

OHCHR REPORT 2016



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

***Human rights
are not
optional.***

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Foreword by the High Commissioner



High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein. © OHCHR

The achievements of my Office in 2016 were especially notable in light of an embattled context for human rights work. In every region, human rights actors faced challenges to law and principle. Respect for the three great bodies of international law – international humanitarian law; international human rights law and international refugee law – was eroded. Not coincidentally, conflicts remained intractable, driving out millions of people to seek the basic conditions for life elsewhere. Religious hatred, xenophobia, homophobia and outright racism returned to the front stage. Judicial institutions, which act as checks on executive power, were undermined in several countries. Inequalities deepened divisions – wasting talent, undermining social cohesion and structuring economies to only benefit the few. Governments sharply restricted the ability of people to exercise their civil and political rights, which are essential in themselves and crucial to promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

This landscape calls for courage, clarity of conviction, compassion and an unwavering focus on our service to victims, human rights defenders, people vulnerable to abuses and humanity as a whole. Faced with today's intensifying challenges to peaceful coexistence and sustainable development, my Office sees clearly how essential the work of upholding our mandate really is.

It is my firm belief that human rights principles provide a practical, safer and more sustainable pathway to peace, prosperity and justice.

Discrimination, poverty, terrorism and conflict build on each other. Undoing this manufacture of suffering – and replacing it with inclusive development, justice and peace – is our shared responsibility. In the course of this past year, we have worked to assist civil society in countries across the world to exercise strong and confident voices. We have helped States and other key actors to increase their capacity to protect and fulfil the rights of their people. We have supported the international human rights mechanisms which, along with my Office, issue expert

and practical guidance in support of universal freedoms. The in-depth monitoring and private and public advocacy that we undertook created opportunities for prevention – shedding light on patterns of violations and showing how these can be halted, repaired and rights restored.

Improving the ability of individuals – the world over – to enjoy their rights, wherever they are, is the core purpose of all that we do. From strengthening human rights mechanisms to working with local non-governmental organizations; with national authorities, Parliaments and human rights commissions; and with regional institutions – our ultimate aim is to assist all women, men, young people and children to live in dignity.

The pages that follow set out concrete examples of this work to uphold the universality and indivisibility of rights across every region and in diverse sectors. Our work, now well underway, to set up the new international, impartial and independent mechanism on international crimes in Syria, which the General Assembly called for in an unprecedented resolution in December 2016. Our Stand Up For Human Rights campaign that seeks to galvanize people to take a personal stand in their everyday lives for the human rights of those around them. Our intensified work to protect the rights of migrants, in the context of increasing xenophobia, militarization of borders and escalating reliance on detention and deportation. Our efforts to mainstream human-rights based approaches throughout the work of all UN entities, including by promoting implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in alignment with international human rights standards at global and country level. These are but some of the ways in which we have sought to ensure that human rights are understood to be assets to the cooperative and collaborative efforts of the international community to advance peace, prosperity and justice for all.

Our current planning cycle will end in 2017 and we expect that the majority of the expected accomplishments and targets set out in the Office Management Plan will be achieved in the course of the coming 12 months. Although deferral by the General Assembly of our Change Initiative plans delays our efforts for a more balanced global presence, we remain fully committed to strengthened regional and country presences to enable more effective delivery on our mandate – to protect and promote all human rights for all.

I take this opportunity to thank all of our partners, donors and all the local, national, regional and global actors who have stood up for the work of our Office in 2016. Your support inspires us to continue to address challenges. I am encouraged by your backing for our work to tackle the root causes of conflict by reacting earlier and more effectively in addressing human rights concerns. Only by upholding the human rights of all can we build peace within and between nations and this essential task of prevention will always be at the core of all that we do. I trust that the work laid out in these pages will inspire you to deepen your support as we continue to strive for a more peaceful, more prosperous and more just future.



Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2017

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Highlights of results



« Défendez les droits de
est un appel à toutes et à tous pour agir
homme dans la vie quotidienne. Nous
et amplifier ce que nous po
ger et promouvoir les droi
école, dans la rue, sur le te
Rejoignez-nous!

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7 JUN

**DÉFENDEZ LES DROITS
DE QUELQU'UN
AUJOURD'HUI**

#standup4humanrights

ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЕ НАЦИИ
ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ВЕРХОВНОГО КОМИССАРА

ВМЕСТЕ, ДЛЯ ВСЕХ
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



On 10 December, the UN Human Rights Office launched a year-long campaign entitled “Stand up for someone’s rights today.” For the launch, the High Commissioner took part in a Facebook Live session and turned on Geneva’s iconic Jet d’Eau, which was lit up with blue lights at night. The Office participated in the Geneva Lux Festival with a symbolic “tree of human rights” that was artistically illuminated in the Old Town of Geneva. Selfie stands were set up at the airport, downtown Geneva and at the Palais des Nations to inform people about the campaign. Other activities were organized elsewhere by UN Human Rights field presences, the United Nations family and the global human rights community. The “Stand up” campaign will continue to call for action on numerous occasions in 2017. © OHCHR

« Défendez les droits de quelqu’un aujourd’hui »
un appel à toutes et à tous pour agir en faveur des droits de
omme dans la vie quotidienne. Nous voulons reconnaître,
courager et amplifier ce que nous pouvons faire tous ensemble
n de protéger et promouvoir les droits de chacun – sur le lieu
travail, à l’école, dans la rue, sur le terrain de sport, où que
us soyons. Rejoignez-nous!

ARTIC
ights.org
ON SELFIE
z-le avec vos proches



Highlights of results

This section highlights the results to which the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or UN Human Rights) made a meaningful contribution – along side the work of others – in 2016. The results are organized according to thematic priorities established in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017 (OMP). The Office's work is grounded in a theory of change and thematic expected accomplishments (see annex I) that define the intermediate results towards which the Office contributes in the pursuit of its long-term goal – all human rights for all. OHCHR's current planning cycle will end in 2017. The majority of our expected accomplishments and targets set out in the OMP therefore are forecasted to be achieved by the end of that year.

In 2016, an estimated 18 per cent of national expected accomplishments, planned to be realized by the end of the four-year planning cycle covering 2014-2017, were fully or partially achieved and good progress was made on 29 per cent of those expected accomplishments. Annex II provides an overview of the extent to which the targets have been achieved.

For a general overview of OHCHR's role in the human rights developments set out below, please refer to the end of this chapter. For a more detailed description of OHCHR's specific role in these results, please refer to the chapters on OHCHR's field presences and headquarter divisions that can be found on the USB key that is annexed to this report or on the Office's website.

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

In 2016, 24 per cent of planned national expected accomplishments were reported as fully or partially achieved and good progress was made on an additional 33 per cent of them.

Ratification

In total, 44 new ratifications of or accessions to the human rights treaties were deposited with the Secretary-General in 2016. A few examples are listed below to illustrate this achievement.

In the African region, the **Central African Republic** ratified the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and its Optional Protocol (OP-CAT), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol (OP-CRPD), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) and the Optional Protocol

to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW); **Madagascar** adopted legislation on the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2) and the OP-CAT; and **Sao Tomé and Príncipe** adopted a bill for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

In the Americas, **Peru** ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) and **Venezuela** ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). In Europe, the **Netherlands** ratified the CRPD; **Finland** ratified the CRPD and the OP-CRPD; and **Switzerland** ratified the ICPPED. In the Pacific, **Fiji** ratified CAT; **Samoa** ratified the CRPD and all three optional protocols under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the **Federated States of Micronesia** also ratified the CRPD.

Member States' engagement with international human rights mechanisms

Member States continued to engage with international human rights mechanisms and complied with their findings and recommendations. In relation to the



The Human Rights Council held, in June 2016, a high-level panel discussion on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. Members of the panel included eight former Presidents of the Human Rights Council, the former Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and the Deputy High Commissioner. © UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré

Human Rights Council (HRC), more than 100 different States have served as members of the Council since its 2006 establishment. Moreover, in 2016, States were involved in 159 meetings, including the Council's regular and special sessions, interactive dialogues and panels, representing a 50 per cent increase in meeting times since its inception. Furthermore, as a result of assistance from the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council, 24 delegates, including 19 women, from 21 LDCs and SIDS were able to participate in regular HRC sessions over the year. Member States continued to engage with the second Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle and, in 2016, the last 39 Member States that were expected to undergo the review had their human rights records assessed by the mechanism. The increasing engagement of Member States with the HRC, the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms contributed to the achievement of the following results.

Coordination mechanisms

Progress has been achieved in relation to the establishment or strengthening of national coordination bodies for reporting and following up on the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

2016 marked the tenth anniversary of the Human Rights Council



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
TENTH ANNIVERSARY • 2006-2016

More than **100** different countries have served as members

50 per cent increase in meeting times since its establishment

26 special sessions held

Approximately **1,000** texts adopted on thematic and country-specific human rights issues

30 countries noted in country-specific resolutions

23 commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions established

50 per cent increase in the number of independent experts of the Council appointed since its establishment

3,400 communications submitted to the Council's complaint procedure each year

42 States are reviewed by the UPR annually with about **8,000** recommendations made per year

In **Burundi**, the Committee for reporting and follow-up adopted a road map for its mandate and prepared two State Party reports that have been submitted to the human rights treaty bodies. In **Ethiopia**, legislation was adopted which transferred responsibility for reporting and follow-up to the Office of the Attorney General. In **the Gambia**, the inter-ministerial task force on reporting and follow-up adopted a plan of action for the establishment of a permanent national mechanism. In the case of **Rwanda**, a road map for establishing a national mechanism for following up on recommendations was jointly adopted by the Government, the National Commission for Human Rights and civil society representatives. Additionally, a Standing Technical Interministerial Committee was established in **Mauritius** and draft terms of reference for the establishment of similar mechanisms were prepared in **Lesotho** and in **Swaziland**. **Samoa** also established a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up and, in addition, a draft plan was developed for the implementation of all recommendations and a website was created to monitor the implementation.

Through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR, support was provided to **Costa Rica** to enable its Inter-Institutional Commission for reporting and follow-up to define its working methods, prepare its 2016 workplan, analyse and cluster the recommendations received from the human rights bodies, and establish a mechanism to ensure the participation of civil society in this. A draft decree was produced for the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up in **Honduras** and it is now awaiting approval by the Council of Ministers. Support was provided to the Governments of **Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chile, Dominica, the Gambia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Panama, Republic of the Congo, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** in order to establish or strengthen their respective national mechanisms to report and follow-up on recommendations.

In **Tajikistan**, the Government made considerable efforts to improve the operations of the Commission on the Implementation of International Obligations in the Field of Human Rights, including by enhancing the mechanism's monitoring and follow-up functions with the appointment of human rights focal points at the ministerial and municipal levels and by hosting public consultations with civil society organizations. The Parliament of **Georgia**, following a decision to strengthen its oversight role, will consider periodically the status of Georgia's implementation of its international human rights obligations.

To assist follow-up on the implementation of recommendations, an online database was launched in **Uganda**. The database has been tested in five ministries and departments. In **Bolivia**, the monitoring system, which was launched in 2015, enables public access to all recommendations to the Bolivian State and to information on follow-up actions undertaken by the State. Significant progress was achieved in development of a standard National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database to facilitate the monitoring and follow-up of international human rights recommendations at the national level. This tool will enable States to access the Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI), download recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the UPR and the special procedures, cluster them by thematic issues and groups of persons affected, assign responsibilities as to their implementation, monitor related activities and record the status of implementation. The database will be available by mid-2017.

Development of a National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database

The National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) will assist States download recommendations from the Universal Human Rights Index as issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the Universal Periodic Review and the special procedures. Users will be able to align and cluster the recommendations according to thematic issues and groups of persons affected, assign responsibilities as to their implementation, monitor related activities and budgets and record the status of their implementation, which in turn will facilitate future reporting. This should assist States coordinate implementation and expedite follow-up. The Database will be available by mid-2017.

National Human Rights Action Plans

Member States have developed, adopted and implemented national human rights plans or programmes, with realistic activities and achievable targets, in order to follow up on the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and to establish or strengthen legal frameworks and national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

For instance, a plan of action for the implementation of UPR recommendations was validated after consultations were held between the Government of **Chad** and civil society actors. Likewise, the Governments of **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Niger** adopted action plans for the implementation of recommendations issued by



Through the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme, State officials from the Pacific region enhanced their understanding in relation to the international human rights treaties. © OHCHR/Pacific

the UPR. A national action plan was drafted in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. In **Senegal**, a new national action plan was approved for the implementation of UPR and treaty body recommendations which, among other actions, provides for the establishment of a national reporting and follow-up mechanism.

In the **Dominican Republic**, the launch of the National Human Rights Action Plan, originally planned for December, was postponed until 2017. In **Mexico**, human rights assessments were developed in the states of Estado de México, Querétaro and San Luis Potosí and the Estado de México elaborated its first human rights programme.

The Government of **Kazakhstan** drafted a plan of action to follow up on recommendations issued by the UPR. In the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up developed a matrix that clustered the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, and began drafting an integrated implementation plan.

