important role in the elections processes by supporting education and sensitization activities and providing fair media coverage for all candidates. CSOs and journalists reported and published the results of their monitoring.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, OHCHR ensured that consultations with affected communities informed its work, particularly in its advocacy with national and international humanitarian actors to ensure that the responses reflected the needs of the concerned populations. Through its daily work with the affected communities, OHCHR was able to identify their protection concerns, particularly those relating to security, relocation, selection and allocation of temporary and permanent housing solutions. OHCHR also worked to ensure that affected communities were involved in decision-making processes that related to their lives. Ensuring that the local authorities provided them with accessible and comprehensive information was prioritized by OHCHR to promote transparency, participation and accountability.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

*In the context of violence and insecurity, the international community, in particular the Security Council, General Assembly, Human Rights Council and donors, increasingly responds in a timely and effective manner to chronic and urgent human rights situations and issues*

One of OHCHR's key objectives is to prompt rapid, informed and strategic responses by the international community to urgent and chronic human rights crises. In this regard, the Office prioritized efforts for the development and implementation of the "Rights Up Front" Action Plan, launched in December 2013 and ensured that the UN Operations and Crisis Centre (UNOCC) was fully appraised of potential, emerging and continuing human rights crises. In addition, OHCHR field presences in, inter alia, Haiti, Mauritania, the State of Palestine and Yemen integrated human rights analysis and considerations in the development of humanitarian response plans and appeals to donors prepared by the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) based in those countries. At the global level, OHCHR engaged with donors as part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Emergency Directors Group, including in relation to the Transformative Agenda (TA) and country-specific situations.

In Myanmar, OHCHR's engagement with national, regional and international partners in Rakhine state ensured that human rights concerns were mainstreamed into responses to the deteriorating situation, including in relation to the Rohingya community. In the context of the Syrian Arab Republic, OHCHR's work contributed to efforts, analysis and decision-making undertaken by the IASC and other inter-agency task forces on Syria. For example, OHCHR reported on casualty figures which helped provide indicators of the devastating scope of the human rights and humanitarian crisis and related challenges in the country. The monitoring team that was based in the region provided the High Commissioner with the information needed to brief the Security Council and the Human Rights Council. OHCHR also contributed to enhancing the engagement of the special procedures and the treaty bodies through the verification of allegations of human rights violations.

The High Commissioner continued her engagement in situations of protracted conflict, including in Europe. In this context, human rights principles were incorporated into the ongoing Geneva International Discussions on the Conflict in Georgia, which were launched following the August 2008 conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation.

## The “Rights Up Front” Action Plan

The 2012 *Report of the Secretary-General’s Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka* assessed the UN’s action in the final stages of the armed conflict in Sri Lanka as a “systemic failure.” In recognition of the need for the UN to draw the appropriate lessons from the experience, the Secretary-General launched a process of follow-up to the recommendations of the Report which led to the formulation of the Rights Up Front Action Plan. The Action Plan builds on the lessons learned in Sri Lanka and proposes concrete actions that can make a qualitative difference in the way the UN meets its human rights responsibilities.

The Rights Up Front Action Plan is a UN internal process aimed at enhancing the UN’s prevention and response efforts to situations where people are at risk of or are subject to serious violations of international human rights law and humanitarian law. It emphasizes the need to place prevention and the protection of human rights at the centre of future United Nations crisis prevention and response actions. This approach is based on a deliberate use of the full range of UN resources, mandates and skills. The Action Plan requires the application of different methods, the reprioritization of existing resources, facilitating effective changes in the UN institutional culture and a recommitment to the founding purposes of the Organization, especially human rights.



Charles Petrie, Head of the Independent Review Panel on Sri Lanka, hands over the Panel’s report to Secretary-General, November 2012.

OHCHR has the lead responsibility on key areas of the Action Plan, including: the development of mandatory training for all UN staff; facilitating the establishment of a UN common information management system on violations of international human rights and humanitarian law; providing greater support, guidance and training to Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators and UNCT/HCTs; and providing systematic human rights analysis and ensuring deployments of human rights staff when required. For OHCHR, this implies that in addition to timelier and more predictable operational responses, emphasis must be placed on the development of tools and methodology to support those responses. During 2013, much of OHCHR’s work to implement the Action Plan was undertaken by reprioritizing current resources. For example, in CAR and South Sudan,

which the Deputy Secretary-General identified as crisis countries, OHCHR provided in-depth human rights analyses of the situations, including following the deployment of a rapid response mission to CAR. Additional capacity will be required for OHCHR to respond more quickly to crises and ensure that staff has the adequate skills and tools to do so successfully.

OHCHR established a task force to coordinate the implementation of its actions undertaken in response to the Rights Up Front Action Plan. The Task Force reports to the Deputy High Commissioner and an OHCHR Rights Up Front focal point has been appointed to work with the UN system-wide network of focal points. OHCHR also seconded a part-time staff member to the Rights Up Front team in the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General, which is coordinating system-wide implementation of the Plan.

The High Commissioner’s sustained advocacy is a powerful tool in ensuring that critical human rights situations do not become forgotten crises. The combination of her advocacy, reports to the Human Rights Council and visit to Sri Lanka in August 2013 increased the awareness of the international community about long-standing human rights issues in the country and resulted in the provision of support to victims of human rights abuses and their families seeking justice and

redress. Visits to different countries by the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights also ensured that human rights considerations were central to crisis responses.

Throughout the year, OHCHR carried out targeted and timely interventions, including through the High Commissioners’ briefings and reports to the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council. At the Human Rights Council,

the conflict in Syria remained high on the agenda as evidenced by the holding of an urgent debate in June 2013; a further extension of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry (CoI), established in August 2011, until March 2014; and the submission of regular reports on the human rights situation in the country. As a result, regular recommendations were issued in relation to appropriate responses undertaken by the UN and the international community. During its March 2013 session, the Council mandated by consensus a Commission of Inquiry on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). During 2013, OHCHR supported the work of the CoI on DPRK, which included a series of public hearings with victims in Japan and the Republic of Korea. Also in 2013, the Central African Republic and Somalia requested that the Council address the ongoing and deteriorating human rights situations in their respective countries. This was the first time a request of this nature was made and in response, the Council held two Stand-Alone High-Level Interactive Dialogues. Both interventions were attended by Member State dignitaries and elicited pledges of support and interest from a significant number of Member and Observer States as well as from civil society. Two resolutions on Promoting Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka were adopted in the March 2012 and 2013 sessions.

Over the past three years, OHCHR's engagement with the Security Council increased substantially. In 2013, the High Commissioner was invited to provide formal briefings to the Council on thematic and

country-specific concerns, including on the Central African Republic, Syria, the protection of civilians and on women, peace and security, and to provide briefings in informal consultations on CAR and Syria. The Office also undertook informal expert briefings on Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau and an Arria-Formula briefing on the CAR. The Office participated in meetings of the Security Council's informal expert group on the protection of civilians which provided it with further opportunities to highlight human rights issues in the context of the creation or renewal of mandates for peace missions. In addition, the Office was increasingly consulted by Security Council members involved in bilateral discussions seeking technical guidance on the wording of relevant provisions of draft resolutions, including on CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Haiti, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Western Sahara. This regular and strategic interaction with the Security Council reflects a growing recognition by Member States and the UN system that human rights challenges underpin many peace and security-related crises and enabled the Security Council to receive timely, relevant human rights-related information to inform its discussions. This has in turn been directly reflected in the inclusion of more comprehensive human rights language and references to special procedures mandates in the Council's resolutions, such as the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

OHCHR increased its advocacy and awareness-raising efforts with intergovernmental mechanisms by briefing the General Assembly's Special Committee on

### The Commission of Inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

OHCHR's continuous focus on the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) helped contribute to the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry. On 3 December 2012, survivors of DPRK political prison camps, Shin Dong-Huyk and Kim Hye Sook, met with the High Commissioner to discuss their experiences of human rights violations. The High Commissioner issued a press statement calling for an international investigation into possible crimes against humanity in the DPRK, including the torture and execution of political prisoners and the detention of large numbers of citizens in prison camps under very



Michael Kirby, Chairperson of the Commission of Inquiry on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, speaks at a press conference in Geneva, July 2013.

poor living conditions. Building on the work of the Special Rapporteur on the DPRK, OHCHR undertook further monitoring and investigations and engaged the international community on DPRK-related violations. On 21 March 2013, the Human Rights Council established

a Commission of Inquiry on human rights in the DPRK to investigate the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights in the country, with a view to ensuring full accountability, in particular for human rights violations which may amount to crimes against humanity.



A human rights officer of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali meets with leaders of the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad after their release from prison.

Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) on conflict-related sexual violence and on preventive and responsive processes and tools. The Office provided advice to Security Council members regarding the human rights

aspects of peacekeeping mandates and strategies and to delegates of the Fifth Committee regarding the key role of the protection of human rights in achieving the primary objectives of peacekeeping operations. The Office also provided information during the negotiations on a number of country-specific resolutions during the General Assembly's Third Committee at the request of Member States.

Furthermore, the Office encouraged the inclusion of gender and women's human rights perspectives in the work of the Security Council; supported the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1960, in particular through the roll out of Women Protection Advisers (WPAs); and by providing inputs to policy documents for mission set-ups, language for Security Council country-specific resolutions for mission renewals and the development of generic terms of reference and interviews for possible deployments of WPAs to

### Promoting women's rights in conflict and post-conflict situations

In Burkina Faso, Gambia and Kosovo, OHCHR provided technical advice and financial support for the development of national actions to implement Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. In several countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, South Sudan and Sudan, OHCHR undertook capacity-building and awareness-raising activities to promote access to justice by providing: support for legislative reform; assistance to governments in the development of national policies and plans; training for judges and lawyers; guidance from forensic experts; and assistance to NGOs that offer free legal advice. OHCHR also advocated for gender-sensitive reparations in the context of transitional justice processes. The Office and UN Women finalized a Guidance Note on Reparations for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence that will be launched in 2014. In Kosovo, OHCHR supported a study on access to reparations for victims of sexual violence during the 1999 conflict and Kosovo will work on follow-up to some of the recommendations of the study,

particularly in relation to ensuring the establishment and functioning of an adequate legal framework. In DRC, the Office implemented five pilot reparation projects that provided legal, medical, psychological and schooling support to survivors of sexual violence.

The Office's leadership in engaging with UN partners, particularly the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE), the UN Trust Fund on Violence against Women and the UN Action Network against Sexual Violence, ensured the inclusion of a human rights perspective in their work. This engagement also led to stronger partnerships and the elaboration of cooperation agreements, including with UN Women and UNFPA. The IANWGE's project on mapping women's access to justice fed into the development of the UN Joint Programme on Women's Access to Justice by UN Women, UNDP and OHCHR. These activities specifically focused on gender and women's rights and, where appropriate, took into consideration the impact on women, girls, men and boys.

The Office also continued to strengthen its cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, established under Security Council resolution 1888. OHCHR, as a co-lead entity of the Team of Experts, assigned a staff member from the New York Office to serve as an expert and to ensure the full integration of human rights in State responses to conflict-related sexual violence. This was accomplished in relation to national-level justice processes in Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC and Conakry, Guinea and laid the foundation for similar efforts in CAR and Somalia. This also ensured the inclusion of relevant information on conflict-related sexual violence in recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to States Parties. Efforts were undertaken to ensure that the impact of sexual violence on women, girls, men and boys was noted in the work of the Team of Experts.

## Violence against women in Iraq

Women in Iraq face a range of specific gender-based violations of human rights. Domestic violence is widespread, with a deep-rooted tradition of honour-related killings and induced suicide. The regional government in northern Iraq has adopted proactive legislation and policies to combat gender-based violence but implementation of the new norms has been slow. Women's rights activists work under frequent threat of reprisals. Although a specialized police directorate has been set up to combat domestic violence and more women report such crimes, women who take action against abuse are at risk of killings and may need to seek refuge in shelters or asylum abroad.

A team of Human Rights Officers from the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq's Human Rights Office in the northern Kurdistan region drew on their joint experience while working to address gender-based violations in the country. The team, comprised of one Swedish and two Iraqi nationals, travelled across the region to monitor, advise and conduct trainings for a range of actors, including police officers, shelter managers and women survivors of domestic violence and

honour-related crimes. Because the team is seen as independent, it has been able to build trust and thus gain access in circumstances that are sensitive, such as attending mediation sessions between aggrieved family members or being invited to monitor allegations of violations in shelters.

### Jamila's story

My name is Jamila Salih. I work as a human rights officer in the Human Rights Office (HRO) of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

I was born in a refugee camp near the city of Sinna on the Iraq-Iran border. When an amnesty was declared by the Iraqi Government for my father, I went to the southern city of Najaf in Iraq. At the age of 12, while enjoying my school summer holidays, our family received visitors and a party was held. Some time later, I found that my birth date had been "revised" to reflect me as being 13 and I realised that I was now a married woman.

My life changed drastically: I could no longer attend school, was taken away from my family and made

to take over the chores of a big household as well as work in the fields. By the age of 22, I had given birth to four children.

I negotiated with my husband and his family to be allowed to study. The condition was that I had to continue all work in the house. My brother supported me by providing me with books and materials and I studied late at night. I finished high school with good marks and got accepted to a political science college in Mosul. My husband told me that if I moved, I would have to take care of all expenses of the children and the home. I worked three jobs while studying and graduated in the top three of my class. After two years, I used my savings to build my own house, continued studying and completed a Masters in Business Administration with honors.

I feel the pain of children who are not allowed to have a childhood or suffer injustice. This drew me to work as a human rights officer. I joined the Office in 2012 and am the focal point on minority rights, disability and migrant workers.

peace missions. OHCHR also worked to improve the capacities of peace missions to monitor and investigate conflict-related sexual violence, including through the delivery of specialized training in DRC in December 2013 and the provision of enhanced guidance and support.

In addition, the Office provided human rights analysis to the wider UN system with respect to a number of countries not on the Security Council's agenda, including through inputs to reports to the General Assembly, statements of the Secretary-General, inputs to internal briefings for senior UN officials as well as updates to the Secretary-General and to the Deputy Secretary-General regarding the inclusion of human rights perspectives in the context of ongoing political processes. These contributions assisted

the UN system in developing more comprehensive responses to addressing country situations by systematically raising human rights concerns alongside political, humanitarian and development issues. This was particularly effective with respect to UN responses in a number of electoral processes, including in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, the Maldives and Nepal. The Office worked closely with UN departments, including the Office of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Myanmar, to ensure human rights concerns were brought to their attention and addressed as part of UN system-wide engagement. The Special Adviser in turn raised human rights concerns related to the situation in Rakhine with the UN system and key government interlocutors and in his report to the General Assembly.

## Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

*In the context of violence and insecurity, increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN system for humanitarian action, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and security policies and programmes*

The Office conducts analyses and provides early warning regarding potential or emerging situations leading to violence and insecurity, with a view to promoting timely interventions from OHCHR field presences and other parts of the UN human rights and humanitarian systems and conducts training and other activities to ensure all UN programmes are in line with international standards.

OHCHR has prioritized the integration of human rights in UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions in implementing the 2011 OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions. This work focused on providing strategic policy, planning and recruitment support to DPA and DPKO and to the human rights components of 15 peace missions (Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan). In particular, the Office contributed to the establishment of human rights components in new peace missions in Mali and Somalia; contingency planning for possible peace operations; and the review and reconfiguration of existing missions to ensure they include strong and appropriate mandates to support human rights components. OHCHR participated in DPKO/DPA Technical Assessment Missions to the Central African Republic, Mali and Somalia to ensure that human rights were mainstreamed into mission planning processes. The Office also supported human rights components in peace missions by incorporating specific considerations for human rights protection in UN policies related to conflict and post-conflict situations. In 2013, OHCHR coordinated the recruitment and selection of four Heads of human rights components for deployment to peace missions and worked with the Department of Field Support to assess over 570 candidates for deployment to human rights components of peacekeeping operations.

In the DRC, peacekeepers deployed to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) who were based in eastern DRC received training on a human rights approach to protection. During missions undertaken by the Joint Protection Team (JPT), MONUSCO's military, which had participated

in the training, showed an increased level of understanding and commitment during and after the training with regard to the protection of civilians. Following training, Community Liaison Assistants were better positioned to interact on a daily basis with local communities, were more proactive on protection issues, improved their reporting capacities and strengthened their roles as early warning agents. Protection assessments and missions in the eastern DRC ensured a more accurate analysis of the security situation and the early identification of protection threats.

OHCHR and DPKO continued to co-chair the inter-agency Review Group on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN Support to non-UN Security Forces. The Review Group was established by the Secretary-General to guide coherent implementation of the Policy by the UN system and periodically review experience. In July 2012 and September 2013, the Review Group conducted annual reviews of implementation of the Policy based on reports from a number of UN field presences in mission and non-mission settings. The reviews indicated that significant progress had been achieved in dissemination and implementation, underlined that UN entities providing support required more support and highlighted the need to strengthen implementation efforts by UNCTs, outside of peacekeeping operations. OHCHR led the preparations for the reviews and provided advice and support to UN field presences, peace operations and UN agencies at headquarters to implement the HRDDP, including through the elaboration and dissemination of a comprehensive draft HRDDP Guidance Note. UN entities have applied the Policy in a number of specific situations, developed guidelines and operating procedures at headquarters and in the field and increasingly requested advice and support from OHCHR on policy implementation. Advocacy and promotion activities around the Policy resulted in its placement at the centre of planning and reflections on UN strategies regarding military and peacekeeping operations, including UN-supported regional operations in Mali and Somalia. Following the transmission by the Secretary-General of the policy to the Security Council and General Assembly in February 2013, the HRDDP was referred to in most Security Council resolutions which established or extended the mandates of peacekeeping or special political missions and recalled Member States' acceptance of the Policy and recognition of its value in guiding UN action in the field. In the context of HRDDP implementation efforts, human rights mainstreaming is more frequently understood to be both an obligation to comply with a set of norms and principles and



a tool to improve the impact and credibility of UN programmes and activities.

In Côte d'Ivoire, in 2013, UNOCI and UN agencies implemented the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy with the technical and substantive assistance of the Mission's Human Rights Division. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire adopted a standard operating procedure detailing the implementation framework of the Policy and an HRDDP Sub-Committee was created to provide advice to the Senior Management Group on requests for support from non-UN security forces. The HRD serves as the Secretariat to the Sub-Committee.

OHCHR and the UN Office of Human Resources co-chaired the Secretariat Working Group on the implementation of the Secretary-General's Policy on Human Rights Screening of United Nations Personnel. The Office also co-led the implementation of the Policy's pilot phase and organized briefings for Member States and NGOs.

OHCHR continued working towards the increased integration of all human rights standards and principles in humanitarian action by contributing to the work of the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) and ensuring that human rights considerations and approaches were integrated in IASC policies, strategies and operational decisions and processes, including the Transformative Agenda Protocols and its implementation in Level-3 crises, such as in Syria, the Philippines and the CAR. As a result of its continued engagement, OHCHR assumed the role of co-chair of the GPC Task Team, which includes facilitating, among other things, the development of an IASC policy on protection.

The Office's role and engagement in humanitarian action in 2012 was largely focused on working with the humanitarian community to strengthen the integration of the findings of the United Nations Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka and the ensuing Rights Up Front Action Plan (see box page 82), in its policy and operational frameworks. In this way, and through concerted OHCHR efforts and engagement, particularly at the senior level and with the IASC, the protection of the rights of persons affected by humanitarian crises was increasingly placed at the centre of humanitarian policy and decision-making. Recognition of this fact resulted in the IASC adopting protection as one of its priorities for 2014-2015, emphasizing that humanitarian action must be undertaken in a manner that prevents and responds to ongoing or potential situations of international human



A women asking for peace during the Secretary-General's visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, May 2013.

rights and humanitarian law violations. IASC Principals endorsed a statement on the centrality of protection in humanitarian action and affirmed their commitment to implementing this vision.

In the same vein, the revised IASC terms of reference now specifically include the "protection of the rights of affected people" as a core element of IASC's overall objective to improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance. IASC's key role in advocating for the full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of relevant human rights and humanitarian law provisions was also added to the terms of reference as one of IASC's principal objectives.

OHCHR's efforts with the Global Protection Cluster were strengthened throughout 2013. OHCHR coordinated with the GPC to bring the relevant findings of the Internal Review Panel report to the attention of the humanitarian community, which resulted in a recognition of the essential role that may be played in furthering key protection activities, such as human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy, by OHCHR, its field presences and the UN human rights machinery. OHCHR also cooperated with the GPC to support the Protection Cluster's engagement with United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, for example, by undertaking a joint inter-agency mission to Mali in August 2013. The report on the joint mission provided concrete recommendations to the Protection Cluster and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) on a number of issues, including strengthening their mutual engagement; protection strategies and risk assessments; information management; risk mitigation; and IDP return. The mission was welcomed as timely and useful

and discussions held with relevant stakeholders in Mali were viewed as a helpful catalyst to putting key issues on the table for discussion. One of the report's recommendations, that the OHCHR operate under the auspices of the Cluster to establish a Working Group on Access to Justice and Rule of Law, was implemented in January 2014.

OHCHR continues to lead Protection Clusters in Haiti and the State of Palestine and co-leads the Pacific Regional Protection Cluster with UNHCR. Since 2012, OHCHR has taken on the lead of the Protection Cluster in Mauritania and two Protection Cluster subregional hubs in the Philippines (see box page 89). The Office has also been involved in a number of rapid deployments specific to its role in humanitarian action. These include the deployment of three human rights officers to Rakhine state, Myanmar to support the Protection Cluster and the Humanitarian Country Team and the deployment, in March 2013, of three human rights officers to Lebanon to collect information on violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Syria.

In terms of individual examples of the integration of human rights standards into the work of the UN, in Mali, OHCHR dispatched a human rights officer to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)/African Union (AU)/UN military planning mission in 2012. As a result, a reference to the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy was integrated in the Concept of Operations for the deployment of the "African-led International Support Mission to Mali" (AFISMA). In response to the large-scale humanitarian disaster in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan, OHCHR staff were deployed to ensure that human rights were fully mainstreamed into the humanitarian response and to strengthen the work of the Protection Cluster.

Women and girls continue to be particularly impacted by conflict, natural disasters and other situations of insecurity and violence. These situations exacerbate pre-existing patterns of gender-based discrimination and expose them to a heightened risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence. OHCHR, UN Women and UNDP have developed a global programme to increase women's access to justice through law and justice reforms with a specific focus in five areas, namely: (i) ensuring de jure gender-equality through constitutional and legal reform; (ii) ensuring gender responsive judicial decision-making; (iii) ensuring gender sensitive justice service delivery; (iv) promoting non-discriminatory informal justice systems; and (v) improving women's agency and leadership in claiming their rights.

## Challenges and lessons learned

The Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka and the Rights Up Front Plan of Action have resulted in an increased recognition within the United Nations and the humanitarian community that UN action, including humanitarian action, must take into consideration human rights concerns if its responses are to effectively protect the affected people, including with a view to preventing and responding to violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

In the *OHCHR Report 2012*, it was noted that "a significant challenge for OHCHR will be to engage with the UN and the broader humanitarian community to ensure that human rights and humanitarian responses are seen as co-existing and mutually reinforcing rather than the former hindering the latter and that the protection of human rights is placed at the centre of humanitarian action." Protection in humanitarian crises was designated as an IASC priority for 2014 and 2015. This represents a turning point for OHCHR as it takes steps to more effectively mainstream human rights into the UN and broader humanitarian system. In 2013, OHCHR devoted a great deal of effort in achieving this result under the auspices of the IASC and the Global Protection Cluster. The IASC Principals endorsed a statement on the centrality of protection in humanitarian crises which was then circulated by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to all Humanitarian Coordinators. While recognizing that considerable progress has been achieved in integrating human rights as a critical element in humanitarian action, much needs to be done to better ensure that the protection of the rights of affected persons is systematically integrated as a central tenet in humanitarian action. The next phase of these efforts will include the IASC system-wide review of protection in accordance with the IASC Protection Priority and the development of an IASC policy on protection in humanitarian crises.

The successful implementation of landmark policies such as the HRDDP and the Secretary-General's Policy on Human Rights Screening of United Nations Personnel requires relevant human rights information and analyses on issues that are not necessarily the object of systematic monitoring across OHCHR and therefore calls for additional efforts in this regard. Synergies have emerged, from initial HRDDP advocacy and promotion activities, between the UN system and other political and development actors which have adopted - or are considering adopting - similar policies, to promote more responsible ways to support security forces and military operations around the world.

## The Philippines emergency

On 8 November 2013, typhoon Haiyan swept through a number of islands (the Visayas) of the Philippines. It killed 6,201 people, displaced 4.1 million people, left 1,785 persons missing and damaged 1.1 million houses. Large sections of coastal and hinterland areas were destroyed, impacting on the affected population's means of livelihood (in particular fishing and coconut tree farming). The lives of 14.1 million people were shattered and uprooted.

Following the IASC Level-3 declaration in the aftermath of typhoon Haiyan, OHCHR deployed four human rights officers to the Philippines (Manila, Roxas, Borongan and Tacloban) to: 1) co-lead two Protection Cluster hubs and contribute to the overall efforts of the Protection Cluster and the humanitarian community more broadly; 2) integrate human rights in the humanitarian response; and 3) accompany and provide support to the protection work of national partners, including national authorities, the Commission on Human Rights and civil society. OHCHR maintained a presence of three human rights officers throughout its deployment.

The priority areas of focus for OHCHR included:

- Human rights documentation and advocacy with the affected communities;
- Liaising and undertaking interventions with local, provincial and national authorities;
- Protection through presence by holding discussions and following-up with traumatized communities on reported concerns;
- Issues related to the security of individuals, including trafficking of persons for sexual and labour exploitation;
- Providing technical support to national and international partners on the development of practical guidance related to the humanitarian response to be included in national policies and guidance notes, for example on housing, land and property rights;
- Designing and delivering training/orientation sessions on protection of IDPs for police officers, civil authorities and the armed forces;
- Establishing a referral mechanism for individuals seeking to raise human rights concerns and redress or access to public services, to ensure accountability to the affected population;
- Focusing on the protection concerns of certain groups that are particularly vulnerable, such as pregnant women, separated and unaccompanied children, older persons, indigenous peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, single-headed households, persons with disabilities, communities in rural locations and neglected communities;
- Awareness-raising and consultations with affected communities and local government on access to information, participation and inclusion in decision-making on the rehabilitation process;
- Addressing concerns related to fundamental problems with the administration of justice, in particular excessive pre-trial detention and lost case files;
- Ensuring non-discrimination on political, ethnic and gender discrimination grounds in the delivery of humanitarian aid; and
- Responding to additional natural disasters that compound the impact of typhoon Haiyan (i.e., Pontevedra, Capiz Province and Guiuan, Samar Province).



Debates continued in 2013 in relation to the illicit narcotics trade and how to curb the activities of transnational crime, which has held whole populations hostage and subjected them to widespread violations of human rights, limiting their development and their right to lead dignified lives free from fear. Nonetheless, a global consensus among international actors has

not been reached. The UN is now promoting a more coherent, multifaceted response which is centred on the rights of those affected. As entire communities begin to claim their rights to a life free from violence, it is imperative that effective responses be found and implemented by the UN system as a whole, which have at their core the protection of human rights.

# Human rights mechanisms

## *Strengthening human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law*

### Background

The High Commissioner is mandated to provide substantive support to the principal Charter-based organs in the field of human rights and its mechanisms and the treaty-based expert bodies.

OHCHR's support for the Human Rights Council in 2013 entailed providing substantive and organizational assistance during 10 weeks of sessions, two weeks of meetings of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, four weeks of meetings of the Complaints Procedure and one week-long meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Right to Peace. Throughout 2013, the Council remained seized of human rights crises worldwide. The situations in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Somalia were addressed by the Council through commissions of inquiry and high-level dialogues. Furthermore, the Council held 15 panel discussions on subjects such as the rights of indigenous peoples, rights of the child, gender integration in the work of the Council, human rights and democracy, human rights and corruption and the rights of persons with disabilities. OHCHR provided substantive support to all of the panels.

The Human Rights Council also established two country and one thematic mandate over the year: on the situation of human rights in CAR and in Mali and on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons. At the end of 2013, there were 51 special procedures (37 thematic mandates and 14 mandates relating to countries or territories) and 73 mandate-holders.





**RTICIPATION**



In 2013, the second cycle of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) continued with the full participation of all States. States under review continued to send high-level representatives and the Council observed a solid attendance rate with a high number of speakers. OHCHR serviced three sessions of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group during which 42 countries were reviewed.

OHCHR continued to support the work of the 10 human rights treaty bodies which are composed of 172 independent treaty body experts. The dramatic expansion of the system in the last decade created a number of challenges, including a significant backlog and a need for greater synergy between the treaty bodies. The intergovernmental process on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, which was launched in 2012, continued in 2013 with the support of OHCHR. In April 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 68/268, thereby concluding the process. The resolution grants additional meeting time and human and financial resources from the regular budget to the treaty bodies. Also, a capacity building package was agreed upon to assist States in fulfilling their treaty obligations. The General Assembly further adopted measures to modernize the treaty body system and make it more accessible. In addition, it recommended the harmonization by the 10 treaty bodies of their working methods. In recent years, OHCHR has created stronger linkages between the human rights mechanisms and taken steps to improve the harmonization of their work. It has also ensured that their work and that of the Office is complementary and moving towards the same overall goals. Engagement with relevant players at the regional and national levels, including State authorities, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and civil society were strengthened. OHCHR's field presences have played a critical role in this regard.

OHCHR, through its support to the human rights mechanisms, contributed to the following results achieved during the 2012-2013 biennium.

## Ratification (EA 2)

*Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations, with a focus on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child*

*(OP-CRC), CRPD, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) and the Second OP to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (OP-ICCPR)*

OHCHR advocates for the ratification of human rights treaties and the withdrawal of reservations as a component of its ongoing work. While its focus is on United Nations instruments, the Office also highlights regional and humanitarian conventions when relevant. The High Commissioner routinely raises ratification-related issues in her public statements, press releases and bilateral meetings with governments. Ratification is also integrated in the Office's technical cooperation work as part of the follow-up to recommendations issued during the UPR and by human rights treaty bodies and special procedures. During 2012-2013, a total of 113 ratifications were received (43 in 2013, 70 in 2012). As of the end of 2013, there were a total of 2,192 ratifications of and accessions to human rights treaties and protocols. This number includes the ratification of treaties, optional protocols and acceptance of articles relating to individual communication procedures.

OHCHR continued advocating for the ratification of the OP-ICESCR, which entered into force in May 2013, including in: Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM) and Togo. These efforts contributed to the entering into force of this instrument which enabled the Committee to receive and consider complaints from individuals and States Parties and undertake inquiries. This is an historical step that reaffirms the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights and provides increased protection to individuals.

In advocating for ratification, field presences often worked in partnership with others, including regional organizations and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs). The objectives were to: assist in the development of action plans that contain commitments for ratification and timelines for implementing certain conventions; provide technical assistance to prepare for ratifications, including by undertaking translations (Cambodia, Republic of Moldova, South Sudan); and undertake advocacy for ratification or on the withdrawal of reservations (Maldives and Mexico). In many cases, these efforts led to ratifications, for example: in Cambodia: CPED; in Georgia: CRPD and the OP-CRPD; in Mozambique: CRPD and ICRMW; in Uruguay:

OP-ICESCR; in Venezuela: OP-ICESCR; and in Zimbabwe: CRPD. The FYRM signed the OP-ICESCR; and Côte d'Ivoire's National Assembly voted for ratification of the Kampala Convention.

South Sudan's National Legislative Assembly passed bills for the ratification of the CRC (November 2013) and its protocols and CAT (December 2013) without reservations. South Sudan also became a party to the Geneva Conventions and signed the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) advocated with a wide range of officials, including the Office of the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly for speedy ratification of key human rights treaties. UNMISS also provided technical support in the drafting of legal opinions and trained representatives of the national and state legislative assemblies on human rights principles, ratification processes and the international human rights legal framework.

In terms of the withdrawals of reservations, OHCHR mapped the status of all reservations and interpretative declarations in Mexico and promoted internal policy and/or legislative changes. OHCHR also sent official letters to the Senate committees involved in the process of removing reservations (one of them jointly with UNCHR and OIM). As a result, in October 2013, Mexico withdrew reservations to seven international treaties regarding the expulsion of foreigners and the scope of military jurisdiction in cases of enforced disappearances. Furthermore, Mexico withdrew two interpretive declarations regarding the CRPD and the OP-CRC.

## State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

*Increased compliance of States with their obligations under the human rights mechanisms and bodies, especially in terms of reporting and putting in place efficient mechanisms to ensure follow-up of their recommendations*

OHCHR advocated for the engagement of States with UN human rights mechanisms, including by providing support to bodies specifically created for cooperation with human rights mechanisms and ensuring adequate follow-up to their findings at the national level. In 2013, OHCHR commenced work on a study of good practices related to establishing standing national reporting and coordination mechanisms. Drawing on the results of the study, OHCHR published a compilation of relevant country



An independent expert of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, October 2013.

practices to assist Member States that wish to create or reinforce their own mechanisms to improve their reporting compliance.

A number of States, with OHCHR's support, created and strengthened mechanisms to follow-up on recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms and/or included such recommendations in human rights action plans with a view to their future implementation (i.e., Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Liberia, Republic of Moldova, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania), as illustrated by the following examples:

- ▶ The Ministry of Justice of Afghanistan, with OHCHR's support, prepared a National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations of UPR, CRC and ICESCR in 2012. The Plan included indicators and details regarding assisting and supervisory organs and facilitated the implementation of recommendations during 2013. Building on this, the Government expressed its intention to create a matrix to track government actions to fulfil or respond to specific recommendations by mechanisms.
- ▶ The Liberian Government initiated the drafting of a national strategy to meet its international human rights obligations, including ratification, treaty reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. OHCHR funded a validation workshop for the



OHCHR workshop on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights organized in Dakar, Senegal, May 2013.

National Human Rights Action Plan in September 2013, through which Liberia committed to conducting a compliance review, fulfilling its treaty reporting obligations and establishing a follow-up mechanism to track the implementation of treaty body and UPR recommendations. The Plan was launched on 10 December 2013.

- ▶ In December 2013, the Government of Serbia launched a Proposal for the Establishment of the National Mechanism for Follow-Up to the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Mechanisms. This proposal is the result of five years of advocacy and advisory activities undertaken by the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) in cooperation with other actors such as OSCE and UNDP.

### **The Human Rights Council, particularly the Universal Periodic Review**

During the second cycle of the UPR in 2013, the primary focus of national reports was on recommendations issued during the previous cycle. The reports highlighted progress made and identified implementation measures and developments in the human rights situation in the State under review. Increasingly, countries submitted mid-term updates (to date, 40 countries have done so) and several States reported on recommendations they had not initially accepted and addressed the status of implementation of voluntary pledges and commitments made during the previous review. The review mechanism raised awareness about a number of topics that are not systematically included in the human rights debate, i.e., Pacific Island States shared their concerns regarding the impact of climate change. With a view to facilitating the participation and increasing the

engagement of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Human Rights Council and its UPR, a two-day interregional seminar was held in Mauritius in July 2013, in which 38 delegates representing 15 countries participated.

Most OHCHR field presences were involved in supporting either UPR reporting or follow-up to the review. This was primarily undertaken through workshops, the provision of guidance on the updated modalities and procedures for the second cycle reviews. In most cases, this engagement ensured participatory processes and that final reports complied with the UPR guidelines (Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Maldives, Niger, Peru, the FYRM, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu).

In South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay), OHCHR provided technical assistance and advice under a regional project to support broad consultations for the analysis of UPR recommendations. Roadmaps for the implementation of UPR recommendations were developed and experiences were shared among participants on how to address human rights issues of common concern.

Finally, as part of OHCHR's efforts to support States in following-up on UPR recommendations, it undertook needs assessment missions to Bahrain, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and El Salvador.

### **Special Procedures**

During 2013, special procedures undertook 79 country visits to 66 States and were accompanied and supported by OHCHR staff. The special procedures mandate-holders also sent 528 communications to 117 States in which they described allegations of



OHCHR seminar for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States that took place in Mauritius, July 2013.



## Support to the Universal Periodic Review and country-level results

In accordance with its priority to strengthen the human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of human rights law, as outlined in its Management Plan 2012-2013, OHCHR continued to promote the engagement of Member States and stakeholders with the mechanisms and support the national-level implementation of and follow-up to recommendations emanating from human rights mechanisms, including those issued during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

In line with this approach, in 2013, the Office completed the indexing of all recommendations from the first cycle of the UPR into the Universal Human Rights Index, which now integrates the human rights recommendations from all human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR). Furthermore, the Office worked to strengthen partnerships between the UN system and regional human rights

mechanisms through various forms of engagement and cooperation.

During the biennium 2012-2013, OHCHR received requests for assistance with follow-up to the UPR process. To support requesting States, which bear the primary responsibility for implementation, the Office developed a strategic framework to operationalize the Voluntary Trust Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the UPR. This framework defines guiding principles for the operation of the Trust Fund and prioritizes requests from Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, enabling it to respond to requests in an orderly, fair, universal and transparent manner. The Office submitted its first report on the operation of the Trust Fund (A/HRC/24/56) to the Human Rights Council in September 2013.