In **Iraq**, the Kurdistan Regional Government developed a UPR implementation action plan. The **State of Palestine's**¹ final draft of the National Policy Agenda includes overarching commitments on the integration of international human rights treaties as part of

its State-building activities. The Government is working on translating the National Policy Agenda priorities into national sector strategies that will incorporate interventions on human rights implementation.

Reporting

In 2016, the human rights treaty bodies considered a total of 168 State Party reports and received an additional 138 State Party reports. Furthermore, State officials from approximately 50 countries increased their knowledge and skills in relation to the human rights treaties and the reporting process as a result of activities conducted by UN Human Rights through the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme, which was established by General Assembly resolution 68/268.

Among the reports submitted, it is worth noting that **Liberia** finalized its report under ICCPR; **Mozambique's** national coordinating body drafted the country's UPR report and their periodic report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Mauritius submitted its overdue reports under ICCPR and CAT; **Lesotho** and **Seychelles** submitted their respective reports under CRC; **Burkina Faso** submitted its overdue reports under CEDAW, ICESCR and ICPED; **Honduras** submitted its reports under ICESCR, CEDAW and ICRMW; **Panama** submitted its overdue reports under CAT and CRC; **Paraguay** prepared its reports for the UPR second cycle and under the International Convention

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

Canada launches national inquiry into violence against indigenous women

In August, after more than a decade of tireless advocacy by families of murdered and missing women and girls and activism by indigenous and women's rights advocates, the Canadian Government launched a long-awaited national inquiry into the murders and disappearances of indigenous women and girls across the country. The inquiry, which began in September 2016 and will continue until the end of 2018, will examine the root causes of the high rate of violence suffered by indigenous women and girls. It will also consider the role of institutions such as police forces. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) conducted a confidential inquiry into allegations by Canadian NGOs that indigenous women in Canada face grave and systematic violations of their rights. The Committee then

published two reports on its findings. In its 2013 report, the Committee concluded that there had been a grave violation of the rights of indigenous women under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and that indigenous women and their families have experienced serious acts of violence that significantly affect the right to life and personal security; the right to physical and mental integrity; and the right to health. The Committee made a series of recommendations to combat violence, including the establishment of an independent national inquiry into the cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. Along with calls from civil society, indigenous and women's rights advocates, the CEDAW inquiry was instrumental in the creation of a national inquiry.

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); **Samoa** drafted its UPR report; **Thailand** presented its initial report under CRPD; and **Timor-Leste** submitted its initial report under CAT.

Engagement with the special procedures

Special procedures mandate holders carried out 96 country visits to 65 States and territories. Two more Member States extended a standing invitation in 2016,

namely, **Mozambique** and **Somalia**, bringing the total number of States that have done so to 117. Mandate holders transmitted a total of 526 communications to 119 States and 23 communications to non-State actors. A total of 431 replies were received, 313 of which were related to communications sent in 2016. In addition, the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances transmitted information to States in relation to 801 new cases of enforced disappearance, 206 of which were clarified. With regard to cases of arbitrary detention, at least 20 individuals, who were the sub-



The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association meets with the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination of the Republic of Korea, January 2016. © Jeff Vize for the UN Special Rapporteur Maina Kiai

jects of opinions issued by the Working Group on arbitrary detention, were released in the course of the year.

Member States also reacted to findings and recommendations of the special procedures. For example, during a visit to **Brazil**, in March, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples raised concerns about violations of the rights of the Mundurucu indigenous peoples in the context of a dam project due to the failure to hold consultations to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of the affected peoples and to conduct adequate environmental and social impact assessments regarding the dam. Following the Special Rapporteur's visit, the Ministry of the Environment suspended the licensing procedure for the project on the grounds that it was incompatible with the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples. In another case, a joint communication was issued by several mandate holders regarding a well-known anthropologist researcher of Iranian, Canadian and Irish nationalities, who has studied a range of issues related to women's roles and status in Muslim contexts. She was arrested and detained in **Iran** and reportedly investigated for "dabbling in feminism and security matters," although no charges were brought against her while she was in detention. After a second communication was sent to the relevant authorities, the anthropologist was released, on 26 September.

Rights-holders engagement with human rights mechanisms

Civil society actors, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and other stakeholders promoted human rights at the local and regional levels and directed the attention of the international community towards issues of concern, including in the context of their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

During 2016, the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in HRC sessions increased by 25 per cent. Specifically, NGOs submitted 25 per cent more written statements (551) and delivered 17 per cent more oral statements (2,080) than in 2015. In addition, NGOs organized a total of 437 side events in parallel with sessions of the Council. They also submitted contributions to the stakeholder summaries in anticipation of the second cycle of the UPR related to their respective countries. For instance, 28 civil society organizations submitted reports for the second cycle of the UPR of **Ecuador**; more than 60 civil society organizations prepared a joint submission for **Mozambique's** second cycle of the UPR; at least 20 reports were prepared by NGOs for the review of **Paraguay**; the NHRI of the **Republic of Moldova** submitted two reports and civil

society organizations prepared 34 submissions; civil society organizations and the NHRI submitted eight reports in relation to the UPR of **South Sudan**; approximately 100 civil society organizations submitted a joint report for **Tanzania's** review; 37 civil society organizations and the NHRI in **Timor-Leste** submitted four reports; and a shadow report was submitted by civil society organizations in **Uganda**.

The number of registered individual communications addressed to the human rights treaty bodies increased from 170 in 2013 to 314 in 2016. It is notable that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) received the first individual communication regarding **Cambodia** from a national NGO and five individual communications were sent in relation to the **Republic of Moldova** (two under ICERD and three under OP-CEDAW). Furthermore, the number of registered requests under the Committee on Enforced Disappearances' urgent action procedure rose from 50 in 2014 to over 350 in 2016. Civil society actors and NHRIs also engaged with the treaty bodies through the submission of alternative reports and inputs for the review of **Cameroon** by the ICESCR; of the **Dominican Republic** by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR); of **Jamaica** by the Human Rights Committee; of **Honduras, Mauritania, Nicaragua** and **Senegal** by the Committee on Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW); of **Paraguay** by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; of **Trinidad and Tobago** by the Human Rights Committee; and of **Tunisia** by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, CAT and CESCR.

In addition, civil society actors used the special procedures to raise the awareness of the international community regarding issues of concern. For instance, twelve communications were sent to the special procedures by civil society organizations in **Indonesia** and three communications were sent by NGOs in **Paraguay**.

To support this increased engagement, the international human rights mechanisms undertook a number of actions to address reprisals against individuals and organizations cooperating or seeking to cooperate with them. As of the end of 2016, all of the treaty bodies had taken action in this regard, including by establishing working groups or focal points on reprisals. A procedure was established to respond to and follow up on allegations of threats and reported cases of reprisals against civil society representatives during UPR or HRC sessions, and to bring them to the attention of the President of the Council. In the course of 2016, the President of the HRC systematically followed up on a number of reported cases through informal/bilateral meetings, formal correspondence or indirectly during the sessions.

Progressive development of international and regional human rights law

A number of mandate holders contributed to the development of international human rights law and good practices through the preparation of reports and guidelines. In her report to the General Assembly, in 2016, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples presented recommendations on how to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples are better protected in conservation policies and practice. In a positive development, the World Conservation Congress, which is based in Hawaii, adopted several important resolutions in line with some of the recommendations outlined in the Special Rapporteur's report, including on the need to safeguard indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments. Furthermore, since the submission of reports on the intentional destruction of cultural heritage, in 2011 and 2016, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights has been invited to take part in meetings organized by NATO, ICRC and UNESCO about the importance of adopting a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to preventing the destruction of cultural heritage.

In relation to the treaty bodies, work proceeded on various draft general comments/general recommendations, including in relation to the right to inclusive education (CRPD); disaster risk reduction and the rights of women (CEDAW); the rights of children and migration (CMW and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)); public expenditure (CRC); violence against women (update of General Recommendation No. 19) (CEDAW); and the right to just and favourable conditions at work and the right to sexual and reproductive health (CESCR).

Enhanced coherence between human rights mechanisms

During the twenty-eighth annual Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, held in New York, treaty body experts held discussions with representatives of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Secretariat and Commissioners of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in order to explore various means to further strengthen cooperation between international and regional human rights mechanisms. The Inter-American Commission also agreed with UN Human Rights field presences in the Americas to enhance the exchange of information, consider undertaking joint country missions, issue joint communications and monitor the implementation of recommendations and precautionary measures for the protection of human rights defenders in the region.



OHCHR staff member monitors the situation of migrants in Izabal and Petén, Guatemala. © OHCHR/Guatemala

The special procedures also strengthened their engagement with other human rights mechanisms and undertook several joint activities. For example, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women prioritized integrating a gender perspective into the work of other mechanisms, including by participating in consultative meetings and issuing joint statements with other mandate holders, CEDAW and regional mechanisms working on gender equality and human rights, such as the rapporteurs of the Inter-American and African human rights systems. The Special Rapporteur also participated in CEDAW's working group on the revision of its General Recommendation No. 19 on violence against women.

In addition, to support a more coherent implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, work continued on upgrading the UHRI. This tool has become useful for all relevant stakeholders in the preparation of their reports and in relation to following up on recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

International human rights mechanisms and early warning

In 2016, the Human Rights Council addressed a number of emerging and ongoing human rights crises during its regular sessions. For instance, it established the Commission on Human Rights in **South Sudan** and a commission on inquiry of **Burundi**. The Coun-

cil further debated on the human rights situations in **Libya, Myanmar, Sudan, Ukraine** and **Yemen**, among other countries. It also mandated the submission of OHCHR reports on the human rights situation in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** at each session in 2017.

On 21 October, the Council held a special session on the deteriorating human rights situation in the **Syrian Arab Republic**, at which it requested the Commission of Inquiry to conduct a comprehensive, independent special inquiry into events in Aleppo;

and identify, whenever possible, individuals for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are responsible for alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law. Furthermore, following the deterioration of the human rights situation in **South Sudan**, on 14 December the Council held a special session that reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan and emphasized the need to establish the facts and circumstances of alleged violations and abuses of human rights with a view to ensure that those responsible are held to account.

96



**country visits or missions
by special procedures**

Subsequent to special procedures' intervention, the Brazilian authorities suspended a dam project which was considered incompatible with indigenous peoples' constitutional rights.

168



**State party reports to the
Human Rights Treaty Bodies
reviewed**

475



NGO side-events

organized during Human Rights Council sessions



2,080

**oral statements,
delivered by NGOs,
during HRC sessions**

Promoting and protecting the rights of all migrants: OHCHR's work on migration

While millions of women, men and children embarked on perilous journeys in search of respect for their human rights, the world was witness to increasing criminalization of migrants, greater reliance on detention, deportation and harsh law enforcement measures and further securitization and militarization of national borders. More than 7,000 people lost their lives along migratory routes during the course of 2016 and many more were trafficked and/or subjected to gender-based violence during their journey or at their destination. Migrants continued to be used as scapegoats; populist political figures, among others, deployed xenophobic narratives and expressed hostility towards migration and migrants themselves. In light of these disturbing trends, UN Human Rights enhanced its focus on the human rights of people on the move, seeking to counter xenophobia and strengthen the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their legal status.

Consequently, UN Human Rights and the international human rights mechanisms it supports called on the international community to ensure the human rights, safety and dignity of all people on the move. States were also cautioned against dividing human beings into the false categories of those who are “deserving” and those “undeserving” of rights due to their legal status.

The High Commissioner led the Office's active engagement in the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants (the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants) that was held in September. The High Commissioner issued an open letter, posted a video message and published an Op Ed urging States to undertake targeted action to: address human rights protection gaps for migrants in vulnerable situations; challenge the criminalization of migrants; end immigration detention; confront xenophobia; and initiate a paradigm shift in the governance of migration. A number of human rights mechanisms, including special procedures and the human rights treaty bodies, which are supported by UN Human Rights, also engaged with the high-level plenary meeting and added their voices to that of the High Commissioner calling for integration of the human rights of migrants into the international response to large movements of people.

On 19 September, the Summit adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1). This landmark document contains over 100 explicit

references to human rights, as well as concrete commitments to uphold international law, and marks the beginning of a two-year process to elaborate two global compacts on safe, orderly and regular migration and on responsibility-sharing towards refugees. In 2017, UN Human Rights will continue its work to position human rights issues within the two global compacts.

In anticipation of the Summit, UN Human Rights collaborated with civil society partners and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants through a number of strategic multi-stakeholder discussions in order to better understand the human rights challenges and protection gaps faced by migrants in vulnerable situations. The discussions were stimulated by the development of analytical studies on the situation of migrants in transit (A/HRC/31/35) and the human rights situation of migrants in the context of large movements (A/HRC/33/67), which were presented to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first and thirty-third sessions, respectively.

In June, the Office held an expert discussion on the scope and content of the principle of non-refoulement under international human rights law. As co-chair of the Global Migration Group's (GMG) Working Group on Human Rights and Gender Equality, the Office led the development of a set of Principles and Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations. The General Assembly recognized this endeavour in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Human Rights Council included a discussion of the Principles and Guidelines in its programme of work.