In 2013, OHCHR pursued ongoing activities and approved

requests submitted to the Trust Fund for assistance related to the implementation of UPR recommendations in: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, India, Marshall Islands, Panama, Paraguay, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Thailand, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

In the Asia Pacific region, OHCHR provided support and advice for the follow-up to UPR recommendations in several countries, including Fiji, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vanuatu. In February 2013, OHCHR organized a meeting for government representatives and other stakeholders in the region to identify good practices related to common themes such as discrimination, freedom of expression, prevention of torture and the rights of minorities, including sexual minorities.

human rights violations or general concerns relating to laws and policies and urged relevant State authorities to take steps to investigate them and, where proven to be well founded, provide redress. Special procedures submitted 168 reports on thematic issues under their mandates and activities to the Human Rights Council and 36 to the General Assembly. They also worked to raise awareness of human rights issues falling under their mandates, including through expert consultations, news releases and public statements (379 in 2013).

Examples of recommendations emanating from special procedures which resulted in concrete and positive changes:

- ▶ On the basis of a specific recommendation issued by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions following his 2010 country visit, the Albanian Parliament amended the Constitution in late 2012 and enabled investigations and prosecutions of high officials and judges without prior authorization.
- ▶ Following the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Kazakhstan adopted a law on free legal

aid in July 2013. While the Law was not compliant with all international standards, it did entrench the right to legal aid and the Government has committed to allocating funds for this purpose. During the drafting process, the Regional Office for Central Asia raised awareness about relevant international standards in a series of round tables, provided expert advice on various drafts and facilitated discussions among parliamentarians and lawyers on key provisions.

- ▶ On 26 March 2013, Kosovo's<sup>10</sup> Prime Minister responded to an allegation letter sent by four Special Rapporteurs on 10 January 2013, addressed through the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), regarding incidents which took place in December 2012 and impacted the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) community in Pristina. In September 2013, indictments were filed against three persons in relation to the case.

<sup>10</sup> All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

- ▶ Supported by OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar visited the country twice in 2013. He continued to advocate for the release of prisoners of conscience, including with the Political Prisoner Review Committee set up by the President. During the course of 2013, 320 prisoners of conscience were released under six presidential amnesties. Some of these were cases that special procedures had taken up in communications and others were supported and followed up by the Regional Office for South-East Asia.
- ▶ In Papua New Guinea (PNG), two legislative developments in 2013 addressed key recommendations issued by special procedures and treaty bodies. On 28 May 2013, the Sorcery Act of 1971 was repealed by the PNG Parliament and on 19 September 2013, the Parliament passed the Family Protection Bill which made domestic violence an offence and provided legislative backing for Interim Protection Orders that are issued to victims of domestic violence by the District Courts.
- ▶ In Paraguay, in follow-up to the recommendations provided by the Special Rapporteur on poverty and human rights after her 2012 visit to the country, the Social Action Secretariat announced

### An unlawfully imprisoned victim of torture is released in Mexico

Ciudad Juárez, located in the north of Mexico, has one of the highest homicide rates in the world. In 2008, as a response to this situation, the Mexican Government decided to deploy the military to engage in law enforcement activities.

On 30 January 2010, at the housing complex Villas de Salvárcar in Ciudad Juárez, a group of young people were gathered to celebrate a birthday. At approximately midnight, an armed commando attacked the party, killing 15 people and injuring another 10. On February 2010, a man named Israel Arzate was arbitrarily detained in Ciudad Juárez by military personnel upon suspicion of theft of a vehicle. He was taken to a military regiment, held incommunicado, tortured and forced to confess “his responsibility” in the massacre at Villas de Salvárcar. He was imprisoned and subjected to preventive custody (“*arraigo*”), an arbitrary form of deprivation of liberty that has been criticized by several UN human rights mechanisms.

A number of NGOs took up the case of Mr. Arzate. OHCHR thoroughly documented the case and held several meetings with authorities, relatives of Mr. Arzate and the NGOs that handled the case. The National Commission on Human Rights

issued a recommendation which concluded that the authorities, including the military, had violated Mr. Arzate’s rights of integrity and personal security, legality and legal security, by committing abusive acts which consisted of illegal detention, lack of communication, torture and the arbitrary use of force.

In November 2011, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention adopted its Opinion No. 67/2011 and concluded that the deprivation of liberty of Mr. Arzate violated several human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Working Group requested that the Government of Mexico immediately release Mr. Arzate; called for a thorough, independent and impartial investigation of the complaints of torture suffered by the victim; asked the Government to grant him full and suitable compensatory reparation; recommended the revision of the constitutional and legal provisions authorizing “*arraigo*,” asked for the withdrawal of the authority granted to the armed forces to participate in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offences; and reminded the Government that the armed forces should not engage in the apprehension, arrest and detention of civilians.

During his official visit to Mexico, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions referred to the massacre at Villas de Salvárcar and in his report, raised a concern that in certain cases, “a suspect may be convicted only based on self-incriminating confessions, obtained through torture or by the testimony of supposed witnesses who were not present at the scene of the crime. Under both these scenarios, the use of such scapegoats makes a mockery of justice. While this may create an illusion of accountability, it in fact results in a double injustice.”

Against this background and following public interventions undertaken and statements issued by OHCHR-Mexico, the work of the NGOs that defended Mr. Arzate and the submission by OHCHR of a legal brief to the Supreme Court, the Court ordered the immediate release of Mr. Arzate. In its decision, the Court quoted relevant international human rights standards.

Along with Mr. Arzate’s release, the accusations of torture committed by military personnel are being investigated by the civilian justice system in accordance with recommendations issued by international and regional human rights mechanisms and due to OHCHR’s advocacy.



The Human Rights Council in session.

the Government's intention to develop a National Development Plan with a human rights-based approach.

- ▶ On the basis of key findings of the Independent Expert on the situation of Somalia and a number of key recommendations issued by the UPR, the Post-Conflict Human Rights Roadmap was adopted on 27 August 2013. With support provided by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children in Armed Conflict visited Somalia in April 2013. As a result of the visit, the Government and the UN signed a joint communique on key commitments related to the prevention of sexual violence.

## Treaty bodies

In 2013, the treaty bodies with a State Party reporting procedure received a total of 108 State Party reports, including 12 common core documents. The treaty bodies adopted concluding observations in relation to 135 States Parties. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the Committee against Torture (CAT) and the Human Rights Committee examined and adopted final decisions on 116 communications and issued 53 requests for interim measures of protection for alleged victims at risk of irreparable harm. In addition, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) issued nine requests for urgent action under article 30 of the Convention.

OHCHR assisted the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) in carrying out three regular visits to Gabon, New Zealand and Peru, two advisory visits to Armenia and Germany and one follow-up visit to Cambodia. In Senegal, in July 2013, OHCHR supported the development and submission of the CEDAW report. Its previous submission was in 1994.

In 2013, the first compilation of Selected Decisions was published by CERD. OHCHR also revised and published two fact sheets on the human rights treaty body system and on the available individual complaints procedures to raise awareness among the general public.

Over the 2012-2013 biennium, through the provision of advice, capacity-development and other technical support, OHCHR contributed to improved reporting by States Parties under the international human rights treaties. OHCHR headquarters provided support in the form of training on the common core document and treaty specific guidelines, reporting, individual communications and follow-up to recommendations. For example, a training workshop was held on reporting and follow-up for the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights in Rabat, Morocco in September 2013 and another was held for francophone African countries in Tunis, Tunisia in December 2013. Many OHCHR field presences complemented these efforts by providing advice and technical assistance and facilitating exchanges between relevant stakeholders, i.e., in Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guatemala, Honduras, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Niger, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the FYRM, Togo and Uganda. Partnerships were developed between several of the treaty bodies and UN departments, including in relation to UNICEF's reporting to CRC and UN Women's reporting to CEDAW. These efforts significantly contributed to improved, timely and more inclusive reporting processes, compliance with reporting guidelines and a reduction in the backlog of reports awaiting review. They also had a generally positive impact on the constructive dialogue that took place during the review.

Examples of treaty body recommendations that contributed to concrete and positive changes at the country level were found:

- ▶ In the Republic of Moldova, following briefings and trainings conducted by OHCHR on the basis of the 2011 recommendations issued by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), it was reported that the Ombudsman for Psychiatry will be formalized

and receive State budget funding from 2014. In parallel, an interministerial working group completed the draft law on the reform of the institution of guardianship and it is now pending the launch of official consultations.

- ▶ In the Russian Federation, based on a CEDAW recommendation, a draft law on combating domestic violence was submitted by a working group to the Parliament. OHCHR, with local partners, conducted an expert consultation on the protection of victims of violence.
- ▶ In Mexico, judicial authorities increasingly incorporated international human rights standards into their rulings following the 2011 constitutional reforms on human rights which grant constitutional status to international human rights treaties and “*amparo*” and seminal decisions handed down by the National Supreme Court of Justice. OHCHR played a key role in this development by submitting eight compilations of relevant international norms and standards to the National Supreme Court of Justice, including on the scope of military jurisdiction; the obligation of the State to effectively investigate and punish violence against women; temporary special measures; and liberty and the presumption of innocence.

## Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

*Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies*

Against the backdrop of a long-standing history of engagement and mutual support between civil society and UN human rights mechanisms, OHCHR continued to expand its public information tools, making better use of new technologies to improve access to all bodies and mechanisms including special procedures, treaty bodies and UPR. For instance, in relation to the Human Rights Council and UPR, a *Practical Guide for Civil Society* was made available to clarify processes and procedures.

During 2013, the treaty bodies received more than 1,000 written submissions from civil society, NHRIs and UN entities. In addition, over 1,000 observers attended public meetings of the treaty bodies. Information tools, including 50 Weekly Updates and three Human Rights Treaties Division Quarterly Newsletters for civil society and other stakeholders were produced. Furthermore, in

### New technologies facilitate access for civil society to the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies

- An online sign-up system and a new electronic inscription system for the list of speakers for the Human Rights Council were introduced. This greatly improved the accessibility for NGOs in the UPR and facilitated the participation of NGOs not based in Geneva. During the Council sessions in 2013, NHRIs and NGOs were able to intervene during the adoption of UPR outcomes by video message, thereby enhancing the participation of national civil society actors. In 2013, 12 ‘A’ status accredited NHRIs participated in the adoption of the UPR outcomes during the Council’s plenary and intervened immediately following the States under review (three of which were through video messages).
- Through OHCHR’s Facebook and Twitter accounts and other social media platforms, treaty bodies gained increased visibility which created greater awareness about their expert findings and involved a greater number of stakeholders. For instance, OHCHR used Facebook to post a short summary of the discussions related to each State Party’s report. It further provided a link to the discussion summary on the OHCHR website and to each committee’s page where readers can find the full reports, a photo and a link to the committee’s concluding observations. The Council’s activities were broadly disseminated through social media. The number of users has grown significantly and has now reached nearly 20,000 followers on Twitter and over 700 subscribers to the SMS alerts. Similarly, nearly 30,000 Facebook users are following the activities of the Council.
- OHCHR continued to develop and use online systems to facilitate civil society participation in the sessions of some treaty bodies. For example, the Office supported and encouraged colleagues in the use of existing UN online systems (i.e., CSO Net) to manage the accreditation for sessions of CEDAW, CED and the Human Rights Committee. OHCHR enhanced its Treaty Body Database and integrated it into the webpage of the human rights treaty bodies found on the OHCHR website.
- OHCHR also developed and tested a new online registration system to facilitate the management of written contributions of stakeholders related to the UPR. Through this system, OHCHR received approximately 900 such documents from civil society, NHRIs and UN entities in 2013.

## Access to human rights mechanisms for persons with disabilities

As one of the outcomes of the report of the Task Force on secretariat services, accessibility for persons with disabilities and use of information technology, adopted by a decision of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/DEC/19/119), OHCHR implemented a project aimed at ensuring that one panel per session of the Human Rights Council is fully accessible to persons with disabilities (in addition to the annual panel on the rights of persons with disabilities). Specifically, the project financed the provision of international sign language interpreters, captioning of the webcasting and the participation of an NGO from the disability community in the panel. In addition, easy-to-read versions of selected materials about the Council and panel summaries were produced. Finally, the project enabled the drafting and printing in accessible



Human Rights Council's interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities, March 2013.

formats of an *Accessibility Guide to the Human Rights Council*.

Accessibility to the treaty bodies was also improved through the videoconferencing of sessions of the treaty bodies, primarily the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in order to improve accessibility to meetings at Palais Wilson and Palais des Nations.

The resulting report outlined short-, medium- and long-term measures. OHCHR implemented one of the recommendations, namely a training workshop in June 2013, on accessibility to documentation and websites, which was attended by OHCHR staff from headquarters and field presences.

2013, OHCHR continued to make the Universal Human Rights Index available as an updated and comprehensive tool for searching treaty body outputs and the indexing of recommendations emanating from the first cycle of the UPR was completed. Finally, over 600 observers from civil society took part in Human Rights Council sessions by providing over 400 written statements and 1,200 oral statements and organizing nearly 300 side events.



The Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, briefs journalists in New York, October 2013.

Numerous advocacy and capacity-building activities that were undertaken at the country level to further civil society's engagement with human rights mechanisms complemented the efforts described above. OHCHR field presences in Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, the State of Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam helped to create civil society coalitions and assisted them in preparing alternative reports to treaty bodies or submissions to the UPR. Several of them sought to involve NHRIs, i.e., in Argentina, Azerbaijan, Chile, Kenya, Maldives, Peru, Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United Republic of Tanzania. In many cases, this resulted in a significant diversification of civil society actors engaging with the mechanisms and considerably increased the number of high-quality civil society reports and submissions that covered a wide range of pertinent issues. Some of the initiatives transitioned into follow-up mechanisms with a view to ensuring that the issued recommendations are implemented:

- ▶ In Togo, in 2013, following the CESC's publication of their concluding observations, the

Coalition for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Togo organized a dissemination workshop for 25 CSOs, which were then joined by 19 other CSOs, and led to the drafting of a plan of priority actions to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights.

- ▶ In Azerbaijan, OHCHR mobilized civil society through discussions and trainings on drafting submissions to treaty bodies and in anticipation of the second cycle of the UPR. As a result, the number of submissions increased. In total, 16 alternative reports were submitted by CSOs and the NHRI to the treaty bodies.
- ▶ In Cambodia, OHCHR provided support to stakeholders through two workshops that were attended by 70 persons in April and June 2013 and resulted in the submission of 37 stakeholder inputs for the second UPR cycle. The submissions covered a wide spectrum of rights and issues, including fundamental freedoms, HIV/AIDS policies, land, housing and LGBTI rights.
- ▶ In the Maldives, a significant increase in engagement with UN human rights mechanisms was noted in the latter part of 2013. Civil society and the media began to more actively use outputs from the mechanisms, such as general comments.
- ▶ In 2013, following training provided by OHCHR and UNDP on reporting procedures and timelines, a total of 20 alternative reports prepared by 34 Ukrainian NGOs were submitted to the Human Rights Committee on the occasion of the consideration of Ukraine under the ICCPR. The Ombudsman Institution also submitted a report.
- ▶ As a result of efforts undertaken by the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America, several organizations of indigenous peoples from Belize provided information for the Human Rights Committee's list of issues in anticipation of its consideration of Belize's periodic report in March 2013. The indigenous peoples' organizations also submitted information in advance of the second cycle of the UPR in October 2013.

Special procedures, with the support of the Secretariat, worked to improve their outreach through a publicly accessible database which now includes over 800 opinions that have been adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) since 1992. The database significantly facilitates the further use of these opinions and resulted in several references to WGAD decisions by national courts. In 2013, with OHCHR's support, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to water and sanitation developed a handbook for the realization of that right. The handbook provides practical guidance for stakeholders on the development of laws, policies, and budgets and explains how



The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent visit a detention centre in Panama, January 2013.

governments can be held to account for their actions (or inactions) related to ensuring universal access to water and sanitation.

In the field, OHCHR presences were involved in raising awareness and liaising with special procedures, where appropriate, including:

- ▶ Following the mission to Costa Rica by the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples, the Regional Office disseminated his recommendations on the Diquis Hydroelectric Project to indigenous peoples' organizations, which contributed to the Government initiating a dialogue with indigenous peoples from the affected areas and, overall, to an increase in the use of the special procedures by indigenous peoples. Furthermore, on the basis of a Regional Office-facilitated dialogue that took place between the Government, indigenous peoples and UN agencies, a roadmap was established to implement these recommendations.
- ▶ OHCHR-Palestine conducted practical, focused workshops aimed at providing partners with the tools to effectively use the special procedures. At the workshop held in May 2013 in Gaza, 12 organizations attended, four of which had previous experience with submissions to the special procedures. In 2013, OHCHR started a programme to improve outreach to grassroots organizations that are based outside of the larger cities and in refugee camps, to raise awareness about how to use human rights law as a tool for their work and the special procedures as an advocacy channel.

All UN human rights bodies and mechanisms, as well as the President and the Bureau of the

Human Rights Council and OHCHR continued awareness-raising and advocacy efforts in relation to acts of intimidation and reprisals against persons who cooperate with the UN and human rights mechanisms. The annual report of the Secretary-General on *Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights* (A/HRC/24/29) was submitted to the Human Rights Council in June 2013 and sparked further discussion on how Member States and the UN can ensure better protection for those who engage with the UN and its mechanisms.

## International and regional law and institutions (EA 8)

### *Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in selected areas of focus*

OHCHR supports the progressive development of international human rights law, notably through studies and consultations and by supporting human rights mechanisms in organizing thematic debates or elaborating guiding principles and general comments. As a result, numerous mechanisms made important contributions to the development of international human rights law, i.e., the Advisory Committee elaborated a report on the issue of hostage-taking by terrorist groups, which sheds light on the definition of terrorist hostage-taking, its nature, scope and dimensions and recommends that States engage in a discussion on how to tackle the challenging issue of the legality of payment of ransom to terrorist hostage-takers. This issue has been picked up by the international media, particularly in the context of hostage-taking for ransom.

Following a consultation process undertaken with OHCHR's support, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food presented the *Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessments of Trade and Investment Agreements* to the Human Rights Council in March 2012, which served as a reference for the human rights system in its interaction with Member States and informed a range of case studies by NGOs and independent research institutions. The Council of the European Union, following its adoption of the European Union Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy, is now using the Guiding Principles to identify specific human rights that are likely to be affected by particular measures in trade agreements (Parliamentary Questions, E-004302-13, 30 May 2013).

The 2013 thematic report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression to

the Human Rights Council called for more attention to the widespread use of surveillance technologies by States within and outside national boundaries and indicated that national laws regulating State involvement in communications surveillance are often inadequate or are not in place. The report received particular attention as it was presented to the Human Rights Council only days before revelations were made on mass surveillance initiatives. The 68th session of the General Assembly welcomed the report and included some of its recommendations in a resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age.

The Special Rapporteur on torture participated in the ongoing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) coordinated review of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which includes updated standards of international law. Following the Special Rapporteur's report on the subject, the related expert consultation in Oxford in July 2013 and his presentation to the General Assembly in October 2013, States, regional mechanisms (i.e., the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) and CSOs have engaged more actively in the review process.

OHCHR also facilitated discussions among Member States and other relevant stakeholders with regard to new standard-setting exercises in emerging areas of international human rights law. For instance, it has served, individually or jointly with other UN agencies, as Secretariat of the Open-ended Working Group on strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons and of the Open-ended intergovernmental working group on a United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.



The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights met with rural communities during her official mission to the Republic of Moldova, September 2013.

### General comments/recommendations adopted by the treaty bodies in 2013

- The Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted four general comments on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration (14); on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health (15); on State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children's rights (16); and on the right of the child to rest, leisure, play, recreational activities, cultural life and the arts (17).
- The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families adopted a general comment on the rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and members of their families (2).
- The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted general recommendations on the economic consequences of marriage, family relations and their dissolution (29); and on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations (30).
- The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted General Recommendation No. 35 on *Combating Racist Hate Speech*, providing guidance on how to condemn such speech and combat prejudices leading to racial discrimination, while also respecting other rights, including freedom of expression.

## Coherence among human rights mechanisms (EA 9)

### *Enhanced coherence and consistency in the system of human rights mechanisms*

In 2013, OHCHR continued to encourage partnerships and coordination between the various human rights mechanisms which led to increased synergies between the UN and regional mechanisms and contributed to more effective mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations.

- ▶ The Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and to safe drinking water and sanitation and a member of the Working Group on discrimination against women participated in CEDAW's general discussion on rural women on 7 October 2013 which contributed to the preparation of a general recommendation on the issue.
- ▶ In February 2013, the Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief and on freedom of opinion and expression participated in a seminar convened by the Offices of the United Nations

Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and of the United Nations Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect regarding prevention of incitement in situations where there is an imminent risk of large-scale violence. As a result, on 26 November 2013, the Offices presented a draft options paper on the prevention of incitement to violence that could lead to atrocity crimes.

- ▶ Of the 528 communications sent by Special Procedures to 117 States in 2013, 84 per cent (an increase from approximately 75 per cent in 2012) were jointly sent by two or more mandate-holders, as a result of close coordination. With the support of OHCHR, a number of joint statements by several or all of the mandate-holders were made during the year, i.e., in May 2013, the Chair of the Special Procedures' Coordinating Committee made a statement during the Human Rights Council debate on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic and on the killings in Al Qusayr.
- ▶ The annual Meeting of Chairpersons took place in New York, in May 2013, in order to foster synergies between the treaty bodies and the treaty body strengthening process.

## Regional organizations

Following the adoption of the roadmap between the African Union and OHCHR in January 2012, focal points within the Secretariat of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and OHCHR were nominated and several special procedures mandate-holders participated in the 54th session of the ACHPR in October/November 2013.



Participants of an OHCHR workshop on human rights treaty obligations for representatives of government, national institutions, and civil society in Liberia, December 2013.



Following the adoption of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Human Rights Declaration, the Regional Office in Bangkok continued consultations around strategic interventions relating to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) to encourage prioritizing the development of the AICHR protection mechanisms. The Regional Office also engaged with individual members of the AICHR or the AICHR Secretariat, cooperating, for example, to convene regional seminars on UPR follow-up and on the death penalty.

In September 2013, a Joint Declaration was signed on the reinforcement of cooperation between the Council of Europe Secretariat and OHCHR. The Council of Europe Secretariat also continued engaging with the UPR. In 2013, OHCHR received 14 written contributions for the UPR documentation from the Council of Europe and one from the European Union.

In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on torture addressed the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which endorsed his work on the use of solitary confinement and his recommendations on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners which were submitted to UNODC in September 2013. The Inter-American Commission also sent written contributions for the UPR documentation of two countries that were reviewed in 2013 and five countries to be reviewed in early 2014.

## Challenges and lessons learned

The past biennium clearly showed the value of strategic partnerships between the UN's human rights mechanisms and OHCHR, in particular its field presences. The latter significantly contributed to improved and timelier State reporting to the UPR and treaty bodies and to the diversification of civil society actors engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms. On the other hand, many examples illustrate that strategic interventions by mechanisms helped to open doors and draw attention to certain issues. In many cases, often where the follow-up to the findings of the mechanisms was led by partners on the ground, real change was noted, including in terms of legal amendments, modified policies and increased references to international standards by the judiciary.

Mechanisms also continued to be at the forefront in further developing international human rights law, with reports that dealt with: hostage-taking; assessing



Event on the impact of human rights mechanisms in South Africa organized on Human Rights Day, December 2013.

the human rights impact of trade agreements; surveillance in the context of new technologies; detention practices; child rights; and hate speech. Many of these initiatives attracted considerable attention and media coverage and generated further discussions and initiatives.

The past biennium also showed that, while new technologies offer new opportunities in terms of outreach, accessibility and visibility to the human rights mechanisms, they also lead to an increased workload for OHCHR as more venues are at the disposal of actors who seek to engage with the mechanisms and expect prompt feedback and effective responses. Combined with the steadily growing number of mandates from the Human Rights Council, often without adequate additional funds, and in the context of budgetary restrictions, OHCHR sometimes struggles to respond to all of the existing, new and emerging demands it faces. With a view to enabling the Office to uphold the current levels of support, the human rights treaty body system engaged in a process aimed at its strengthening, which showed that diligently assessing cost and functionality of a mechanism, with full transparency and inclusiveness, may produce an enhanced and more efficient system.

Intimidation and reprisals against persons who have cooperated with the human rights mechanisms continue to pose considerable challenges as they rely on these individuals for the sharing of information. The mechanisms, with strong support from the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General, continue to explore avenues with a view to improving the protection of those who engage with the UN and bring allegations to its attention, sometimes at the peril of their life and security.



# Management and Funding



# Management

OHCHR is committed to achieving a fully results-based organization and has made considerable efforts to this effect in recent years. Knowledge of results-based management (RBM) has grown throughout the Office and tools and practices to support the achievement of this goal have been developed and applied. This has led to a shared understanding of OHCHR's strategic direction and strengthened the capacity of senior managers to make strategic decisions.

This chapter provides an overview of OHCHR's office management and includes results organized by global management outputs (GMOs) and lessons learned.

## Administration

OHCHR is led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner, both of whom are based in Geneva, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who is based in New York. Operational and functional support is provided at headquarters by four division directors and 11 service/branch chiefs who make up the High Commissioner's Senior Management Team (SMT).

Internal decision-making takes place through the SMT, which is chaired by the High Commissioner, and the Programme and Budget Review Board, which is

chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner. These two bodies meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on office-wide policies, operating procedures, programmes and resource allocation.

## Managing programme performance

In order to effectively implement RBM, the Office uses an innovative web-based Performance Monitoring System (PMS), which facilitates planning, monitoring, reporting, knowledge management and financial monitoring.

The PMS, which has been progressively developed since 2010, ensures that:

- ▶ All planning documents (i.e., country and subregional notes and annual work plans) are stored in one place as a reference for OHCHR review bodies, programme managers and staff.
- ▶ There is an unbreakable link between what the Office commits to achieving in its plans and what it monitors and reports upon; making it accountable for what it planned.
- ▶ Only office-wide indicators are used to define targets so that information can be compiled, analysed and presented to OHCHR as a whole.
- ▶ Monitoring and reporting are evidence-based.
- ▶ Staff, in particular managers, can access all planning and reporting documents and analyse



OHCHR's stand at the European Development Days in Brussels, November 2013.

### Key improvements to the Performance Monitoring System in 2013

- All long-term plans (2014-2017), including thematic strategies, GMO strategies and country and subregional programmes, were created in the system. The system can now instantly produce reports indicating where OHCHR is planning to support the various types of results it planned against - through field presences or entities at headquarters - and the targets established for each of these results.
- All 2014 annual cost/work plans were created in the system and include all programmatic and financial information (i.e., cost and no cost activities; activities funded by the regular budget and by extrabudgetary resources; operational costs; and staff costs). The system can now instantly produce reports detailing the outputs and activities that have been planned against the thematic expected accomplishments (EAs) and GMOs, including the amount of extrabudgetary resources allocated. Entities at headquarters are able to plan outputs, activities and/or costs to contribute to the results planned for specific regions and countries through a function of the system that enables them to access all outcome-level results in the country and subregional programmes. This function ensures the highest degree of coordination between field and headquarters in the planning and implementation of office-wide results.
- Through a special reporting function in the system, the Office can identify all of OHCHR's activities that have gender equality as the main objective. The system can compile this information from all work plans in one click to show the percentage of activities that relate mainly to gender and enables OHCHR to easily provide data requested by the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP).
- Information on outputs related to the human rights mechanisms (HRMs) (i.e., expected reports, planned visits of mandate-holders, issuance of concluding observations) are available for each country as part of the annual work plan of the field presence. This will ensure the awareness of field presences about upcoming HRM-related tasks and therefore improve OHCHR's effectiveness in servicing the HRMs.
- In 2013, for the first time, all OHCHR entities, including in the field and at headquarters, directly reported in the system against the targets presented in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2012-2013. Through the system, OHCHR can now determine which targets were achieved. This information can be sorted by expected accomplishment, priority, indicator and region and can therefore be analysed when making decisions in the future.
- Last but not least, OHCHR field presences regularly used the Monthly Reports Module in the system in 2013. This ensured the timely monitoring of programme implementation and facilitated easier end-of-year reporting.

the information in order to improve decision-making, increase cross-fertilization and further institutional learning.

Specific, sortable, tailored and reliable data is automatically generated by the system.

This represents enormous organizational and financial gains as this kind of data was previously impossible to obtain or extremely time-consuming to produce.

The information extracted from planning documents was used by the SMT and the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB) to facilitate annual planning, ensure synergies between the field and headquarters, allocate resources and define global targets. The information extracted from monitoring documents was used by various entities to adjust their plans (i.e., during the Mid-Year Review) and was presented to senior management for an end-of-year review of OHCHR's performance.

## Planning

In anticipation of the next programming cycle – 2014-2017 – OHCHR's strategic direction was defined during a comprehensive planning process which included three main phases: 1) generating options for informed decision-making; 2) senior management making choices on the basis of that information; and 3) planning actions through the development of thematic, country and management strategies.

### Generating options

To ensure that key challenges, lessons learned and emerging opportunities were factored into OHCHR's priorities and strategies for the 2014-2017 programming cycle, the Office commissioned an academic desk review; held consultations in



The High Commissioner and the UN Deputy Secretary-General attending the Vienna +20 Conference, June 2013.

New York and Geneva with Member States and civil society; received written contributions from Member States; analysed the results of an online questionnaire distributed to staff and human rights experts (special procedures, treaty bodies and Trust Funds Board Members); and organized five office-wide regional consultations in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Belgrade, Guatemala City and Tunis. These consultations benefited from the participation of external partners and, in addition to considering thematic priorities, defined specific changes that the Office should prioritize under each thematic priority.

These processes generated information about where the Office has made a difference; what its critical role is; future trends and changes in the international context; the threats and opportunities those changes may pose to human rights; and OHCHR's comparative advantage. Senior management therefore had a solid basis on which to develop OHCHR's future strategic priorities. The participatory nature of the process was the first step in reinforcing office-wide ownership of the process.

### **Making choices**

A technical working group collated and categorized all of the inputs that emerged from the office-wide regional consultations and from Member States and civil society. Based on draft proposals prepared by the working group, the SMT defined the thematic

priorities and, within each thematic priority, areas on which OHCHR will focus over the next four years. The following criteria were applied when making decisions: the relevance of the themes in human rights terms; the likelihood of achieving results in those areas (feasibility); and OHCHR's added value in relation to the proposed thematic priorities. In addition, the SMT agreed that OHCHR's thematic priorities should be defined in a manner which enables OHCHR to work on all sets of rights, in all types of countries, as one Office.

### **Planning actions**

Following the SMT decision on OHCHR's priorities, and based on the consultative processes outlined above, thematic strategies were developed by cross-office working groups. General agreement on OHCHR's strategic direction was further achieved by transforming the country/subregional programmes into office-wide strategic programmatic documents. The country/subregional results have become the modalities for implementing the thematic strategies at the national level. Country results were defined on the basis of the thematic results prioritized in the thematic strategies.

In parallel, OHCHR revised its management priorities, the GMOs, for the next four years. For the first time, office-wide strategies were defined for these important work areas. This helped to engage all parts of OHCHR in results-based management.

## Monitoring and reporting

Over the last two years, the Office has made substantive progress in improving results-based monitoring and reporting, thereby increasing its accountability and value for money. This was achieved through targets based on office-wide indicators; an increased capacity of staff to implement RBM; and more user-friendly, results-based tools and guidelines, in particular the PMS.

Improvements in results-based reporting were progressively demonstrated in the OHCHR reports of 2011, 2012 and 2013. Colleagues were supported in the preparation of their submissions through guidelines and feedback. Instructions required colleagues to provide information on all targets, whether or not they were achieved, to illustrate how OHCHR adapted its strategies to changing circumstances.

## Evaluation

During 2013, OHCHR increased efforts to enhance its evaluation function and ensure it is a strong pillar in the RBM chain. In particular, OHCHR established a Network of Evaluation Focal Points, composed of representatives from all divisions and services in the Office, as well as the New York Office, which undertook preparatory work to obtain the SMT's endorsement and the High Commissioner's approval of the following:

- ▶ A list of issues for evaluations – both strategic and decentralized – to be conducted in the course of 2014-2015. Evaluations that have been prioritized for immediate undertaking include a programme evaluation of the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia; strategic evaluation of the work conducted to support national human rights institutions (NHRIs); and evaluation of results achieved by OHCHR-sponsored, long-term Human Rights Advisers (HRAs).
- ▶ A vision for evaluation, with the goal of making OHCHR's interventions more relevant, more efficient and more effective by having a greater impact and being more sustainable.
- ▶ A new evaluation policy, which includes sections on the purpose of evaluation within OHCHR; the guiding principles of evaluations; OHCHR's institutional framework; the planning, conduct and budgeting of evaluations; and follow-up to and dissemination of evaluations (including a principle of transparency in sharing evaluations).

- ▶ An evaluation plan for the next OHCHR cycle 2014-2017, including targets, outputs and initial strategies.

Work began on the programme evaluation of the Regional Office for Central Asia at the end of 2013. In December, a lessons learned exercise was conducted on a major project focused on the rule of law, minority rights and housing, land and property rights as a means to foster stability in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Lessons were compiled in relation to the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the project. A draft document is being finalized for submission to the SMT and will form part of the data produced to facilitate the full evaluation of the Regional Office.

OHCHR also initiated a Policy Committee-mandated review of the effectiveness of the Network on the Protection of Minorities and Racial Discrimination. Terms of reference were developed and shared with stakeholders and the review is in its initial stages (to be completed by the end of May 2014).

A key evaluative exercise initiated at the organizational level in 2012-2013 was the Functional Review. The results are expected in 2014. Senior management also discussed follow-up to the findings and recommendations in the 2012 *Independent review of OHCHR support to follow-up and implementation of recommendations made by the treaty bodies, special procedures and Universal Periodic Review*.

OHCHR remains active in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). It participated in the Annual General Meeting of UNEG, contributed to the development of its new strategy and was present at the extraordinary meeting where it was approved.



Open House Day at OHCHR headquarters in Geneva, September 2013.

In addition, OHCHR continued to serve as the Co-Chair of the Task Force on Gender and Human Rights that is finalizing its Guidance Document on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations; participated in the meetings of the Task Force on the revision of UNEG's norms and standards with the objective of mainstreaming human rights within them; and began participating in the Task Force on Peer Reviews – with the aim of becoming one of the agencies to be peer-reviewed in the next biennium.

Support has also been provided to evaluations and assessments led by donors or the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) (i.e., the Department for International Development Multilateral Assessment or the OIOS Biennial Study on evaluation). As of

the end of 2013, OHCHR had no pending OIOS evaluation recommendations to implement.

## Reductions and prioritisation

In the context of the global financial crisis and the consequential decrease of resources, the PBRB developed initiatives to prioritize the allocation of resources, make efficiency gains and increase funds to address shortfalls. The first prioritization process was undertaken in the context of the 2012 Mid-Year Review when the PBRB defined parameters to reduce costs. In reviewing the 2013 annual work plans, the PBRB sought to limit the impact of cuts

### Treaty body strengthening

As custodians of the international human rights treaties, the human rights treaty bodies monitor States Parties and protect rights-holders. Treaty bodies are a fundamental pillar of the human rights protection system. They are composed of 10 committees of independent experts. The system has experienced exponential growth since the establishment of the first treaty body in 1969. In 2013, it faced the triple challenge of a significant backlog, chronic under-resourcing and late or non-reporting of many States Parties. In addition, the treaty body system is in need of modernization, improved accessibility, visibility and internal harmonization of working methods. Strengthening the treaty body system has thus become imperative.

The High Commissioner put forward her proposals for strengthening the system in a report released in June 2012. Around the same time, an intergovernmental process was launched by the General Assembly to identify and address the problems faced by the treaty body system.

In 2013, informal consultations and intense diplomatic activity took place, led by the Governments



The representatives of Iceland and Indonesia, co-facilitators of the informal consultations, meeting with members of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, April 2013.

of Iceland and Indonesia, which served as co-facilitators. When their mandates expired, the President of the General Assembly appointed Iceland and Tunisia to continue the process. Following the adoption of the outcome of the intergovernmental process on strengthening the treaty body system by both the Third and Fifth Committees of the General Assembly, the full plenary of the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/268, thereby concluding the process, on 9 April 2014.

The resolution addresses the above noted triple challenge by: granting more meeting time and allocating more human and financial resources from the regular budget to the treaty bodies as of 2015; establishing a capacity-building package which is funded by the regular budget to

help States Parties report to treaty bodies and establish standing national reporting and coordination mechanisms; and providing for the modernization of the treaty body system to make it more accessible. The outcome package is innovative in that the savings obtained through certain efficiencies will be reinvested in the system.

Throughout 2013, OHCHR provided substantive support to the intergovernmental process, especially its co-facilitators. In collaboration with other parts of the UN, OHCHR also assessed the cost of the treaty body system and the impact of proposals by Member States. The entire process proved to be a unique and unprecedented exercise in transparency.



on the Office's capacity to deliver on the results to which it had committed itself in the OMP. Reductions were primarily undertaken in areas where efficiency gains could be achieved or which were not included in the priorities for the biennium. Despite these efforts, it was recognized that the exercise would inevitably affect some programmatic areas. Following the review, the PBRB recommended the approval of the overall extrabudgetary cost plan for ongoing programmes for 2013 in the amount of US\$130.4 million, which was subsequently endorsed by the High Commissioner. An additional US\$5 million was approved to respond to emergency situations and invest in communication and outreach activities.