With prejudice against and stigmatization of migrants on the rise, UN Human Rights organized an expert round-table, in April, with the participation of journalists, photojournalists, social media experts, filmmakers, photographers, academics, civil society and regional and international organizations. Participants examined how to re-frame public narratives to promote respect for migrants' human rights and to support the Secretary-General's “TOGETHER” campaign which is designed to confront xenophobia against migrants and refugees. OHCHR also supported the Special Rapporteur on racism to develop the first set of global policy recommendations on xenophobia aimed at providing concrete guidance to States on how to tackle increasing xenophobia, including against migrants.



(cont.)

Considering the role that climate change plays in the precarious movement of people, UN Human Rights organized a half-day discussion on human rights, migration and displacement in the context of climate change. The event was held as part of OHCHR's two-day expert meeting on human rights and climate change that took place from 6-7 October. At the twenty-second Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in November, UN Human Rights participated in a number of events related to migration and climate change and presented its recommendations from the half-day discussion.

In March, the Human Rights Council dedicated its annual panel on technical cooperation to the issue of promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants. OHCHR's report (A/HRC/31/80) detailed a number of practical activities that have been undertaken by the Office and other UN and regional bodies in the past five years. Also, in commemoration of International Migrants Day, on 18 December, the Office featured a series of stories, videos, reports and statements to highlight OHCHR's work on migration and to call for a renewed global commitment to uphold and protect the human rights of all migrants.

At the field level, UN Human Rights sought to build the capacity of authorities and civil society organizations to understand and implement human rights standards in their work on migration. In this respect, UN Human Rights delivered a variety of trainings on migration and human rights, including to the personnel of the EU Naval Force in the Mediterranean and to civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and government officials in the Middle East. The High Commissioner also dispatched monitoring missions to a series of European border and transit locations, including Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in order to assess the human rights protection needs of migrants in transit and at borders and to better assist States in implementing human rights-based responses. OHCHR's

Recommended Principles and Guidelines on human rights at international borders (2014) served as a driving methodology for the missions. Also, in Serbia, UN Human Rights trained front-line responders on human rights law, provided support to the national human rights institution to monitor places of migrant detention, and worked closely with UN partners to advance the human rights of migrants. Additionally, based primarily on information gathered in the course of human rights monitoring activities, OHCHR and UNSMIL jointly published a report, in 2016, on the human rights situation of migrants in Libya, including on abuses and violations of international human rights law committed in the course of the year.

In the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, governments committed themselves to cooperating internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights. To further this goal, UN Human Rights, in collaboration with UN partners and the Government of Tunisia, held a national consultation in Tunis, in February, to assess the scope and content of a set of indicators on the right of migrants to health, education and decent work. Also in relation to Tunisia, a national road map and action plan for the development of migration policies was agreed upon between the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Secretariat of State on Migration, the Labour Union and the Employers' Union. The activities outlined in the road map include, inter alia, capacity-building programmes to protect the rights of migrants, programmes for strengthening the social dialogue on migration policy and efforts to be taken towards the reform of the law governing labour migration in Tunisia.

Finally, the High Commissioner intervened as a third party before the European Court of Human Rights, in September, in the case of *Raoufi and Others v Greece*, pertaining to the right to liberty and security of the person, the prohibition of arbitrary detention and the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment in cases of immigration detention.



Women demanding equal rights during International Women's Day Celebration in Juba, South Sudan. © UN Photo/JC McIlwaine

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

In 2016, 8 per cent of planned national expected accomplishments were reported as fully or partially achieved and good progress made on an additional 41 per cent of them.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

A number of legislative and institutional changes were implemented by Member States to tackle multiple forms of discrimination, including those based on race, gender, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics.

Ending racial discrimination

The National Committee against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination of **Bolivia** developed an Action Plan for 2016-2020 and trained administrative judges who consequently elaborated a protocol for the prosecution of cases of racism and discrimina-

tion in the public administration. The protocol was approved and circulated for application by all levels of the Government. The Government of **Peru** approved the National Development Plan for Afrodescendants, while in **Mauritania**, the National Action Plan on Racial Discrimination is pending finalization by the Commissioner for Human Rights and Humanitarian Action. The Government of the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** adopted a new strategy on addressing discrimination that prioritizes the alignment of the 2010 Anti-Discrimination Law and other relevant national legislation with international standards.

Ending gender discrimination

In Africa, at the regional level, UN Human Rights collaborated with the African Union (AU) and UN Women and issued a joint report on the state of women's rights in Africa. The report outlines progress that has been achieved and offers recommendations for further action in order to close ongoing protection gaps in areas such as sexual and gender-based violence, women, peace and security, harmful practices, including early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and discrimination in customary laws. The report is expected to guide the work of the AU gender architecture on women's rights. At the national level, the **Gambia** adopted legisla-

tion to prohibit female genital mutilation and early marriage and in **Uganda**, technical officers whose financial instruments had failed to comply with gender equality standards were able to revise and re-submit them to the Parliament in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act 2015, which requires compliance of financial instruments with gender and equity requirements. In **Nigeria**, public demonstrations were held to oppose a decision of the Senate to vote against the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill, which seeks to address discrimination against women in various spheres of life. As a result, the Senate took steps to reconsider the Bill.

Other countries adopted, or are in the process of adopting, legislation to combat discrimination on the basis of gender and violence against women. In **Serbia**, a new Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence was adopted in November; the Parliament of **Tunisia** adopted the new Elections Law, which enshrines the principle of horizontal and vertical gender parity and the Government established a special Council for Gender Equality to empower women and ensure equal access to opportunities; in **Iraq**, a group of NGOs drafted a bill for protecting women and children from sexual and gender-based violence that is currently pending adoption by the Parliament. In addition, in **Costa Rica**, the Inter-Institutional Commission on sexual and reproductive rights held its first meeting, which resulted in a set of recommendations that were taken into account for the elaboration of an action plan within the framework of the National Policy on Sexual and Reproductive Rights 2015-2019. The Government of **Indonesia** drafted a bill on the elimination of violence against women which will be discussed by the Parliament in 2017.

Ending discrimination against people with disabilities

The Parliament of **Indonesia** passed, in March, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, which strengthens the institutional capacity and legal framework for the implementation of inclusive public policies for persons with disabilities. The **Tunisian** Parliament passed a bill, in May, to amend the framework Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The amendments provide for better accessibility in the workplace and include a requirement to double the employment quota of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors. In addition, in the **Republic of Moldova**, new public policies were developed on the rights of persons with disabilities, most notably in relation to deinstitutionalization, legal capacity and community-based social services. In addition, the Constitutional Court struck down national legislation that prevented persons with disabilities deprived of their legal capacity to challenge that status.

Furthermore, in **Bolivia**, the National Committee of Persons with Disabilities developed its strategic plan and a training module, which is addressed to municipalities and civil servants for the implementation of inclusive public policies for persons with disabilities.

In relation to the rights of persons with albinism in **Malawi**, the Anatomy Bill and the Penal Code Amendment Bill were revised and now include new offences and harsher penalties for those that attack persons with albinism. The Government of **Tanzania** also made efforts to reinforce its legal response to crimes against people with albinism, including through attempts to regulate the activity of traditional healers and the appointment of a person with albinism as the Deputy Minister responsible for policy coordination, parliamentary affairs, employment and persons with disabilities.

At the global level, in May, during the World Humanitarian Summit, 70 stakeholders, including States, UN agencies and civil society organizations, endorsed the “Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action,” which was developed by UN Human Rights in cooperation with various partners. Furthermore, the advocacy undertaken by UN Human Rights at the Summit contributed to the creation of a task team within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee that will develop the first guidelines for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

Ending discrimination against minorities

Regarding the human rights of Roma, **Serbia** adopted a new Roma Inclusion Strategy for the period 2016-2025, covering housing, health, employment, education and social protection. The first Action Plan on the Development of Roma Community Mediators was prepared in the **Republic of Moldova**.

In **Iraq**, an anti-discrimination bill was drafted by a group of NGOs, with support from the Office, based on extensive consultations with members of ethnic and religious minorities on gaps in their protection and respect for their rights. The draft was presented to the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee for review.

Ending discrimination against migrants and refugees

In **Tunisia**, a national road map and action plan for the development of migration policies was agreed upon between the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Secretariat of State on Migration, the Labour Union and the Employers’ Union. The outlined activities include capacity-building programmes to protect the rights



A Roma mediator helps a young Roma girl from a rural community in the Republic of Moldova to prepare for her attendance at school.
© OHCHR/Republic of Moldova

The Roma mediator driving community development

At 34 years of age, Silvia Feraru, from the village of Carpineni in central Moldova, is a true example of self-initiative and social involvement. Silvia is a Roma Community Mediator who is officially employed at the Mayor's Office. She also fulfills accounting responsibilities and is the head of a non-governmental organization. "When she came to us, Silvia had no computer literacy at all. Today she is a valuable resource for our mayoralty, being fully involved in the team and writing community development projects. She has surpassed the barrier put in front of Roma and became a true support for the entire community," says Mr. Ion Carpineanu, the Mayor of Carpineni.

The village of Carpineni is a model of community development. At the entrance of the City Hall, there is an access ramp. A bit further along, there are posters displaying information about domestic violence, migration, elimination of corruption and other human rights issues. The team is active in a daily effort to raise funds for village development in order to create a better life for the locals.

Silvia directly contributes to these achievements. For example, as a result of her efforts, a playground was created where all of the local children, Roma and non-Roma, can play together. In cooperation with the paralegal staff, Silvia also raised funds and obtained permission to install 10 loudspeakers in the village. "We were thinking

about how to distribute information as widely as possible and we came to this idea. Very soon all of the villagers, from the very young to the oldest, will know how to react in emergencies and natural disasters, what rights they have and what useful information they can find at the City Hall," she says.

Silvia also helps Roma feel welcome to participate in all activities organized in the village as equal members of the community. National holidays and other celebrations are organized with the participation of all children. Adults seek her help with writing official letters and asking for services. "Silvia helped me to get social support. My husband is disabled and for several years, I tried to get this help. Silvia guided me in the right direction so that we could get access to the assistance that we deserve," says Maria, a local Roma, who has only praise for the mediator. With the support of UN Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova, Silvia has achieved positive results, which need to be shared and replicated in other communities.

UN Human Rights contributes to empowering community mediators, who serve as an essential link between the local community and the Roma to ensure equal rights for all people. According to official data, over 12,700 Roma people are living in the Republic of Moldova. Romani activists estimate their number to be 200,000.

of migrants, programmes for strengthening the social dialogue on migration policy and efforts to be taken towards the reform of the law governing labour migration in Tunisia. UN Human Rights took steps to raise public awareness about the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in Nauru, including by issuing a public statement in relation to the Australian High Court case, submitting a letter from the High Commissioner to the Government of Australia and undertaking a monitoring mission to **Nauru**, in August. None of the asylum-seekers involved in the case have been returned to Nauru from Australia.

Ending discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons

At the global level, the Human Rights Council decided to appoint an Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The Council mandated the Independent Expert to, among other things, work with States in order to promote the implementation of measures that can contribute to the protection of all persons against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In June, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief organized a conference and public event on freedom of religion or belief and sexuality, which helped to raise awareness about the need to address issues of sexual orientation and gender identity through the application of a holistic human rights approach. In addition, a group of United Nations and international human rights experts, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, five special procedures mandate holders, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, called on States to reform medical classifications to stop branding lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons as ill, and to put an urgent end to unnecessary surgery and medical practices on intersex children. Furthermore, the Office launched a new study, "Living Free and Equal," that features more than 200 examples of initiatives undertaken in 65 countries aimed at addressing violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons.

The UN Free & Equal campaign reached 1.5 billion people around the world through its website, and social and traditional media. The campaign produced 13 new videos, two fact sheets and the world's first set of LGBT equality postage stamps in collaboration with the UN Postal Administration. A mini-campaign was also launched to promote awareness of the human rights needs of intersex people.

New UN Human Rights publication maps State action taken to tackle violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons



To help States meet their obligations and commitments, UN Human Rights launched the publication "Living free and equal," in December, which analyses more than 200 examples of positive initiatives undertaken in 65 countries with the aim of protecting LGBTI persons from violence and discrimination. The publication offers practical guidance and inspiration for States based on initiatives undertaken by national and local governments, courts, parliaments, national human rights institutions and others. "Living free and equal" also identifies where there are gaps and challenges in State action and makes recommendations on how to address these. The full publication can be downloaded from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Discrimination/Pages/LivingFreeEqual.aspx>

At the country level, **Nauru** and **Seychelles** decriminalized consensual same-sex relations; the Court of Appeal of **Botswana** upheld the right to freedom of association of LGBTI persons; in **Mexico**, a bill allowing same-sex marriage was approved in the state of Michoacán; and the Constitutional Court of **Colombia** held that same-sex couples have the right to contract civil marriage.