In 2013, the PBRB discussed and made recommendations on major planning documents, including country and subregional notes, GMO strategies, OHCHR's submission to the Peacekeeping Support Account and the development of the 2016-2017 Strategic Framework. At the same time, the PBRB continued its monitoring function through the Mid-Year Review process and consideration of requests for supplementary resources.

In the current financial climate, the pattern of requests for supplementary resources that PBRB reviews has changed. Requests previously related to the re-allocation of voluntary contributions, however, during the last biennium, there was a significant increase in proposals for fundraising purposes. The PBRB revised its criteria for reviewing such requests to include an assessment of their potential contribution to OHCHR's priorities and plans, their impact on OHCHR's funding gap and their capacity to implement the proposal.

## Lessons learned

Results-based management is about developing a culture of results that calls for learning from experience. Compiling, systematizing and disseminating good practices and lessons learned allows others to apply successful principles that worked in similar contexts. In the last two years, OHCHR has captured and shared good practices and lessons learned from a variety of projects.

The Office conducted a lessons learned study on the implementation of a project entitled *Human rights protection for stability in Central Asia*. During a workshop conducted in December 2013, colleagues from the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia identified, discussed and elaborated on 11 major

### Change management

OHCHR continues to participate in the Secretary-General's Change Plan, which aims to strengthen the basis for a modern, engaged and efficient Secretariat that is transparent and accountable in its work, responsibly stewards resources to deliver high-quality results and builds confidence in the UN and its ideals. In the context of preparing the OMP for 2014-2017, the Office established a set of GMOs through which it re-affirmed its commitment to implementing several of the Change Plan's initiatives. Among these are the Functional Review, a set of revised work processes, the Digital Secretariat and the three signature rule. In addition, OHCHR developed guidelines for flexible working arrangements and a mechanism that enables staff to apply online for such arrangements. In relation to middle management training, OHCHR's senior leadership reminded all staff of management training opportunities and tasked the Staff Development Unit to ensure that staff members complete mandatory courses. To implement the Digital Secretariat and "papersmart" processes, OHCHR is creating an e-application for document processing. The application will allow documents to be drafted, filed and stored in a cooperative manner and will be compatible with the "UniteDoc" software that will be introduced across the Secretariat. In May 2013, the SMT adopted a revised publications policy, which ensures that OHCHR complies with Policy Committee-mandated reductions in hardcopy publications.

lessons learned about the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the design and implementation of the project.

Major assessments were also undertaken with partners in order to gather examples of good practices such as the one used to determine effective measures to protect civilians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations conducted a review of the Joint Protection Teams in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). These Teams were established in 2009 to address the protection issues of those most "at risk" by deploying multidisciplinary teams to remote and volatile areas. Based on more than 50 interviews, the *Report on the Joint Protection Team Mechanism in MONUSCO* identifies good practices, experiences and crucial learning that can assist other missions with mandates for the protection of civilians. The report is currently being disseminated and is available at: <http://ppdb.un.org/Policy>.

Another lessons learned study compiled good practices with regard to the holistic implementation of recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, special procedures and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)). It was prepared on the basis of findings of three subregional workshops held in the Europe and Central Asia region, namely Belgrade (2011), Tbilisi and Bishkek (2012). Participants included government representatives, civil society and NHRIs. OHCHR used the recommendations in the preparation of the OMP for 2014-2017.

OHCHR continued to regularly review and document lessons learned from commissions of inquiry (CoIs) and fact-finding missions (FFMs). The publication, entitled *International Commissions of Inquiry and Fact-Finding Missions on Violations of International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law: Guidance and Practice*, was presented at a meeting held in the autumn of 2013 in Geneva. It supports the work of States, members of CoIs and FFMs, staff, civil society and others involved in advocating for, establishing, resourcing, supporting or serving on such mechanisms. It also provides a reflection on relevant international standards and good practices compiled from 20 years of UN and OHCHR activities.

On an ad-hoc basis, OHCHR organizes sessions on lessons learned and good practices among colleagues. For instance, during the 2013 Heads of Field Presences meeting, a full day was dedicated to sharing lessons learned and good practices. Parallel meetings were organized by type of field presence and discussions were organized by selected topics ranging from the rule of law and impunity, working with NHRIs and the protection of civilians to engaging with and protecting civil society actors and integrating gender in human rights field-based work. The shared experiences were compiled and disseminated to enable office-wide learning.

Regarding the UPR process, an important lesson learned was that, in order to leverage its expertise and assistance, the Office must strengthen its partnerships at the global, regional and country

levels, with all possible actors, including within the UN system as well as with regional human rights organizations and mechanisms, NHRIs, civil society actors and development actors. This is necessary to support Member States in implementing the commitments they undertook before the Human Rights Council (HRC) and their national constituents. A number of challenges regarding the UPR process were encountered and successfully resolved, namely the need to uphold the principle of universality by ensuring the participation of all States and the need to ensure that all States, including those without a diplomatic presence in Geneva, continue to have the opportunity to participate in the UPR.

#### Functional Review

The objective of OHCHR's functional review is to improve its organizational efficiency and effectiveness. It examines how the Office performs its functions at headquarters (Geneva and New York) and at the regional and country levels. In 2013, OHCHR concluded the scoping phase of its functional review and adopted a programme for implementation. The scoping phase identified three overarching challenges to be addressed: internal alignment; operational effectiveness; and the ability to respond to changing priorities. During 2014, office-wide teams will collaborate on several mapping processes and functional analysis initiatives. These initiatives will help OHCHR to streamline its working methods and better organize its work. In addition, they will produce the information necessary to assist OHCHR in establishing an improved organizational structure. It is envisaged that an improved organizational structure will: better align OHCHR's work on norms and standards with its practical efforts to protect and empower rights-holders at the regional and country levels; ensure that high-quality and coherent support is consistently provided to all staff members; and better equip OHCHR to lead the human rights pillar of the United Nations system.

## Global Management Outputs 2012-2013

### GMO 1: OHCHR's strategic direction is shared and implemented across the Office

Most of the targets for this Global Management Output were fully or substantially met. This shows that OHCHR has made significant improvements in ensuring that key information is shared and its strategic direction is consequently implemented across the Office. The target that was not met relates to staff satisfaction with internal communication tools and processes. While this was an output of the Organizational Effectiveness Process in 2012, a decision was made to address it through the ongoing Functional Review.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Percentage of staff who understand OHCHR's strategic direction	70%	91% of staff have a good understanding of the OHCHR vision and mission
Percentage of staff satisfied with internal communication tools and processes	70%	29.5% of staff are satisfied with OHCHR's internal communication
Extent to which a knowledge management system is progressively established	Knowledge management activities progressively implemented	Knowledge management activities are being progressively implemented
Degree to which organizational units progressively apply RBM to their planning, monitoring and evaluation work	Field presences and headquarters units that have undergone training (60% of the total) apply RBM to a high degree and others to a moderate degree.	RBM was applied to a high degree by entities trained and to a good degree by others
Percentage of expected accomplishments that achieve or nearly achieve the targets	70%	65%

#### Strategic direction

During the period under review, OHCHR implemented a number of actions to support its staff in understanding and implementing its strategic direction. An all-staff survey was carried out in connection with the Functional Review and indicated that 91% of staff either strongly agree (51.2%) or tend to agree (39.8%) with the following statement: "I have a good understanding of the OHCHR vision and mission."

#### Internal communication

The survey also indicated that 29.5% of staff members believe that OHCHR's internal communications are either a major strength (7.3%) or satisfactory (22.2%). The Office continued to improve and promote the use of the intranet as an internal communications and information-sharing tool among OHCHR staff members. As a result, special areas in the intranet have been created to disseminate information on the Functional Review process as well as internal discussion forums to allow staff members to exchange ideas and work closely on joint assignments. A tracking system has been created to assist divisions in organizing and reporting on their key activities.

#### Knowledge management

The Office continued to implement knowledge management activities. The all-staff survey carried out in connection with the Functional Review indicated that 30.4% of staff members believe that OHCHR's knowledge and information management is either a major strength (6.6%) or satisfactory (23.8%). In addition, 45% of staff members indicated either strong or general satisfaction with the way that knowledge, experience and expertise from across OHCHR are accessible when needed. New knowledge management efforts over the past biennium included: two reports on good practices related to the integration of human rights into the work of the UN Military and Police peacekeeping personnel; a joint review with DPKO, DPA and DFS on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy; and a review of the Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention by UN Personnel, which was jointly led by OHCHR, DPKO and OLA. In addition, in November 2012, OHCHR's SMT approved a revised work plan on knowledge management, but resource constraints prevented its full implementation. OHCHR prioritized the implementation of the work plan in its OMP for 2014-2017.

## Results-based management

Organizational units in OHCHR have increasingly applied RBM to their programming. During the biennium, OHCHR supported an improvement in the staff's knowledge and capacity to apply RBM principles to human rights work. The Office conducted 21 trainings on RBM, covering 27 field presences (regional and country offices and HRAs) and the Human Rights Component in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), reaching a total of over 400 field staff. The trainings introduced concepts of RBM and their application in the context of human rights work. At the end

of the trainings, the field presences revised their country/subregional programmes in line with RBM principles and began using the PMS for planning, monitoring and reporting. All OHCHR organizational units used the PMS for their 2012-2013 end-of-cycle reports. A checklist-based assessment of the annual and end-of-cycle reports in 2012 and 2013 showed a clear improvement in programmatic terms, compared to previous years. In 2013, 67% of field presences reported to a large extent on results compared to 58% in 2012. There were still important differences among field presences, however, in terms of their understanding and application of RBM concepts.

## GMO 2: Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner and effectively implemented

The timeliness and transparency of OHCHR's decision-making processes improved during the biennium through: a more efficient functioning of the PBRB and the SMT; meaningful staff consultations in key office-wide processes; and the use of performance monitoring and strategic information to address changes in OHCHR's programme of work. All targets under GMO 2 were either met or exceeded.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Percentage of staff that feels adequately consulted on decisions that concern them	70%	74% of staff responded positively to survey questions aimed at measuring their satisfaction with decision-making and their working environment
Percentage of OHCHR projects/plans approved/rejected by the PBRB on the basis of their current and potential contribution to programming cycle results	40%	92% of projects and issues considered by the PBRB were approved or rejected, taking into account their contribution to programming cycle results
Percentage of issues taken up by the SMT and the PBRB that resulted in timely, clear and implementable decisions by senior managers	85%	92%

### Staff consultation

During the strategic planning process that led to the identification of the thematic priorities for 2014-2107, the Office organized comprehensive consultations with external partners and with staff members from all parts of the Office. Five office-wide regional consultations were held in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Belgrade, Guatemala City and Tunis. These consultations benefited from the views of field presences and representatives of headquarters divisions. The 2012 planning week and the 2013 annual meeting of Heads of Field Presences provided the opportunity to seek the views of staff members. In addition, the all-staff survey carried out in the context of the Functional Review provided a good indication of staff satisfaction with regard to the consultations.

### Strategic decisions

Significant progress was achieved during the biennium in ensuring that strategic decisions are made and implemented in a timely manner. OHCHR's two main internal bodies for policy deliberation and decision-making, the SMT and the PBRB, revised their terms of reference, improved their working methods and met with increasing frequency. Minutes of meetings and recommendations emanating from these bodies were approved and made available to all staff shortly after their meetings. Mechanisms were put in place to track progress in implementing their decisions. The decision-tracking mechanisms of both bodies were made available on the OHCHR intranet and updated on a regular basis.

The SMT met 63 times in 2012 and 2013 to discuss and issue recommendations on 81 different topics.

The topics ranged from addressing OHCHR's responses to critical human rights situations to following through on UN-wide management reforms and policy initiatives, such as the "Rights up Front" Action Plan, the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and the Human Rights Screening Policy.

The PBRB oversees planning, allocation and the re-allocation of human and financial resources. It also considers requests for additional resources in response to new and emerging needs. The PBRB met

44 times in 2012 and 2013 and made decisions on 92% of the 70 issues and projects that were discussed. In approving or rejecting cases, careful consideration was given to current and potential contributions to programming cycle results. Issues discussed were related to the approval of annual work plans, fundraising proposals or human resources. Decisions on five issues were postponed due to prioritization made in the context of budget cuts or pending the finalization of the Functional Review for issues related to the organizational structure.

### GMO 3: A gender perspective is effectively integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes

In the follow-up to a number of evaluations and internal reviews, OHCHR consistently invested in ensuring the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in policies, programmes and processes. The approval of a Gender Equality Strategic Plan, in August 2012, opened the way for a number of results that enabled OHCHR to meet most of the targets for UN-SWAP. All targets for this GMO were fully met during the reporting period.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Percentage of managers, gender facilitators and gender focal points who have references related to gender integration or women's rights and gender equality included in their ePAS	At least 25% of managers' ePAS, 75% of gender facilitators' and 50% of gender focal points'	100% of gender facilitators have references related to gender integration in their 2013-2014 ePAS 25% of managers and 50% of gender focal points in the field have one goal, action or success criteria related to the promotion of gender equality in their 2013-2014 ePAS
Percentage of sections and field presences' annual work plans that include at least one activity related to gender equality	At least 25% of annual work plans of sections at headquarters and field presences	HQ: About 50% of annual work plans include at least one activity related to gender equality Field: About 48% of annual work plans of field presences include at least one activity related to gender equality
Amount of OHCHR resources allocated for staff and activities primarily focusing on women's rights and gender equality objectives	US\$3 million	US\$5,985,686
Extent to which OHCHR has met the requirements of UN-SWAP	At least 3 of 6 requirements met	Out of 15 performance indicators in the 6 areas defined in UN-SWAP, 10 indicators were met and 1 exceeded the requirements

Following the approval of the Gender Equality Strategic Plan, the Office set up a network of gender facilitators. This network resulted in gender consideration being systematically taken into account in reviewing reports and missions of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General. Women's rights and gender issues were also addressed in the High Commissioner's statements and speeches and more generally in the Office's interaction with the media.

The Office ensured the integration of a gender perspective in its policy and programmatic work through coordination and training of the internal network of gender facilitators; the production of

tools to facilitate integration of gender; and the analysis and improvement of internal processes. As a result:

- ▶ A gender perspective was included in all planning and programmatic guidelines such as the thematic strategies, expected accomplishments and indicators.
- ▶ Women's rights and gender have been reflected in OHCHR's advocacy positions, key messages and substantive technical inputs in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.
- ▶ The Secretary-General's Guidance Note on Racial Discrimination and Minorities issued in March 2013 called on the UN system to apply a gender perspective in all analyses and actions

and to address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

- ▶ The OHCHR Publications Policy (2013) makes provisions for ensuring gender integration in the Office's publications.
- ▶ The OHCHR Policy on Human Rights Methodology and Training (2013) sets out standards for the integration of gender issues in the methodological tools produced by OHCHR and in all training designed and delivered by OHCHR.
- ▶ A gender perspective was integrated into the Office's peace and security work. For example, the Office enhanced its engagement with DPKO, DPA and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, in particular in relation to mission planning. In the context of South Sudan, in the absence of a senior Women Protection Adviser (WPA), the Office continued to work with DPKO and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to provide advice and guidance to the Head of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and to the WPAs on code cables, reports and position papers, with a view to ensuring the central role of human rights in their work. Similarly, the Office continued strengthening its interaction and cooperation with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, including by sharing information and analyses ahead of its missions and those of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and also joined forces in undertaking joint strategic assessment missions (such as in the Central African Republic and Somalia).

### **UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**

OHCHR worked closely with UN Women and other UN entities to implement the UN-SWAP, which outlines 15 performance indicators in six areas. In 2013, OHCHR exceeded in implementing one indicator in the policy area. Ten indicators were met in the areas of performance management, strategic planning, monitoring and reporting, auditing, programme review, financial resources tracking and allocation, capacity-development, knowledge and communication and coherence. Four indicators were not met in the areas of evaluation, gender architecture, organizational culture and capacity-assessment. The main reason these four areas were not achieved was that OHCHR's prioritization of gender integration work was a relatively recent development and the necessary

structures are only now being put in place for the 2014-2017 cycle. To this end, a new GMO strategy, aligned with the UN-SWAP targets, has been adopted for implementation in 2014-2017.

### **Resource allocation for women's rights and gender**

In 2013, OHCHR allocated nearly US\$6 million to the Research and Right to Development Division's Rights and Gender Section, the Special Procedures Branch mandates on violence against women and the Working Group on discrimination against women and the CEDAW Secretariat, for a total of US\$3,175,460 in staffing costs and US\$2,810,226 in activity costs. In line with the Gender Equality Policy, the SMT endorsed a proposal to introduce gender-responsive budget processes at OHCHR. As of December 2013, OHCHR has in place a system to track the percentage of the annual work plans and cost plans of sections and field presences that include activities with gender equality objectives. This was made possible by adding a new functionality in the PMS, within which all OHCHR programming and financial data are included.

An IT-based tool to monitor Flexible Working Arrangements (FWAs) was launched in December 2013. This tool improves the monitoring mechanisms of FWAs, which are recognized as an important means of encouraging work/life balance, supporting a working environment conducive to gender equality and increasing productivity. The tool will enable OHCHR to track all FWA requests (rejected and accepted) with a view to better monitoring their use across the Office.

### **Gender integration in OHCHR field presences**

A number of OHCHR field presences reported on the integration of gender perspectives in their work through specific training and by increasing gender balance in recruitment.

In South Sudan, the UNMISS Human Rights Division and the Ministry of Gender and Welfare conducted a nationwide campaign during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence in 2013. With regard to conflict-related sexual violence, UNMISS is the first political or peacekeeping mission to have a Women Protection Advisory Unit. WPAs are deployed to monitor/investigate, prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan and are operating in five locations with coverage of all 10 states in the country.

The UNCT in Chad established a thematic group on gender and human rights that was co-led by UNFPA and the HRA Unit. The Group advocated for the integration of a gender perspective in all UN agencies' programmes and activities and adopted a plan of action, which includes awareness-raising on human rights and the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

Gender-specific indicators were integrated in a UNDP project document that was developed to support the constitutional reform process in Liberia. In addition, a draft roadmap for women's participation in the constitutional reform process was developed as an outcome of a women's consultative forum on a constitutional reform process that was held in April 2013. The Human Rights and Protection Section of the United Nations Mission in Liberia collaborated with United Nations agencies to ensure that monitoring and evaluation processes were in line with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) guidelines on a human rights-based approach and that they served as a link between United Nations and government monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

In the Maldives, the HRA prioritized gender equality in the 2013 work plan, including by:

drafting, translating and disseminating the UNCT position paper on gender equality; investing in the development, publication and dissemination of materials promoting gender-equality; creating democratic space through workshops to facilitate networking and discussion on gender equality and Islam for women activists, government officials and civil society actors; evaluating candidates for the post of National Human Rights Officer (NHRO) on gender-sensitivity; undertaking training on gender integration with the NHRO; proposing and organizing the theme for Human Rights Day in 2013, in collaboration with UN Women, UNFPA and the Gender Advocacy Working Group, to ensure it was dedicated to the achievements of gender equality of Maldivian women over the past 20 years and identified the challenges that lay ahead.

In Papua New Guinea, OHCHR's HRA Unit actively participated in the Gender Task Team and the Gender Forum (chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Papua New Guinea Department for Community Development and comprised of representatives of key government departments and development partners) to coordinate and mainstream human rights and gender programming.

#### GMO 4: Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms

The targets for this GMO were partially met during the period under consideration. The Office can report important progress on the timely submission of documents, although further efforts are still required. With regard to the feedback from experts of the human rights mechanisms, an insufficient number of special procedures mandate-holders responded to the survey organized by the Secretariat to enable an accurate assessment of their level of satisfaction.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Compliance rate for timely submission of documents	90% of documents submitted to Conference Management by slot date	Approximately 77%
Percentage of Member States, treaty body members and special procedures mandate-holders providing positive feedback on servicing and support provided by OHCHR, including in the field where the Office is present	80% of Member States providing positive feedback as a result of the support provided by the Secretariat to the HRC 60% of treaty body members and special procedures mandate-holders providing positive feedback as a result of the support provided by OHCHR	97% of treaty bodies experts were at least satisfied and 61% were very satisfied with support provided by the Secretariat 85% of Member States who responded to a survey expressed satisfaction with the support received

#### Submission of documents

As a result of measures undertaken in the past few years, including the establishment of an OHCHR Group of Document Focal Points (GDFFP) to coordinate the efforts of the Office in this regard,

important progress has been achieved in document submission compliance. In 2013, the submission compliance rate increased from 53% in 2011 to 75% in 2012 and to 77% in 2013. This helped the Office to better service all human rights mechanisms. The high frequency of sessions of human rights bodies, the



Ceiling of the Human Rights Council room at Palais des Nations in Geneva.

increasing number of special procedures reports and the decreasing time that is available for their preparation constitute serious challenges to OHCHR's ability to reach the benchmark of 90% compliance. Nevertheless, efforts will continue with the ultimate goal of reaching the benchmark in the next few years.

### **Feedback from experts of the human rights mechanisms**

In December 2012, a survey assessing satisfaction with the Secretariat's support and servicing was sent to all experts of the human rights treaty bodies. 80% of the experts were satisfied with the support provided by OHCHR. In 2013, the survey was circulated and included Board Members of the Humanitarian Funds as well as the Special Fund of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (OP-CAT). A total of 97% of respondents were at least satisfied and 61% were very satisfied with the support provided by the Secretariat. A similar survey that was sent to special procedures mandate-holders did not generate sufficient responses to accurately assess their level of satisfaction with the support received from OHCHR.

Member States of the Human Rights Council were also surveyed during its 24th session in September 2013 to assess their satisfaction with the support provided by the OHCHR Secretariat. Out of 47 Member States, 20 (or 42.5%) replied to the survey. Of those who responded, 85.5% expressed satisfaction with the support received.

### **Office-wide support to the human rights mechanisms**

The planning module of the PMS now ensures that for every prioritized result of OHCHR's country programme, relevant recommendations from the HRMs are identified and recorded. This enables the Office to improve the visibility of its efforts to follow up on the recommendations at the country level. In addition, the PMS also ensures that major HRM events, i.e., visits of special procedures mandate-holders, the UPR review and treaty body reviews, are visible in the annual work plans of the respective countries. This feature is intended to help field offices plan their support to these mechanisms.

NGO participation in the Human Rights Council in 2012 and 2013 increased by more than 20% over the previous biennium, accompanied by a sharp increase (50%) in the number of written and oral statements.



Over 300 email broadcasts were disseminated to more than 4,300 subscribers and regular briefings and replies to queries were given to civil society actors and networks.

OHCHR used a variety of communication tools and approaches to support the work of the HRMs, thereby increasing their visibility and accessibility and contributing to the overall strengthening of those mechanisms. The missions and reports of special procedures continue to be highly visible in the media. Several special rapporteurs are among the most prominent media voices on their subject areas. Coverage of the treaty bodies was considerably boosted through the efforts of a media officer who planned coverage and targeted both the international media and the national media of States appearing before the treaty bodies.

Dedicated security support was provided to special procedures and treaty bodies during their missions and to commissions of inquiry, fact-finding, assessment and mapping missions. During the biennium, OHCHR directly supported 68 HRM-related field missions; 42 special procedures missions (24 in 2012 and 18 in 2013) and 26 missions of CoIs, FFMs and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) (9 in 2012 and 17 in 2013).

OHCHR continued to support the production of the joint communications reports, which have been issued since 2011. Three short films on country visits were produced in 2013 in cooperation with UNTV to increase the visibility of the system. A planning calendar with all activities of the

HRC, including the UPR, special procedures and treaty bodies, is regularly updated to ensure coordination between the mechanisms and keep OHCHR informed. In 2013, OHCHR launched an iPad application which provides access to key information on HRC sessions.

The Regional Office for Central America provided support to the HRMs through targeted and specific training opportunities in all the countries for which reviews were scheduled or visits were planned. Regional Office staff accompanied six special procedures on visits to the Central American region in 2012-2013 (the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples to Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama; the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to El Salvador; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to El Salvador; the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to Panama). The Regional Office also organized a subregional consultation in Central America for the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers. The Regional Office successfully advocated for invitations to be extended to special procedures in Belize and Panama and supported the preparation of the visits. OHCHR ensured that effective contributions were submitted by all relevant CSOs and NHRIs to the second cycle of the UPR and in advance of treaty body reviews, thereby enhancing the strategic interventions of civil society and NHRIs in four instances, namely for the Human Rights Committee (Belize), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Costa Rica and El Salvador) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (El Salvador).

## GMO 5: Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Existence of updated policies on OHCHR's different types of field presences	Policies for all 4 main types of presences updated	Policies on 2 out of 4 types of presences have been updated
Existence of updated guidance on the work of field presences in the areas of protection and technical cooperation	Guidance on protection and technical cooperation approved	Work has continued in this area, including by updating the Monitoring and Investigation Manual
Percentage of OHCHR field staff providing positive feedback on headquarters' support	85% of all field staff	85%
Percentage of field presences whose requests for logistical and administrative support are satisfied (such as those involved in opening new presences, budget approvals and recruitment)	85% of field presences	100%

### Policies on field presences

OHCHR regularly reviewed its strategies and configurations for field presences. The foundation for much of this work was OHCHR's contribution to the independent study, entitled *Influence on the ground*, which examined the impact of the work of human rights field presences and provided recommendations to reinforce their work. As a result, additional training was provided on protection strategies for selected field presences. Moreover, OHCHR senior management developed and considered new proposals on OHCHR's strategies and policies for regional offices. This extended to an analysis of regional initiatives carried out by other UN entities. OHCHR was also responsible for the operationalization of the new United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers to UN Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams as of January 2012.

### Guidance on protection and technical cooperation

During the reporting period, OHCHR continued to focus on enhancing its support to field presences in the areas of protection and technical cooperation. In 2013, the Office developed and approved a new policy framework for the development and implementation of human rights methodology and training within OHCHR. The policy aims to reinforce and institutionalize existing standards and achieve a more consistent application of guidance related to human rights training and methodology and increase accountability in this regard, in particular in the field. OHCHR continued working on a manual for technical cooperation at the field level.

### Office-wide support to field operations

The need to improve support provided by headquarters for field operations was identified in the past. Consequently, OHCHR has been systematically gathering direct feedback at the annual consultations with the Heads of Field Presences in the past biennium about the quality of support provided. Examples of support from headquarters are set out below.

The Human Rights Cases Database (HRDB), a standard OHCHR tool to record, store and analyse information on incidents involving violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, was rolled out in eight additional field presences (MINUSTAH, OHCHR-Tunisia, UNIOGBIS, UNPOS/UNSOM, UNMISS, UNJHRO/MONUSCO, UNOCI, and OHCHR-Colombia), bringing the number of field presences currently using the HRDB to 15. In 2012-2013, approximately 1,700 cases were documented in the HRDB by OHCHR field offices.

Tailored trainings were provided for field presences on how to effectively use the new OHCHR Anti-Discrimination Database to enhance their work and to ensure that up-to-date information is uploaded into the database.

Throughout the biennium, OHCHR worked on the implementation of the OHCHR Strategy on Engagement in Humanitarian Action, aimed at ensuring its effective, efficient and appropriate engagement in this area. An improved internal organization of resources has enhanced the Office's effectiveness in responding to crisis situations. A draft conceptual and operational framework for the application of a human rights-based approach

in humanitarian action is in the final stages of preparation.

OHCHR headquarters supported several field offices, especially in Africa and Latin America, in their efforts to address violations of human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons. This included the dissemination of the booklet, *Born Free and Equal*, and other public information materials, supporting training sessions about such violations and providing support for national and/or regional launches of the campaign, entitled Free & Equal. These efforts helped provide UN human rights presences with the necessary tools to document alleged violations, raise issues of concern with national stakeholders and effectively engage with civil society. They also helped publicize the strong position of the Office, the Secretary-General and UN agencies in relation to the rights of LGBTI persons. As a result, the Office's on the ground response to events affecting the enjoyment of rights by members of LGBTI communities has been stronger, more visible and timely than at any previous time.

All OHCHR field offices now use the upgraded and improved inventory control system for field

assets (e-assets) which was rolled out in 2013. The system is now compliant with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. In parallel, the Office has continued to ensure that the inventory records of field presences are up-to-date. A major inventory verification exercise was initiated in the fourth quarter of 2013, following the development of guidelines for physical inspections that were disseminated to all field staff.

The Office in Beirut piloted the new OHCHR global filing plan and transferred its archival records to Geneva. Similar support was provided for maintaining the human rights archives of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) in accordance with the signed policy between OHCHR, DPKO, DPA and DFS.

Security officers were deployed to missions covering several countries in order to conduct security assessments for and coordination with field operations. A total of 99 security incidents with direct implications to staff were successfully handled by security staff during the biennium (34 in 2012 and 65 in 2013) and a total of 4,053 security clearance requests were processed (1,855 in 2012 and 2,198 in 2013).

## GMO 6: OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement the OHCHR programme for the biennium

OHCHR was able to renew staff competencies and skills, thus ensuring that they were fully capable of implementing the Office's programme for the biennium. This is reflected in the achievement of this GMO. Most targets were fully met or exceeded during the reporting period. The Office was not able to assess the target on the number of days used for learning activities as the existing recording system only allows the number of participants in training to be registered. The Office is currently designing a new system to record the number of days of training used by each staff member.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Number of staff who have acquired new knowledge/skills relevant to the implementation of OHCHR's programme through training (disaggregated by field and headquarters staff)	300 field staff 450 headquarters staff	About 1,180 from HQ and 1,335 from field operations
Number and percentage of staff who understand RBM concepts and its implication for their work (disaggregated by field and headquarters staff)	300 field staff 100 headquarters staff	More than 400 field staff 186 headquarters staff
Extent to which organizational units are applying RBM to their planning, monitoring and evaluation work	Partial	Organizational units are partially applying RBM
Number of days used by staff member for learning activities.	5 days (as per Secretariat Guidelines)	Not able to assess
Number and percentage of staff who have attended training which includes a gender component, disaggregated by sex, grade and location	At least 100 headquarters staff and 100 field staff	105 headquarters staff 103 field staff

### Number of staff who have acquired new knowledge/skills

OHCHR continued to increase the skills and competencies of its staff through mandatory training, upgrading of substantive skills and improved human rights training activities. During the period under review, more than 2,500 staff attended trainings organized by OHCHR. For example, in 2013, the Office supported the application of solid and consistent methodologies by providing training on human rights monitoring, fact-finding and investigation in 12 training courses. Some of these aimed at strengthening general human rights monitoring skills while others were designed to increase the capacities of human rights officers to monitor specific issues and draft reports.

### Number of staff who understand results-based management

OHCHR conducted 21 trainings on RBM for 27 field presences, reaching a total of over 400 field staff members. The trainings introduced concepts of RBM and their application in the context of human rights

work. At the end of the trainings, the field presences revised their country/subregional programmes in line with RBM principles and began using the PMS for planning, monitoring and reporting. At headquarters, 186 staff were trained on RBM concepts. Tailor-made RBM trainings were conducted for the New York Office and staff working on thematic strategies and GMO strategies.

### Extent to which organizational units are applying results-based management

As a result of OHCHR's investment in training and coaching of staff, its organizational units are increasingly applying RBM in their planning, monitoring and evaluation work. The 2012 review of 13 country/subregional notes and of the 2012 annual work plans and cost plans showed a clear and significant improvement in programmatic terms. There were still important differences among field presences, however, in terms of their understanding and application of RBM concepts. Most field presences were still facing difficulties in defining their targets. The entire Office prepared their 2014 annual work and cost plans within the RBM framework and using the PMS system.



OHCHR induction training for new staff members.

### Number of staff who have attended training which includes a gender component

During the biennium, staff members also increased their understanding and competencies on gender-

related issues either by participating in training on gender integration or through the inclusion of gender components in other types of training such as the induction course for new staff members. Several training courses on gender integration were organized, including for gender facilitators, Heads of field presences and gender focal points in the Middle East and North Africa and Asia Pacific regions. Trainings on monitoring of sexual violence in conflict were also organized in the DRC and South Sudan.

The knowledge and capacity of 626 OHCHR staff members were strengthened through the coordination of 24 Coffee Briefings on current substantive human rights issues. Furthermore, 50 new staff members benefited from a two-day Orientation Programme on the mandate, strategy and functioning of the Office.

The OHCHR Library added 1,804 new books, answered 3,560 research questions and registered 18,384 visits to the library's online catalogue.

## GMO 7: Improved awareness, understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programme by Member States and other stakeholders

Through a challenging two years, both because of developing human rights crises and the global financial crisis, OHCHR significantly increased its profile throughout the world (as reflected in the huge increase in media interest) and maintained a high degree of support from Member States and other stakeholders. Most of the targets for this GMO exceeded the requirements. The Office partially met two targets and exceeded in one target related to fundraising, although in the current global context, this is already considered a good result.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Percentage of key stakeholders assessing OHCHR as a valuable partner	75%	The indicator could not be monitored because the Office did not collect specific information in this regard. This indicator is not foreseen for the 2014-2017 programming cycle
Increase in number of unique visitors to the OHCHR website per year	10%	Around 145% increase in page views
Increase in the number of "likes" on Facebook and in followers on Twitter per year	50%	Facebook: 64% in 2013 Twitter: 83.5% in 2013
Number of media articles mentioning the High Commissioner and OHCHR	7,000	27,754
Level of participation of stakeholders in communication initiatives launched by OHCHR	Human Rights Day activities reported in 100 countries	101 countries
Percentage of donors maintaining or increasing their voluntary contributions	90%	61%
Percentage of unearmarked funding from total voluntary contributions	50%	53.4%
Number of new donors	25	22



Participants at a panel organized during the Open House Day at OHCHR headquarters in Geneva, September 2013

### Key stakeholders assessing OHCHR as a valuable partner

The High Commissioner briefed Member States and NGOs approximately 30 times during 2013, both formally (through the Human Rights Council) and informally (during the launch of the Annual Appeal, at thematic briefings and side events) on the human rights situation in the world. She also spoke about what the Office is doing to address these challenges and provided an overview of OHCHR's financial situation. Permanent Missions and NGOs expressed appreciation for the briefings as they provided opportunities to exchange views on substantive and management issues, thereby enhancing the level of mutual understanding.

During the reporting cycle, key stakeholders such as Member States, United Nations partners, NHRIs, civil society organizations and international human rights bodies and mechanisms, assessed OHCHR as a valuable partner, in particular as a result of the provision of guidance, advice and applied research, the development of learning packages and the sharing of expertise on a wide range of human rights themes. Strategic partnerships with key stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels were established and existing ones were further strengthened to: integrate human rights into the development, humanitarian, economic and social affairs, peace and security and rule of

law programmes and activities of the UN system; integrate the promotion and protection of the right to development into global partnerships for development; and increase knowledge and understanding of thematic human rights issues through research, analysis, the development of guidance, knowledge resources, methodological tools and capacity-building. During this period, senior officials of OHCHR chaired the UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM) and co-chaired the UNDG Working Group on the Resident Coordinator system.

In the course of the biennium, donor countries became more aware of OHCHR's capacity to apply RBM and to deliver results, be accountable and undertake informed decisions based on evidence. This was reflected by major donors maintaining or sometimes increasing their contributions to OHCHR and accepting OHCHR reports as results-based.

In 2013, increased awareness, understanding and visibility of the regular work of treaty bodies among Member States, UN partners, NHRIs and civil society organizations was ensured through the organization of more than 50 briefings on the treaty bodies and the work of the Office. The briefings were targeted to a wide range of actors, such as State Party representatives, regional organizations and mechanisms, civil society organizations, lawyers, academics and students.

Civil society actors increased their knowledge, understanding of and access to the UN Human Rights Programme by joining the Civil Society Section e-mail subscription service. More than 4,300 civil society subscribers received at least 320 human rights messages and updates each year. The number of subscribers represents an increase of nearly 70% over the course of the biennium. The broadcasts provided information on all OHCHR-related issues and events.

### **OHCHR online**

To expand multilingual outreach and in response to the growing demand for human rights information in Arabic following the Arab Spring, the OHCHR Arabic website was launched on Human Rights Day 2012. By December 2013, the site had received over 3.8 million page views.

OHCHR established its presence on social media in 2011. In February 2012, OHCHR counted 12,500 followers on Twitter and 19,600 followers on Facebook. As of December 2013, OHCHR has over 120,000 followers on Facebook and more than 255,000 on Twitter. OHCHR continues to look for new opportunities to increase its visibility and raise awareness about human rights issues by staying up-to-date with social media developments. For example, it has developed the use of Google+, a platform that offers new ways and opportunities of engaging with the audience such as “Hangouts” (an online live video conference). After hosting eight Google+ Hangouts on key human rights issues, Google+ is now OHCHR’s fastest growing platform and counts over 400,000 followers. The Human Rights Council Secretariat also maintains a presence on Facebook, with nearly 150,000 “likes” as of the end of 2013, and Twitter, with nearly 15,000 followers. The Secretariat provides regular updates about the Council’s activities via SMS feeds and posts clips of proceedings on its YouTube channel.

Approximately 140 web stories were published on the “How We Make a Difference” section of the OHCHR website in 2013 on a wide range of human rights subjects and highlighting human rights achievements in the last 20 years. A total of 78 briefings were organized on a variety of human rights topics for 2,266 people, including university students, diplomats, lawyers, journalists and groups.

### **OHCHR in the media**

OHCHR’s presence in the media significantly increased during the period under review, with the number of published articles four times higher than

the target. In 2012, approximately 11,508 articles mentioned the High Commissioner or the Office. This number increased to 16,246 in 2013.

In 2013, an additional effort was made to improve media coverage in French and help raise the media profile of the commissions of inquiry and the treaty bodies, which were supported for the first time by a media officer.

OHCHR videos generated a strong interest among broadcast media, in particular when accompanied by press releases, i.e., on the Syria conflict, enforced disappearance, migration and racism in football. In 2013, 21 feature videos and video news releases were produced and disseminated to the broadcast media through UNIFEED and the European Broadcasting Union as well as through UN Information Centres (UNICs), UNCTs and social media platforms such as YouTube.

### **Level of participation of stakeholders in communication initiatives**

A growing number of stakeholders are participating in OHCHR communication initiatives such as Human Rights Day. Globally, nearly 200 OHCHR partners reported 600 activities organized around Human Rights Day 2013 in 77 countries, including 70 civil society organizations and 15 NHRIs, as well as a large number of UN bodies, agencies, offices, committees and information centres.

### **Funding**

In 2012-2013, 64 donors (61%) maintained or increased their financial support to the Office, while 41 donors (39%) decreased their level of support. Overall, OHCHR managed to encourage an increase in the level of voluntary contributions, with an additional US\$12 million recorded compared to 2010-2011, corresponding to a 5.4% increase. The increase primarily occurred in 2013 (with US\$10.1 million more than in 2012). An online donation facility was added to OHCHR’s website in November, which enables individuals to donate money with their credit card. OHCHR began work on developing partnerships with IT companies to find solutions that would facilitate OHCHR’s work. The project on accessibility that was initiated in 2012 with Microsoft was successfully concluded with the presentation of a report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on the measures and resources required to make the proceedings of the HRMs more accessible to stakeholders with disabilities.

In 2013, OHCHR focused on an office-wide initiative to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA) and the subsequent creation of the post of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The campaign helped to raise the visibility of the work of the Office and opened a debate on the human rights challenges we will likely face in the next two decades. Major events took place throughout the year, including: a High-level panel on the VDPA at the Human Rights Council in February; a Conference in Vienna on 27-28 June that was co-organized with the Government of Austria; an Open

House Day at Palais Wilson, Geneva, on 14 September, with the support of the Swiss Government and the Canton and City of Geneva, a High-level side-event during the General Assembly in September in New York that was co-organized with the Government of Austria; and the Human Rights Day event in Geneva on 5 December. The campaign also featured web-based, social media and audio-visual components, such as a timeline of human rights milestones and an overview of the 20 biggest human rights achievements of the last 20 years.

A promotional video was produced to showcase the highlights of key

human rights events of the past 20 years. It was screened at various events marking the anniversary. The video included famous faces ranging from human rights activists, artists, politicians and sports personalities such as education rights activist Malala Yousafzai, Lebanese actress Nadine Labaki, actress and activist Salma Hayek, professional footballer Kevin Prince Boateng, jazz musician Hugh Masekela and High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay. The video was also used by international broadcasters such as CNN and France 24 and on Swiss Air Lines international flights.

The proportion of unearmarked funding increased to 53.4% of the total income received in 2012-2013, up from 52.6% in 2010-2011. Despite the financial situation, OHCHR was able to attract 22 new donors during the biennium. This figure includes six donors that provided a contribution for the first time and 16 previous donors that did not contribute in 2010-2011 but renewed their contributions in 2012-2013.

### Outreach and awareness-raising

To commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 2013, the Office organized an event which

focused on racism and sport in Geneva. The event comprised a high-level panel discussion with the participation of two well-known football players; Kevin Prince Boateng and Patrick Vieira. Ideas were exchanged among professional footballers, football clubs, administrators and representatives of football governing bodies, including the AC Milan Football Club, representatives of FIFA and UEFA. The event was acknowledged as the first such forum for exchanges on a subject that continues to challenge sport. It attracted over 50 different media organizations and prompted live debates on major television networks, including CNN, BBC and ZDF.



Human Rights Day event at Palais des Nations in Geneva, December 2013.

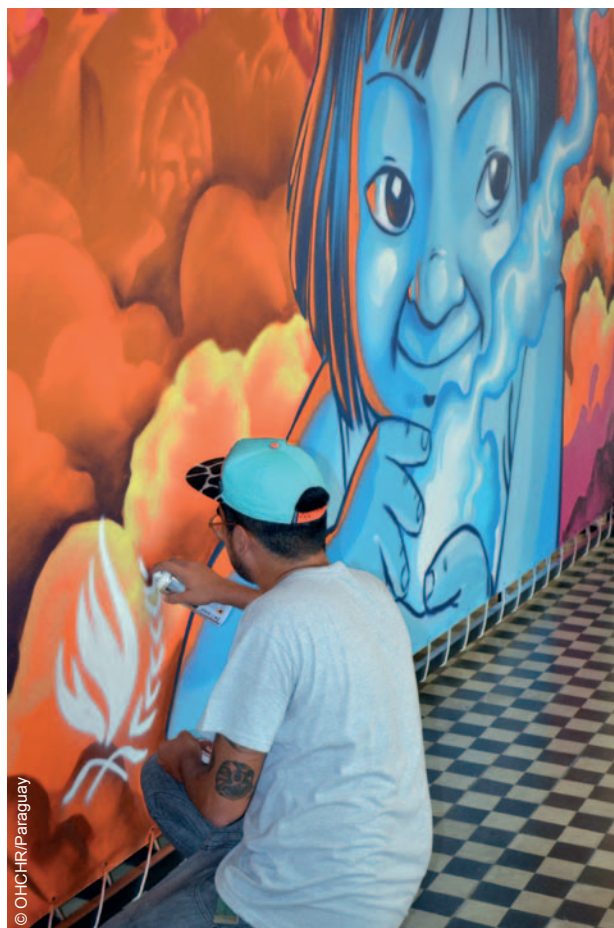


In Paraguay, the Office celebrated the 20th anniversary through a video, entitled *20 years working for your rights: Paraguayan voices*, with testimonies from OHCHR counterparts. This video, along with a publication, contributed to demonstrating the relevance of OHCHR's work in the country, highlighting joint achievements and raising awareness on human rights issues. This was also an opportunity to combine art with human rights, particularly related to the rights of indigenous peoples. During the celebration, graffiti was painted by a famous local artist to honour the Sawhoyamaxa peoples. The graffiti was later unveiled during an intercultural festival and will be donated to the Government's Human Rights Network upon request of the Sawhoyamaxa peoples.

In Kenya, the Office supported various activities to celebrate Human Rights Day 2013, with a focus on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the mandate of High Commissioner. This year, the celebration coincided with the 50th anniversary of Kenya's independence. To mark the two events, the Office collaborated with UNDP-Kenya, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Kenya Human Rights Commission and the Finnish Embassy to hold a public debate to assess the status of human rights in Kenya 50 years after independence. The debate was covered live by one of the local media outlets and elicited extensive debate among Kenyans.

The Regional Office for Europe strengthened its cooperation with the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DG-DEVCO) of the European Commission to ensure the application of a human rights-based approach to development policies of the EU. This included participation in the European Development Days where the Deputy High Commissioner delivered a keynote address along with the EU Special Representative for Human Rights, Stavros Lambrinidis. OHCHR and the Human Rights Unit of DG-DEVCO also co-organized a panel at the European Development Days on the application of a human rights-based approach to development.

The Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa strengthened its network of media contacts and enhanced OHCHR's public profile in the region by disseminating press releases and web stories in both Arabic and English, in collaboration with the regional United Nations Information Centres. The creation of a Twitter account for the region in March 2013 raised OHCHR's profile on social media with an increase of 450% by the end of the year.



Grffiti honouring the Sawhoyamaxa peoples painted by an artist during the 20th anniversary celebrations of OHCHR in Paraguay.

OHCHR-Mexico makes extensive use of social media networks to reach civil society organizations and the general public. The total views of the Office's Facebook page was 507,686 in 2012 and 2,452,204 in 2013; a growth of 383%. The average number of interacting users was 273 in January 2012 and 8,941 in 2013, representing an increase of 270%. The number of OHCHR-Mexico's Twitter account followers grew from 4,482 in 2012 to 8,520 in 2013. Based on this data, OHCHR-Mexico developed a Social Networks for Human Rights Methodology to use and measure social media. This methodology enhanced the Office's electronic communication. More importantly, lessons were drawn on how to know, for example, when is the right time to post a video, the age and gender distribution of audiences, whether or not users view content from a computer or a mobile device and their livelihood. This information helped to better focus the contents of the posts.

## GMO 8: Efficient management of human and financial resources

OHCHR undertook considerable efforts in the biennium to ensure that human and financial resources were more efficiently managed. Several audits and programme reviews confirmed that improvements were made. This is particularly noticeable in the area of implementation rates and the reduction of post vacancy rates. Pending challenges relate to the capacity of the Office to plan travel in advance and to complete recruitment within shorter timeframes. While OHCHR's dependence on the United Nations Office at Geneva somewhat impacts the latter, a number of initiatives are being put in place to address these issues.

Indicator	Target	Achievement
Reduced post vacancy rate (for posts filled through regular recruitment)	5% reduction	Compared to 2012, the vacancy rate from 2013 has been reduced by 27%
Reduced average number of days for all steps in the recruitment process under the authority of the Office	64 days	128 days on average in 2013 (as per the Human Resources Scorecard)
Unspent obligations are identified and liquidated quarterly; degree to which prior biennium obligations are utilized	Fully	Fully
Budget implementation rates	90%	99.4%
Percentage of official travel tickets issued late (within 14 days of travel)	Less than 10%	39%
Number and percentage of flexible working arrangement requests granted, disaggregated by organizational units, sex, category and duration	To be defined	Flexible working arrangements are being progressively implemented

### Recruitment

OHCHR took measures to encourage staff training in recruitment processes and stepped up the monitoring of all stages of recruitment. As a result, the vacancy rate was reduced by 27% in 2013. While the target for the timeliness of the recruitment process was not met, the Office continues to take action to reduce the length of those processes. For instance, the use of rosters for rapid deployment, commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions and HRAs has increased the efficiency of such recruitment processes and improved the Office's capacity to respond quickly in urgent situations.

### Unspent obligations

During the period under review, OHCHR continued its efforts to improve the management of financial resources. New systems are being developed to allow for enhanced budget discipline and prudent financial management. Unspent obligations have been identified and liquidated on a quarterly basis, freeing up resources for other activities. All prior biennium obligations have been used or liquidated.

### Budget implementation rates

Throughout 2012 and 2013, OHCHR liaised and collaborated with the United Nations Office at

Geneva and with New York Headquarters to prepare for the implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards and of Umoja. Preparations for the implementation of Umoja are in full swing with monthly meetings, status reports, data cleansing, testing and training. In the meantime, OHCHR continued to ensure full budget implementation and exceeded the target in this regard.

### Travel

In response to the current economic climate and the call on the Organization by Member States to do more with less, OHCHR has undertaken measures to ensure efficient services at reduced cost. One of the ways it accomplished this was in the area of travel. First, in collaboration with the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Office discontinued the payment of daily subsistence allowance in the form of cheques and now uses bank transfers for official travellers. The Office also continued to encourage compliance with instructions on advanced ticket purchases issued by the Under-Secretary-General for Management and noted a positive trend in the percentage of tickets issued in advance of the 14 days required before departure (61% in 2013 and 64% in 2012). Travel requests, however, continued to increase. While the number of tickets purchased within 14 days of travel was 55% in 2011, the percentage was reduced to 36% in

2012. There was a slight increase to 39% in 2013. Approximately 4,000 travel requests were processed for staff members, meeting participants, special procedures, treaty body members and commissions of inquiry in 2013; however, the number of travel requests increased to 4,500 in 2013. The new travel policy and the encouragement to avoid travel when possible might bring further change to those numbers in the coming planning cycle.

### **Flexible working arrangements**

In line with the Secretary-General's request, OHCHR continued to encourage the use of flexible working arrangements and implemented an online tool for this purpose. Initial figures show that 156 requests were made with 108 approved (71%) and 48 pending. Out of the approved requests, 82% were for women and 18% were for men.

### **Records management**

In 2013, the Office approved business and filing classification schemes. Clean-up operations were carried out in a number of divisions and branches at headquarters. As a result, important archival records were secured and space was freed up. As much as 284 linear metres of paper records were transferred to the Compactus. In addition, 2,018 kilograms of copies and non-records were disposed of and over 500 books on human rights were recovered and donated to the OHCHR Library. In addition, OHCHR continued to collaborate with the Institutional Memory Section of the United Nations Office at Geneva on the transfer and archiving of OHCHR records.

Work on a new and paperless correspondence and document registry system continued. The new modules are scheduled for implementation in 2014.

# Funding

## Context

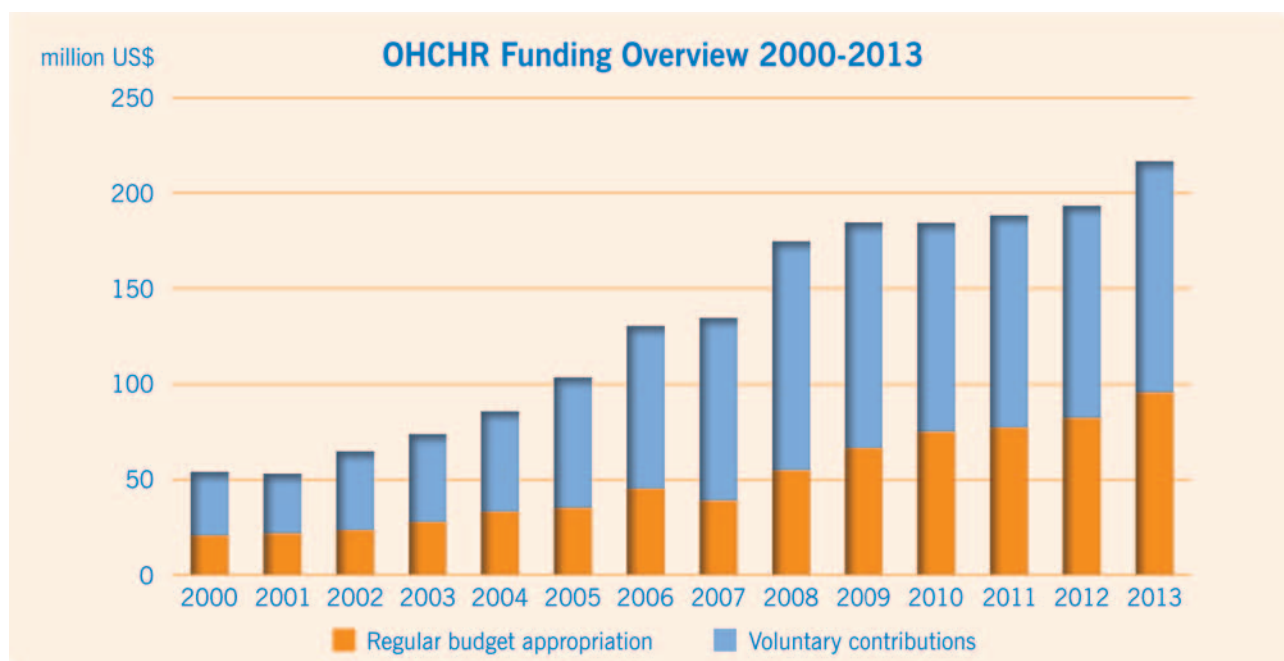
OHCHR's global funding needs are covered by the United Nations regular budget at a rate of approximately 40 per cent, with the remainder coming from voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors. The United Nations regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded by "assessed contributions" from each Member State according to a formula that takes into account the size and strength of its national economy. Since the 2005 World Summit, when Member States committed to doubling the funding for OHCHR, there has been a gradual increase in the Office's portion of the regular budget. For the 2012-2013 biennium, US\$177.3 million was allocated to OHCHR, compared with US\$151.6 million in 2010-2011, US\$120.6 million in 2008-2009, US\$83.4 million in 2006-2007 and US\$67.6 million in 2004-2005. While the upward trend in financial support from the regular budget for human rights work is welcome, the proportion of the overall United Nations regular budget devoted to human rights, even after the recent increases, remains at just 3 per cent of the total UN budget.

Until 2008, the level of voluntary contributions to OHCHR steadily increased from US\$41 million in 2002 to a peak of US\$120 million in 2008. Contributions dropped slightly to US\$118.1 million in 2009 and more sharply to US\$109.4 million in 2010, before

making a slight recovery in 2011 and 2012 to a level of US\$111.1 million. In 2013, however, voluntary contributions increased by nearly US\$10 million to reach US\$121.2 million. The share of unearmarked funding followed the same pattern, rising from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and 51 per cent in 2011, then slightly increasing to 53 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2013. Approximately 56 per cent of all voluntary funding was used in 2013 to support work in the field, which receives very little support from the regular budget. The remainder was distributed between other areas of the Office's work, often supplementing the limited resources available from the regular budget and enabling the Office to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible.

## Who Funds OHCHR?

The table overleaf lists, in descending order, all donors that voluntarily contributed in 2013. As was the case in previous years, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from Member States which provided a total of US\$101.3 million, or 83.5 per cent of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$19.6 million, or 16.2 per cent, of all contributions.



## Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2013

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions for 2013

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
1 Sweden	18,421,751	40 Romania	88,315
2 United States of America	13,260,122	41 Slovenia	68,966
3 European Commission	13,216,992	42 Italy	67,843
4 Norway	12,708,150	43 Hungary	63,857
5 Netherlands	10,331,405	44 South Africa	51,483
6 Germany	6,839,229	45 China	50,000
7 UNDP (including UN managed pooled and trust funds funding) <sup>1</sup>	5,798,454	46 Estonia	49,544
8 Denmark	5,455,648	47 Thailand	40,000
9 United Kingdom	4,779,840	48 Monaco	32,972
10 Finland	3,178,958	49 Uruguay	30,000
11 France	2,943,438	50 Greece	27,137
12 Switzerland	2,911,174	51 Chile	25,000
13 Ireland	2,618,581	- Israel	25,000
14 New Zealand	2,535,497	53 Czech republic	19,555
15 Australia	2,236,025	54 Latvia	13,587
16 Canada	2,014,099	55 Cyprus	13,561
17 Russian Federation	2,000,000	56 Andorra	12,984
18 United Arab Emirates	1,589,982	57 San Marino	12,771
19 Morocco	1,002,000	58 Slovakia	10,941
20 Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	59 Costa Rica	10,257
21 Belgium	936,521	60 Kuwait	10,000
22 Spain	896,552	- Singapore	10,000
23 Korea, Rep. of	522,124	62 Kazakhstan	9,975
24 Austria	436,517	63 Bulgaria	8,000
25 Algeria	300,000	64 Peru	6,820
26 Mexico	258,267	65 Egypt	5,000
27 Bahrain	250,000	- Guyana	5,000
28 Education Above All	225,244	- Sri Lanka	5,000
29 OIF <sup>2</sup>	211,666	68 Pakistan	4,446
30 WHO <sup>3</sup>	194,000	69 Iceland	3,800
31 CERF <sup>4</sup>	185,433	70 Holy See	3,500
32 Luxembourg	167,742	71 Montenegro	3,000
33 Poland	161,468	72 Armenia	2,500
34 Turkey	156,000	73 Mozambique	2,151
35 Argentina	150,000	74 Guatemala	1,952
36 India	149,946	75 Cuba	1,930
37 Liechtenstein	143,330	76 Cambodia	1,580
38 Portugal	100,000	77 Afghanistan	1,000
39 Ford Foundation	99,500	- Nicaragua	1,000
Individual donors / miscellaneous			31,458

**Total 121,217,538**

<sup>1</sup> UN Development Programme; includes all contributions received through UNDP, in particular UN managed pooled and trust funds funding (details on which can be found in related table on page 132).

<sup>2</sup> Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization.

<sup>4</sup> UN Central Emergency Response Fund.

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

### UN managed pooled and trust funds funding received by OHCHR in 2013 through UNDP

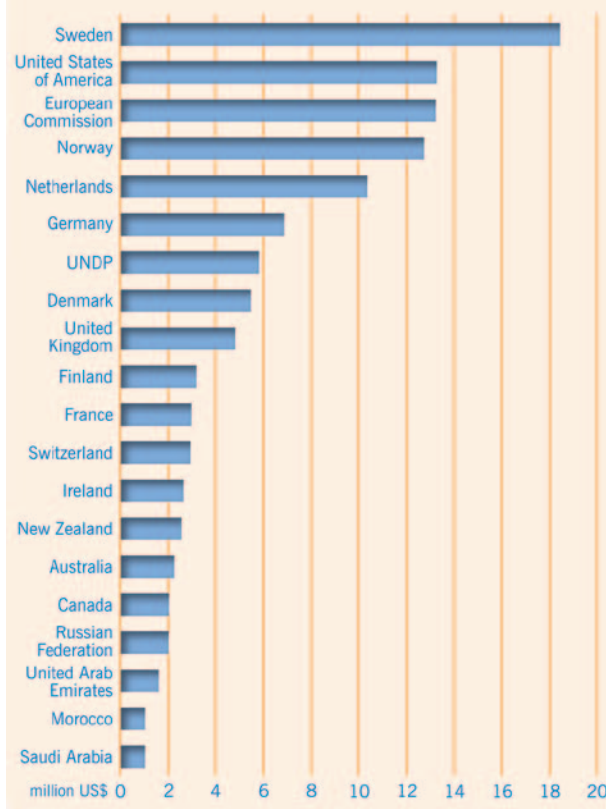
Donor	US\$
Joint Programmes (Bolivia, Uganda)	312,938
Peacebuilding Fund (Central African Republic, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan)	2,197,048
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	2,979,745
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (South Africa, Tunisia)	240,170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,729,901</b>

## Funding Trends

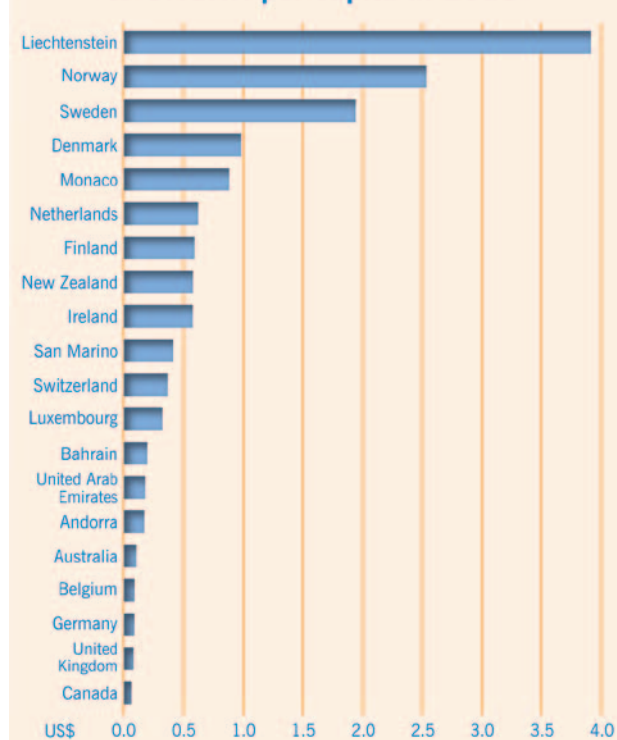
### Level of contributions

While voluntary contributions slipped from US\$120 million in 2008 to US\$109.4 million in 2010, they increased to US\$121.2 million in 2013 after stagnating at \$111.1 million in 2011 and 2012. Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2013 to US\$122.2 million.

### Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to OHCHR in 2013



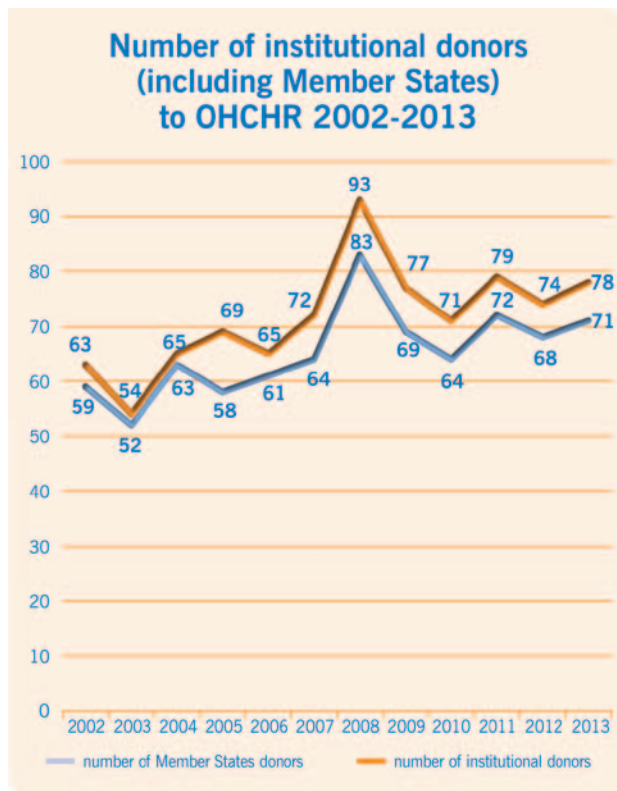
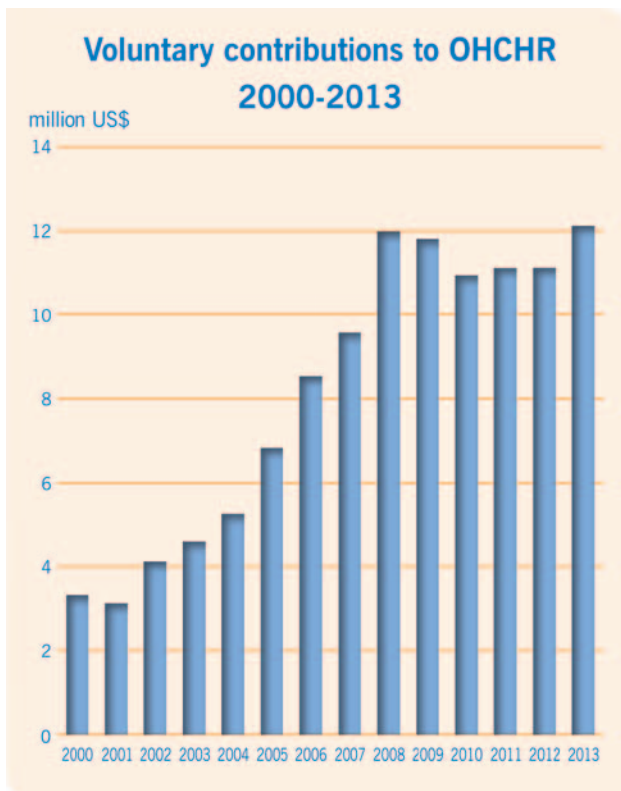
### Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to OHCHR per capita in 2013\*



\*Sources: based on 2013 voluntary contributions from OHCHR's donors (Member States) and 2012 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.

With expenditures amounting to US\$127.6 million in 2013, OHCHR had a shortfall of US\$5.4 million; the fourth year in a row that actual income was lower than expenditures. Compared with 2012 when the shortfall amounted to US\$25.9 million, the 2013 funding gap was very small. Nevertheless, as has been the case since 2010, the situation was offset with the surplus balance accumulated in previous years.

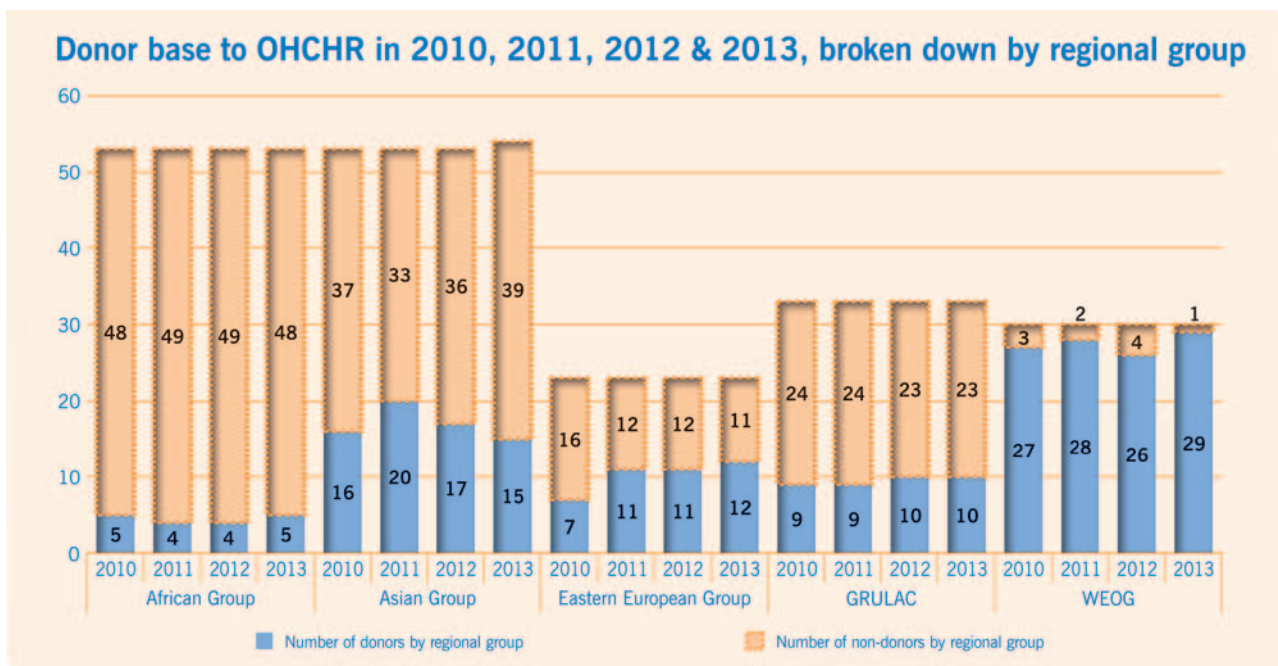
Current funding challenges have been a major component in OHCHR's decision to engage in a review of its priorities and budget from 2013 onwards in order to address the increasing demands it is facing in light of its limited resources. At the same time, OHCHR has decided to invest in enhanced external outreach, performance management and fundraising. While 2013 has seen an increase in funding, it is still too early to say whether the investments made to date will result in sustainable funding. All efforts continue to be made to adapt the work of OHCHR to the current economic environment, while at the same time, more demands and new mandates are being imposed on the Office by the international community.



#### Number of donors

After a slight decrease in the number of donors contributing to OHCHR in 2012, efforts made to expand the donor base resulted in a small increase in the total number of contributors to the Office in 2013. OHCHR received financial support from 78 institutional donors in 2013 (including 71 Member States) compared with 74 donors in 2012 (including 68 Member States).

Of the 71 Member States that contributed in 2013, 29 were members of the United Nations Western and Other Group (WEOG), 15 were from the Asian Group, 12 were from the Eastern European Group, 10 were from the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) and five were from the African Group.



### Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

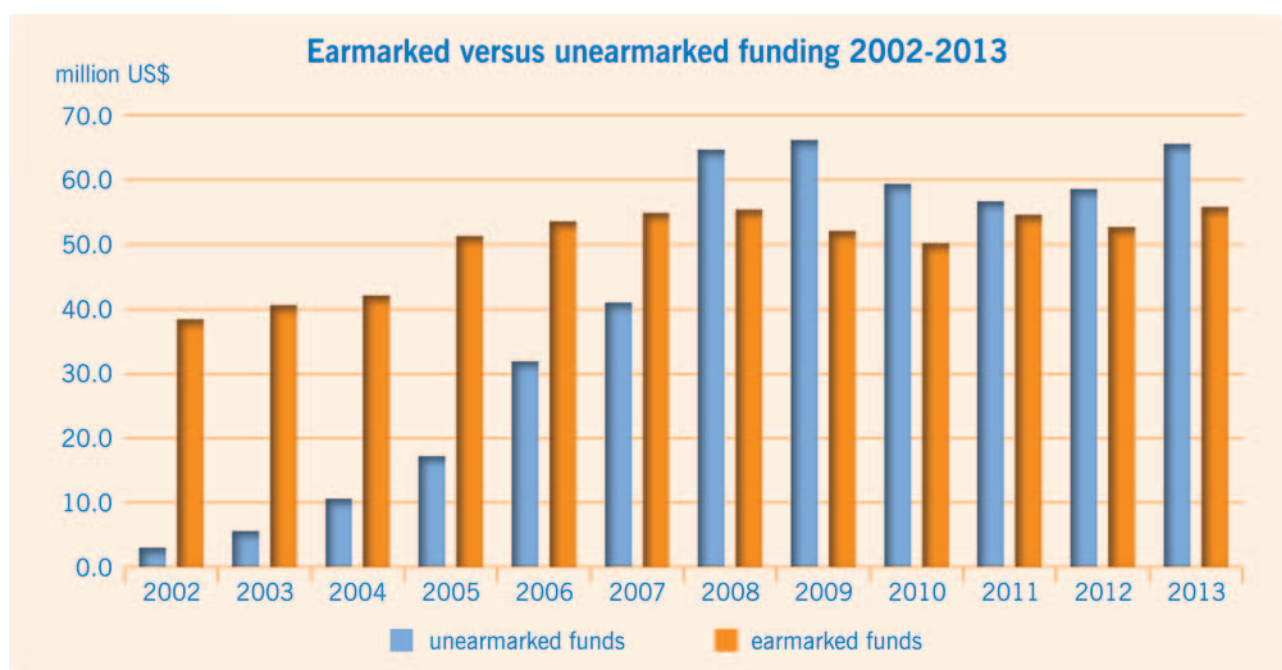
Overall, 44 per cent of OHCHR's funding came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 42.5 per cent in 2012) and 56 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 57.5 per cent in 2012). The slight increase in regular budget funding reflects additional resources which were allocated to cover the cost of part of the new activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in 2013.

### Earmarking

While the overall funding to OHCHR increased by close to US\$10 million in 2013, the proportion of funding free of earmarking increased marginally to 54 per cent of all contributions, or US\$65.5 million,

representing an increase from 53 per cent, or US\$58.5 million, in 2012.

OHCHR requires flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources and therefore seeks unearmarked funds from donors. OHCHR donor and external relations officers continue to use every appropriate opportunity to persuade donors to contribute more unearmarked funding, resulting in 54 donors providing at least part of their support free of earmarking. Among these donors, some increased the proportion of their funds provided in 2013 without earmarking (including Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, the European Commission, France, Germany, Guyana, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay).

















### Unearmarked voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2013















Donor	unearmarked funding in US\$	percentage of donor's contribution
1 Sweden	10,753,910	58.4%
2 European Commission	10,340,332	78.2%
3 Norway	8,141,121	64.1%
4 Netherlands	6,518,905	63.1%
5 Denmark	4,910,084	90.0%
6 United States of America	4,500,000	33.9%
7 United Kingdom	3,885,023	81.3%
8 New Zealand	2,535,497	100.0%
9 Ireland	2,441,099	93.2%
10 France	2,048,429	69.6%
11 Finland	1,456,954	45.8%
12 United Arab Emirates	1,349,982	84.9%
13 Morocco	1,000,000	99.8%
- Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	100.0%
15 Belgium	762,712	81.4%
16 Germany	654,450	9.6%
17 Korea, Rep. of	522,124	100.0%
18 Russian Federation	500,000	25.0%
19 Switzerland	441,014	15.1%
20 Algeria	300,000	100.0%
21 Bahrain	250,000	100.0%
22 Mexico	200,000	77.4%
23 Luxembourg	154,156	91.9%
24 Turkey	120,000	76.9%
25 Poland	107,646	66.7%
26 Portugal	100,000	100.0%
27 Romania	88,315	100.0%
28 Slovenia	68,966	100.0%
29 China	50,000	100.0%
30 Italy	47,490	70.0%
31 Estonia	39,113	78.9%
32 Monaco	32,972	100.0%
33 Hungary	31,928	50.0%
34 Uruguay	30,000	100.0%
35 Liechtenstein	27,563	19.2%
36 Thailand	20,000	50.0%
37 South Africa	19,306	37.5%
38 Latvia	13,587	100.0%
39 Cyprus	13,561	100.0%
40 Slovakia	10,941	100.0%
41 Costa Rica	10,257	100.0%
42 Chile	10,000	40.0%
43 Bulgaria	8,000	100.0%
44 Guyana	5,000	100.0%
- Sri Lanka	5,000	100.0%
46 Pakistan	4,446	100.0%
47 Iceland	3,800	100.0%
48 Montenegro	3,000	100.0%
49 Armenia	2,500	100.0%
50 Mozambique	2,151	100.0%
51 Guatemala	1,952	100.0%
52 Cambodia	1,580	100.0%
53 Afghanistan	1,000	100.0%
- Nicaragua	1,000	100.0%
Other donors / miscellaneous	304	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,547,170</b>	<b>54.1%</b>

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2013 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the OMP 2012-2013).