Participation

In **Guatemala**, in the framework of the national dialogue on justice reform, 225 indigenous Mayan, Garifuna and Xinka authorities participated in seven regional events to articulate proposals on the general



OHCHR supported indigenous peoples from Costa Rica in the development of a mechanism to facilitate prior consultation.
© OHCHR/Central America

content of constitutional reforms and highlight the limitations of the recognition of indigenous jurisdiction in the Constitution. In addition, through the Maya Programme, indigenous peoples and the Government received technical assistance from UN Human Rights on the application of relevant international standards in relation to 11 litigation cases, including on the rights to land and resources, the protection of traditional knowledge in textile weavings, the legal recognition of indigenous community radio stations and the recognition of culturally appropriate health services.

Capacity-building opportunities were also provided to enable civil society actors to participate, in an informed manner, in public processes related to their rights. In **Paraguay**, the first national seminar on human rights defenders brought together more than 200 participants to discuss the challenges related to their work and identify potential joint advocacy strategies. A series of events are being organized in the run up to the FIFA World Cup 2018, with the aim of firmly integrating anti-discrimination policies into the preparations for the next World Cup and beyond. Through the International Sports Forum, “Russia – Country of

Sports,” OHCHR, the **Russian Federation’s** Ministry of Sport, the Russian Football Union and Football Supporters Europe gathered together football fans and club representatives from across Europe, at a meeting in Russia, to discuss good practices and ways to ensure non-discrimination in stadiums.

In addition, through the 2016 Annual OHCHR Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent, 10 participants (all women) from Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Jamaica, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America and Venezuela, enriched their understanding of the United Nations human rights system, instruments and mechanisms, with a focus on issues of particular relevance to people of African descent. After returning to their countries, several fellows carried out human rights awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives, including training programmes for civil society representatives and organizations working to promote the rights of people of African descent. The fellows also participated in discussions at the grassroots level aimed at contributing to national plans of action on combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Engagement by the international community

As noted earlier, at the first UN General Assembly Summit for Refugees and Migrants, held on 19 September, Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, by consensus. The substantively human rights-based Declaration explicitly recognizes the leading role of UN Human Rights in taking steps to alleviate the situation of vulnerable migrants and advancing a global compact on safe migration over the next two years. UN Human Rights also focused the attention of the international community on the continued concerns about the situation of migrants and refugees in Europe in order to encourage governments and other actors to take action to prevent or mitigate human rights violations. During 2016, monitoring and advocacy missions were deployed to **Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy** and **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**. As a result, the

High Commissioner engaged with Member States and the European Union and stressed the importance of aligning policy, law and practice with international human rights standards.

The Human Rights Council took steps to enhance the accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical environment and the work of the Council. Thanks to advocacy efforts undertaken with the delegations that introduced resolutions on mandating panels, specific language was adopted in four resolutions to ensure that panels held in 2017 would be accessible to persons with disabilities, including through captioning in English, international sign interpretation, webcasts and the printing of documents in Braille, on demand. A number of other resources, communication and information materials are also accessible to persons with disabilities, including the Council's extranet page, which contains tabled draft resolutions, voting results and oral statements in accessible formats.



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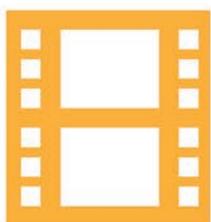
indigenous or minority persons

attended Human Rights

Mechanisms sessions in Geneva

Women's rights

OHCHR's media work and advocacy on gender-based violence in Kosovo contributed to a 40% increase in reporting of GBV cases to police, centres for social welfare and NGOs in 2016.



OHCHR produced the first United Nations video to raise awareness of the **human rights of intersex children** with a call on parents and Governments to protect them from harmful surgeries



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Director of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office visit a detention facility in Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, November 2016. © MONUSCO

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

In 2016, 10 per cent of planned national expected accomplishments were reported as fully or partially achieved and good progress made on an additional 40 per cent of them.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

Constitutional reform

The new Constitution of the **Republic of Congo** abolishes the death penalty and provides for greater protection of human rights. The Constitutional Drafting Assembly of **Libya** finalized the latest draft of the Con-

stitution, which is pending approval. The draft includes important human rights considerations, such as the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment and the prohibition of discrimination based on ethnicity, language, sex, birth, political opinion or disability. Provisions on full equality between women and men and the abolition of the death penalty are not included in the draft. In **Yemen**, the ongoing conflict and its impact on the proper functioning of governmental entities prevented the planned review of the Constitution.

Administration of justice

Significant progress was made in a number of countries in relation to the drafting, review and adoption of legislation or policies that would enable the judiciary to hand down decisions in compliance with human rights standards. For instance, in **Cambodia**, the Juvenile Justice Law was enacted. The legislation provides for the development of a separate juvenile justice system that focuses on “diversion” rather than punishment, in compliance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Parliament of **Cameroon** adopted a new Penal Code which is

more closely aligned with human rights standards. In **Guinea**, the new Criminal Law and the Criminal Code of Procedure, which are both compliant with human rights standards and abolish the death penalty, were adopted. A Criminal Code Bill was drafted in **Honduras**, which includes a revised definition of certain crimes in accordance with human right standards, while human rights standards are reflected in the final draft of the Criminal Procedure Code of **Kyrgyzstan**. In **Tunisia**, a partial amendment to the Criminal Procedures Code was adopted which reduces pretrial detention and ensures the right to a lawyer during the pretrial phase.

In terms of the functioning of judicial institutions, the Constitutional Court of **Guatemala** issued important decisions on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, the unconstitutionality of the death penalty in murder cases and the unconstitutionality of the diminution of the minimum wage in some municipalities. Furthermore, an analysis of the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court on the rights of indigenous peoples demonstrates that international human rights standards have progressively been incorporated into the decisions of the Court. In addition, sentences handed down by judges and magistrates, including at the Supreme Court of Justice, are increasingly based on human rights standards. In **Sudan**, efforts to enhance access to justice by the Federal Ministry of Justice, saw deployment of 160 prosecutors and strengthening of the presence of law enforcement institutions in all five Darfur states. In **South Sudan**, however, the continuing conflict further weakened the justice system. This resulted in an absence of judicial and law enforcement actors across the country, thereby further limiting administration of justice in accordance with international human rights standards.

Combating torture and ill-treatment

In a number of countries, important legislative changes were adopted to prevent torture and ill-treatment. In **Mexico**, the Senate approved draft legislation on torture and other forms of ill-treatment that is almost entirely in accordance with international human rights standards. The draft is awaiting approval from the Chamber of Deputies. In **Georgia**, Members of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration agreed on a series of draft amendments to several pieces of legislation in order to bring them in line with CAT and other international instruments. In **Guinea**, the definition of torture was integrated into the new Criminal Code in line with CAT.

Less progress was made in some States, however, on the conditions of detention in prisons. In **Cambodia**, although detention conditions and the treatment of prisoners improved in some prisons, most detention facilities still face severe challenges, including overcrowding. The new General Director of Prisons agreed to develop standards on prison construction and draft sub-legislation on prison inspections and various prison procedures, in particular regarding internal rules, sentence reductions and pardons. In **Afghanistan**, little progress was achieved in meeting the commitments set out in its 2015 National Plan on the Elimination of Torture. The draft Anti-Torture Law, which is being finalized, provides for the establishment of a National Commission for the Prevention of Torture, but lacks the required functional and operational independence as outlined in the draft.

Detention conditions in Burundi

OHCHR has undertaken the monitoring of the situation of women in prisons in Burundi.

“N,” a prisoner at Mpimba revealed, “[e]ven if we have made mistakes and we have to pay, we must be treated with dignity. In the prison we live in very bad conditions. Moreover, in our society, when a woman is imprisoned, her family is destroyed. We receive notifications of divorce in prison. Our husbands repudiate us instead of supporting us. Our children are left to themselves. I have three children between the ages of 5 and 12 and they have become street children. I have no one to take care of them and they can’t even come to see me in prison because they have no means to pay the transport to arrive here.”

In its report, OHCHR recommended that State authorities undertake measures to improve the living conditions of incarcerated persons and implement international human rights standards, including the Bangkok Rules on the Detention of Women to ensure respect for their dignity and human rights. As a result, the Minister of Justice established a commission for the census of the prison population in all prisons, both women and men, in order to correct irregularities in files and speed up procedures. In addition, mobile courts were established to relieve congestion in prisons and conditional release measures were implemented for some women, including those who were living with their children in prison, nursing and elderly women. OHCHR supported these initiatives and set up a legal aid fund which enabled 65 per cent of the female prison population to gain access to legal assistance.

Ending the death penalty

UN Human Rights sought to increase awareness among Member States about the human rights dimensions of the death penalty, with a view to encouraging Member States to adopt a moratorium or abolish the death penalty. For instance, the Office issued a new publication, “Death Penalty and the Victims,” which highlights recent academic research on the impact of capital punishment on a broad range of victims, such as murder victims’ families, the wrongfully convicted and the ‘hidden’ third parties, including on the children of the condemned, on legal actors and prison personnel who oversee executions. This, along with other activities, was intended to meaningfully add to the General Assembly’s debate on the biannual resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. A total of 117 Member States supported the resolution, the same number as in 2014, while the number of those voting against the resolution increased from 37 to 40.

At the country level, in **Somalia**, efforts to advocate for a moratorium on the application of the death penalty had limited effect, although the number of executions decreased from 30 in 2015 to 20 in 2016. **South Sudan** continued to impose death sentences; the Government of **Iraq** made it clear that it intends to continue calling for the application of the death penalty; executions resumed in **Gaza**, the first since 2014; and the Government of the **Philippines**, which is a State Party to the ICCPR-OP2, signalled its intention to re-introduce the death penalty with a bill to this end awaiting approval of the Senate.

On a more positive note, **Afghanistan** announced that it would be reviewing all death penalty cases; **Guinea** removed the death penalty from the Criminal Code; the **Kenyan** Government commuted all death sentences and carried out public consultations on the use of the death penalty; **Belarus** established a parliamentary committee to review the use of the death penalty; and despite a Supreme Court decision in the **Maldives** to uphold the death penalty, no individual was executed in 2016.

Training of the judiciary and security forces

Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and security forces increased their understanding and knowledge of human rights principles, concepts and methodologies following various capacity-building activities and technical advice provided around the world by UN Human Rights. In **Bolivia**, the Plurinational Public Defence Service carried out the first postgraduate course in Human Rights and Administration of Justice for 50 public

defenders from the nine departments of the country and the Public University facilitated the first postgraduate course on human rights in police work for a group of 47 justice officials. In **Cambodia**, the capacity of 54 trainee lawyers was enhanced as a result of a joint human rights training programme that was facilitated by UN Human Rights, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the Lawyers Training Centre and good progress was achieved in the development of a curriculum for prison officers. Law enforcement officials in **Djibouti** increased their understanding about the international standards governing the rights to peaceful demonstration and assembly and the definition of torture following a two-day training session, in September. In **Guinea**, 40 representatives from the security forces were trained on the use of human rights modules that were specifically developed for their training centres. The national police, the armed forces and the **Liberia** Immigration Service integrated human rights monitoring into their respective accountability mechanisms and enhanced their human rights training. In addition, training modules were developed for police officers in **Thailand**; two human rights training modules were developed for the Royal **Papua New Guinea** Constabulary; while in **Timor-Leste**, four training sessions were conducted for 86 police officers and a human rights manual was drafted for the army.

Recognizing that harmful gender bias can be an obstacle to women’s access to justice, UN Human Rights deepened its research on judicial stereotyping by focusing on cases related to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Capacity-building initiatives on gender stereotyping were made available to the judiciary in several countries, specifically **Burundi**, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, **Rwanda**, **Uganda** and the **United Republic of Tanzania**, and steps were taken to institutionalize these trainings in **Guatemala**.

Introducing human rights indicators

Human rights indicators were developed and implemented in various States to measure progress made by the judiciary in the protection of a number of rights. In **Mexico**, the judiciary’s fair trial indicators system was redefined to include a gender perspective and incorporate human rights measurement into all stages of the penal process. The system was officially adopted in March and implemented by all 32 judicial powers. Efforts were also put in place to develop indicators and mechanisms for measuring the human rights of detained persons; the implementation of penal reform and the impact of capacity-building activities undertaken by the Attorney General; the effectiveness of the National Preventive Mechanism; and the results and impact of

the National Human Rights Action Plan. In **Paraguay**, the General Prosecutor's Office prepared a set of indicators on the right to a fair trial, which draws upon previous experience with the Supreme Court of Justice.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Progress for transitional justice and accountability

There was significant progress in the establishment and functioning of transitional justice and accountability mechanisms. In **Burundi**, the Law on the Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Other Persons at Risk was promulgated on 27 June, thereby enabling the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, established in 2014, to begin its hearings and investigations. The Commission needs additional resources to set up a protection unit and fully implement its mandate. In **Colombia**, the Government and the FARC-EP signed the Peace Accords in November. The six chapters of the Accords are rights-based and OHCHR was assigned important tasks, including in relation to transitional justice and victims' rights. **Côte d'Ivoire's** National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims ceased its activities after presenting its final report to the President. The report includes a consolidated list of victims of the crisis between 1990 and 2012, a pro-

posal for a national reparation policy and a draft reconciliation action plan. Moreover, the final report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was officially released in October.