	Sweden 	United States of America 	European Commission 	Norway 	Netherlands 	Germany 	UNDP 	Denmark 	United Kingdom 	Finland 	France 	Switzerland 
Unearmarked	10,753,910	4,500,000	10,340,332	8,141,121	6,518,905	654,450	0	4,910,084	3,885,023	1,456,954	2,048,429	441,014
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	352,361	125,000	0	216,140	0	0	0	0	37,300
<i>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</i>	0	0	0	215,389	125,000	0	0	0	87,818	238,034	0	106,946
<i>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</i>	0	0	0	325,645	1,687,500	850,785	0	0	174,013	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	325,645	0	523,048	0	0	0	0	124,346	0
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	0	144,000	0	325,645	1,750,000	1,570,015	37,553	0	66,116	0	261,780	50,602
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	7,667,840	2,922,122	2,876,661	2,762,342	0	1,897,906	5,544,761	0	533,813	1,086,620	508,883	2,196,394
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	1,445,000	0	814,112	0	1,897,906	1,809,295	0	0	688,742	0	1,599,147
<i>Africa</i>	1,389,080	200,000	0	974,721	0	0	1,774,883	0	422,777	0	196,017	574,746
<i>Americas</i>	3,688,091	1,277,122	982,833	973,509	0	0	330,540	0	0	397,878	0	22,500
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	1,981,427	0	0	0	0	0	583,508	0	30,044	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	429,712	0	0	0	946,535	0	40,496	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	609,242	0	1,464,116	0	0	0	100,000	0	40,496	0	312,866	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	5,694,000	0	260,002	125,000	1,343,025	0	545,565	33,058	397,351	0	78,918
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>18,421,751</b>	<b>13,260,122</b>	<b>13,216,992</b>	<b>12,708,150</b>	<b>10,331,405</b>	<b>6,839,229</b>	<b>5,798,454</b>	<b>5,455,648</b>	<b>4,779,840</b>	<b>3,178,958</b>	<b>2,943,438</b>	<b>2,911,174</b>















	Ireland	New Zealand	Australia	Canada	Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	Morocco	Saudi Arabia	Belgium	Spain	Korea, Rep. of	Austria	Algeria	Mexico
														
	2,441,099	2,535,497	0	0	500,000	1,349,982	1,000,000	1,000,000	762,712	0	522,124	0	300,000	200,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	820,000	0	0	0	0	62,069	0	0	0	0
	0	0	142,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,655	0	0	0	0
	0	0	475,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	66,225	0	761,200	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	89,655	0	130,890	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	761,200	2,014,099	480,000	200,000	0	0	173,810	517,241	0	194,805	0	32,128
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	666,050	0	0	0	0	0	74,340	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	2,014,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,128
	0	0	95,150	0	0	0	0	0	99,470	517,241	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	194,805	0	0
	111,257	0	95,150	0	0	40,000	2,000	0	0	137,931	0	110,821	0	26,139
	<b>2,618,581</b>	<b>2,535,497</b>	<b>2,236,025</b>	<b>2,014,099</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,589,982</b>	<b>1,002,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>936,521</b>	<b>896,552</b>	<b>522,124</b>	<b>436,517</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>258,267</b>

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## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2013 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the OMP 2012-2013).













												
Unearmarked	250,000	0	0	0	0	154,156	107,646	120,000	0	0	27,563	100,000
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	11,682	194,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	27,953	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	44,101	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	18,604	0	0	0	0	10,000	95,000	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	225,244	153,427	0	185,433	0	53,823	0	0	99,982	44,101	0
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,982	44,101	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	133,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,823	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	225,244	20,026	0	185,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	13,587	0	26,000	25,000	49,964	27,563	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>225,244</b>	<b>211,666</b>	<b>194,000</b>	<b>185,433</b>	<b>167,742</b>	<b>161,468</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>149,946</b>	<b>143,330</b>	<b>100,000</b>















	Ford Foundation	Romania	Slovenia	Italy	Hungary	South Africa	China	Estonia	Thailand	Monaco	Uruguay	Greece	Chile	Israel
														
	0	88,315	68,966	47,490	31,928	19,306	50,000	39,113	20,000	32,972	30,000	0	10,000	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	99,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	6,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	25,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	16,088	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	16,088	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	20,353	0	16,088	0	10,430	0	0	0	27,137	15,000	5,000
	99,500	88,315	68,966	67,843	63,857	51,483	50,000	49,544	40,000	32,972	30,000	27,137	25,000	25,000

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## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2013 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the OMP 2012-2013).

												
Unearmarked	0	13,587	13,561	0	0	10,941	10,257	0	0	0	8,000	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</i>	0	0	0	0	12,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</i>	9,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,975	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	9,777	0	0	12,984	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	6,820
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>19,555</b>	<b>13,587</b>	<b>13,561</b>	<b>12,984</b>	<b>12,771</b>	<b>10,941</b>	<b>10,257</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>9,975</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>6,820</b>

	Egypt	Guyana	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Iceland	Holy See	Montenegro	Armenia	Mozambique	Guatemala	Cuba	Cambodia	Afghanistan	Nicaragua
														
	0	5,000	5,000	4,446	3,800	0	3,000	2,500	2,151	1,952	0	1,580	1,000	1,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,930	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,446	3,800	3,500	3,000	2,500	2,151	1,952	1,930	1,580	1,000	1,000

## Predictability

Predictability of funding was reinforced due to the negotiation of new multiyear funding arrangements with Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Ford Foundation. In 2013, OHCHR had multiyear funding arrangements in place with 10 donors, including eight Member States (Belgium, Canada, Finland, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and two foundations (Education Above All and the Ford Foundation).

## In-Kind Contributions

A few Member States, in particular Colombia and Qatar which host OHCHR offices in their countries, provide some support to OHCHR field presences by covering items such as rent of premises, utilities and vehicles.

## Junior Professional Officers

Some Member States also provided OHCHR with additional indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations Associate Experts Programme, which is administered by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. As of 31 December 2013, OHCHR had 27 associate experts (also known as Junior Professional Officers) who were supported by the following governments: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table).

Sponsor	Number of national associate experts	Number of non-national associate experts
Austria	1	-
Denmark	4	-
Finland	1	-
France	1	-
Hungary	1	-
Italy	1	-
Korea, Republic of	1	-
Netherlands	2	-
Norway	5	-
Spain	2	-
Sweden	3	-
Switzerland	5	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	

## How to Help

OHCHR accepts contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations, voluntary associations, non-governmental organizations and individuals. If you, or the organization you represent, would like to make a contribution, please contact OHCHR's Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva.

Tel: +41 22 917 96 44

Fax: +41 22 917 90 08

Email: [DexRel@ohchr.org](mailto:DexRel@ohchr.org)



# Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2013)

## Statement of income and expenditure in 2013

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2013, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2013 and total balance as at 31 December 2013

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
<b>SUMMARY *</b>			
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	103,380,055	n/a	103,380,055
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	(626,539)	n/a	(626,539)
Total income / Allotments <sup>3</sup>	122,184,071	95,316,800	217,500,871
Total funds available <sup>4</sup>	224,937,587	95,316,800	320,254,387
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	127,631,390	91,795,431	219,426,821
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	97,306,197	3,521,369	100,827,566

#### Notes:

- 1) The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2012.
  - 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
  - 3) For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions received at UNOG for 2013 (US\$121,217,542) as well as interest and miscellaneous income (US\$966,529). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2013.
  - 4) = (1) + (2) + (3).
  - 5) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2013.
  - 6) The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2013 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 17.0 million which were not available for activities in 2013.
- \* All figures are subject to audit.

## Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2013

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by trust fund

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2013, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2013 and total balance as at 31 December 2013

	VF for Victims of Torture	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	VF for Indigenous Peoples	VF for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	VF for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Universal Periodic Review Implementation	TF for Participation of LDCs and SIDS to the Work of HRC	TF for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	VF for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in Human Rights (VFTC)	TF for Human Rights Education in Cambodia	TF for Support Activities of OHCHR	Total OHCHR trust funds
<b>SUMMARY *</b>	<b>CHA</b>	<b>SHA</b>	<b>IHA</b>	<b>VPU</b>	<b>UPR</b>	<b>VTA</b>	<b>UBA</b>	<b>AHA</b>	<b>CIA</b>	<b>HCA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	9,968,324	904,875	906,223	2,128,622	1,750,856	0	910,217	14,683,315	780,060	71,347,563	103,380,055
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	(100,000)	0	0	0	(67,962)	0	(458,577)	(626,539)
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	8,321,130	633,019	356,426	338,994	656,298	493,139	0	18,938,242	862,844	90,617,450	121,217,542
Other income available <sup>4</sup>	33,628	3,910	7,621	18,292	16,501	2,663	7,210	180,052	6,433	690,219	966,529
Total funds available <sup>5</sup>	18,323,082	1,541,804	1,270,270	2,385,908	2,423,655	495,802	917,427	33,733,647	1,649,337	162,196,655	224,937,587
Expenditure <sup>6</sup>	8,467,115	746,841	314,386	209,734	609,786	0	0	20,296,620	836,968	96,149,940	127,631,390
Closing balance <sup>7</sup>	9,855,967	794,963	955,884	2,176,174	1,813,869	495,802	917,427	13,437,027	812,369	66,046,715	97,306,197

#### Notes:

- 1) Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2012.
  - 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
  - 3) Includes all contributions received in the UNOG accounts during 2013.
  - 4) Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
  - 5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
  - 6) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2013.
  - 7) Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2013 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 17.0 million which are not available for activities in 2013.
- \* All figures are subject to audit.

## OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2012-2013 by programme (in thousands of US\$)

	Allotment 2012	Expenditure 2012	Allotment 2013	Expenditure 2013
<b>Headquarters</b>				
Executive Direction and Management	7,570.2	8,137.0	9,572.3	8,897.6
Policy-making Organs	8,000.2	7,101.9	6,842.8	7,565.1
Programme of Work				
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	11,282.8	11,828.8	13,813.8	13,298.6
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	8,347.4	9,225.2	10,295.2	9,170.0
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1/	14,363.3	16,039.0	19,646.5	17,775.5
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	16,969.6	16,969.6	19,632.6	18,870.6
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	50,963.1	54,062.6	63,388.1	59,114.7
Programme Support and Management Services	6,058.5	6,836.6	8,211.7	7,446.4
<b>Sub-total Headquarters operating resources</b>	<b>72,592.0</b>	<b>76,138.1</b>	<b>88,014.9</b>	<b>83,023.8</b>
<b>Field presences</b>				
Subprogramme 3:				
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/	7,488.7	6,750.3	6,090.2	7,152.7
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.23) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	1,932.4	1,435.3	1,211.7	1,618.9
<b>Sub-total Field presences operating resources</b>	<b>9,421.1</b>	<b>8,185.6</b>	<b>7,301.9</b>	<b>8,771.6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>82,013.1</b>	<b>84,323.7</b>	<b>95,316.8</b>	<b>91,795.4</b>

1/ Includes in 2013 allotment of US\$3,205.8 and expenditure of US\$3,828.3 for the Commission of Inquiry on Syria; allotment of US\$1,030.9 and expenditure of US\$932.7 for the Commission of Inquiry on North Korea.

2/ Includes Cambodia, the Yaoundé Sub-regional Centre and Regional Offices in Panama, Dakar, Bishkek, Brussels, Santiago de Chile, Bangkok.

## RB & XB funds made available to OHCHR programmes in 2013

### Overall summary *(in thousands of US\$)*

OHCHR Programmes	Regular budget allotment		Total XB funds*		XB funds (earmarked vs unearmarked)			
	(a)	% (a)/total RB	(b)	% (b)/total XB	Earmarked (c)	% (c)/(b)	Unearmarked** (d)	% (d)/(b)
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>								
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	9,572.3	10.04%	13,199.0	10.80%	477.4	3.62%	12,721.6	96.38%
Policy-making Organs	6,842.8	7.18%						
<b>Programme of work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>								
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)	13,813.8	14.49%	12,441.4	10.18%	2,182.7	17.54%	10,258.7	82.46%
Subprogramme 2 - Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD)	10,295.2	10.80%	2,311.9	1.89%	3,408.5	147.43%	(1,096.6)	-47.43%
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory services and Technical cooperation (FOTCD)	19,646.5	20.61%	12,350.8	10.11%	903.0	7.31%	11,447.8	92.69%
Subprogramme 4 - Human Rights Council Branch	8,396.9	8.81%	1,768.7	1.45%	4.2	0.24%	1,764.5	99.76%
Subprogramme 4 - Special Procedures Branch	11,235.7	11.79%	4,425.0	3.62%	4,778.5	107.99%	(353.5)	-7.99%
<b>Total Programme of Work</b>	<b>63,388.1</b>	<b>66.50%</b>	<b>33,297.8</b>	<b>27.25%</b>	<b>11,276.9</b>	<b>33.87%</b>	<b>22,020.9</b>	<b>66.13%</b>
Support to the Programmes	8,211.7	8.62%	8,777.8	7.18%	0.0	0.00%	8,777.8	100.00%
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>88,014.9</b>	<b>92.34%</b>	<b>55,274.6</b>	<b>45.24%</b>	<b>11,754.3</b>	<b>21.27%</b>	<b>43,520.3</b>	<b>78.73%</b>
Field Presences	7,301.9	7.66%	58,041.9	47.50%	30,938.6	53.30%	27,103.3	46.70%
Contingency Fund			124.3	0.10%	124.3	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>7,301.9</b>	<b>7.66%</b>	<b>58,166.2</b>	<b>47.61%</b>	<b>31,062.9</b>	<b>53.40%</b>	<b>27,103.3</b>	<b>46.60%</b>
Reserves allocated to project requirements			(3,223.6)				(3,223.6)	
<b>TOTAL HQ AND FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>95,316.8</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>110,217.2</b>	<b>90.21%</b>	<b>42,817.2</b>	<b>38.85%</b>	<b>67,400.0</b>	<b>61.15%</b>
<b>Other Trust Funds</b>								
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture			8,348.3	6.83%	8,348.3	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations			362.4	0.30%	362.4	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery			636.9	0.52%	636.9	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-up			5.9	0.00%	5.9	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation			354.1	0.29%	354.1	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance			670.2	0.55%	670.2	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council			494.0	0.40%	494.0	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
<b>Total other trust funds</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>10,871.8</b>	<b>8.90%</b>	<b>10,871.8</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Other income not reported above***	0.0	0.0	1,095.1		0.0		1,095.1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,316.8</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>122,184.1</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>53,689.0</b>	<b>43.94%</b>	<b>68,495.1</b>	<b>56.06%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>217,500.9</b>				<b>122,184.1</b>	

\* Total XB funds includes all donor contributions received for 2013 (US\$121.2 million), interest and miscellaneous income as well as part of the opening balance from previous financial periods used to finance total OHCHR XB requirements in 2013.

\*\* Allocated by OHCHR in 2013.

\*\*\* Includes miscellaneous income from projects closed or not reported above (US\$991.9) and gain on exchange (US\$103.2) for 2013.

## Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2012-2013

### Overall summary *(in thousands of US\$)*

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2012	Income 2013	Total income 2012-2013	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total expenditure 2012-2013
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>						
<b>Executive Direction and Management (EDM)</b>						
Executive Office of the High Commissioner	1,301.4	810.9	2,112.3	1,349.4	827.7	2,177.1
Office of the Chief of External Outreach Service	0.0	607.0	607.0	0.0	606.5	606.5
Civil Society Section	478.1	405.8	883.9	489.1	372.5	861.6
Donor and External Relations Section	2,004.3	1,941.7	3,946.0	1,835.3	1,856.3	3,691.6
Communications Section	2,571.1	3,738.6	6,309.7	2,559.2	2,480.6	5,039.8
Meetings and Documents Unit	890.1	783.3	1,673.4	861.0	791.8	1,652.8
New York Office	2,095.1	1,031.4	3,126.5	1,993.9	1,667.4	3,661.3
New York Office - OHCHR work against discrimination, sexual orientation and gender identity project	169.1	600.5	769.6	65.2	537.9	603.1
New York Office - MPTF Joint programme for UN Action against sexual violence in armed conflict (SCR 1888)	617.0	0.0	617.0	357.3	211.5	568.8
Policy, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Service	870.3	1,392.4	2,262.7	915.9	954.5	1,870.4
Safety and Security Section	1,971.8	1,887.4	3,859.2	1,970.5	1,932.4	3,902.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12,968.3</b>	<b>13,199.0</b>	<b>26,167.3</b>	<b>12,396.8</b>	<b>12,239.1</b>	<b>24,635.9</b>
<b>Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>						
<b>Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)</b>						
Coordination and Management	1,240.4	1,083.2	2,323.6	1,081.3	1,280.5	2,361.8
Anti-discrimination	1,620.0	1,318.6	2,938.6	1,497.5	1,507.9	3,005.4
Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	1,501.0	1,338.4	2,839.4	1,403.9	1,458.0	2,861.9
Joint Partnership on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNIPP/MPTF)	167.9	0.0	167.9	29.5	135.6	165.1
Combatting trafficking in human beings	300.0	100.0	400.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
Women's Human Rights and Gender	2,343.4	1,812.3	4,155.7	2,234.2	1,812.8	4,047.0
Rule of Law and Democracy	1,522.5	1,646.7	3,169.2	1,663.5	1,555.8	3,219.3
MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	612.3	545.6	1,157.9	549.4	539.4	1,088.8
HIV and Aids	302.2	0.0	302.2	282.6	13.6	296.2
Economic and Social Issues	939.7	478.4	1,418.1	837.2	750.1	1,587.3
Business and Human Rights	429.5	304.4	733.9	297.4	356.0	653.4
Right to Development	103.1	0.0	103.1	81.6	45.8	127.4
Support to UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism	412.4	216.1	628.5	220.9	209.5	430.4
Methodology, Education and Training	2,917.1	2,311.2	5,228.3	2,729.5	2,530.8	5,260.3
Indicators	520.3	392.0	912.3	470.3	440.4	910.7
Migration	104.4	379.6	484.0	96.2	392.3	488.5
Disabilities	308.4	181.4	489.8	228.7	286.3	515.0
Joint Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD/MPTF)	107.6	0.0	107.6	0.0	74.0	74.0
Reparations for sexual violence survivors in DRC	0.2	40.0	40.2	654.3	258.8	913.1
Support to build civil society capacity on sexual and reproductive health and rights	0.0	99.5	99.5	0.0	27.8	27.8
Improving women's and children's rights and health outcomes	0.0	194.0	194.0	0.0	58.9	58.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15,452.4</b>	<b>12,441.4</b>	<b>27,893.8</b>	<b>14,558.0</b>	<b>13,734.3</b>	<b>28,292.3</b>
<b>Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies (HRTD)</b>						
Human Rights Treaties	6,944.8	2,036.4	8,981.2	4,613.7	4,168.0	8,781.7
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	403.4	275.5	678.9	391.5	365.1	756.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7,348.2</b>	<b>2,311.9</b>	<b>9,660.1</b>	<b>5,005.2</b>	<b>4,533.1</b>	<b>9,538.3</b>
<b>Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)</b>						
Coordination and Management	1,191.1	980.4	2,171.5	1,107.0	1,076.9	2,183.9
Africa	3,267.9	2,875.1	6,143.0	3,380.2	2,948.6	6,328.8
Americas, Europe and Central-Asia Branch	2,335.8	2,339.3	4,675.1	2,318.7	2,211.7	4,530.4

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2012	Income 2013	Total income 2012-2013	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total expenditure 2012-2013
Asia-Pacific, Middle-East and North Africa Branch	3,567.3	3,180.8	6,748.1	3,301.1	2,802.7	6,103.8
National Institutions	1,530.6	1,520.1	3,050.7	1,778.6	1,177.1	2,955.7
Rapid Response and Peace Missions	1,924.2	1,104.9	3,029.1	1,794.0	1,362.7	3,156.7
Universal Periodic Review Section	0.0	350.2	350.2	0.0	347.6	347.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13,816.9</b>	<b>12,350.8</b>	<b>26,167.7</b>	<b>13,679.6</b>	<b>11,927.3</b>	<b>25,606.9</b>
<b>Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCSPD)</b>						
Coordination and Management	279.0	328.5	607.5	296.4	289.7	586.1
Human Rights Council	1,136.8	1,254.2	2,391.0	1,231.4	879.7	2,111.1
Special Procedures	8,419.4	4,425.0	12,844.4	7,134.8	6,585.1	13,719.9
Human Rights Council and UPR Webcasting	176.2	186.0	362.2	149.0	194.5	343.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,011.4</b>	<b>6,193.7</b>	<b>16,205.1</b>	<b>8,811.6</b>	<b>7,949.0</b>	<b>16,760.6</b>
<b>Total Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>	<b>46,628.9</b>	<b>33,297.8</b>	<b>79,926.7</b>	<b>42,054.4</b>	<b>38,143.7</b>	<b>80,198.1</b>
<b>Support to the Programmes</b>						
Programme Support and Management Services	0.1	6,448.4	6,448.5	0.0	6,398.1	6,398.1
Information Technology Section	2,385.6	2,213.4	4,599.0	2,187.8	2,333.9	4,521.7
Human Rights Case Database Project	195.4	116.0	311.4	298.5	262.8	561.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,581.1</b>	<b>8,777.8</b>	<b>11,358.9</b>	<b>2,486.3</b>	<b>8,994.8</b>	<b>11,481.1</b>
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>62,178.3</b>	<b>55,274.6</b>	<b>117,452.9</b>	<b>56,937.5</b>	<b>59,377.6</b>	<b>116,315.1</b>
<b>FIELD PRESENCES</b>						
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	901.9	237.0	1,138.9	1,017.5	557.6	1,575.1
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Sub-regional Centre	507.6	397.3	904.9	484.1	512.6	996.7
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	416.0	316.1	732.1	473.6	308.7	782.3
Central African Republic - Peace Mission Support	22.6	0.0	22.6	9.2	22.6	31.8
Central African Republic - MPTF/PBF project for Monitoring and Reporting Capacity	0.0	906.9	906.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire - Peace Mission Support	223.9	254.3	478.2	221.0	232.9	453.9
Côte d'Ivoire - MPTF Joint project	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6	(85.6)	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Peace Mission Support	111.7	244.8	356.5	266.6	221.3	487.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Joint projects to fight impunity against sexual violence in West Congo, South and North Kivu	513.4	0.0	513.4	1,514.3	79.7	1,594.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Joint Protection Teams in Eastern Congo	2,431.8	0.0	2,431.8	1,742.1	1,162.0	2,904.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Profiling project	0.0	700.0	700.0	0.0	230.8	230.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence	0.0	402.6	402.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	963.4	894.7	1,858.1	1,082.9	993.5	2,076.4
Great Lakes, Burundi - Human Rights Adviser	263.7	(100.0)	163.7	208.0	(1.8)	206.2
Guinea - Country Office	2,724.8	2,947.9	5,672.7	2,960.0	2,651.4	5,611.4
Guinea - MPTF Joint project for Democratic Governance	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	137.8	197.7
Guinea - MPTF Joint project for Victims of Torture	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Guinea - MPTF Joint project for Transitional Justice	0.0	179.2	179.2	0.0	179.2	179.2
Guinea - MPTF Joint project for Monitoring the Electoral Process	0.0	195.3	195.3	0.0	195.4	195.4
Guinea Bissau - Peace Mission Support	148.5	36.3	184.8	114.1	(35.0)	79.1
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	1,327.9	617.4	1,945.3	976.0	817.5	1,793.5
Liberia - Peace Mission Support	75.9	79.9	155.8	73.5	101.0	174.5
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	328.2	264.0	592.2	364.5	320.1	684.6
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	113.8	(113.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali - Protection of human rights	0.0	106.6	106.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2012	Income 2013	Total income 2012-2013	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total expenditure 2012-2013
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	474.4	379.5	853.9	509.0	390.0	899.0
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	0.0	201.3	201.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	301.1	617.9	919.0	399.5	538.4	937.9
Sierra Leone - Peace Mission Support	387.0	668.0	1,055.0	463.4	692.3	1,155.7
Sierra Leone - MPTF Joint project for Human Rights Culture	600.2	0.0	600.2	693.0	0.0	693.0
Somalia - Peace Mission Support	1,202.3	408.3	1,610.6	1,017.7	593.7	1,611.4
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	942.4	1,179.5	2,121.9	1,097.0	835.3	1,932.3
Southern Africa, Pretoria - MPTF/UNPRPD Disability fund	0.0	140.2	140.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan - Peace Mission Support	351.6	331.6	683.2	409.9	457.0	866.9
Sudan - Strengthening the human rights capacity in Darfur	5.2	0.0	5.2	122.3	11.0	133.3
Togo - Country Office	1,481.7	1,328.7	2,810.4	1,492.2	1,452.9	2,945.1
Uganda - Country Office	1,642.5	3,368.4	5,010.9	3,603.6	2,938.1	6,541.7
Uganda - MPTF, UNIFEM, UNWOMEN Joint programmes for gender equality and women's access to justice	101.9	152.2	254.1	54.6	182.9	237.5
Uganda - MPTF Joint Programme for Transitional Justice	23.0	(9.6)	13.4	515.6	(21.5)	494.1
Zimbabwe - Human Rights Adviser	164.8	(37.9)	126.9	190.2	0.0	190.2
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	233.5	241.2	474.7	355.1	188.7	543.8
<b>Sub-total Africa</b>	<b>18,986.7</b>	<b>17,535.8</b>	<b>36,522.5</b>	<b>22,676.0</b>	<b>16,860.5</b>	<b>39,536.5</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>						
Bolivia - Country Office	1,351.4	1,262.4	2,613.8	1,577.8	1,213.7	2,791.5
Bolivia - MPTF joint programme for support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia	1.4	161.0	162.4	38.9	139.3	178.2
Bolivia - Support to addressing socio-political conflict (Justice)	0.0	517.3	517.3	0.0	413.0	413.0
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	219.3	203.8	423.1	218.3	174.0	392.3
Central America - Joint projects for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant Populations in Central America	13.7	(0.2)	13.5	215.9	0.0	215.9
Central America, Panama - MPTF/UNDG Regional Advisor	0.0	169.5	169.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia - Country Office	7,304.9	8,936.9	16,241.8	8,389.4	8,134.1	16,523.5
Colombia - National Human Rights Education Plan	426.4	196.8	623.2	656.3	161.6	817.9
Colombia - Promoting & monitoring human rights measures	362.1	(568.9)	(206.8)	1,086.3	(136.3)	950.0
Colombia - Support for emerging issues	514.7	503.5	1,018.2	912.6	303.3	1,215.9
Colombia - Peace process and post conflict	0.0	479.7	479.7	0.0	206.0	206.0
Colombia - Ombudpersons and national protection unit	0.0	841.5	841.5	0.0	365.9	365.9
Colombia - Protection of Human Rights Defenders	0.0	465.5	465.5	0.0	69.8	69.8
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	554.2	556.7	1,110.9	582.0	531.6	1,113.6
Guatemala - Country Office	2,959.4	3,062.8	6,022.2	3,546.2	3,391.2	6,937.4
Guatemala - MPTF joint programme for Indigenous Peoples' Rights	530.0	0.0	530.0	736.4	428.3	1,164.7
Haiti - Peace Mission Support	239.8	25.2	265.0	229.6	113.6	343.2
Haiti - Protection Cluster	638.9	90.9	729.8	513.3	393.2	906.5
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	229.5	21.0	250.5	28.6	219.2	247.8
Mexico - Country Office	2,732.4	2,465.5	5,197.9	2,771.8	2,345.7	5,117.5
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	682.2	779.7	1,461.9	690.3	724.5	1,414.8
South America, Chile - Regional Office	625.1	528.7	1,153.8	701.9	475.7	1,177.6
<b>Sub-total Americas</b>	<b>19,385.4</b>	<b>20,699.3</b>	<b>40,084.7</b>	<b>22,895.6</b>	<b>19,667.4</b>	<b>42,563.0</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>						
Afghanistan - Peace Mission Support	747.4	450.4	1,197.8	880.5	600.3	1,480.8
Cambodia - Country Office	605.3	868.1	1,473.4	1,240.8	837.0	2,077.8
Maldives - Human Rights Adviser	185.9	304.8	490.7	120.3	258.5	378.8

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2012	Income 2013	Total income 2012-2013	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total expenditure 2012-2013
Myanmar - Human Rights Institution-building	125.0	39.1	164.1	73.8	33.9	107.7
Myanmar - Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	0.0	1,518.4	1,518.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Myanmar - MPTF/UNDG joint project for strengthening national systems	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	5.9	5.9
Nepal	2,871.6	(2,268.3)	603.3	3,146.2	(246.1)	2,900.1
Nepal - MPTF/PBF joint programme for transitional justice	14.6	0.0	14.6	3.8	0.0	3.8
Nepal - MPTF/PBF joint programmes for reparations conflicts and child rights violations	14.7	0.0	14.7	5.9	0.0	5.9
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	836.2	973.0	1,809.2	806.5	678.8	1,485.3
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	501.8	509.3	1,011.1	478.8	227.1	705.9
Papua New Guinea - MPTF/UN Country Programme	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southeast Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	474.8	841.3	1,316.1	415.4	724.8	1,140.2
Southeast Asia, Bangkok - MPTF/UNDG Regional Advisor	0.0	208.0	208.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	298.8	262.8	561.6	425.8	389.1	814.9
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	0.0	506.2	506.2	0.0	321.5	321.5
Timor-Leste - Peace Mission Support	501.4	(150.1)	351.3	583.3	3.2	586.5
<b>Sub-total Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>7,178.5</b>	<b>4,078.0</b>	<b>11,256.5</b>	<b>8,181.1</b>	<b>3,834.0</b>	<b>12,015.1</b>
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>						
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	456.1	502.5	958.6	685.2	540.8	1,226.0
Central Asia - Protection and Stability project	1,077.6	691.2	1,768.8	287.8	1,392.5	1,680.3
Europe and Central Asia - Human rights awareness raising and training activities	0.0	320.0	320.0	0.0	60.4	60.4
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	469.9	330.0	799.9	510.2	239.0	749.2
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office */	935.3	851.2	1,786.5	977.5	733.4	1,710.9
Kyrgyzstan	464.1	(229.7)	234.4	629.2	(97.1)	532.1
Kyrgyzstan - MPTF/PBF joint programmes	14.6	931.8	946.4	1,044.8	(23.5)	1,021.3
Republic of Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	355.4	337.6	693.0	319.3	347.6	666.9
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	1,120.5	883.3	2,003.8	1,138.9	1,056.9	2,195.8
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	688.6	822.4	1,511.0	986.9	711.2	1,698.1
Ukraine - Human Rights Adviser	191.6	245.8	437.4	234.8	225.6	460.4
<b>Sub-total Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,773.7</b>	<b>5,686.1</b>	<b>11,459.8</b>	<b>6,814.6</b>	<b>5,186.8</b>	<b>12,001.4</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Egypt - Assessment team	0.0	394.1	394.1	0.0	69.0	69.0
Emirates - Technical assistance	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq - Peace Mission Support	19.1	53.0	72.1	173.3	131.2	304.5
Libya - Humanitarian Country Team Support	7.0	0.0	7.0	345.0	0.0	345.0
Libya - Peace Mission Support	138.6	31.6	170.2	159.7	31.0	190.7
Mauritania - Country Office	1,313.9	1,153.9	2,467.8	1,375.1	1,225.9	2,601.0
Mauritania - CERF emergency programme for Mali refugees	85.0	86.7	171.7	85.0	70.0	155.0
Tunisia - Country Office	1,800.7	134.7	1,935.4	2,127.5	1,022.8	3,150.3
Tunisia - MPTF/UNPRPD Disability fund	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	1,255.3	1,135.1	2,390.4	1,674.0	1,204.4	2,878.4
North Africa - Regional Office	647.9	0.0	647.9	1,156.6	529.1	1,685.7
State of Palestine - Country Office **/	3,587.2	2,774.2	6,361.4	3,343.4	3,165.1	6,508.5
State of Palestine - Protection Cluster **/	570.7	265.3	836.0	309.6	463.5	773.1
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	1,648.2	904.8	2,553.0	1,176.1	1,448.1	2,624.2
Syria - Support to Human Rights Activities	0.0	1,143.2	1,143.2	0.0	350.5	350.5
Syria - Monitoring Team	0.0	508.1	508.1	0.0	54.7	54.7
Yemen - Country Office	1,449.0	1,058.3	2,507.3	685.8	1,688.9	2,374.7
Yemen - CERF emergency programme for returnees and conflict-affected populations in Yemen	0.0	99.7	99.7	0.0	99.3	99.3
<b>Sub-total Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>12,522.6</b>	<b>10,042.7</b>	<b>22,565.3</b>	<b>12,611.1</b>	<b>11,553.5</b>	<b>24,164.6</b>

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2012	Income 2013	Total income 2012-2013	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total expenditure 2012-2013
<b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>						
Rapid response for human rights situation in Syria	99.6	0.0	99.6	47.9	0.0	47.9
Rapid response for human rights situation in Mali	86.2	0.0	86.2	65.8	15.5	81.3
Rapid deployment mission to Maldives	21.0	0.0	21.0	15.9	0.0	15.9
Capacity mission to Myanmar	92.1	81.0	173.1	0.0	125.0	125.0
Human rights monitoring mission to Mali	0.0	154.5	154.5	0.0	129.9	129.9
Monitoring mission for elections in Kenya	0.0	56.0	56.0	0.0	52.6	52.6
Human rights monitoring mission to Syria	0.0	93.2	93.2	0.0	86.9	86.9
Fact-finding mission to Central African Republic	0.0	198.2	198.2	0.0	158.5	158.5
Rapid deployment of Human Rights Officer to Nigeria	0.0	65.3	65.3	0.0	60.3	60.3
Rapid deployment mission to Philippines	0.0	133.4	133.4	0.0	74.8	74.8
Human rights monitoring team to Central African Republic	0.0	111.6	111.6	0.0	75.0	75.0
Contingency Fund pool	690.4	(768.9)	(78.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total Contingency Fund</b>	<b>989.3</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>1,113.6</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>778.5</b>	<b>908.1</b>
<b>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>64,836.2</b>	<b>58,166.2</b>	<b>123,002.4</b>	<b>73,308.0</b>	<b>57,880.7</b>	<b>131,188.7</b>
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	(24,149.7)	(3,223.6)	(27,373.3)			
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>102,864.8</b>	<b>110,217.2</b>	<b>213,082.0</b>	<b>130,245.5</b>	<b>117,258.3</b>	<b>247,503.8</b>
<b>OTHER TRUST FUNDS</b>						
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,547.0	8,348.3	16,895.3	8,570.1	8,467.1	17,037.2
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	563.0	362.4	925.4	278.2	314.4	592.6
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	532.1	636.9	1,169.0	685.5	746.8	1,432.3
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-up	15.4	5.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	452.5	354.1	806.6	28.3	209.7	238.0
Trust Fund Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	1,110.0	670.2	1,780.2	559.5	609.8	1,169.3
Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council	0.0	494.0	494.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS</b>	<b>11,220.0</b>	<b>10,871.8</b>	<b>22,091.8</b>	<b>10,121.6</b>	<b>10,347.8</b>	<b>20,469.4</b>
Other income/expenditure not reported above ***/	461.1	1,095.1	1,556.2	9.5	25.3	34.8
<b>GRAND TOTAL OHCHR</b>	<b>114,545.9</b>	<b>122,184.1</b>	<b>236,730.0</b>	<b>140,376.6</b>	<b>127,631.4</b>	<b>268,008.0</b>

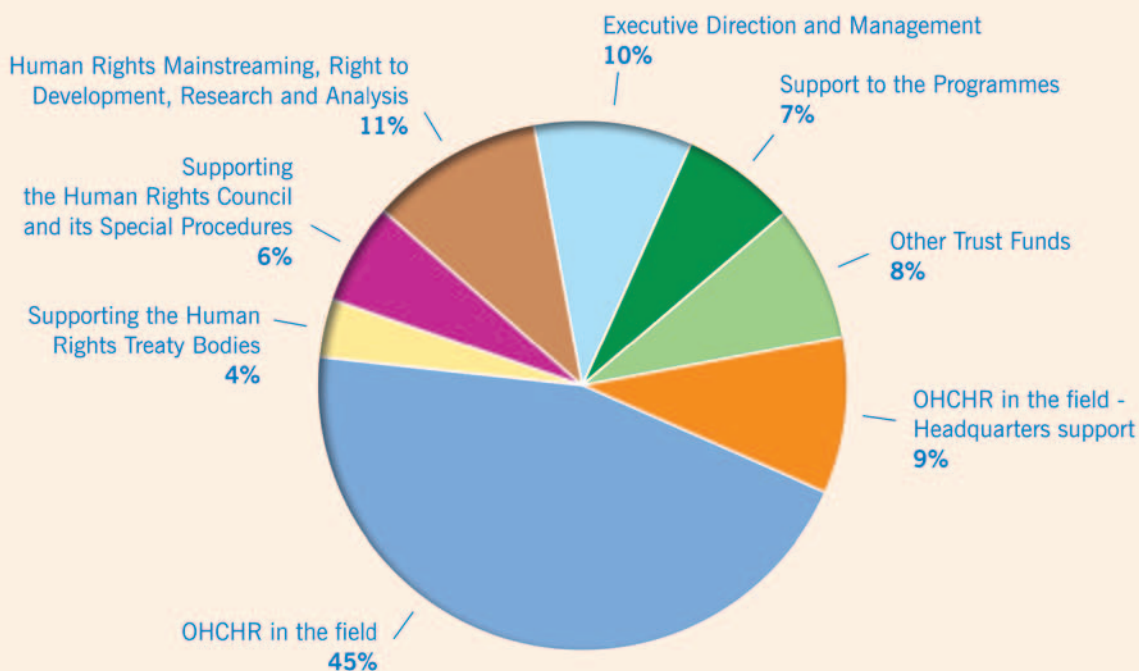
\*/ Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

\*\*/ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/19.

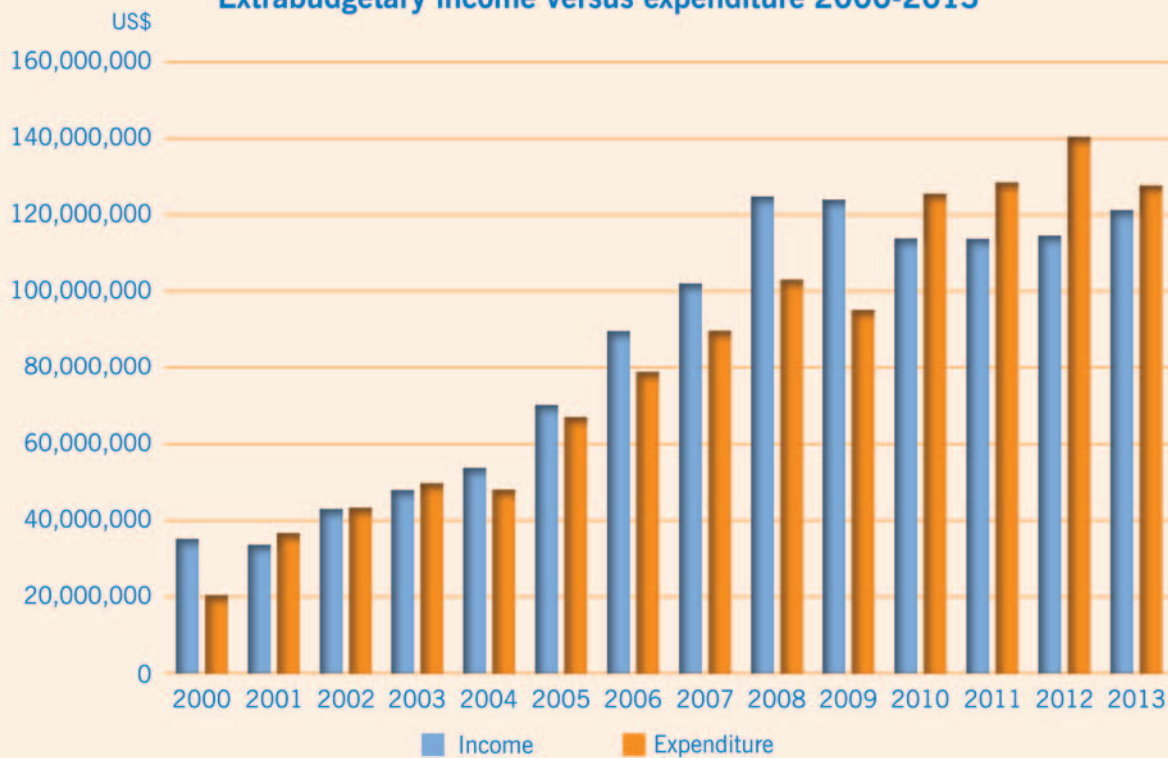
\*\*\*/ Includes miscellaneous income from projects closed or not reported above (US\$991.9) and gain on exchange (US\$103.2) for 2013.



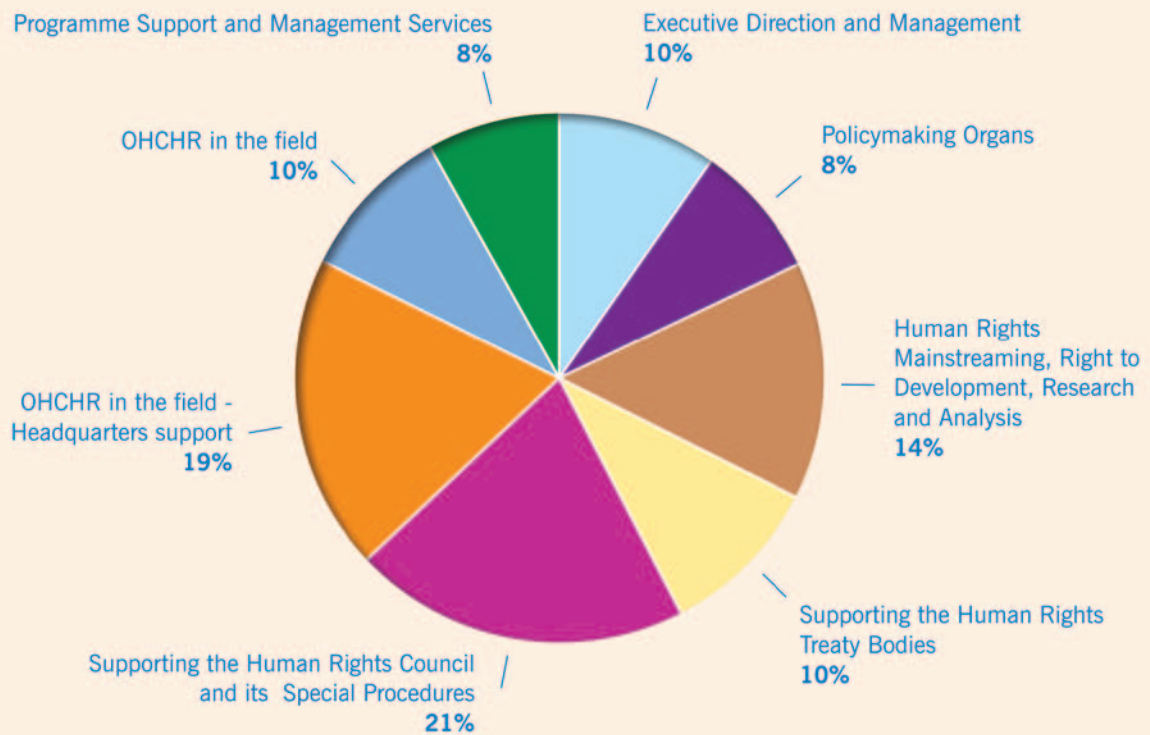
### Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2013



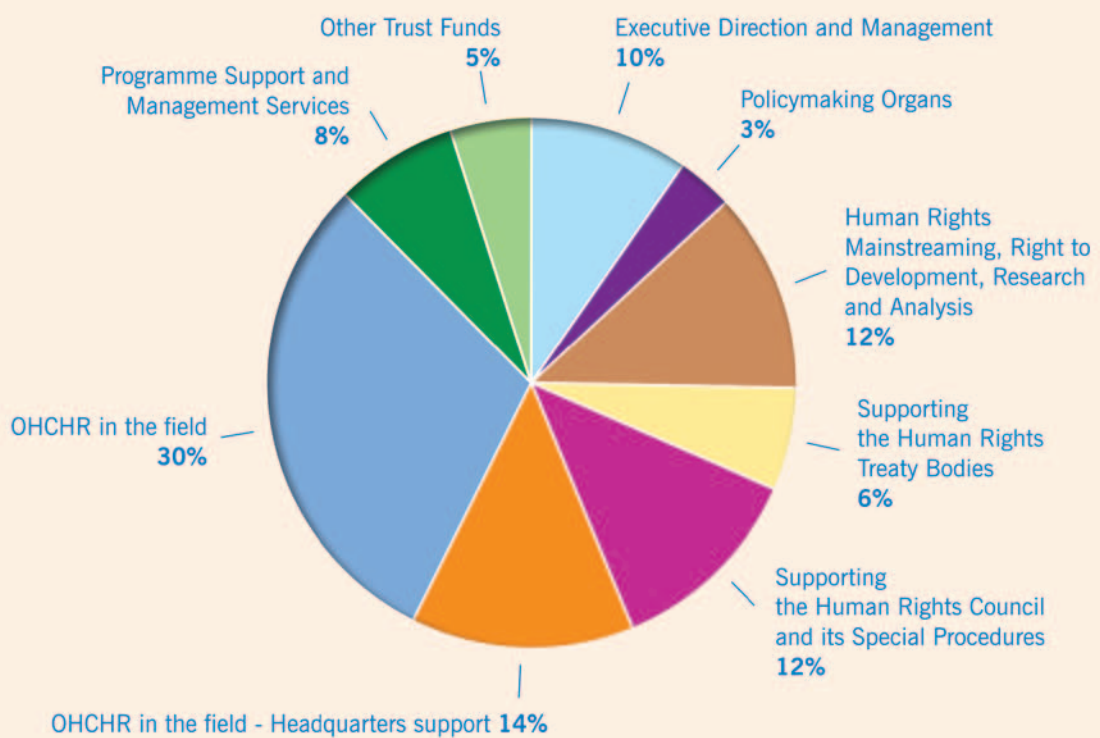
### Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2013



### Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2013



### Combined regular and extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2013



Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Voluntary contributions in 2013		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) total contributions to EDM	0	
Netherlands	125,000	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
Norway	352,361	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
<b>(b) total contributions to specific sections/ projects</b>	<b>477,361</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)</b>	<b>477,361</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	8,223,958	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>8,223,958</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)</b>	<b>8,701,319</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2013.

Executive Direction and Management (EDM) RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2013		
	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	9,572,300	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>9,572,300</b>	<b>42.0%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to EDM	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	477,361	3.6%
Unearmarked funds from 2013 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	8,223,958	62.3%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	4,497,721	34.1%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>13,199,040</b>	<b>58.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>22,771,340</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to RRDD</b>	<b>0</b>	
Egypt	5,000	Enhancement and promotion of human rights of women
Finland	238,034	OHCHR's regional gender adviser in Beirut
Ford Foundation	99,500	Support to build civil society on sexual and reproductive health and rights as human rights and to work with human rights mechanisms on these issues
Netherlands	125,000	Women's rights and gender
Norway	48,847	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
	166,542	Forum on business and human rights
Russian Federation	500,000	Anti-discrimination
	50,000	Working Group on human rights and other business enterprises
	100,000	Support of activities of the International Training Center on migration and human trafficking (Minsk)
	120,000	Training activities for representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities, including the establishment of the Russian language component of the minority fellowship
	50,000	Training activities for representatives of Russian indigenous peoples
San Marino	12,771	Rights of the child
Spain	13,793	Women's rights and gender
	48,276	Anti-discrimination
Switzerland	85,026	Meetings and related activities on migration and human rights in advance of the high-level dialogue on international migration and development 2013
	21,920	Meeting on international commission of inquiry and fact-finding missions on violation of international human rights and humanitarian law
United Kingdom	87,818	Working Group on human rights and other business enterprises
UNDP - UNDG/Human Rights Mainstreaming	216,140	UNDG/HRM - secretariat costs (DOCO)
World Health Organization	194,000	Strengthening national legal and policy environments that support improving women's and children's rights and health outcomes
<b>(b) total contributions to specific sections/projects</b>	<b>2,182,666</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>2,182,666</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	5,822,946	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>5,822,946</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>8,005,612</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2013.

### Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2013

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	13,813,800	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>13,813,800</b>	<b>52.6%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	2,182,666	17.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2013 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	5,822,946	46.8%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	4,435,738	35.7%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>12,441,350</b>	<b>47.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>26,255,150</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	95,150	HRTD
Germany	850,785	HRTD
Liechtenstein	44,101	HRTD
Netherlands	1,562,500	HRTD
Norway	325,645	HRTD
Spain	89,655	HRTD
<b>(a) total contributions to HRTD - all bodies</b>	<b>2,967,837</b>	
Argentina	10,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
	20,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
Australia	47,575	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Czech Republic	9,777	OP-CAT Special Fund
Hungary	6,386	Implementation of the recommendations of the HRC Task Force on accessibility for persons with disabilities
Israel	20,000	Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
Netherlands	125,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	27,953	Training on reporting to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances
United Kingdom	174,013	Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
<b>(b) total contributions to specific bodies/projects</b>	<b>440,704</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>3,408,541</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	0	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>3,408,541</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2013.

### Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB & XB funds made available for HRTD in 2013

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	10,295,200	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>10,295,200</b>	<b>81.7%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	2,967,837	128.4%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	295,927	12.8%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	144,777	6.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2013 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	0	0.0%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTD returned and used for other requirements	-1,096,607	-47.4%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>2,311,934</b>	<b>18.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>12,607,134</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

## Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	285,450	National institutions
	380,600	Regional Office for East Africa
	95,150	Regional Office for the Pacific
	285,450	Somalia*
	190,300	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
Austria	194,805	Syria
Belgium	99,470	Afghanistan ( <i>Afghan people dialogue on peace, phase II</i> )*
	74,340	Seminar on discrimination in the context of the right to food in Southern Africa
Canada	2,014,099	Colombia
CERF	85,707	Mauritania
	99,726	Yemen
Education Above All	225,244	Protection of the right to education during insecurity and armed conflict in the MENA Region
European Commission	517,309	Bolivia ( <i>strengthening the judiciary</i> )*
	465,524	Colombia ( <i>protection of human rights defenders</i> )
	429,712	Kyrgyzstan ( <i>human rights protection for stability in Central Asia</i> )
	320,897	oPt ( <i>to support OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster</i> )
	1,143,218	Syria ( <i>support to human rights activities</i> )
Finland	397,878	Colombia
	688,742	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
France	12,771	Central Africa Sub-Regional Centre ( <i>transitional justice</i> )
	124,346	Contingency Fund
	130,890	Guinea
	52,356	Mali ( <i>access to justice for victims of sexual violence</i> )
	65,445	Mauritania*
	65,445	Regional Office for Middle East
	51,086	Tunisia ( <i>transitional justice</i> )
	130,890	Tunisia
Germany	1,308,901	Field presences
	392,670	National institutions
	130,378	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
	589,005	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
India	99,982	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Kazakhstan	9,975	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
Liechtenstein	44,101	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Mexico	32,128	Mexico ( <i>diagnostic on the human rights situation in the State of Oaxaca</i> )*
Norway	973,509	Colombia
	651,290	Field presences
	162,822	Deployment of Human Rights Advisors to UNCTs
	974,721	Uganda
	325,645	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	6,212	Chad ( <i>support to implementation of UPR recommendations</i> )*
	8,141	Côte d'Ivoire ( <i>training on human rights for security forces</i> )*
	35,677	Guinea ( <i>implementation of UPR recommendations &amp; support to national reconciliation process</i> )
	21,032	Madagascar ( <i>strengthening of civil society &amp; workshop on education against violence on children</i> )*
	54,198	Mali ( <i>access to justice for victims of sexual violence &amp; training for lawyers</i> )
	8,141	Niger ( <i>implemntation of UPR recommendations</i> )*
	20,026	Tunisia ( <i>transitional justice</i> )

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Poland	53,823	Republic of Moldova & Ukraine*
Russian Federation	300,000	Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)*
	180,000	Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars
South Africa	16,088	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Spain	75,862	Afghanistan*
	179,310	Cambodia
	62,069	Papua New Guinea*
	200,000	Regional Office for the Pacific
Sweden	463,027	Cambodia
	2,916,380	Colombia
	771,711	Guatemala
	617,369	Kenya*
	1,518,400	Myanmar
	609,242	Tunisia
	771,711	Uganda
Switzerland	9,746	Burundi (assistance for treaty reporting - phase II)
	65,000	Central Africa Sub-Regional Centre (transitional justice)
	500,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)
	22,500	Paraguay (strengthening the prevention and sanction of torture)*
	1,599,147	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Thailand	20,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
United Arab Emirates	200,000	Technical cooperation assistance to the Emirates in the field of human rights
United Kingdom	402,645	Democratic Republic of the Congo (strengthening access to justice for victims of sexual violence)
	40,496	Kosovo (to amend and implement legislation on sexual violence)*
	30,044	Nepal
	40,496	Palestine (to amend legislation on honour related issues)*
	20,132	South Sudan (promoting accountability for conflict-related sexual violence)*
United States of America	1,000,000	Colombia
	200,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (profiling project)
	277,122	Mexico (strengthening institutional capacity)*
	1,200,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)	207,988	Asia-Pacific region (UNDG/HRM - strengthening human rights monitoring)
	160,998	Bolivia (JP - indigenous support)
	906,933	Central African Republic (PBF - human rights monitoring and reporting)
	374,580	Guinea (PBF - national consultations & electoral process)
	915,535	Kyrgyzstan (PBF - unity in diversity)
	169,542	LAC region (UNDG/HRM - strengthening human rights monitoring)
	31,000	Republic of Moldova (UNDP - human rights adviser)*
	15,000	Myanmar (UNDG/HRM - strengthening national systems)
	140,170	South Africa (UNPRPD/Disability Fund)
	100,000	Tunisia (UNPRPD/Disability Fund)
	151,940	Uganda (JP - gender equality and transitional justice project)
	610,780	UNDG/HRM - deployment of human rights advisers
<b>Total earmarked contributions</b>	<b>32,622,191</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	21,830,773	Unearmarked
<b>Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>21,830,773</b>	
<b>TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD</b>	<b>54,452,964</b>	

\* Project financed/implemented through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

\*\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2013.



### Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB & XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2013

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	19,646,500	72.9%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	6,090,200	22.6%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	1,211,700	4.5%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>26,948,400</b>	<b>27.6%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to field presences	1,960,190	2.8%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	4,257,066	6.0%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	25,624,291	36.3%
Earmarked funds to VF for implementation of the UPR	656,298	0.9%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	124,346	0.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2013 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	21,830,773	30.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	16,230,941	23.0%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>70,683,905</b>	<b>72.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>97,632,305</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to HRCB</b>	<b>0</b>	
Australia	190,300	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
	190,300	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Cuba	1,930	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
	130,378	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
Germany	39,113	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Hungary	6,386	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
Ireland	66,225	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Netherlands	187,500	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	4,172	Seminar on international cooperation on human rights
Singapore	10,000	Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR
Turkey	10,000	Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS
<b>(b) total specifically earmarked contributions</b>	<b>836,304</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>836,304</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	1,108,781	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>1,108,781</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>1,945,085</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2013.

### Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) RB & XB funds made available for HRCB in 2013

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	8,369,600	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>8,369,600</b>	<b>76.3%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	4,172	0.2%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation in the UPR	338,993	13.0%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation of LDCs and SIDS	493,139	19.0%
Unearmarked funds from 2013 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,108,781	42.6%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	655,803	25.2%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>2,600,888</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>10,970,488</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	380,600	SPB
Germany	850,785	SPB
Netherlands	1,562,500	SPB
Norway	325,645	SPB
Spain	89,655	SPB
United States of America	144,000	Special procedures database project
<b>(a) total contributions to SPB - all mandates</b>	<b>3,353,185</b>	
Argentina	80,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	15,000	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
Austria	130,890	Forum on minorities issues
France	130,890	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	130,890	WG on arbitrary detention
Germany	117,801	Trafficking in persons
	78,534	Freedom of religion or belief
	183,246	Adequate housing
	170,157	Water and sanitation
Hungary	19,157	Independent Expert on minority issues
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	14,432	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Russian Federation	50,000	WG on use of mercenaries
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
	50,000	Forum on minorities issues
	50,000	Independent Expert on minority issues
Switzerland	50,602	Trafficking in persons

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
UN Women (through UNDP)	37,553	Expert Group meeting on Poverty
United Kingdom	66,116	Slavery
<b>(b) total contributions to specific mandates</b>	<b>1,425,268</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>4,778,454</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	161,300	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	0	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>161,300</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>4,939,754</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2013.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2013		
	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	11,235,700	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>11,235,700</b>	<b>71.7%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	3,353,185	75.8%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates**	1,425,268	32.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2013 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	161,300	3.6%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements	-514,762	-11.6%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>4,424,992</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>15,660,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

	2013	
**Earmarked funds for specific mandates	amount in US\$	% of total
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - CPR Section	499,746	35.1%
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - ESCR Section	390,956	27.4%
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - Groups in Focus Section	534,566	37.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,425,268</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Funds administered by OHCHR

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities at headquarters and in the field are channelled and managed through 10 trust funds. This chapter provides a short description of each of these funds, including information on voluntary contributions received in 2013. Additional financial information related to these funds can be found in the statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2013 (on page 143). In addition, this chapter includes the description of two small funds managed by OHCHR that are not trust funds as per the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules (Special Fund of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT) and the Contingency Fund).

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

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General in 1993 to cover contributions intended to support the substantive work programme of the then Centre for Human Rights and to supplement existing regular budget resources. Since then, the Fund has been used as a general funding pool to support a wide range of OHCHR activities. It is the largest fund administered by OHCHR, through which approximately 74.7 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds (including unearmarked funds) and 75.3 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures were managed in 2013.

Detailed information on the activities implemented and the voluntary contributions managed through the Fund are described in the chapters presented in the annexed CD.

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General in 1987

in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/83. The Fund provides resources to support national efforts to build a strong human rights framework. Support is provided to establish and promote legal frameworks, effective national human rights institutions (NHRIs), independent judiciaries and vibrant civil society organizations. Since 1993, a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, has provided administrative and operational guidance and evolved in recent years to provide advice on policy orientation, a global vision and strategies on technical cooperation at a broader programme level. The Board meets twice a year, including by undertaking visits to the field, to: review the programmes it supports; discuss thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and brief Member States on progress and achievements. In 2013, the Board was entrusted by the Secretary-General to also serve as the Board of Trustees for the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation is the second largest trust fund administered by OHCHR. In 2013, it received US\$18.9 million in voluntary contributions to support its activities. During the year under review, the Fund continued to provide resources for technical cooperation to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 34 regions, countries and territories. This included support to 16 human rights advisers (Chad, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Maldives, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Caucasus (Georgia), Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Ukraine); 11 human rights components of peace missions (Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Sudan) and six country/stand-alone offices (Bolivia, Kosovo<sup>11</sup>, Mauritania, Mexico, State of Palestine<sup>12</sup> and Togo).

Activities implemented under the Fund have resulted in: efforts undertaken at the country

<sup>11</sup> All references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

<sup>12</sup> Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices; the establishment of more sustainable national capacities to adhere to these standards; strengthened administration of justice; greater emphasis on the development of human rights education programmes and increased capacities related to gender equality and women's rights; the

establishment of responsive national human rights institutions; strengthening of the human rights capacity of United Nations Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) through the deployment of human rights advisers; and the development of national plans of action for the promotion and protection of human rights and on the use of human rights indicators.

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC)		
Voluntary contributions in 2013		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Finland	688,742	VFTC
Germany	589,005	VFTC
India	99,982	VFTC
Liechtenstein	44,101	VFTC
South Africa	16,088	VFTC
Switzerland	1,599,147	VFTC
Thailand	20,000	VFTC
United States of America	1,200,000	VFTC
<b>(a) total contributions earmarked to VFTC</b>	<b>4,257,066</b>	
Australia	285,450	Somalia
Belgium	99,470	Afghanistan ( <i>Afghan people dialogue on peace - phase II</i> )
European Commission	517,309	Bolivia ( <i>strengthening the judiciary</i> )
France	65,445	Mauritania
Mexico	32,128	Mexico
Norway	162,822	Deployment of human rights advisers to UN Country Teams
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	6,212	Chad ( <i>support to implementation of UPR recommendations</i> )
	8,141	Côte d'Ivoire ( <i>training for security forces</i> )
	16,063	Madagascar ( <i>workshop on awareness and education on violence against children</i> )
	4,969	Madagascar ( <i>training of civil society on human rights and elections</i> )
	8,141	Niger ( <i>support to implementation of UPR recommendations</i> )
Poland	21,041	Republic of Moldova
	32,782	Ukraine
Russian Federation	300,000	Russian Federation ( <i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i> )
Spain	75,862	Afghanistan
	62,069	Papua New Guinea
Sweden	617,369	Kenya
Switzerland	22,500	Paraguay
UNDP	31,000	Republic of Moldova
United Kingdom	40,496	Kosovo ( <i>to amend and implement legislation on sexual violence</i> )
	40,496	Palestine ( <i>to amend legislation on honour related issues</i> )
	20,132	South Sudan ( <i>promoting accountability for conflict-related sexual violence</i> )
United States of America	277,122	Mexico ( <i>strengthening institutional capacity</i> )
<b>(b) total contributions earmarked to specific projects</b>	<b>2,747,019</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	11,884,157	Unearmarked
<b>(c) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>11,884,157</b>	
<b>TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b>18,888,242</b>	

## Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism established in 2006 to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner and, in particular to respond to human rights emergencies through the rapid deployment of human rights personnel and the provision of necessary logistical support. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to hold approximately US\$1 million at any given point in time. Cash advances are drawn from the Fund to allow rapid response activities to take place immediately and avoid administrative delays. When funding for the activity is received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the inception of the Fund, the ability of OHCHR headquarters to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

Throughout 2013, OHCHR used its Contingency Fund to deploy staff to the following countries or regions to respond to deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations:

- ▶ Rakhine State of Myanmar, to provide advice on integrating human rights into the humanitarian response to the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT, assist in humanitarian assessments, accompany aid delivery missions to ensure that protection was integrated into the response, report on the human rights situation and provide advice regarding a longer-term OHCHR engagement in Rakhine State (January to June);
- ▶ Mali, to conduct human rights fact-finding activities regarding allegations of violations and abuses (18 February to 10 March);
- ▶ Kenya, to monitor and report on the human rights situation in the context of the elections (18 February to 17 March);
- ▶ Central African Republic, to gather and assess information on alleged human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law committed by all actors (20 June to 11 July and two weeks in December 2013);
- ▶ Nigeria, to assist the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in providing a coordinated and coherent response to the human rights situation in the country (for six months starting from July 2013);
- ▶ The Philippines, to contribute to the UN response to Typhoon Haiyan (starting November 2013).

In 2013, one donor provided a total of US\$124,346 for the Fund. As of December 2013, US\$935,602 had been disbursed or committed to fund the above mentioned activities. As a result, the balance stood at US\$662,002 as of the end of 2013.

## Other funds in chronological order of establishment

### United Nations Trust Fund for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was established by the Secretary-General in 1976. The Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to implement activities planned in the context of the First Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1982). The Fund was then used for activities during the second and third decades to combat racism and racial discrimination (1983-1992 and 1994-2003, respectively) and to cover expenditures related to the 2001 World Conference and its Review Conference, which took place in Geneva in 2009. There are no further activities planned under this Trust Fund, which has received no new contributions since 2009. It is currently used to resolve pending obligations or invoices related to meeting participants.

### United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples,<sup>13</sup> established in 1985 by General Assembly resolution 40/131, supports indigenous peoples' participation in the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies. In 2014, the Fund will facilitate indigenous peoples' participation in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. Over the years, the Fund has enabled over 1,600 representatives of indigenous peoples to participate in UN processes and mechanisms, thereby contributing towards ensuring that their voices and concerns are heard in international fora and building increased international awareness about the rights, status and conditions of indigenous peoples worldwide.

<sup>13</sup> The title of the Fund was changed from the "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations" to the "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples" by the UN General Assembly in November 2013.

In 2013, 47 grants were allocated to support the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities in the 12th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the 6th session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, 24 representatives of indigenous peoples received support to participate in the sessions of the Human Rights Council and its UPR process, as well as in the sessions of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The Fund also organized, in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information, human rights training sessions between sessions of the Permanent Forum and the Expert Mechanism in order to develop the capacity of grantees and other indigenous representatives to effectively participate in the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2013, the Fund received US\$356,425 from 11 Member States.

<b>UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples Voluntary contributions in 2013</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Argentina	10,000
Australia	95,150
Chile	5,000
Estonia	10,430
Finland	26,490
Holy See	1,500
Mexico	26,139
Norway	146,026
Peru	5,000
Spain	20,690
Turkey	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>356,425</b>

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

The United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia was established by the Secretary-General in 1992. The Fund was set up as a financial mechanism, financed through voluntary contributions and administered by OHCHR to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme to promote the understanding of and respect for human rights in Cambodia. It has since been used to implement all of the activities of OHCHR's Office in Cambodia (detailed information on the activities carried out in Cambodia in 2013 can be found on page 274 of the CD). In 2013, the Fund received US\$642,337 in voluntary contributions.

<b>Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2013</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Spain	179,310
Sweden	463,027
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>642,337</b>

## Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by the General Assembly on December 2002 and entered into force in June 2006. The OP-CAT created a two-pillar system, at the international and national levels, designed 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 Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), in operation since February 2007, which is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and provide assistance and advice to both States Parties and National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs). In addition, the SPT cooperates with relevant UN organs and mechanisms and international, regional and national institutions or organizations to prevent torture.

The Special Fund was established by article 26 of the OP-CAT to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the SPT after a visit to a State Party, as well as education programmes for NPMs. The Fund is administered by OHCHR in conformity with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules and the relevant policies and procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General. Applications for grants can be submitted for projects to implement recommendations of the SPT, provided they are contained in a report that is made public on the request of the State Party. Applications may be submitted by States Parties, NPMs, NHRIs compliant with the Paris Principles and NGOs on the condition that the proposed projects are implemented in cooperation with States Parties or NPMs.

Since the Fund became operational in 2011, it has awarded grants to 17 projects, for a total of almost US\$500,000, notably in Benin, Brazil, Honduras, Maldives, Mexico and Paraguay. In 2013, the Fund supported eight projects, for a total of US\$298,000, to establish and strengthen NPMs, facilitate training on torture prevention for personnel of relevant institutions and for the design and development of tools, such as detainee registers, manuals and handbooks. As of 2013, thematic priorities are identified for each eligible country to enhance the contribution of the projects to implementing recommendations made by the SPT.

In 2013, the Fund received US\$144,777 in voluntary contributions.

OP-CAT Special Fund Voluntary contributions in 2013	
Donor	US\$
Argentina	10,000
Czech Republic	9,777
Netherlands	125,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,777</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Mechanism

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism was established by the Secretary-General in 2008 pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to provide: (a) funding for the travel of official

representatives of developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, to Geneva to present their national reports, take part in the ensuing interactive dialogue and be involved in the adoption of the reports in the UPR Working Group sessions in which their countries are considered; (b) funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries that are members of the Human Rights Council, but do not have a permanent mission in Geneva, in order to serve as a rapporteur (i.e., member of the 'troika'); and (c) training for Member States in the preparation of national reports. The Fund, which received US\$338,993 in voluntary contributions in 2013, is administered by OHCHR.

As it did during the first UPR cycle, the Fund continued to support the participation of delegations to the sessions of the UPR Working Group and to the UPR segment of the Council plenary sessions, as well as the field-based pre-session briefings. This assistance contributed to ensuring a 100 per cent participation rate registered up to the 17th session of the Working Group. In 2013, out of the 28 States which could have benefitted from the Fund's travel assistance, 17 availed themselves of the opportunity, specifically: Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Djibouti, Mali, Mauritius, Montenegro, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan.

Further to the three interregional briefings organized prior to the second UPR cycle, OHCHR developed consolidated UPR training modules and adjusted the format of the briefings in order to, inter alia, take into consideration the specific needs and concerns of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States which emerged during the review of the modalities and working methods of the Human Rights Council. Indeed, those States expressed the wish to benefit from specific support to participate in a more effective manner in the work of the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the UPR. In July 2013, as a testing phase of the consolidated training modules, OHCHR held a briefing on the working methods of the Human Rights Council and the UPR and specifically focused on the needs of those States. The meeting was organized in Mauritius and gathered together experts from 14 Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. Following this successful experience, similar briefings will be held in 2014, in parallel with regional and subregional UPR pre-session briefings, in line with those organized throughout the first cycle of the UPR.



### UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR

#### Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$
Australia	190,300
Cuba	1,930
Germany	130,378
Hungary	6,386
Singapore	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338,993</b>

### United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR was established in 2008 pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Fund has continued to support a number of activities aimed at bringing about concrete results for the promotion and protection of human rights as a follow-up to UPR recommendations. This financial mechanism was established to provide, in conjunction with multilateral funding mechanisms, a source of financial and technical assistance to help countries implement the recommendations emanating from the UPR, in consultation with and the consent of the country concerned. In 2013, the Fund received US\$656,298 in voluntary contributions.

The Secretary-General appointed the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation to also serve as the Board of Trustees for the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR in light of the similar nature of the work of both Funds and to ensure greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

In 2013, OHCHR pursued ongoing activities or undertook new ones supported by the Fund to assist with the implementation of UPR outcomes in Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Marshall Islands, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Uruguay and Vanuatu. In February, OHCHR's Regional Office for South-East Asia

organized a meeting for Government representatives and other stakeholders to identify good practices on UPR follow-up regarding regional common themes such as discrimination, freedom of expression, prevention of torture and the rights of minorities, including sexual minorities. The Fund also reviewed a number of new requests for support for projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea, Niger, Panama, the Republic of Moldova and Uganda to be implemented during the course of 2014.

### UN Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR

#### Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$
Australia	190,300
Germany	130,378
Kazakhstan	9,975
Norway	325,645
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>656,298</b>

### 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 and Small Island Developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council was established through Human Rights Council resolution 19/26 in order to enhance their institutional and human rights capacity through the provision of targeted training courses, travel assistance for delegates attending Council sessions and fellowship programmes. The project was approved in June 2013 and contributions began to arrive in the latter half of the year when activities for 2014 were being conceived and planned. In 2014, OHCHR will use the Trust Fund to carry out full-day briefings for target groups regarding the Human Rights Council's rules of procedure and voting process. In addition, it is envisaged that the Trust Fund will facilitate the active participation of delegations from capitals in regular sessions of the Human Rights Council through the financing of travel and lodging arrangements. In 2013, the Fund received US\$493,138 in voluntary contributions.

### Voluntary Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council Voluntary contributions in 2013

Donor	US\$
Australia	190,300
Germany	39,113
Ireland	66,225
Netherlands	187,500
Turkey	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>493,138</b>

## Humanitarian Funds

OHCHR provides Secretariat support to two grant-making funds, namely the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, both known as the OHCHR humanitarian funds. Each of the humanitarian funds was established by a resolution of the General Assembly with the purpose of providing assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights had been violated in the context of torture and modern slavery, respectively. Grants are awarded to NGOs that provide humanitarian, medical, psychological, social and legal aid to victims. These funds, which are financed through voluntary contributions, are formally administered by the Secretary-General who acts on the advice of a Board of Trustees that distributes the grants in accordance with the mandates of the funds. In 2013, 28 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to these funds, for a total of almost US\$9 million. Contributions to these funds are not used to support OHCHR's wider work.

### United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established in 1981 by General Assembly resolution 36/151, aims to support projects around the world which offer remedies and reparations, including rehabilitation, to victims of torture and their families. The Fund awards grants to organizations that provide medical, psychological and social assistance, legal aid and financial support to these victims. It also finances training

programmes, seminars and conferences, enabling health professionals, social workers and lawyers to exchange experiences, increase their capacities and develop new strategies to address the needs of victims of torture.

The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons. The Board's mandate is to advise the Secretary-General on the management of the Fund and it meets twice a year to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and make recommendations on new grants.

The 37th session of the Board took place in March 2013 and was dedicated to taking stock of the Fund's 30 years of activities, achievements and lessons learned. The Board identified four broad objectives as a basis upon which to articulate a vision for the future and a corresponding renewed funding formula to:

- ▶ Balance with greater fairness the need to maintain the Fund's long-term assistance to victims and the necessity to respond more rapidly and proactively to new and emerging situations;
- ▶ Further balance the geographic distribution of projects so as to support more capacity in the global South;
- ▶ Enhance financial support to projects aimed at training and capacity-building; and
- ▶ Increasingly become a platform for knowledge-sharing on questions relating to assistance for torture victims.

In 2013, the Fund supported and monitored the implementation of 254 projects for direct assistance (for a total of just over US\$7 million), three projects for training and seminars (for a total of US\$17,500) and awarded six emergency grants approved through the intersessional procedure to respond to the plight of Syrian torture victims fleeing into Jordan and Lebanon and to other pressing needs of victims in specific contexts, such as the crisis in Mali (for a total of US\$177,000).

In 2013, the Fund received US\$8.3 million in voluntary contributions from 24 donors, representing a 28 per cent decrease of contribution from the all time high of 2008, when US\$11.6 million was received. The Board estimates that the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture requires US\$12 million a year to ensure the extension of assistance to already identified victims and to enable it to provide a prompt response to emergency and new assistance requests.

<b>UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</b>	
<b>Voluntary contributions in 2013</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Andorra	12,984
Argentina	15,000
Austria	110,821
Chile	10,000
Czech Republic	9,777
Denmark	545,565
Finland	370,861
Germany	1,017,080
Holy See	1,000
India	24,982
Ireland	111,257
Italy	20,353
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	27,563
Luxembourg	13,587
Morocco	2,000
Norway	113,976
Peru	1,820
South Africa	10,726
Spain	68,966
Switzerland	78,918
Turkey	10,000
United Arab Emirates	10,000
United States of America	5,694,000
Individual donors	29,896
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,321,130</b>

### United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, established in 1991 by General Assembly resolution 46/122, supports victims of contemporary forms of slavery in obtaining redress and rehabilitation through grants awarded to NGOs. Contemporary forms of slavery include: serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widows and sale of wives and other forms of slavery which are brought to light on a regular basis. The Fund's victim-oriented approach has enabled it to channel funds to those

most in need of assistance, such as vulnerable groups in society, including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, the majority of whom are women and children. Projects undertaken with the support of the Fund include: housing and emergency shelters, legal assistance at national and regional levels, psychosocial support, food, medical care, vocational training and income generating activities for victims of contemporary forms of slavery.