The Government of the **Central African Republic** set up a technical task force to study the process for establishment of a truth, reconciliation, justice and reparations commission. In addition, a mapping was undertaken of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law that had been committed in the country since 2003. Its findings will inform the functioning of future transitional justice initiatives. Following the Misrata-Tawergha dialogue in **Libya**, an agreement was signed to implement the road map that was agreed upon in 2015. The agreement includes the payment of reparations to victims and the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). In **Mali**, the national strategy on transitional justice was finalized and is awaiting adoption by the Council of Ministers, while in **Sri Lanka**, national consultations were held with stakeholders on transitional justice institutions and processes in order to promote accountability and reconciliation. In **Tunisia**, the Truth and Dignity Commission established its sub-commissions and opened four regional offices located in the cities of Sfax, Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine and Gafsa, in compliance with the Law on Transitional Justice. The process of the submission of complaints pertaining to alleged past human rights violations was closed on 15 June. A total of 62,000 cases were recorded by the Commission.



OHCHR staff members monitor the presidential election in Uganda, February 2016. © OHCHR/Uganda

Supporting the transitional justice process in Tunisia



Victims provide their testimonies during the first public hearings of the Truth and Dignity Commission in Tunisia. © IVD Media Center

Since the establishment of a country presence in Tunisia, UN Human Rights has focused its programmatic attention on supporting the transitional justice process. Engagement in this area is conducted through a joint project with UNDP, in partnership with the International Center for Transitional Justice, the Ministry of Justice, the Truth and Dignity Commission and the Provisional Judicial Authority (which has been replaced by the recently established Supreme Judicial Council). The project advocates for the active involvement of civil society.

In November, a milestone was reached with the holding of the first public hearings of the Truth and Dignity Commission. The testimonies were delivered by a diverse group of victims and highlighted the inclusive victim centred and gender-sensitive approach that currently characterizes the transitional justice process in the country. Following the collapse of the Ben Ali regime on 14 January 2011, several transitional justice mechanisms were created to deal with past human rights violations. The mechanisms included the “National Fact Finding Commission on Abuses Committed from 17 December 2010 to the End of its Mandate,” the “National Commission of Investigation on Corruption and Embezzlement” and other ad hoc initiatives, such as a general amnesty for former political prisoners and reparation programmes. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Pablo de Greiff, visited the country in November 2012. In his report, the Special Rapporteur indicated that the development of “event-based initiatives had created different categories of victims of past and gross human rights violations, which had in turn led to serious fragmentation between the groups as well as within society itself.”

With a view to better coordinating transitional justice initiatives, a National Dialogue on Transitional Justice was launched in April 2012. In addition, a technical committee composed of civil society representatives and a member of the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Transitional Justice was tasked with drafting the Organic Law on Establishing and Organizing Transitional Justice, which the Tunisian National Constituent Assembly adopted on 24 December 2013. The Organic Law established the Truth and Dignity Commission (TDC), which is mandated to establish the truth regarding the commission of all serious or systematic violations of human rights from 1 July 1955 to 23 December 2013. To this end, the TDC is mandated to receive complaints from victims, conduct private and public hearings and investigate received allegations. As of the submission deadline of 15 June, the TDC had received 62,000 complaints and, to date, it has conducted private hearings with over 15,000 victims.

During the hearing, victims delivered their testimonies in front of a large audience composed of the TDC Commissioners, family members of the victims, national authorities, civil society representatives, public and political figures, international organizations, diplomatic missions and members of the national and international media. The victims who testified were chosen in a manner that ensured a balanced representation of the type of violation suffered, political affiliation, gender and region of origin. This was a key achievement that reflected the efforts undertaken to adopt an inclusive approach when dealing with victims, who are each entitled to truth, justice and reparation under a comprehensive and transparent framework.

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The hearings were opened by the testimonies of the mothers of the martyrs of the revolution. Their powerful testimonies described their frustration that justice had not been achieved. Fatima, the mother of Anis Alfarhani, stated “[t]he killer of my son, I know him personally, I know where he works (...) but the court didn’t do anything for us.” Sami Brahim, a prominent Islamist intellectual, described the horrific acts of torture, including sexual violence, to which he was subjected. “I want this to be written down in history, this dark period. I don’t want this to happen to anyone’s daughter or son.” The hearings also revealed patterns of persecution of political dissidents, including harassment, abduction, enforced disappearance, torture, murder and cover-ups. Following their powerful

accounts, victims underlined the need for the truth to be revealed, for justice to be served and to receive a guarantee that the gross violations that they and their loved ones had suffered would never again be repeated.

The hearings were broadcast live to a large audience through web channels and national and international television programming. The event was widely covered by the national and international media and recognized by many as an historical moment for Tunisia. Speaking publicly about violations that occurred between 1955 and 2013 was seen as an important step in the country’s transition. Additional public hearings will take place during the coming year.

With regard to accountability, the High Peace Council of **Afghanistan** adopted a five-year strategy. The strategy focuses on reconciliation with high-level leaders of anti-government armed groups and outlines a peace agreement between the Government and Hezb-i-Islami Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, which provides for judicial immunity of the parties. The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and civil society groups have voiced concerns over the peace agreement and called for the rights of victims to be fully respected and ensured in the peace process. Furthermore, the President of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** promulgated legislation to implement the Rome Statute. The new legislation addresses a gap in the previous legislative framework by adding definitions of international crimes to the Penal Code, abolishing immunity for officials, including the President and Members of Parliament, and providing that there can be no amnesty for international crimes. The legislation, however, provides that the death penalty may be imposed for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

National Preventive Mechanisms

Some achievements were recorded in relation to the establishment of National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs). The Government of **Thailand** agreed to ratify OP-CAT by 2017 and requested technical cooperation on the establishment of a NPM. In the **Philippines**, two bills aimed at establishing a NPM were introduced to the 17th Congress and one of them was discussed in the House Committee on Human Rights, in November. In **Panama**, draft legislation to establish a NPM was approved in the first reading by the Parliament.

Efforts were also undertaken in some countries to enhance the functioning of their respective NPMs. The NPM in **Cambodia** does not comply with OP-CAT and the Government committed to a review of its legal framework. In **Kazakhstan**, the NPM improved its ability to operate in line with OP-CAT as a result of capacity-building activities and the Parliament took steps to initiate amendments to legislation that would empower the NPM to cover all places of deprivation of liberty. The newly appointed members of **Mauritania’s** NPM are deepening understanding of their mandate and roles and, in **Tunisia**, the Parliament elected 16 members of the NPM, in March. The NPM of **Senegal** adopted a strategic plan for 2016-2018, monitored the situation of detainees in places of detention in four departments of the country and strengthened the capacities of more than 40 law enforcement officials. In **South America**, although most of the countries have established NPMs, their mandates and resources are generally limited. Work was carried out during the year, including through various high-level meetings, to advocate for the approval of laws establishing strong NPM mandates and the adequate allocation of resources to these mechanisms.

Engagement by the international community

Throughout the year, the High Commissioner advocated for the increased responsiveness of the international community to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses and other international crimes. This advocacy was undertaken through numerous speaking engagements on accountability, transitional justice and international criminal justice.

UN Human Rights also supported judicial accountability mechanisms by responding to a number of requests for information from national, regional and international judicial institutions, including the International Criminal Court. Moreover, the High Commissioner strongly advocated for accountability in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly when committed by members of international forces or UN peacekeeping forces. To this end, special internal protocols were drafted and adopted to ensure the effective reporting of such allegations.

Also, following a General Assembly resolution of December 2014, which invited the Secretary-General to commission an in-depth global study on children deprived of liberty, the United Nations Task Force set up to mobilize support for the global study decided, in October, to entrust the commissioning of the study to Manfred Nowak. In December, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/71/177 on the rights of the child, through which it invited the independent expert who will lead the study to submit a final report to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session. OHCHR is providing logistical and technical support for the realization of the global study.

International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism on Syria

On 21 December 2016, the General Assembly adopted resolution 71/248 and decided “to establish the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 under the auspices of the United Nations to closely cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses and to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have or may in the future have jurisdiction over these crimes, in accordance with international law.” The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was requested by the General Assembly to provide support to enable the Mechanism’s initial establishment.



3,241
monitoring
missions
undertaken

605
trials
monitored



2,719
visits to places of detention

1,724
detainees released



OHCHR training aimed at empowering indigenous communities in Cambodia to facilitate their participation in processes that affect their land and housing rights. © OHCHR/Cambodia

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

In 2016, 23 per cent of planned national expected accomplishments were reported as fully or partially achieved and good progress made on an additional 41 per cent of them.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

The Government of **Colombia** prioritized the incorporation of a HRBA into its public policies to ensure that local authorities base their policies on this approach. An assessment of the territorial entities demonstrated that nearly 80 per cent had effectively incorporated HRBA into their development plans. Other countries in the Americas undertook efforts to address development from a human rights standpoint. For instance, initial steps were taken towards the preparation of national action plans on human rights in **Chile** and **Uruguay**. In **Bolivia**, the Ministry of Development prepared its 2017 budget according to the new National Economic and Social Development Plan. It also incorporated many of the human rights indicators that were developed by the Ministry of Justice and the National

Institute of Statistics based on OHCHR's methodology. Moreover, in **Paraguay**, human rights indicators related to the rights to education, health, food and an adequate standard of living, are included in poverty eradication programmes implemented by the Secretariat for Social Action.

Regarding land rights, the Government of **Cambodia** vowed that the issue of land registration would be tackled by 2018. As of August, land titles had been provided to 62 per cent of the country's estimated 7 million parcels of land and only 800 land disputes were awaiting resolution. Progress was also noted in relation to the number of indigenous communities engaged in the Communal Land Title process. As of October, the Ministry of Rural Development had recognized 118 communities as indigenous communities and the Ministry of Interior had endorsed and registered 90 indigenous communities as legal entities. Despite this progress, only 13 communal titles have been issued by the Ministry of Land, which committed to issuing 10 land titles per year in 2014. In **Kenya**, the Community Land Bill, endorsed by the Parliament, is gender-sensitive and includes provisions that address women's rights. The Government of **Indonesia** reiterated its commitment to strengthen the rights of local communities over land and forests and, in December, recognized nine indigenous communities' rights to customary forests covering a total of 13,100 hectares. The Government has committed to returning a total of 12.7 million hectares of community forests by 2019.

In relation to business and human rights, a Steering Committee was established by the Government of **Kenya** to develop an Action Plan on Business and Human Rights aimed at customizing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Government of **Colombia** began a training process for business leaders in the cities of Bogotá, Cali and Medellín on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the National Action Plan. The trainings contributed to the improved integration of human rights standards in their business operations. In addition, following OHCHR's training events, representatives from mining companies in the southern and eastern regions of **Madagascar** agreed on action plans to increase their compliance with human rights standards.

At the global level, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, and its promise to "leave no one behind," will determine the direction of global and national policy for the next 15 years as it will provide new avenues to mainstream all human rights into global and national development policies across the world. In

2016, UN Human Rights focused on the development of a set of tools that will support the implementation of the Agenda in accordance with human rights norms, standards and principles. Furthermore, the adoption of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in December 2015, marked the first time that a universal, binding climate agreement explicitly referenced human rights, thereby opening additional space and a demand for OHCHR's work on human rights, climate change and the environment.

Conflict resolution

Dispute resolution mechanisms in **Cambodia** have neither significantly improved the way land issues are handled, nor have they improved their implementation of business and human rights standards. Nevertheless, following the engagement of OHCHR with the private sector, some progress was achieved in the promotion of non-judicial resolution mechanisms. In 2016, five international companies operating in Cambodia sought support from

Defending housing, land and property rights in Jalal-Abad

On 2 June, a construction company that was authorized by the Mayor's Office of Jalal-Abad (a city in the south of Kyrgyzstan) initiated the controlled demolition of 38 residential buildings. The demolition was part of the Mayor's urban development plan to broaden Jalal-Abad's Lenin Street, in line with the so-called master plan, and in preparation of Independence Day in the Kyrgyz Republic on 31 August 2016. The measures were initiated without a prior agreement between the Mayor's Office and the 38 homeowners, despite the fact that the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic mandates such an agreement.

In addition, all of the homeowners were members of the Uzbek ethnic minority and had suffered arson attacks on their houses during the violent events in June 2010. Proposed compensation for the land plots and buildings was considered inadequate by the homeowners, particularly given that the Mayor's Office proposed compensation that was significantly below current market levels. Local human rights organizations reported that although all 38 homeowners had submitted a written refusal, the Mayor's Office illegally initiated the demolition process with the support of law enforcement. The same organizations also reported that homeowners were pressured into signing agreements aimed at legalizing the demolition measures. The situation was exacerbated by the Mayor's Office, which claimed that six homeowners were entirely ineligible for compensation due to their construction of

housing in violation of the so-called master plan. The plan, however, has never been publicly available.

Due to the legal and vocal nature of the engagement of civil society in support of the homeowners, the Mayor publicly derided human rights activists as the "enemy of the nation" and threatened to expel one activist from Jalal-Abad. The Mayor allegedly also announced that one human rights organization should be barred from implementing activities in the city. The attacks of the Mayor's Office were specifically directed towards two human rights organizations that are long-standing partners of OHCHR's Regional Office for Central Asia and beneficiaries of grant support for the provision of legal aid.

Although the two organizations were exposed to an array of insults and threats, they took the deliberate decision to challenge the injustice and initiated comprehensive litigation actions against the Mayor's Office. Surprised by the legal challenge, the Mayor's Office and its lawyers resorted to stalling tactics, hoping that the civil society activists would eventually withdraw the case. In December, however, Jalal-Abad's Inter-District Court confirmed the arguments of the human rights lawyers and, in an unprecedented court ruling, declared that the actions of the Mayor's Office were unlawful. The two organizations are now engaged in follow-up suits to secure adequate compensation for the affected homeowners.

the Office to facilitate discussions with indigenous peoples, local communities and workers in order to identify consensual solutions for land and work environment-related disputes. One of the companies is elaborating an external grievance policy for Cambodia, is in discussions regarding several compensation agreements and is engaging in a dialogue process concerning disputed lands in an emblematic rubber plantation case.

In **Colombia**, UN Human Rights provided input to businesses in relation to their discussions with communities, thereby contributing to finding just solutions in cases of involuntary resettlement, socio-environmental conflicts and ensuring that appropriate attention is paid to environmental emergencies and prior consultation processes. In **Mexico**, UN Human Rights monitored at least eight cases related to alleged violations of economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of indigenous peoples to prior consultation in the states of Sonora, Oaxaca and Campeche. In a case relating to the right to consultation in Campeche, the authorities took into account OHCHR's observations on the consultation process.

Promoting meaningful participation

Rights-holders enhanced their capacity to meaningfully participate in processes that affect their rights. In **Cambodia**, training facilitated by UN Human Rights contributed to the capacity of rights-holders to meaningfully participate in processes that affect them with regard to land and housing rights. As a result of this support, four indigenous communities from two provinces are empowered to participate in the communal land titling process and obtain their titles.

In several regions of **Colombia**, additional measures were taken regarding the right of ethnic peoples to participate in processes that had an impact on their rights. Prior consultation and free, prior and informed consent protocols were developed for the Arhuaco people of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the Nasa peoples of the Cerro Tijeras reservation in Cauca, three Nasa communities in Southern Tolima and four Afrodescendant communities from the Raposo, Anchicayá and the Campo Poblado communities. Protection measures were administered in relation to the right to land for the Afrodescendant communities of Alto Mira and Frontera, the Awá people of Nariño and Putumayo and the Bari people of Norte de Santander. Furthermore, following advocacy efforts and proposals made by the Inter-Ethnic Commission on Peace and the Defence of Ethnic Peoples' Territorial Rights, the Peace Accords between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP include an ethnic chapter that guarantees that an ethnic and cultural perspective will be mainstreamed into the interpretation and implementation of all points of the agree-

ment. Progress was also made in the rural communities of Neiva, Tolima and El Bagre in relation to building the capacities of civil society organizations to apply a HRBA in the formulation of public policies.

In **Costa Rica**, the process for establishing a national mechanism for consulting with indigenous peoples was initiated, in January, with the participation of the eight ethnic groups from the 24 indigenous territories in the country. The process is expected to be finalized in 2017. In **Panama**, UN Human Rights provided technical advice on international human rights standards to support the dialogue between the Government and indigenous authorities from the Comarca Ngäbe-Bugle in relation to the decision-making process connected to the exploitation of natural resources that is affecting the rights of the Ngäbe people. The dialogue is expected to lead to an agreement that would include compensation for the communities affected by a dam as well as measures to reduce the social, economic, cultural and environmental impact of the project.

As a result of training on the monitoring of economic, social and cultural rights, 400 members of a community-based association in **Madagascar** increased their knowledge about human rights standards and principles and set up local associations for the improved protection of their rights. For instance, communities in Toliary were able to negotiate compensations and accompaniment measures for the displacement and resettlement of their family burial vaults. In addition, communities closer to the capital claimed their rights to participate in the decision-making processes related to the exploitation of natural resources, which impacts on their use of lands.

Engagement by the international community

As a result of OHCHR's efforts with regard to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by engaging with civil society organizations and Member States on integrating gender and a HRBA and by providing inputs to the development of indicators for the SDGs, a HRBA and a gender perspective were incorporated as a single and interconnected principle into the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) guidelines. Several of the human rights indicators recommended by OHCHR were included in the list of SDG indicators that will be considered for adoption at the next session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, in 2017. Furthermore, UN Human Rights began developing a methodology on indicators about violence against human rights defenders, conflict-related deaths and the prevalence of discrimination.

In the context of UN Habitat III, various human rights issues were central elements of the New Urban Agen-

da, including the right to adequate housing, monitoring and accountability and the protection of groups living in situations of vulnerability in cities, such as persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants (regardless of their legal status) and homeless persons.

The international human rights mechanisms also raised the awareness of the international community in relation to the impact of economic measures on the enjoyment of human rights. For instance, the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, advocated for the human rights-compliant implementation of austerity measures and economic reform programmes that are supported by European Institutions. In discussions with representatives from the European Commission, the Rapporteur highlighted the need to undertake human rights impact assessments and enhance consultations with social partners and civil society before imposing lending con-

ditionalities undermining the enjoyment of human rights (A/HRC/34/57/Add.1). In his latest report (A/HRC/32/40), the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants argues that the power imbalances, protectionism and national interests that influence the global economy have resulted in trade systems that exacerbate the precarious situations of low-wage migrant workers and directly infringe upon their human rights.

At the regional level, African development priorities, as outlined by the AU, are increasingly taking precautionary measures to mainstream human rights and prevent the potential negative impact of trade agreements. In 2016, UN Human Rights collaborated with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Foundation on a human rights impact assessment of the Continental Free Trade Area Agreement in Africa. The assessment resulted in the enhanced understanding of representatives of the AU, civil society organizations, trade unions, the Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and academia regarding

Human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ASD), with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, offers important opportunities for a closer integration of human rights and development to ensure freedom from fear and want for all people, without discrimination. Adopted unanimously by all UN Member States, the 2030 ASD is explicitly grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international human rights treaties as well as other instruments, such as the Declaration on the Right to Development (2030 ASD, para. 10). Universally applicable to all people in all countries, including both developed and developing countries, the new Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with international law (2030 ASD, para. 18).

Mirroring the content of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights and the right to development, the new Agenda also situates equality and non-discrimination at its core, including through a commitment to “leave no one behind,” dedicated goals to reduce inequalities and combat discrimination and a call for progress to be monitored using disaggregated data.

In 2016, UN Human Rights sought to contribute to States’ implementation of the new 2030 ASD and the SDGs by:

- Promoting SDG implementation that is aligned with international human rights standards at global and country levels;

- Advocating for “leaving no one behind,” focusing on the reduction of inequalities and discrimination and monitoring progress for all groups using disaggregated data;
- Outlining a human rights-based approach to data and contributing to the development of SDG indicators, as well as identifying new indicators, including in relation to persons with disabilities;
- Building synergies between SDG monitoring mechanisms and the international human rights mechanisms, including by integrating their recommendations into SDG reporting; and
- Encouraging international cooperation on the means of implementation targets and Goal 17 as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, in line with the right to development.

Throughout 2016, UN Human Rights supported Member States in their efforts to develop SDG indicators under the UN Statistical Commission’s Inter-Agency Agenda and Expert Group (IAEG) on the Sustainable Development Goals. Specifically, the IAEG requested that UN Human Rights serve as a custodial agency. In this role, UN Human Rights will be responsible for developing methodologies collecting data and reporting on a number of indicators. UN Human Rights also developed a Guidance Note on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data, which identifies how to better protect human rights through measures that are undertaken to improve data collection and data disaggregation.



The Deputy High Commissioner meets with civil society representatives during the UN Habitat III Conference in Ecuador, October 2016. © OHCHR/South America

the potential negative impact of the Continental Free Trade Area on the enjoyment of the rights to food, an adequate standard of living, work (decent jobs) and freedom of movement, particularly for women and migrants engaged in the informal business sector.

Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

UN Human Rights led efforts to mainstream human rights into the work of the UN at the global and country levels. Through the United Nations Development Group's Human Rights Working Group (UNDG-HRWG), the Office ensured the timely recruitment and deployment of human rights advisers in line with the UNDG Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers. In 2016, a total of 28 advisers were supported by the Office across multiple regions. Within the framework of the UNDG, UN Human Rights co-led the process to revise the guidance on UNDAFs and the guidance on the use of programming principles, including human rights and gender equality, and actively participated in the revision of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) guidance.

At the field level, the capacity of United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) to apply a HRBA was enhanced in countries that began the roll-out of their UNDAFs in 2016, including **Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Senegal** and **Ukraine**.

Human rights concepts and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms were

mainstreamed into UNDAFs and other UN joint programmes. For example, the **Central African Republic's** five-year post-conflict recovery strategy integrates the promotion and protection of human rights through its support for the establishment and strengthening of the National Commission for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Joint programmes of the UNCT in **Liberia**, including in the area of the rule of law, integrated a HRBA into the development and delivery of a set of activities that aim to improve human rights compliance in law-making and strengthen the accountability mechanism of the national police. In **Malawi**, the UNCT finalized a country assessment on the cycle of accountability for sexual, reproductive, maternal child and neonatal health and human rights and developed a related action plan. The six **Caribbean** UNCTs agreed on a Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework that integrates a HRBA. The UNDAFs of **Brazil** and **Peru** integrate human rights principles and include a matrix which matches each strategic component of the UNDAFs with relevant SDGs and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The new United Nations Common Development Plan 2016-2020 that was developed by the United Nations **Kosovo** Team integrates a HRBA and addresses various strategic priority areas, including governance and the rule of law. Human rights are at the core of the CCA for **Palestine**², launched on 24 November, which identifies the key structural drivers and challenges being faced by some of the most disadvantaged groups. In **Papua New Guinea**, the CCA highlights human rights issues of

² Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

concern in relation to discrimination and the draft UN-DAF provides a framework to address them. In **Serbia**, the provisional UNDAF includes a number of key human rights targets and prioritizes groups in vulnerable situations, including Roma and persons with disabilities. The UNDAF 2016-2020 of the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** focuses on the participation of rights-holders in the design and implementation of decisions affecting their lives, reducing inequalities, improving accountability and other interventions as recommended by the international human rights mechanisms.

UN Human Rights also contributed to integrating human rights approaches into the plans and projects of other UN agencies. For instance, in **Sierra Leone**, a joint project on sexual and gender-based violence, developed by UN Women and UNICEF, took international human rights standards into consideration. UN agencies in **Timor-Leste** also included human rights concepts and methods in their programmes, such as the World Health Organization project on climate change, the UNDP Justice Support Programme and the World Food Programme internal accountability systems.

Mainstreaming human rights and gender equality into programmes at the grassroots level

During the conflict in northern Uganda, incidences of gender-based violence and discriminatory practices against women were prevalent. Following the conflict, these practices have persisted. As such, there has been a need to build the capacity of civil society organizations working on human rights and gender equality. In July, as part of a series of interventions, UN Human Rights collaborated with UN Women to strengthen the capacity of 34 civil society representatives (14 women, 20 men) from organizations operating in northern Uganda. A pre-training evaluation indicated that 66 per cent of the participating organizations were unfamiliar with the frameworks for mainstreaming gender into programmes. Following the training, participants immediately implemented what they had learned.

According to Peter Ogenga, programme coordinator of the COW Foundation, a civil society organization operating in Kitgum district, “I always found it difficult to integrate human rights and gender into our organizational programmes. However, after the OHCHR training for the organizations from the Acholi subregion, in July, my organization, the COW Foundation in Kitgum

District, successfully developed its first gender policy. Currently, every staff member at the organization is expected to adhere to this policy and use it as a guide in all of their operations. At the training, I understood the added value of mainstreaming human rights and gender into our programmes, particularly for the strengthening of our results and processes. I could not wait to implement it at the organization so I immediately convened a board meeting where a resolution was adopted to put this policy in place. Gradually, the COW Foundation has started to see great improvements in our programme delivery. We are currently experiencing greater accountability both at the organizational level and towards rights-holders.”

Participants created a social networking group called “Gender Integration” which is open to all interested organizations, including those that did not participate in the training. Importantly, the platform is being used to enhance peer learning, share good practices and address common challenges that are being faced by the organizations with regard to mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, human rights and gender equality.