The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities and policies, review its working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants.

During its 18th session in November 2013, the Board recommended the awarding of 35 grants, totalling US\$400,000, to finance projects to be implemented by NGOs in 33 countries during 2014.

The Fund also cooperates with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, by supporting grassroots NGOs to attend meetings convened by the mandate-holder to follow up on the recommendations issued during country visits.

In 2013, the Fund received US\$633,019 from 11 Member States and a handful of private donors.

<b>UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</b>	
<b>Voluntary contributions in 2013</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Germany	325,945
Greece	27,137
Holy See	1,000
India	24,982
Israel	5,000
Netherlands	125,000
South Africa	5,363
Spain	48,276
Turkey	6,000
United Arab Emirates	30,000
United Kingdom	33,058
Individual donors	1,258
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>633,019</b>

# Donor Profiles

## Governments



### Afghanistan

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000

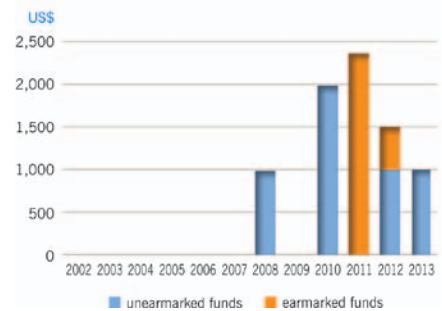
**Donor ranking:** 77/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 69/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



### Algeria

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 300,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 300,000

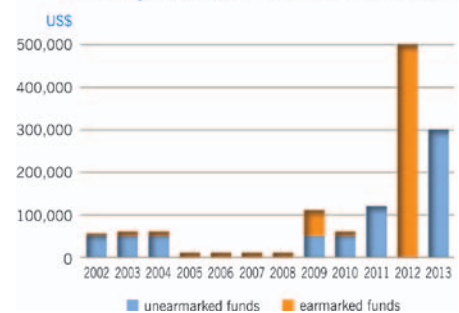
**Donor ranking:** 25/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 35/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



### Andorra

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 12,984

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

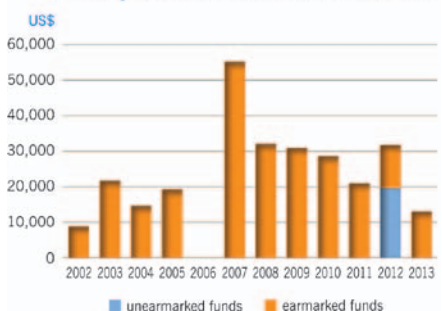
**Donor ranking:** 56/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 15/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



### Argentina

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 150,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

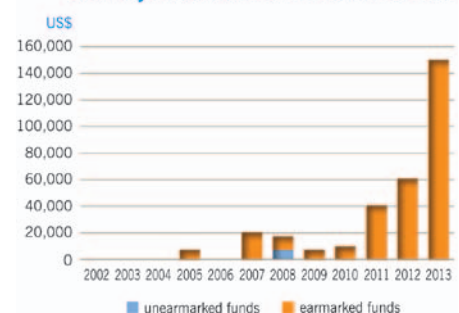
**Donor ranking:** 35/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 42/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Armenia

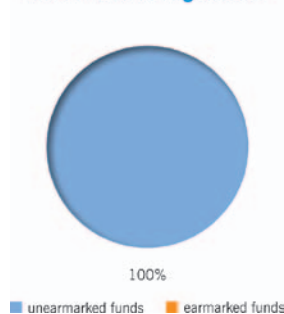
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,500

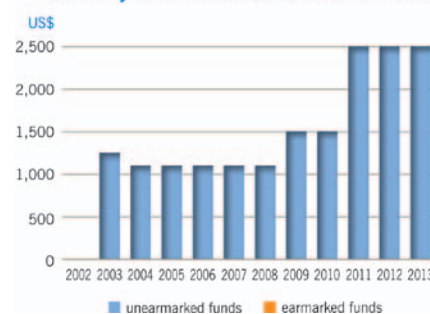
**Donor ranking:** 72/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 56/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Australia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,236,025

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,350,000 (AUD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

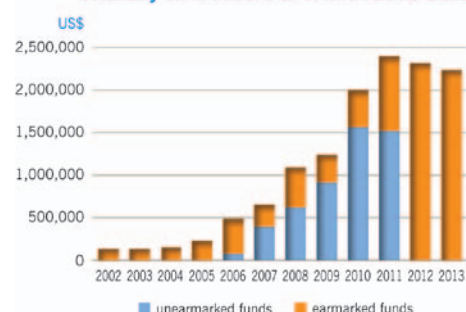
**Donor ranking:** 15/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 16/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Austria

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 436,517

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 335,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

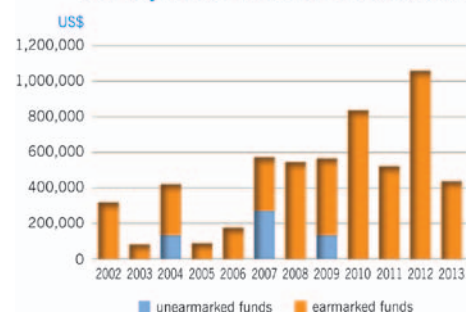
**Donor ranking:** 24/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 21/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Bahrain

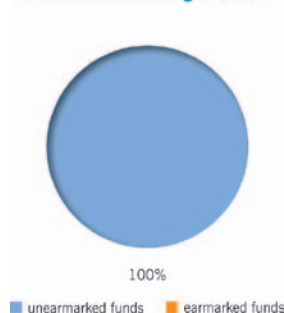
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 250,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 250,000

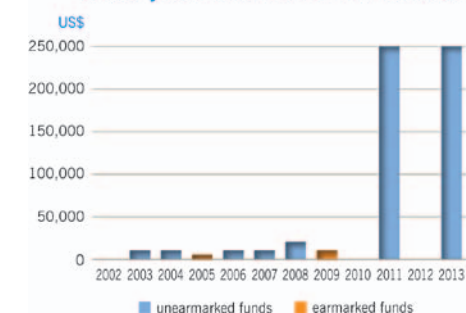
**Donor ranking:** 27/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 13/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Belgium

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 936,521

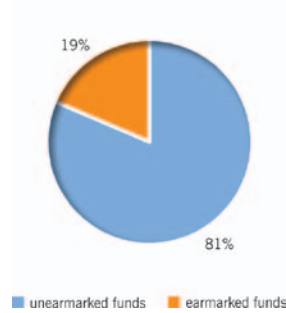
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 660,000 (EUR) +74,340 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 762,712

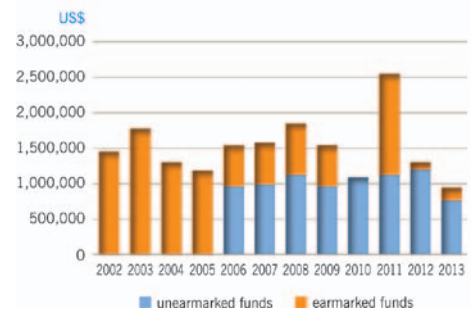
**Donor ranking:** 21/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 17/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Bulgaria

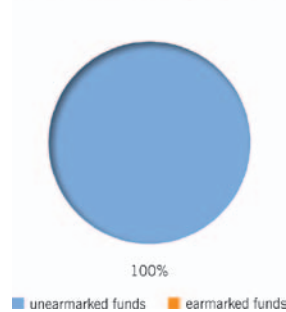
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 8,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 8,000

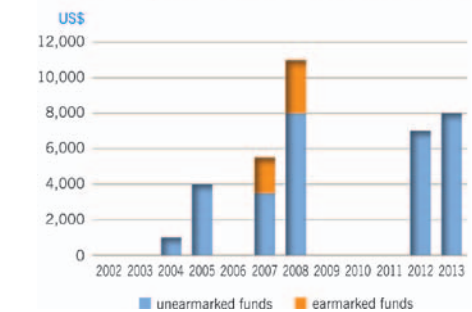
**Donor ranking:** 63/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 54/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Cambodia

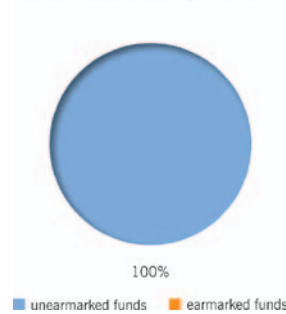
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,580

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,580

**Donor ranking:** 76/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 65/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Canada

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,014,099

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,000,000 (CAD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

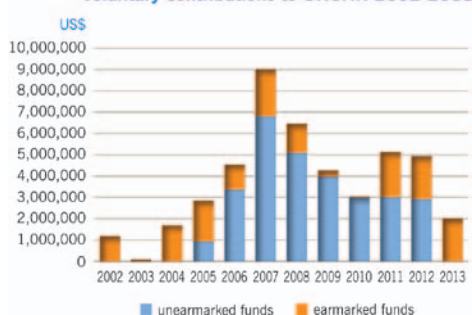
**Donor ranking:** 16/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 20/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Chile

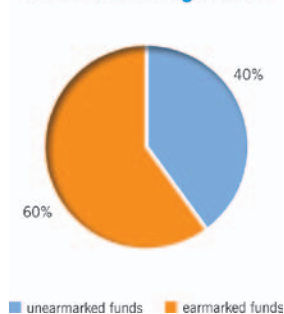
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 25,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,000

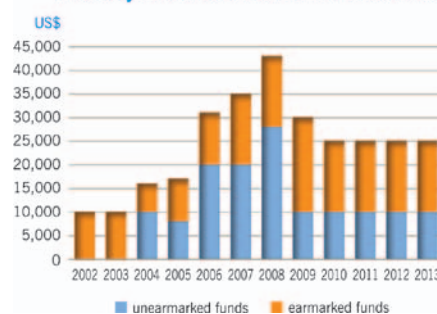
**Donor ranking:** 51/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 52/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## China

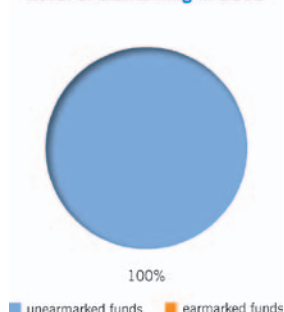
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 50,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 50,000

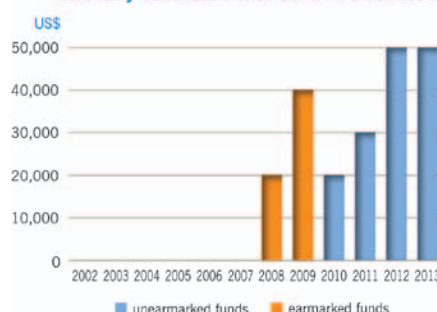
**Donor ranking:** 45/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 68/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Costa Rica

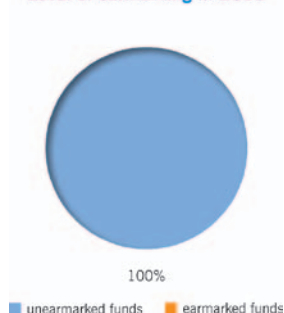
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 10,257

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,257

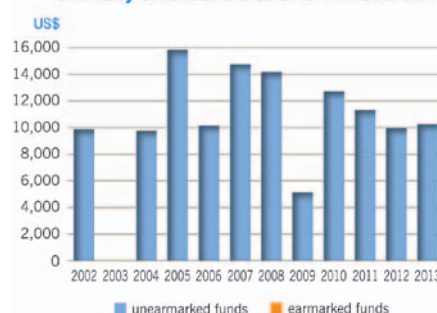
**Donor ranking:** 59/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 47/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Cuba

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,930

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,758 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

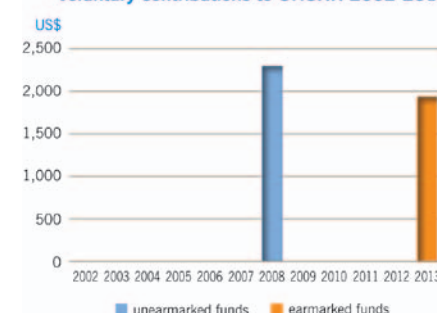
**Donor ranking:** 75/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 61/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Cyprus

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 13,561

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 12,300 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 13,561

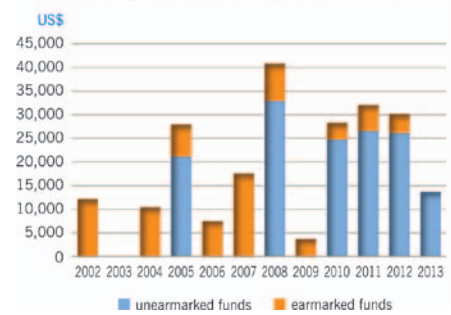
**Donor ranking:** 55/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 30/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Czech Republic

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 19,555

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 14,392 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

**Donor ranking:** 53/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 51/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Denmark

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 5,455,648

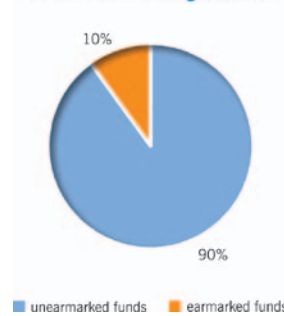
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 30,000,000 (DKK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,910,084

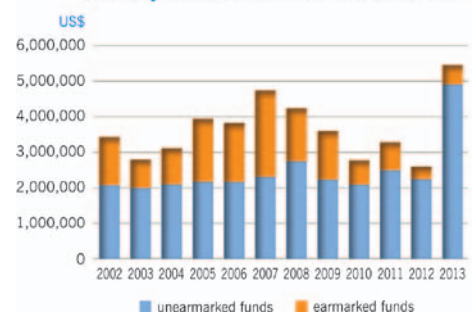
**Donor ranking:** 8/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 4/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Egypt

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 5,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

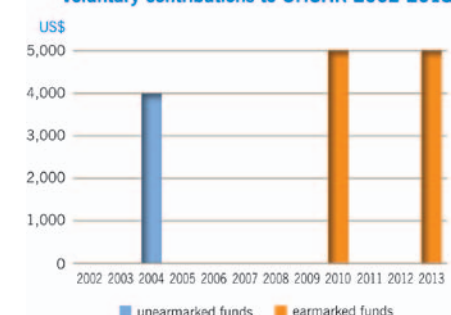
**Donor ranking:** 65/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 67/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013







## Estonia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 49,544

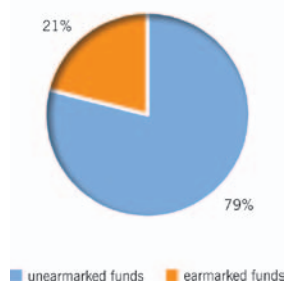
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 38,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 39,113

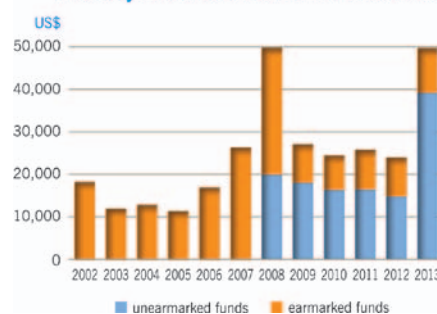
**Donor ranking:** 46/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 24/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Finland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 3,178,958

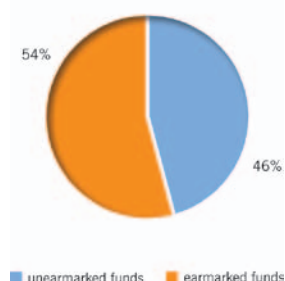
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,404,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,456,954

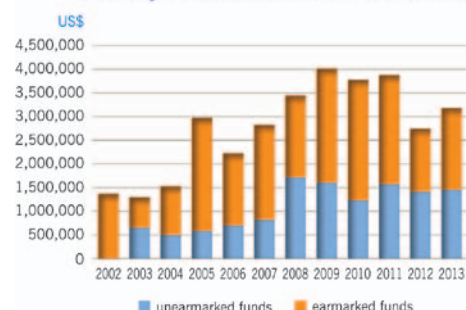
**Donor ranking:** 10/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 7/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## France

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,943,438

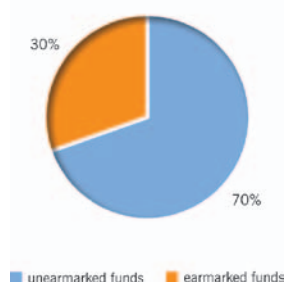
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,250,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,048,429

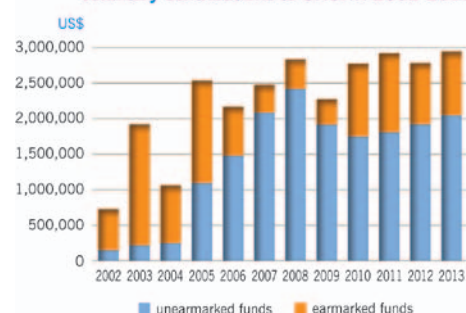
**Donor ranking:** 11/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 22/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Germany

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 6,839,229

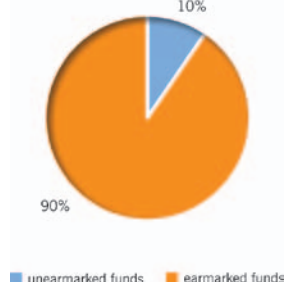
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,000,000 (EUR) + 300,000 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 654,450

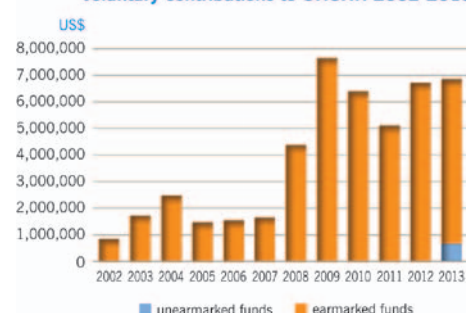
**Donor ranking:** 6/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 18/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Greece

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 27,137

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 20,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

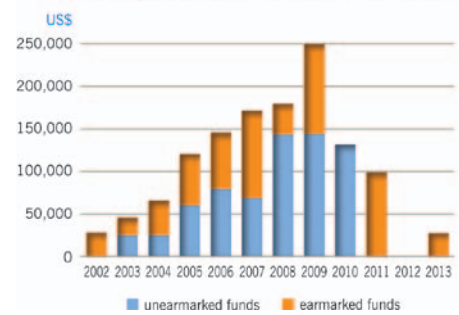
**Donor ranking:** 50/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 45/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Guatemala

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,952

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,952

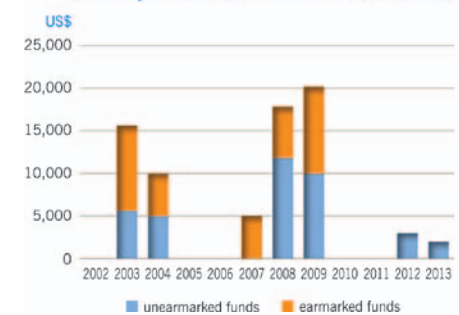
**Donor ranking:** 74/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 63/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Guyana

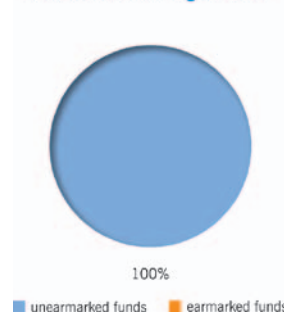
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 5,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000

**Donor ranking:** 65/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 38/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Holy See

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 3,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

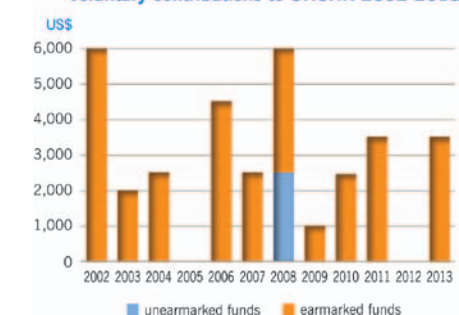
**Donor ranking:** 70/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Hungary

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 63,857

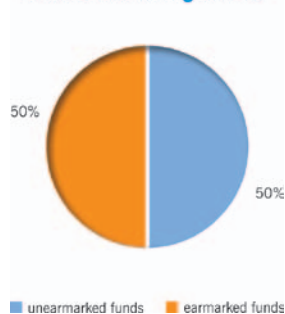
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 50,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 31,928

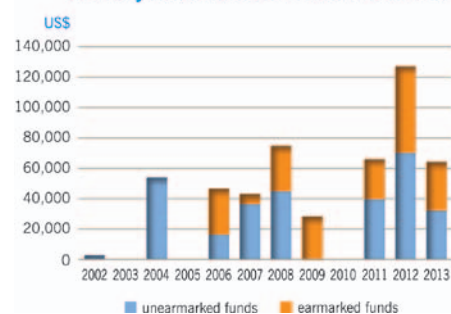
**Donor ranking:** 43/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 37/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Iceland

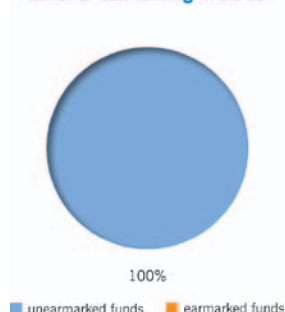
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 3,800

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,800

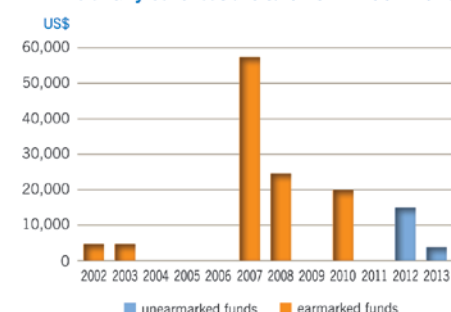
**Donor ranking:** 69/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 31/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## India

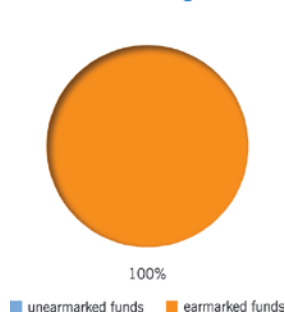
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 149,946

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

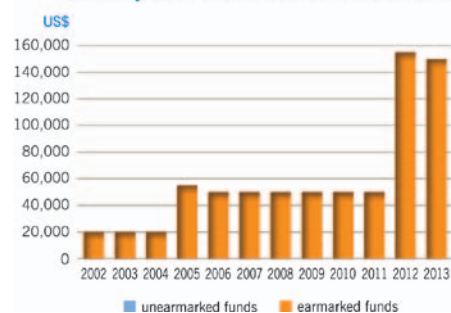
**Donor ranking:** 36/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 64/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Ireland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,618,581

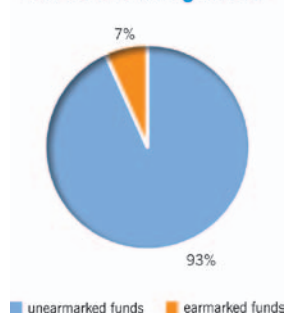
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,000,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,441,099

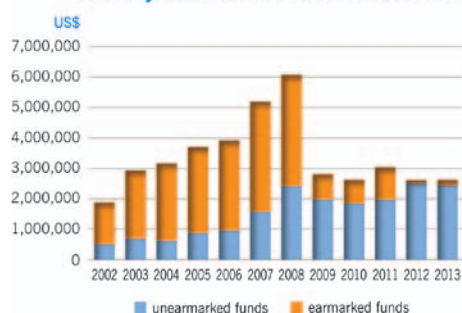
**Donor ranking:** 13/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 9/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Israel

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 25,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

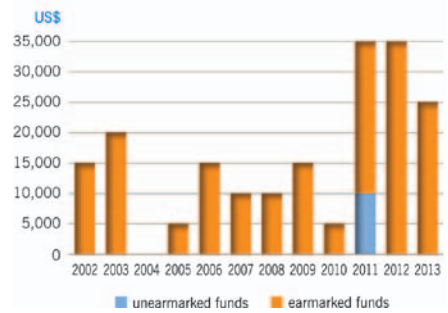
**Donor ranking:** 51/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 43/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Italy

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 67,853

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 50,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 47,490

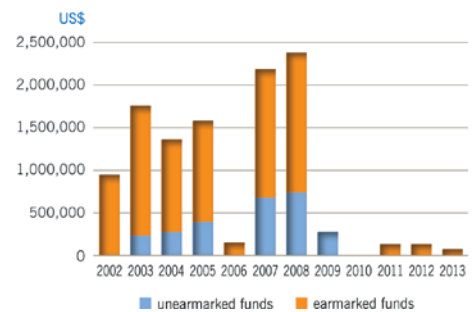
**Donor ranking:** 42/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 53/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Kazakhstan

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 9,975

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

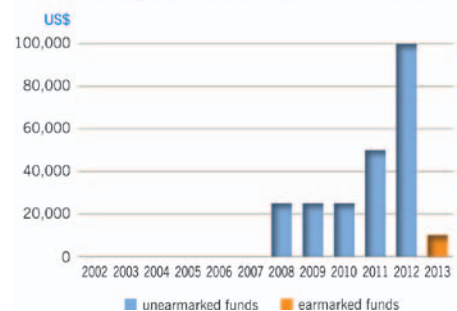
**Donor ranking:** 62/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 58/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Korea, Rep. of

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 522,124

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 522,124

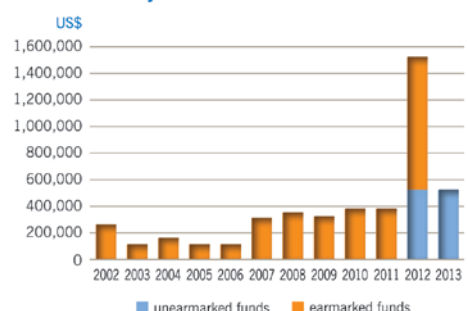
**Donor ranking:** 23/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 32/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Kuwait

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

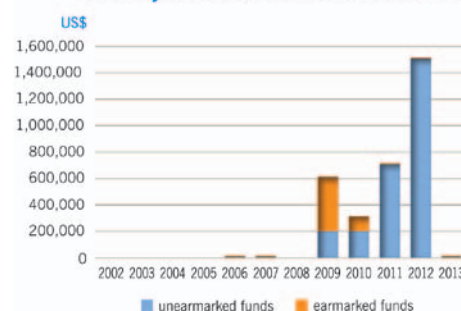
**Donor ranking:** 60/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 44/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Latvia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 13,587

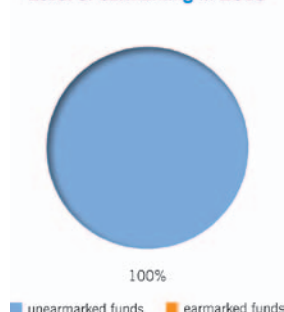
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 13,587

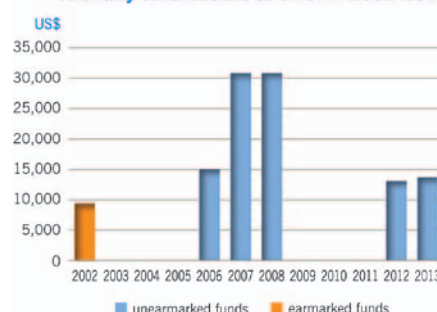
**Donor ranking:** 54/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 36/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Liechtenstein

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 143,330

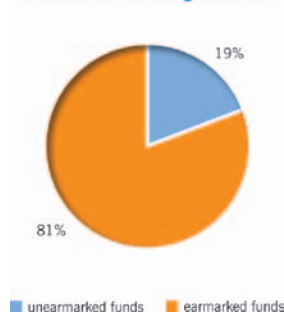
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 130,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 27,563

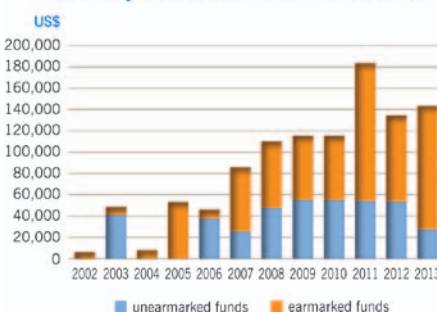
**Donor ranking:** 37/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 1/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Luxembourg

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 167,742

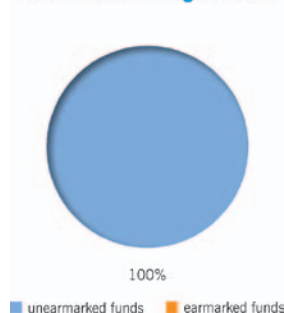
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 125,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 154,156

**Donor ranking:** 32/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 12/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Mexico

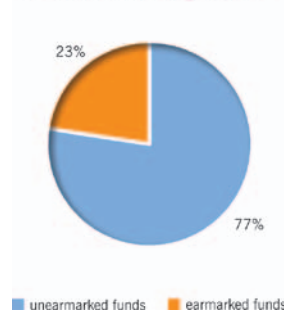
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 258,267

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 200,000

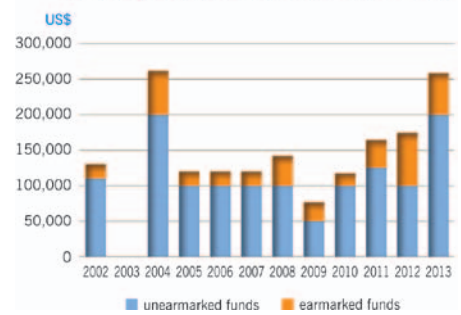
**Donor ranking:** 26/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 46/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Monaco

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 32,972

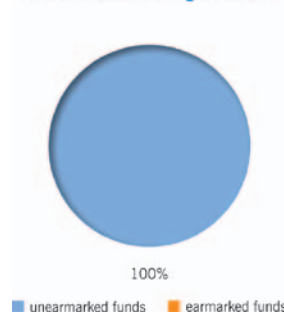
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 25,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 32,972

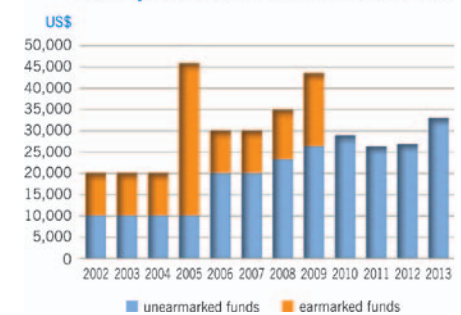
**Donor ranking:** 48/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 5/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Montenegro

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 3,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,000

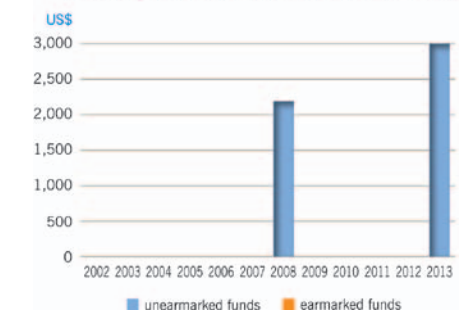
**Donor ranking:** 71/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 39/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Morocco

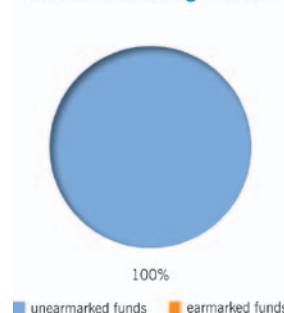
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,002,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000,000

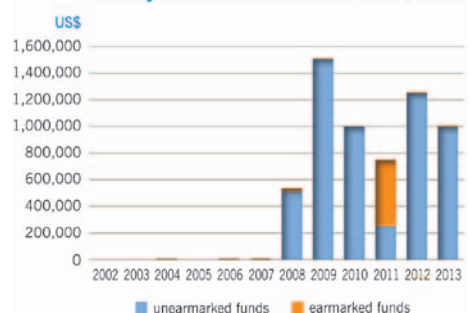
**Donor ranking:** 19/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 27/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Mozambique

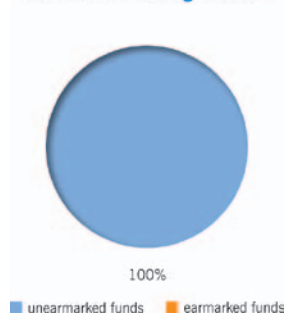
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,151

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,151

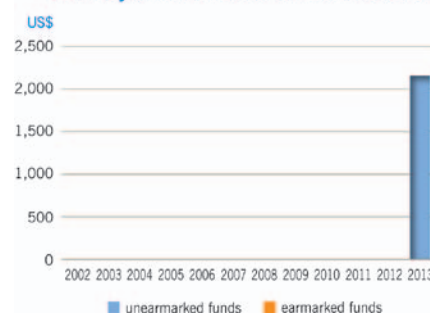
**Donor ranking:** 73/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 66/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Netherlands

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 10,331,405

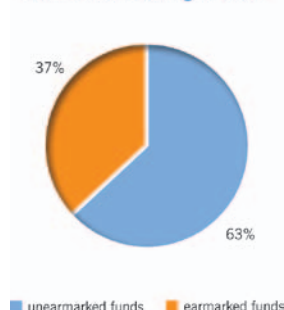
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,000,000 (EUR) + 3,812,500 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 6,518,905

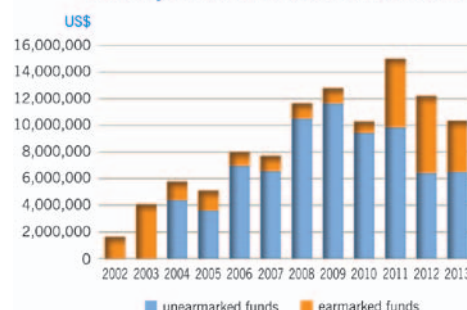
**Donor ranking:** 5/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 6/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## New Zealand

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,535,497

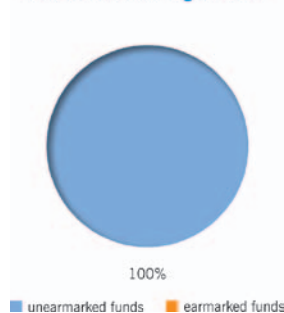
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,000,000 (NZD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,535,497

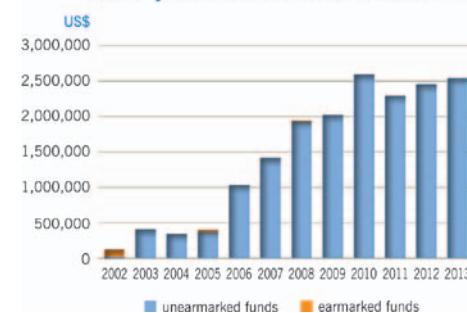
**Donor ranking:** 14/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 8/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Nicaragua

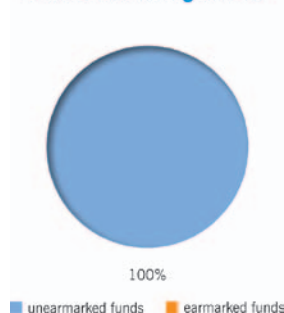
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000

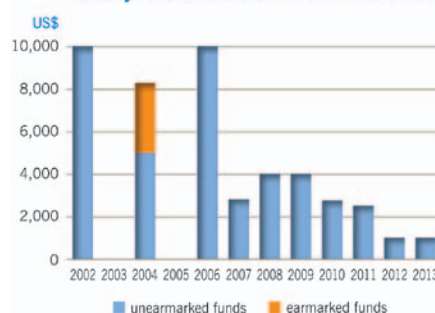
**Donor ranking:** 77/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 62/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Norway

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 12,708,150

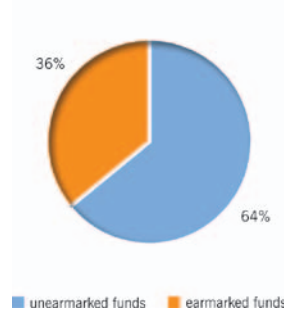
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 77,900,000 (NOK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 8,141,121

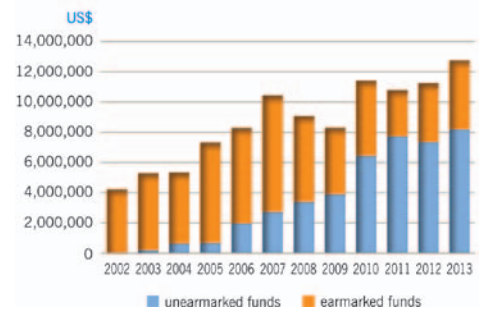
**Donor ranking:** 4/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 2/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Pakistan

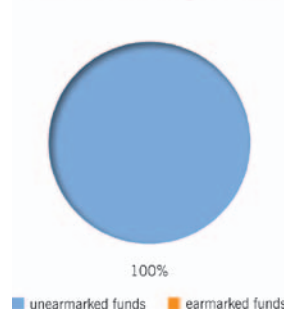
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 4,446

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,446

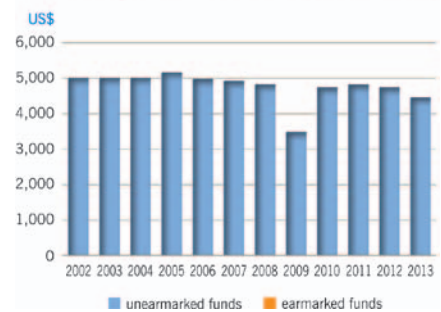
**Donor ranking:** 68/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 70/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Peru