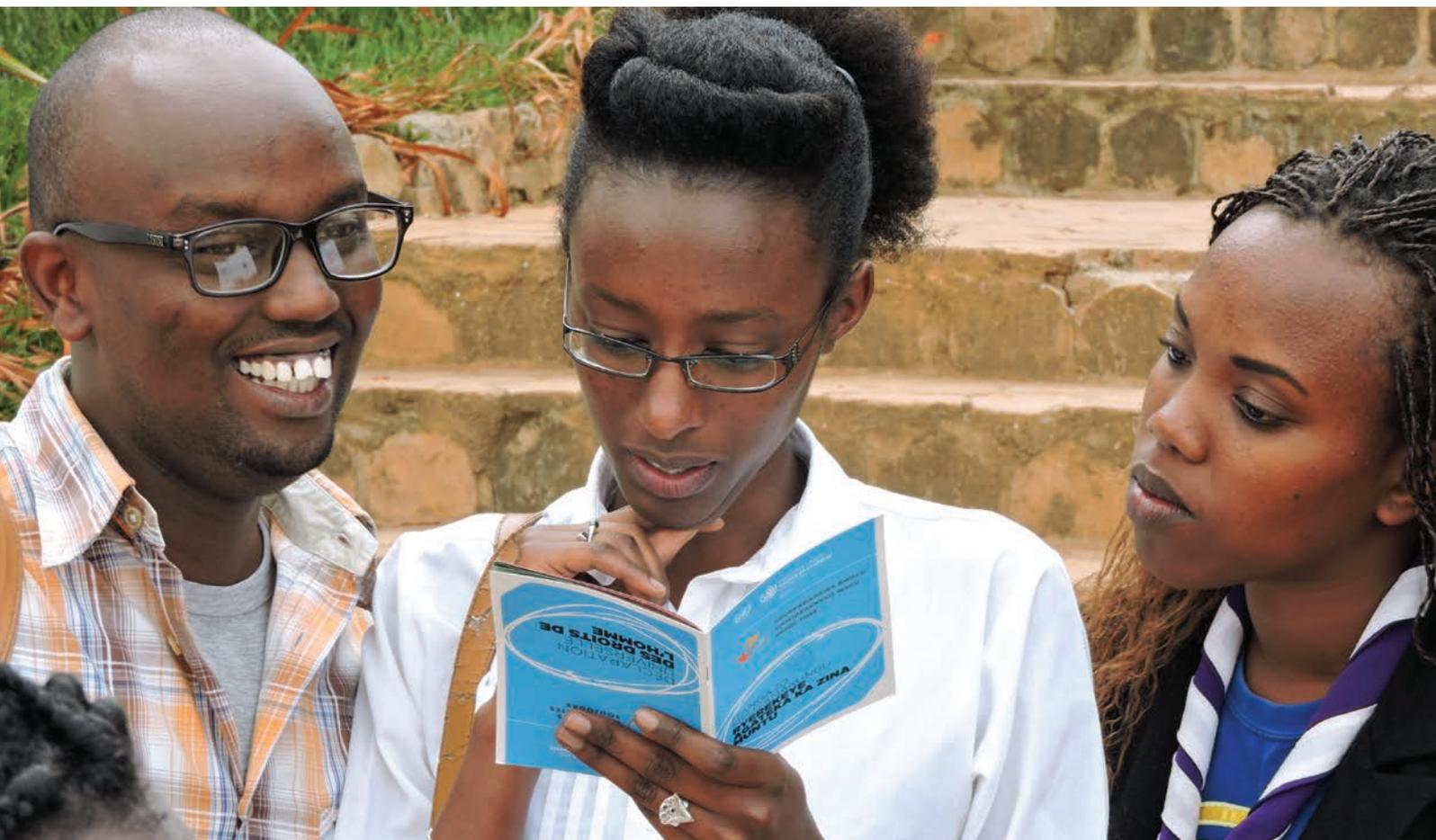


Human rights were incorporated in UN-wide policies and processes

such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN Habitat III's New Urban Agenda, the UN Economic Commission for Africa's work on free trade in Africa and continued to increase in significance in UN Development Assistance Frameworks and Common Country Assessment guidance.

Human rights indicators
were established in Jamaica,
Mexico and Paraguay





OHCHR awareness-raising activity for civil society in Burundi. © OHCHR/Burundi

Widening the democratic space

In 2016, 16 per cent of planned national expected accomplishments were reported as fully or partially achieved and good progress made on an additional 41 per cent of them.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

National human rights institutions

National human rights institutions are State bodies with a mandate to protect and promote human rights. NHRIs that are in compliance with the Paris Principles are the cornerstone of national human rights protection systems and enable States to implement their international obligations at the national level. In 2016, UN Human Rights supported the establishment and/or strengthening of 63 NHRIs by working with relevant stakeholders to emphasize the added value

of having a NHRI that is compliant with the Paris Principles and outline the roles and responsibilities of a NHRI in promoting and protecting human rights. UN Human Rights also served as the Secretariat of the Global Alliance of NHRIs, through which it provided substantial support to the review of 31 NHRIs by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation. As of December, 74 of 111 accredited NHRIs have been granted “A” status. The following examples illustrate the achievement of results in terms of the establishment and/or strengthening of NHRIs.

Regarding the establishment of NHRIs, legislation was drafted in the **Central African Republic** for the creation of the National Commission for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and is awaiting adoption by the Parliament. The Government of **Lebanon** adopted a law establishing a NHRI in October; **the Gambia** drafted a bill establishing a NHRI in accordance with international standards; and, in August, the legislation for the Federal Human Rights Commission of **Somalia** was enacted.

Existing NHRIs also made efforts to strengthen their capacities to work in greater compliance with the Paris Principles. In Africa, the National Human Rights Commission of **Côte d’Ivoire** developed its 2017-2020

strategic document that focuses on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions with regard to its accreditation and the elaboration of a manual on how to process complaints. The NHRI in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** developed a strategic plan in consultation with rights-holders, elaborated a draft law on the protection of human rights defenders, undertook a number of monitoring missions and issued its first annual report on the human rights situation in the country. The 11 members of the Independent National Human Rights Commission of **Madagascar** were sworn in, its budget was adopted by the National Assembly and, between October and December, the Commission issued three press releases on cases of human rights violations. In **Uganda**, 230 staff members of the Human Rights Commission were deployed to 92 districts to conduct human rights monitoring during the elections, which enabled the Commission to implement its mandate during a politically sensitive period.

As part of the implementation process of the Peace Accords in **Colombia**, the National Ombudsperson's Office began a training process to improve its response related to the protection of the rights of the communities where the FARC-EP will concentrate, enhanced its protection measures for leaders in these same territories and reviewed its intervention strategies in these zones. In **Guatemala**, the NHRI operated in increased compliance with human rights standards and, in 2016, undertook several joint investigations with OHCHR and developed a study on the issue of pretrial detention. The recommendations were shared with relevant State actors for their feedback and implementation.

In the Asia Pacific region, the Office of the Ombudsman of **Samoa** was credited with "A" status, making it the only NHRI in the Pacific Island countries to have achieved this status. In **Timor-Leste**, staff members of the NHRI (Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice) increased their knowledge of and skills in the area of monitoring and investigation as a result of a number of training sessions. Furthermore, the Provedor revived the Consultative Council for the NHRI after more than five years of inactivity.

On a less positive note, although **Mozambique's** NHRI undertook a number of investigations into alleged human rights violations and issued strong public statements to highlight its concerns about human rights issues, it continued to face structural and resource challenges that affect its functioning. The **South Sudan** Human Rights Commission was unable to establish offices in at least four conflict-affected states and the National Commission on Human Rights

of **Honduras** had its "B" status confirmed as it is not compliant with the Paris Principles in areas such as independence, immunity and representativeness.

Freedom of expression, freedom of association and media

In 2016, legislation was drafted or adopted in various countries that could be harmful to the freedoms of expression and association and to the work of the media. In **Cambodia**, the Trade Union Law was adopted, in April, despite concerns that were raised by trade unions and other civil society actors about requirements that are inconsistent with human rights standards and could have a negative impact on independent unions. In **Mauritania**, the draft Law on Civilian Associations, which has not yet been discussed by relevant parliamentary commissions, is not in compliance with international human rights treaties or the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Mauritania. **Poland** adopted a number of laws relating to the media and to peaceful assembly which contain undue restrictions or limitations on freedom of expression and assembly. The **Somali** Media Bill was adopted, in January. Although the bill guarantees certain freedoms and protects the right to information for journalists, there are concerns that the lack of clarity of some terminology could result in the application of undue restrictions or limitations on the right to freedom of expression. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, the current draft of the Access to Information Act may leave journalists, media houses and potential whistleblowers at greater risk when collecting and publishing their information. The Government of **Tunisia** finalized the first draft of the Law on Media Broadcasting, however, concerns remain regarding the independence and representation of the broadcasting media regulatory body and the independence of the public broadcasting media's services.

Protecting human rights defenders

Legislative advances were also achieved in relation to the protection of human rights defenders. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, a draft Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, which has not yet been submitted for review by the Parliament, was elaborated and endorsed by a large number of human rights defenders. A draft policy for the protection of human rights defenders was also developed by the **Kenya** National Commission on Human Rights but it has not been adopted by the Government.

Misuse of criminal law against human rights defenders in Guatemala

On 22 July, seven Guatemalan human rights defenders, many of them indigenous ancestral authorities, were released from prison where they had spent between 14 and 18 months awaiting trial. Their cases had been followed closely by UN Human Rights.

“We have understood that there is an intention to criminalize your actions.” With that affirmation, Judge Iris Yassmin Barrios Aguilar, President of the High Risk Court Tribunal B in Guatemala City, ended the judgment that absolved the seven indigenous leaders of the criminal charges brought against them for acts carried out in defence of their lands and resources in the context of the construction of hydroelectric projects in Huehuetenango, Guatemala.

The indigenous leaders remained in pretrial detention following numerous delays in their criminal processes, which were marked by irregularities documented by UN Human Rights. All charges were dismissed for five of the defendants, who were immediately released from detention. Two of the defendants were found guilty of lesser crimes and sentenced to six months and three years in prison, respectively; however, their sentences were commuted given the time served. They have been released.

The judgment referred to the important role of indigenous authorities in resolving conflicts in their communities in accordance with customary norms and procedures.

Over the last year, UN Human Rights documented several cases of the misuse of criminal law against human rights defenders, particularly in the context of hydroelectric and mining projects. Their findings have been shared with State institutions in order to identify measures to end this practice, which hinders and weakens the work of individuals and organizations defending human rights in the country.

The criminalization of human rights defenders can have ripple effects throughout communities, driving fear into those carrying out legitimate activities for the promotion and protection of human rights and of social and cultural disintegration.

Such consequences were observed during numerous monitoring missions carried out by UN Human Rights, as well as in face-to-face meetings with the seven human rights defenders, who were in detention centres awaiting trial. The visits were carried out with delegates of the international community in Guatemala.

This case reflects a troubling pattern throughout the Latin American region and is a key area of work for UN Human Rights. In this regard, UN Human Rights regional and country offices from Latin America and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights issued a statement, on 4 December, regarding an agreement to develop measures to jointly monitor the situation of human rights defenders in the region, in collaboration with relevant thematic mandates in the United Nations and Inter-American system.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Some progress was made in the establishment and functioning of national protection mechanisms for human rights defenders. In **Colombia**, the National Protection Unit improved its decision-making process following information and advice that was provided by human rights organizations and OHCHR. Moreover, six municipalities, including Tibú, Medellín, El Bagre, Tumaco and Barrancabermeja, incorporated prevention measures into their respective prevention and contingency plans that apply relevant human rights standards. Advances were also made with respect to increased effectiveness in the criminal investigation of homicides of human rights defenders. In 2016, the Attorney General’s Office designed a registry of the cases of attacks against human rights defenders to ensure a clearer understanding of the situation and enable the suggestion of suitable measures to the Colombian State.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the number of provincial protection networks, which are composed of local NGOs, increased to 11. The networks are currently active in Goma (North Kivu), Bukavu (South Kivu), Bunia (Ituri), Kisangani (Tshopo), Kinshasa (Kinshasa), Kalemie (Tanganyika), Matadi (Kongo Central), Mbuji Mai (Kasaï Oriental), Loja (Sankuru), Equateur (Mbandaka) and Gbadolite (North Ubangi). As part of their activities, the networks have established many protective measures for persons who are under threat by, for instance, providing them with medical, psychosocial, socioeconomic and legal assistance.

Efforts were also undertaken by the Government of **Honduras** to advance the implementation of the Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Personnel, which was adopted in 2015. These efforts included the adoption of the regulation of the law, the appointment of the Director of the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and the recruit-

ment of key personnel. From the time of its inception, in 2015, until September 2016, the Mechanism received 60 requests for protection; 35 of which were found to fall within its purview. The protective measures that were granted include 29 police measures, three temporary rehousing measures and one assisted exit from the country. While these efforts are commendable, concerns remain regarding the limited progress achieved in terms of accountability for crimes against human rights defenders.

In **Mexico**, the Office consistently participated in meetings of the National Protection Mechanism's Governing Board and monitored the decisions that were taken related to the protection schemes for human rights defenders and at-risk journalists. UN Human Rights provided written observations for 47 cases and, in most cases, successfully advocated for adequate protection measures. Furthermore, in the state of Chiuhua, support was provided for the implementation of an early warning system for human rights defenders and at-risk journalists. In **Thailand**, the Government established a Working Group on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, which paved the way for an institutional framework that was developed for their protection.