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 6,820

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

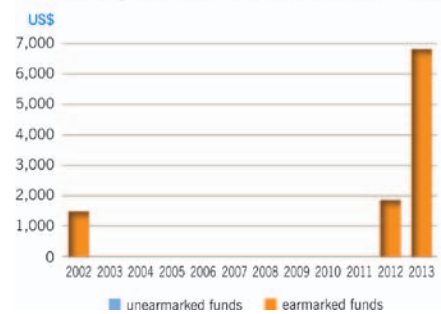
**Donor ranking:** 64/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 60/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Poland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 161,468

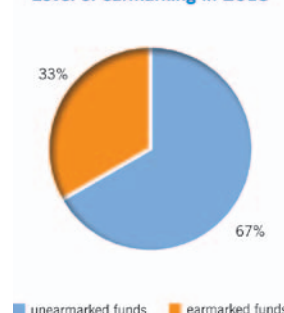
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 145,806 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 107,646

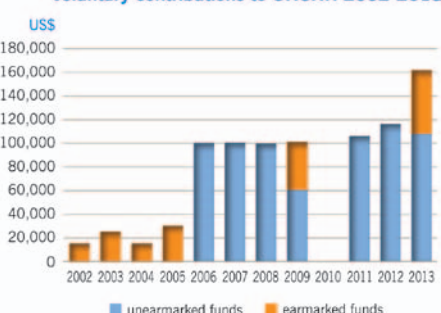
**Donor ranking:** 33/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 40/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013







## Portugal

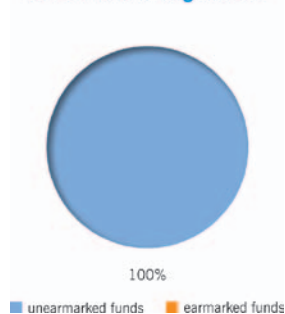
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 100,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 100,000

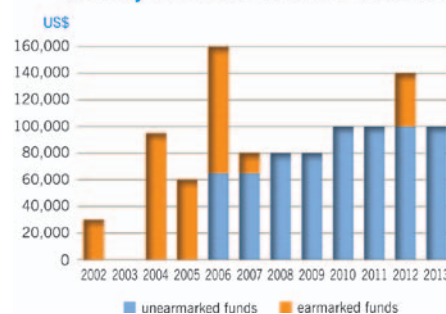
**Donor ranking:** 38/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 33/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Romania

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 88,315

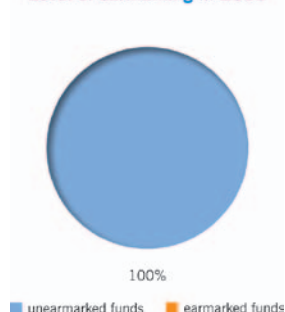
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 65,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 88,315

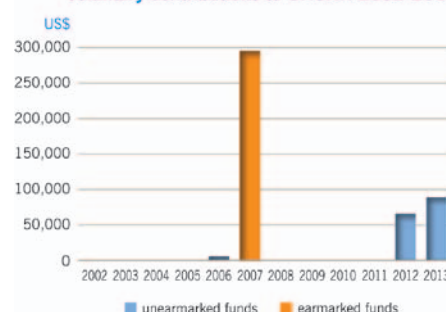
**Donor ranking:** 40/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 41/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Russian Federation

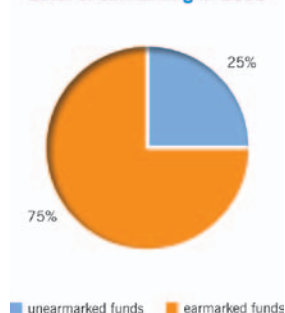
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,000,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 500,000

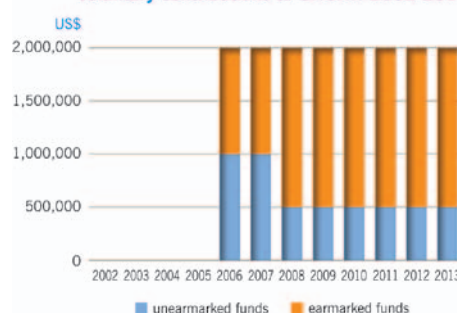
**Donor ranking:** 17/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 29/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## San Marino

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 12,771

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

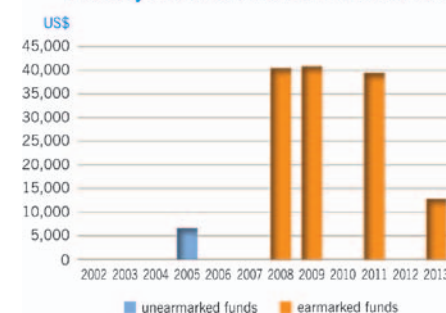
**Donor ranking:** 57/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 10/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Saudi Arabia

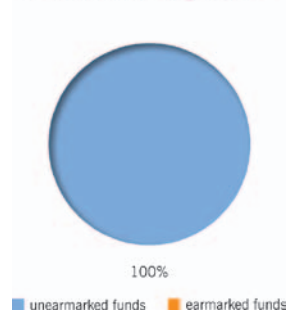
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,000,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000,000

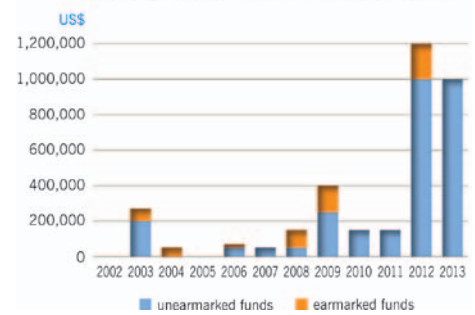
**Donor ranking:** 20/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 25/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Singapore

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

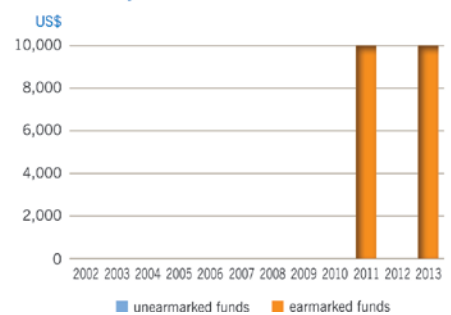
**Donor ranking:** 60/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 50/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Slovakia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 10,941

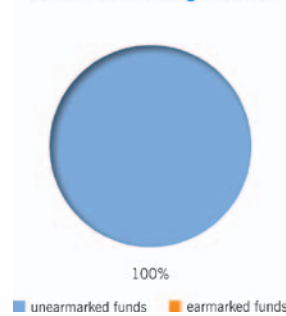
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,941

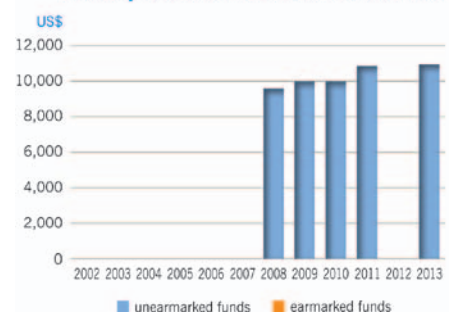
**Donor ranking:** 58/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 49/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Slovenia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 68,966

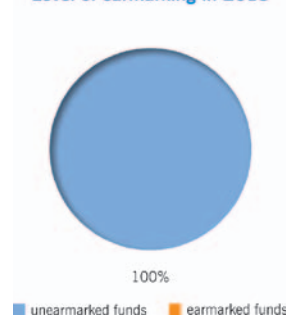
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 50,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 68,966

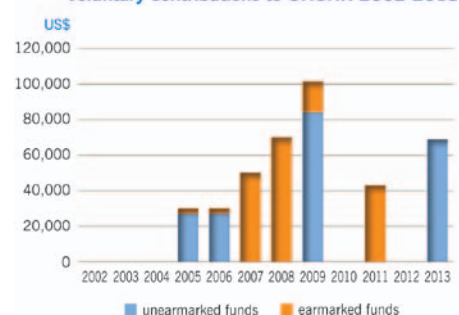
**Donor ranking:** 41/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 26/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## South Africa

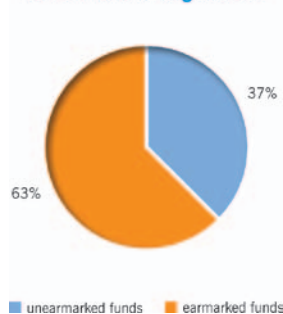
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 51,483

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 19,306

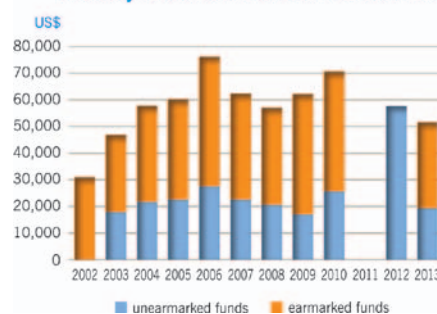
**Donor ranking:** 44/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 55/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Spain

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 896,552

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 650,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

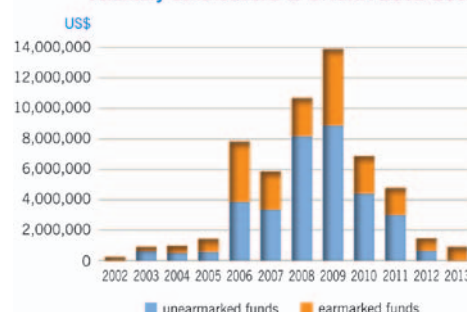
**Donor ranking:** 22/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 28/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Sri Lanka

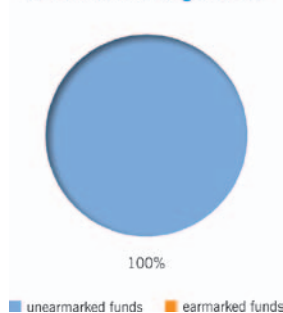
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 5,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000

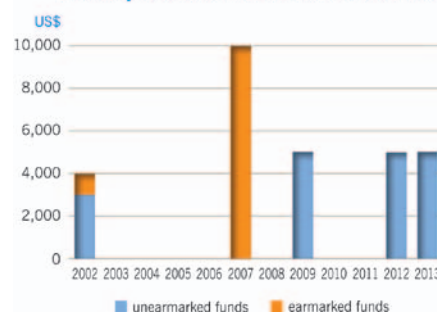
**Donor ranking:** 65/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 59/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Sweden

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 18,421,751

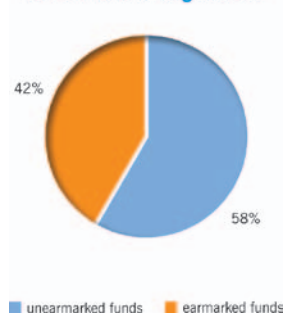
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 120,000,000 (SEK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,753,910

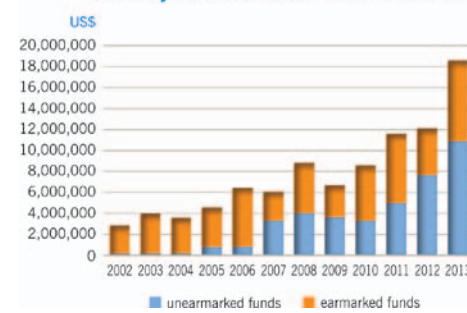
**Donor ranking:** 1/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 3/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## Switzerland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 2,911,174

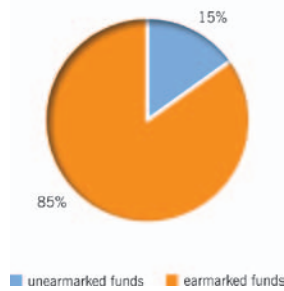
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:**  
1,970,000 (CHF) + 989,374 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
441,014

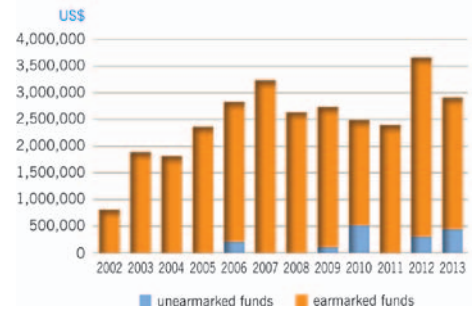
**Donor ranking:** 12/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 11/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Thailand

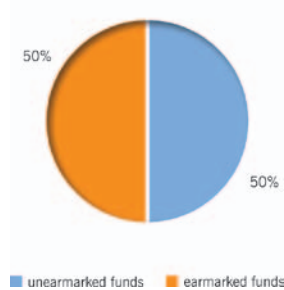
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 40,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
20,000

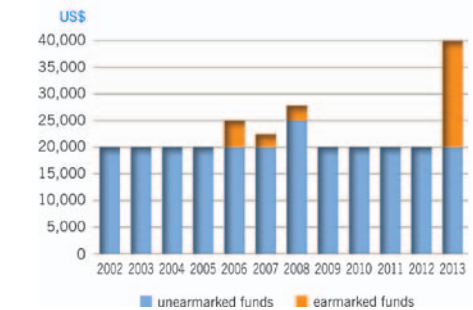
**Donor ranking:** 47/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 57/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Turkey

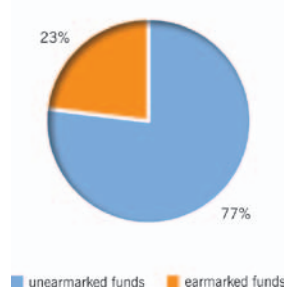
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 156,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
120,000

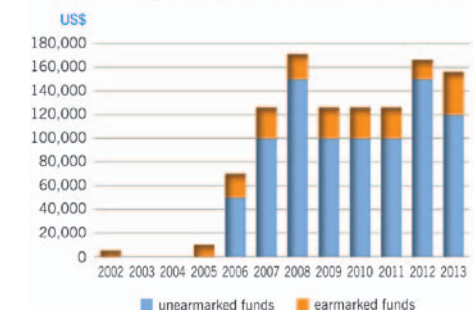
**Donor ranking:** 34/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 48/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## United Arab Emirates

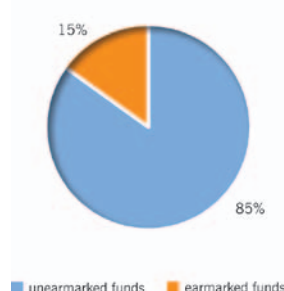
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 1,589,982

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
1,349,982

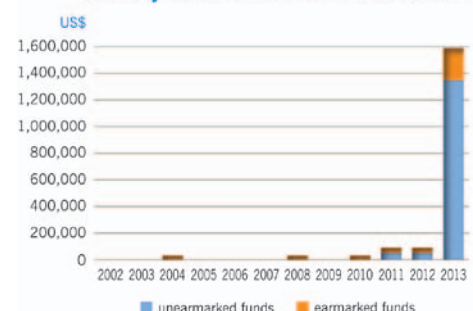
**Donor ranking:** 18/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 14/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## United Kingdom

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 4,779,840

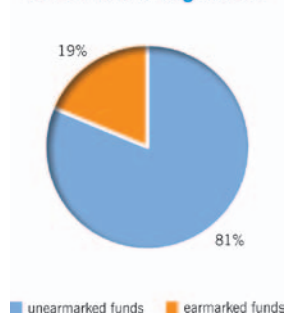
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,040,799 (GBP)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,885,023

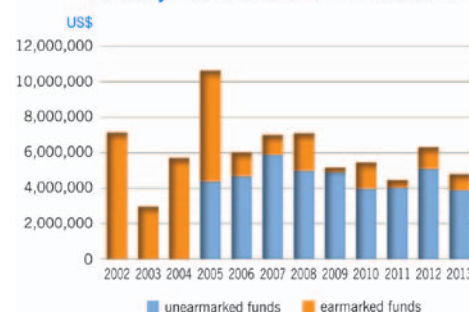
**Donor ranking:** 9/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 19/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## United States of America

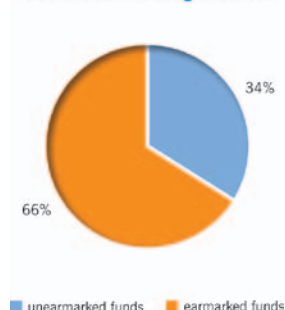
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 13,260,122

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,500,000

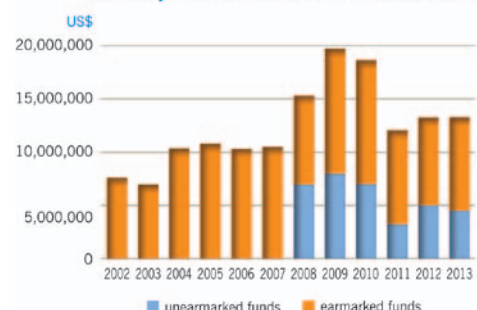
**Donor ranking:** 2/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 23/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Uruguay

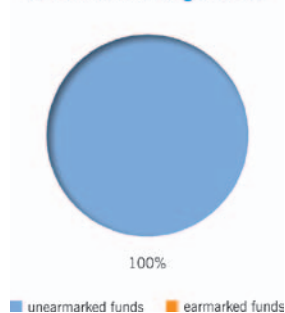
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 30,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 30,000

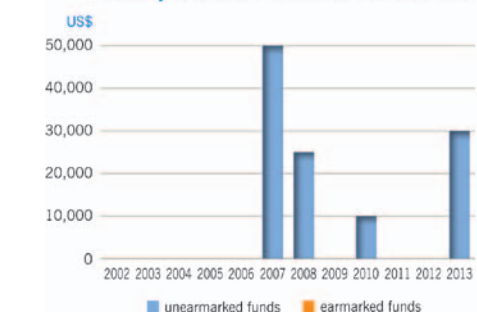
**Donor ranking:** 49/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** 34/70

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



# Intergovernmental Organizations



## European Commission

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 13,216,992

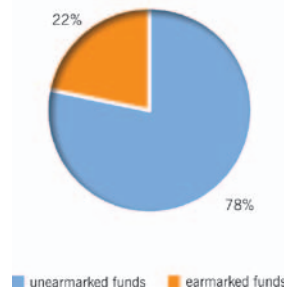
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 9,980,654 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,340,332

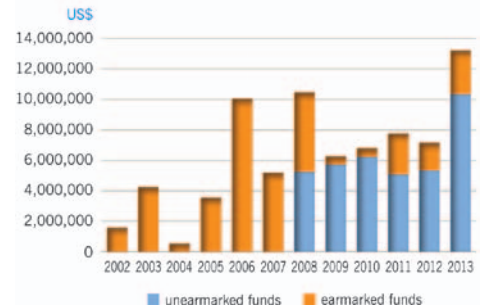
**Donor ranking:** 3/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 211,666

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 160,215 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

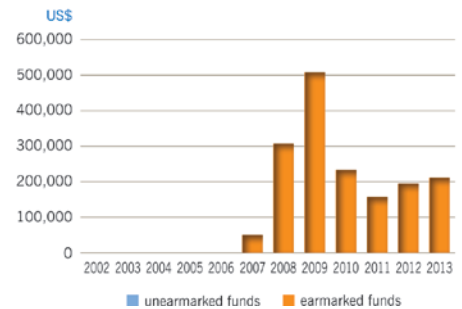
**Donor ranking:** 29/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

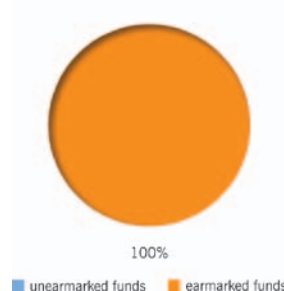
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 185,433

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

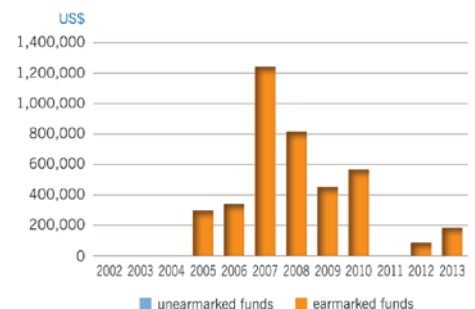
**Donor ranking:** 31/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## United Nations Development Programme

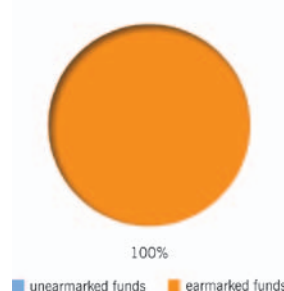
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 5,798,454

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

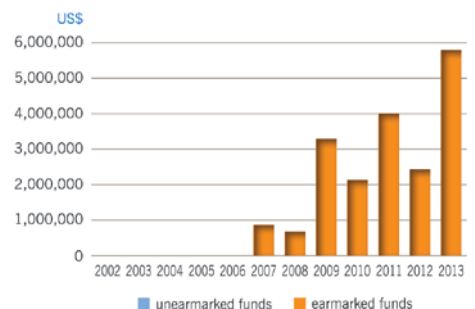
**Donor ranking:** 7/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013





## World Health Organization

**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 194,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
0

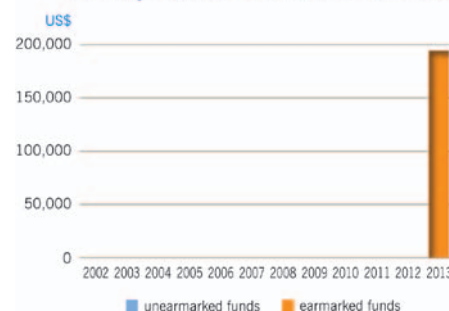
**Donor ranking:** 30/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



## Private Donors



### Education Above All

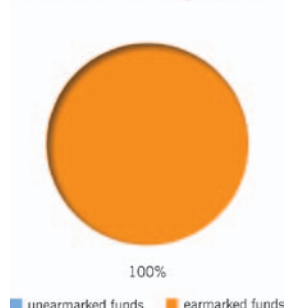
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 225,244

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
0

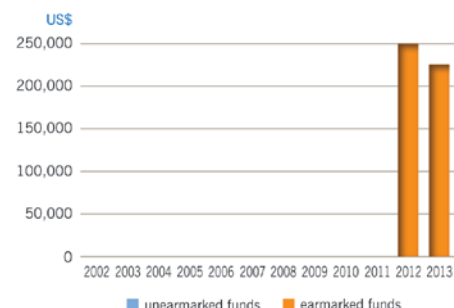
**Donor ranking:** 28/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013



### Ford Foundation

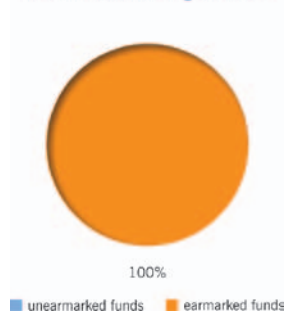
**Total voluntary contribution in 2013, in USD:** 99,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
0

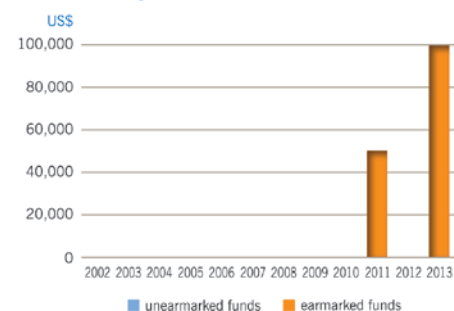
**Donor ranking:** 39/78

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2013



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2013









Wall of a school in a Bedouin community in South Hebron, State of Palestine.

# Annex I: Achievement of OHCHR's targets for Global Expected Accomplishments 2012-2013

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## Introduction

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OHCHR has progressively improved its transparency and accountability through an increased capacity to monitor and report on results by applying the principles and standards of results-based management (RBM). At the end of 2013, all OHCHR entities, both field and headquarters-based, reported for the first time against results that were outlined in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2012-2013, using common indicators and the online Performance Monitoring System (PMS).

This enabled OHCHR to present a reliable, evidence-based assessment of the degree to which office-wide planned targets were achieved in the course of the biennium. This data was instrumental in the decision-making processes related to OHCHR planning for 2014-2017, including on the definition of targets and the allocation of resources.

## Targets and achievements

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In the 2012-2013 OMP, OHCHR presented global targets for the indicators of the office-wide results (11 global expected accomplishments measured by 27 indicators). These global targets represented the sum totals of the specific targets formulated at the national level in the “countries of engagement.”<sup>14</sup>

As this was OHCHR's first attempt at setting targets at the global level, it was acknowledged that some targets might be too ambitious and others too modest while the Office adjusted to planning and reporting in this way. In addition, factors beyond the Office's control might also impact on the attainment of the targets, such as the global financial climate and political changes on the ground.

As it happened, OHCHR's financial situation during the biennium required a review of and adjustments to the Office programme, as set out in the OMP. Several targets were therefore reduced due to budget cuts that were implemented in 2012 and 2013.<sup>15</sup>

Of the adjusted targets, OHCHR fully achieved or exceeded 14 of the 27 global targets that were established against office-wide indicators for global expected accomplishments. For 10 targets, achievement ranged between an encouraging 50 and 99 per cent. The percentage of achievement was below 50 per cent in relation to only three targets.

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<sup>14</sup> “Countries of engagement” refers to those countries in which the Office plans to undertake a set of activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.

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<sup>15</sup> The impact of the cuts on OHCHR's results were fully reported in the *UN Human Rights Appeal 2013* and the *OHCHR Report 2012*.

GEA	INDICATORS	OMP target 2012-2013	Revised targets 2012-2013 <sup>16</sup>	Number <sup>17</sup> achieved
1	1.1 NHRIs	48	41	41
	1.2 Compliance of laws	47	43	25
	1.3 Compliance of institutions	30	22	25
	1.4 Institutionalization of training	14	14	9
	1.5 Responses to human rights violations	10	9	11
2	2.1 Ratification	30	25	18
	2.2 Withdrawal of reservations	3	3	2
3	3.1 Transitional justice mechanisms	25	16	21
4	4.1 Discriminatory laws	22	20	16
5	5.1 Participation of rights-holders	22	21	9
	5.2 Use of national protection systems	8	5	10
6	6.1 Implementation of HRM recommendations	48	46	40
	6.2 Treaty bodies reporting	29	26	23
	6.3 Standing invitations	7	7	3
	6.4 SP visits and communications	14	14	11
7	7.1 Submissions to HRMs (documents)	20	18	16
	7.2 Submission to HRMs (actors)	16	14	15
8	8.1 Regional organizations	3	3	1
9	9.1 HRM recommendations in UPR	50%	50%	50%
	9.2 Common core documents	15	15	32
	9.3 Treaty bodies harmonization	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
10	10.1 International response to issues	6	6	5
	10.2 International response to countries	7	6	9
11	11.1 Peacekeeping operations	5	5	7
	11.2 Humanitarian operations	6	5	7
	11.3 Integration of HRBA	34	32	37
	11.4 Mainstreaming of HR in UNDAFs	20	19	29

Further analysis of the assessments of the indicators shows the following:

- ▶ Progress is apparent in making OHCHR a fully results-based organization. In spite of varying RBM capacity during the planning process, targets were largely met and plans were consistently followed through.
- ▶ Changes were made during the period of implementation to targets in some countries, to reflect challenges in implementation or new trends/situations, sometimes leading to the opening of new opportunities. This shows more clearly for some of the indicators, such as the one on transitional justice (3.1), the one on the submission of common core documents (9.2)

<sup>16</sup> This number indicates the final target after cuts were undertaken at the end of 2012 and in light of the field presences that closed.

<sup>17</sup> These numbers only apply to the 2012-2013 biennium and should not be understood as baselines for upcoming programming cycles.

and the one on mainstreaming of human rights in UNDAF documents (11.4) – it should be noted that the increase in results in these areas can reasonably have impacted results in other areas. This was also the case for some countries/regions where events of considerable magnitude that took place during the cycle rendered the results frameworks irrelevant or made reporting impossible (e.g., Central African Republic). In addition, changes in the number of OHCHR field presences also impacted on the achievement of targets (two field presences were closed, Timor-Leste Human Rights Component and Nepal Country Office; Human Rights Advisers were deployed to the Maldives and Timor-Leste; and a new Country Office opened in Yemen).

- ▶ Reports were provided on almost 100 per cent of planned results, whether or not they were achieved. In cases of non-achievement, explanations were required to ensure that lessons

could be learned from the implementation process to inform future decision-making about planning of results, target setting and the selection of strategies.

- ▶ Ensuring the compliance of laws with international human rights standards, institutionalizing training and securing the ratification of treaties have been identified as areas where results fell just short of the targets set at the national level in several cases. This evidence confirms the presumption that two years are often insufficient to achieve outcome level results in some areas and validates the soundness of OHCHR's decision to extend its programming cycle from two to four years.
- ▶ The Office found it challenging to report on indicator 4.1 since it related to the impact level (changes in actual access of rights-holders to

justice and basic services) and not the outcome level, which is measured for all other indicators. The indicator was changed for the next programming cycle.

- ▶ Some indicators were reported on for the first time using data collection forms created in the PMS. Some of these forms presented a challenge for colleagues due to the quantity of information that needed to be uploaded in order to monitor the achievement of targets (particularly indicators 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 7.1 and 7.2). The implication of this was that some of the targets (which tended to have low levels of achievement) might have been achieved to a greater extent, but the complete information was not available. Looking ahead, a number of these issues have been addressed through changes made to the indicators and/or to the data collection forms for 2014-2017.

# Annex II: OHCHR's results' framework (EAs and GMOs)

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## Global Expected Accomplishments for 2012-2013

1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all States entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, as well as by domestic laws, policies and programmes (EA 1)
2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments (EA 2)
3. Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations (EA 3)
4. Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services (EA 4)
5. Rights-holders, specially discriminated groups and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies (EA 5)
6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council/Universal Periodic Review) (EA 6)
7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 7)
8. International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed (EA 8)
9. Enhanced coherence and consistency of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 9)
10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues (EA 10)
11. Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN system policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues (EA 11)

## Global Management Outputs for 2012-2013

1. OHCHR's strategic direction is shared and implemented across the Office (GMO 1)
2. Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner, and effectively implemented (GMO 2)
3. A gender perspective is effectively integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes (GMO 3)
4. Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)
5. Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations (GMO 5)
6. OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement the OHCHR programme for the biennium (GMO 6)
7. Improved awareness, understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programme by Member States and other stakeholders (GMO 7)
8. Efficient management of human and financial resources (GMO 8)

## Annex III: Abbreviations and acronyms

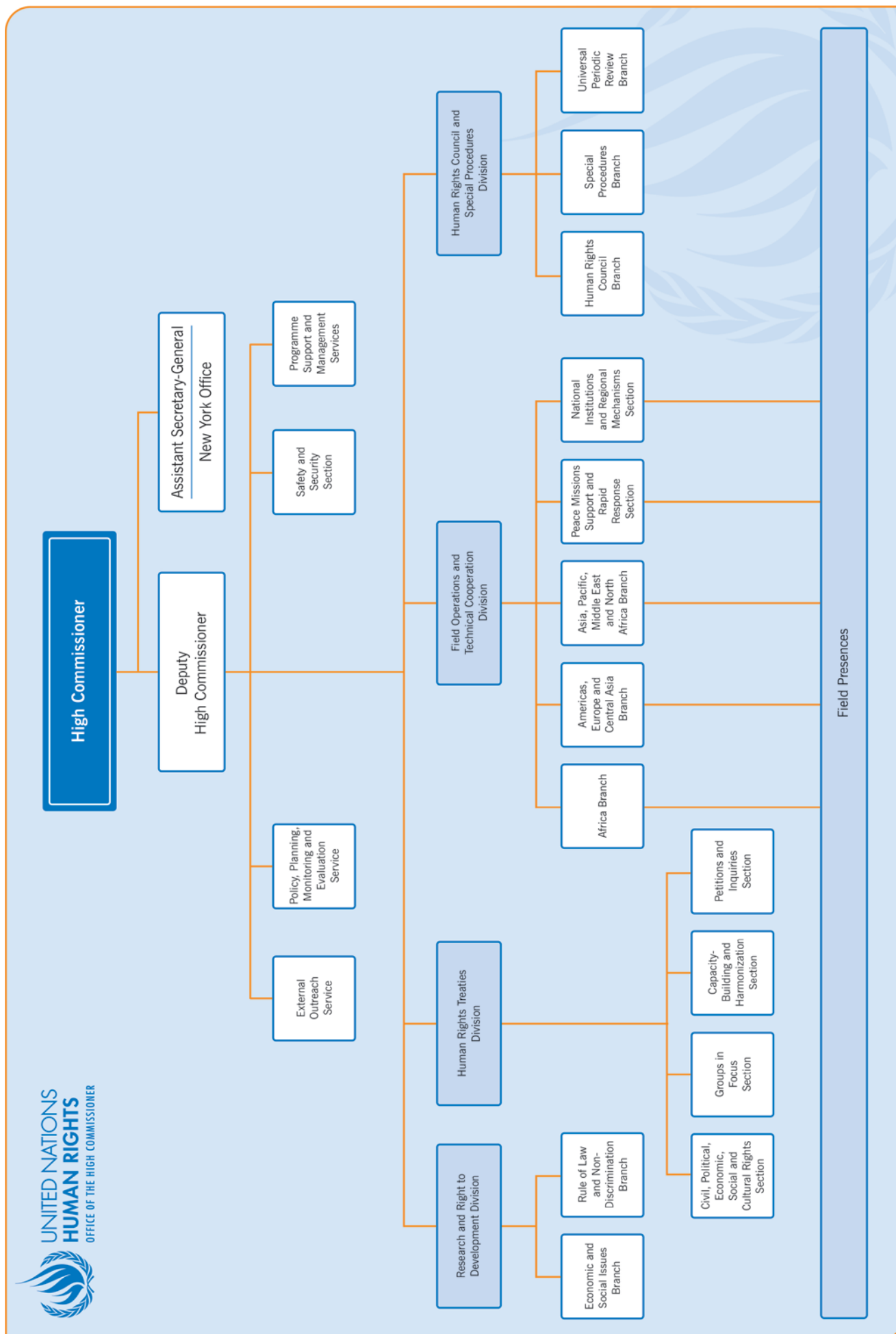
<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights	<b>COI</b>	Commission of Inquiry
<b>AICHR</b>	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights	<b>CRC</b>	- Committee on the Rights of the Child - Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>APF</b>	Asia Pacific Forum	<b>CRPD</b>	- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in Somalia	<b>DDPA</b>	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>DFS</b>	Department of Field Support
<b>BINUCA</b>	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	<b>DPA</b>	Department of Political Affairs
<b>BNUB</b>	United Nations Office in Burundi	<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated Appeals Process	<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>CAT</b>	- Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<b>ESCR</b>	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment	<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>CCD</b>	Common Core Document	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>CED</b>	Committee on Enforced Disappearances	<b>FF</b>	Fact-Finding Mission
<b>CEDAW</b>	- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Cooperation Council
<b>CERD</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>GPC</b>	Global Protection Cluster
<b>CESCR</b>	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>HRA</b>	Human Rights Adviser
<b>CMW</b>	Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	<b>HRBA</b>	Human Rights-Based Approach
		<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Council
		<b>HR Committee</b>	Human Rights Committee
		<b>HRDDP</b>	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
		<b>IACHR</b>	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
		<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee

<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court	<b>NPM</b>	National Preventive Mechanism
<b>ICC-NHRI</b>	International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions	<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>ICPPED</b>	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>ICCPR</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>ICERD</b>	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<b>OIC</b>	Organization of the Islamic Conference
<b>ICESCR</b>	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>OIOS</b>	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
<b>ICRMW</b>	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<b>OMP</b>	OHCHR Management Plan
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross	<b>OP-CAT</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person	<b>OP-CEDAW</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>OP-CRC</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>OP-ICESCR</b>	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex	<b>OP-ICCPR</b>	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals	<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Common Market of the South	<b>POC</b>	Protection of Civilians
<b>MINUSMA</b>	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>MINUSTAH</b>	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>MONUSCO</b>	United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>SPT</b>	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	<b>SR</b>	Special Rapporteur
<b>NHRAP</b>	National Human Rights Action Plan	<b>SRSG</b>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
<b>NHRI</b>	National Human Rights Institution	<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
		<b>UNAMID</b>	African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

<b>UNAMI</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team	<b>UNMIT</b>	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	<b>UNOCI</b>	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNDAP</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Plan	<b>UNOG</b>	United Nations Office at Geneva
<b>UNDG</b>	United Nations Development Group	<b>UNOM</b>	United Nations Office in Mali
<b>UNDG-HRM</b>	UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism	<b>UNOWA</b>	United Nations Office for West Africa
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme	<b>UNPOL</b>	United Nations Police
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund	<b>UNSMIL</b>	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<b>UNSMIS</b>	United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund	<b>UNSOM</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
<b>UNIOGBIS</b>	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>UNIPSIL</b>	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone	<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>UNJHRO</b>	United Nations Joint Human Rights Office	<b>WFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>UNMIL</b>	United Nations Mission in Liberia	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



# Annex IV: OHCHR organization chart



## **Credits**

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Photo cover page: Women and children displaced by recent fighting in South Sudan queuing to collect food.

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