Participation in public life

Through a variety of activities, UN Human Rights sought to contribute to the increased engagement of rights-holders in public life and to their enhanced capacities to claim their rights. The Civil Society Space Guide, which was published in the six UN languages, in 2015, has now been translated into 20 local languages. This practical guide was designed to familiarize civil society actors with the UN human rights system. It highlights issues relevant to the work of civil society, including essential elements for creating and maintaining an enabling environment for civil society and ways to deal with challenges. Furthermore, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner, asked the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to lead the engagement with all stakeholders to promote the prevention of, protection against and accountability for reprisals and intimidation related to cooperation with the UN on human rights. These efforts will be developed through constructive dialogue with Member States, civil society and others.

UN Human Rights also worked with indigenous peoples to secure increased space and more effective tools to claim their rights. The OHCHR Indigenous



Training on human rights for youth in Timor-Leste, August 2016. © OHCHR/Timor-Leste

“Stand Up” Campaign and Human Rights Day 2016



On 10 December, on the occasion of Human Rights Day, UN Human Rights launched a campaign entitled “Stand up for someone’s rights today.” The objective of the global campaign is to encourage, support and amplify what people around the world do in their everyday lives to defend the human rights of others, including in the workplace, on the sports field, at school and in the streets.

An interactive and multimedia microsite, www.standup4humanrights.org, was developed to coincide with the campaign launch. The microsite includes features such as calls to spread the word through social media platforms and to stand up for human rights in different ways, including by taking the online pledge to promote and protect the human rights of others. By the end of 2016, over 5,000 people had pledged their commitment to do so.

On the microsite, a group of human rights champions shared their commitments to speak out and stand up for the human rights of others and lent their voices to the campaign. The human rights champions included Yazidi human rights activist, Nadia Murad; Malian reggae singer, Tiken Jah Fakoli; Italian photographer, Oliviero Toscani; and Honduran indigenous and environmental activist, Laura Zúñiga Cáceres. They, in addition to others, told their stories and inspired others to act. The site also features the “We can all be human rights champions” wall, an online space where all of the actions and stories sent by the public, including messages, images and videos, are displayed under the hashtag #standup4humanrights. As of the end of the year, more than 50,000 contributions had been posted to the wall.

The microsite is the primary repository for information and downloadable publications regarding the campaign. In addition, the microsite highlights visual designs and promotional materials that were specifically designed for the campaign and includes statements, videos and personal stories. For the first time,

UN Human Rights engaged in digital promotion and advertising to boost traffic to the microsite. As of 31 December, the site had received over 90,000 page views by 43,000 users from 197 countries.

For the launch of the campaign, the High Commissioner took part in a Facebook Live session, on Human Rights Day, and answered questions from hundreds of participants from around the world. In addition, Geneva’s iconic Jet d’Eau was turned on by the High Commissioner and the Mayor of Geneva and lit up with blue lights at night. UN Human Rights participated in the Geneva Lux Festival with a symbolic “tree of human rights” that was artistically illuminated in the Old Town of Geneva. Selfie stands were set up at the airport, downtown and at the Palais des Nations to inform people about the campaign and to stimulate its promotion across social media platforms.

In New York, a panel discussion and a performance by the UN Chamber Music Society took place at the Roosevelt House, at Hunter College, with senior UN and OHCHR staff members. A photo-booth was also installed to promote the “Stand up for someone’s rights today” campaign via social media.

On the occasion of Human Rights Day and the launch of the campaign, a number of activities were organized by the United Nations family and the global human rights community, and included film activities in Austria, Pakistan, South Africa and Russia; debates in Iran and Mauritius; drama and poetry recitals in Bangladesh; children’s art exhibitions in Armenia, Senegal and Yemen; student activities in Nigeria and the Republic of the Congo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; local initiatives highlighting personal stories in Belgium and Kosovo³; media initiatives in Chile, Panama and the occupied Palestinian territories; and the public engagement of celebrities and human rights defenders in Ukraine.

The “Stand up for someone’s rights today” campaign will continue to call for action on numerous occasions in 2017: from the World Economic Forum in Davos to key commemorative days such as International Women’s Day, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, International Day against Homophobia, World Refugee Day, International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, International Youth Day, and at cultural and sporting events.

³ Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Fellowship, offered in English, French, Russian and Spanish, brought together 29 indigenous advocates to learn new and concrete advocacy skills. At the same time, former fellows championed the rights of indigenous peoples on many fronts, including by leading indigenous advocacy in the negotiations for the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, creating the first indigenous community television station in Nepal and chairing both the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Through the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, close to 100 indigenous representatives raised their concerns before the human rights treaty bodies, the Human Rights Council, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This engagement also resulted in a decision of the Human Rights Council, in September, to expand the mandate of the Expert Mechanism to include a stronger focus on country engagement. Moreover, OHCHR's Minority Fellowship helped to develop the capacity of 12 minority representatives to engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

At the field level, in **Guatemala**, the National Strategy for Citizenship Education was launched by the Ministry of Education, in November, representing a key step in advancing human rights education in the official education system. The National Commission for the State Language in **Kyrgyzstan** developed training materials in the Kyrgyz language for civil servants in order to enhance

the participation of minorities in political life. In 2016, free classes were held for 511 civil servants, including 212 individuals from ethnic minority communities.

In terms of support provided to civil society organizations, a series of capacity-building activities that were undertaken by UN Human Rights Regional Gender Advisers helped to empower civil society actors to claim their rights. For instance, a workshop on sexual and reproductive health and rights, held in **Senegal**, enabled civil society participants to identify concrete ways to engage with the international human rights mechanisms. In **Costa Rica**, civil society actors provided inputs to the framework of the National Policy on sexual and reproductive rights. In the context of the African Decade for Human Rights and the development of the **African Union Ten-Year Action and Implementation Plan** for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa (2017-2027), UN Human Rights supported the organization of a civil society consultation to ensure that the Plan incorporates the views of human rights defenders and civil society. Human rights defenders in **Timor-Leste** established a network that is focused on protecting civil society space and human rights advocacy, which became operational in July. The network began collecting data on violations against human rights defenders and issued its first press release in December. In **Uganda**, OHCHR trained member organizations of the National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders on human rights monitoring, documentation and reporting in the context of the elections and disseminated a human rights database tailored to the needs of its member organizations.

Youth participation in democracy

The role that young people should play in public decision-making was the focus of the first UN Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, held at the Palais des Nations, in Geneva, from 21-22 November. The theme of this Forum, organized by UN Human Rights, was "Widening the democratic space: the role of youth in public decision-making."

Young people aged 15 to 25, the largest number in human history, constitute a fifth of the world's population. Yet, they are not often involved in formal politics and they rarely occupy important political roles. As a result, this brings risks that the quality and legitimacy of democratic institutions is lessened and that young people are marginalized. Young women, in particular, are underrepresented among parliamentarians, in political parties, electoral processes and public administration. During the two days of the Forum, over 600 participants discussed ways to promote the involvement of young people in politics and public life. Issues on the agenda included identifying strategies to trans-

form online activism into long-term and lasting political participation; drawing up programmes to increase the participation of young people in conflict-resolution and peacebuilding; finding ways for youth to participate in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs and facilitating the participation of young people in drawing up strategies to prevent violent extremism.

Most of the invited speakers drawn from all regions of the world were under 30 years of age. Many play key roles in mobilizing their communities and contributing to realizing the right of young people to participate and be included in public life.

At the Forum, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, UN Human Rights and other partners launched the campaign "Not Too Young To Run," which aims at raising awareness about the challenges young people face in running for elected office. More information about this campaign can be found at <http://nottooyoungtorun.org/>.

Capacity-building for thousands of civil society representatives

including some 50 National Human Rights Institutions worldwide.



Strengthened protection programmes for civil society through direct monitoring of threats and attacks, technical advice on laws and policies, and advocacy, including in Brazil, DRC, Guatemala, Kenya, Mauritania, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Tunisia, as well as in Central America in collaboration with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

250,000



publications and materials promoting human rights distributed around the world from headquarters and field presences



In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the High Commissioner for Human Rights meets with several women during his visit to the Panzi Hospital for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, July 2016. © MONUSCO

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

In 2016, 25 per cent of planned national expected accomplishments were reported as fully or partially achieved and good progress made on an additional 42 per cent of them.

Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

Gender-based violence and trafficking

Efforts continued to be undertaken by the Government of **Afghanistan** to address violence against women and girls. The President inaugurated a dedicated fund to provide women who are survivors of acts of violence with support, including medical treatment and

temporary accommodation. In addition, the Government approved the 2016-2020 Strategy and Action Plan on the Elimination of Violence against Women. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the President signed a decree, in June, on the creation of a national committee mandated to coordinate governmental efforts to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence. On the other hand, the implementation of the National Strategy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, adopted in 2014, remains limited.

The National Strategic Action Plan for Ending Gender-Based Violence in **Jamaica** was finalized, in June, and submitted to the Cabinet for approval. In **Paraguay**, a law protecting women from all forms of violence, including the crime of femicide, was adopted by the Congress. Advocacy activities contributed to ensuring that the legislation was more closely aligned with international standards, although some recommendations, such as the inclusion of references to gender, were not taken into account. In addition, the Government of **Sudan** made a number of amendments to the Criminal Act 1991, in particular relating to personal security and violence against women. For instance, a new provision was added to combat female genital mutilation, which is now considered a criminal offence.

In relation to the justice system, a protocol was developed for the judiciary in **Bolivia** to ensure that judicial activities are undertaken in line with a gender-based approach. In **Guatemala**, a toolkit was developed to encourage the judiciary to apply a HRBA and a gender perspective in verdicts related to femicide cases and other forms of violence against women. The toolkit was disseminated to all judges of specialized tribunals and 75 judges of the ordinary tribunals.

At the global level, UN Human Rights is a member of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, which is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies to facilitate a comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons. In the context of this Group, UN Human Rights contributed to the inclusion of a human rights-based approach in joint policy papers, such as one entitled “Pivoting toward the evidence: Building effective counter-trafficking responses using accumulated knowledge and a shared approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning.”

Security sector

The Ministry of Defence in **Colombia** strengthened the promotion and protection of human rights principles by issuing a directive to the Armed Forces Command and the national police to incorporate key provisions to ensure that human rights are respected and guaranteed in line with its human rights policy. The Ministry also designed “Comprehensive Citizen Security Plans,” which include human rights standards. In the **Dominican Republic**, the new Law for the Police was approved, in 2016, and includes some recommendations made by OHCHR, particularly regarding the need to establish independent and robust external and internal oversight mechanisms.

Guatemala made progress in incorporating a HRBA into its security policies. Specifically, the police revised their internal procedures to limit the use of force in the context of judicial evictions. The Federal Congress in **Mexico** adopted a bill aligning military justice procedures with the new justice system. However, it also included some regulations that would extend military jurisdiction to civil matters. In relation to the draft laws on torture and disappearances, OHCHR’s recommendations were included, namely, to establish that torture, other forms of mistreatment and disappearances will always be investigated by civil authorities.

The **Nigerian** Army established a Human Rights Desk to receive and investigate complaints of allegations of abuse and violations of international human rights law

and international humanitarian law against army personnel; review and update existing human rights training materials; provide an institutional framework for the training of army personnel on human rights issues; strengthen their capacity to protect human rights; and facilitate the interaction between the army and human rights organizations. The Human Rights Desk prepared a human rights policy for the army, which was adopted in December.

Internal conflict

After years of political dialogue, the Government of **Sudan** and armed opposition movements agreed upon and signed a road map, in August, which can be considered a major milestone in the Darfur peace process. In **Colombia**, the municipal Government of Neiva, the Public Ministry, the local community, the Attorney General’s Office and public security forces designed and implemented an intervention strategy to prevent human rights violations by post-demobilization groups and the FARC-EP. The preliminary results are positive and demonstrate a significant reduction in extortion cases as community members report feeling better protected by State entities.

Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Protection mechanisms were put in place and/or strengthened by a number of States in an effort to provide enhanced protection to their populations and bring those responsible for human rights violations to justice. The Government of **Afghanistan** established a senior-level Protection Working Group aimed at facilitating a policy-driven dialogue on existing protection measures related to civilian concerns and supporting the implementation of improved practices to reduce civilian casualties. In the context of the elections in **Côte d’Ivoire**, 250 observers of the NHRI were deployed and no major human rights violations were documented. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, 13 Joint Human Rights Investigation Teams were deployed and six mobile court hearings were held for grave human rights violations, including in relation to an investigation which led to the arrest of a provincial Member of Parliament and the first national trial in a civilian court for international crimes. In addition, 16 mobile trials were organized at the request of judicial authorities from eight provinces, which resulted in 126 convictions. Furthermore, 1,405 victims of sexual violence were assisted through 23 NGO-run legal clinics in 13 provinces, which provided victims with free legal assistance and information. This resulted in

The search for missing persons in Bojayá



OHCHR staff member supports the search for missing persons in Bojayá. © OHCHR/Colombia

In the midst of combat between paramilitary groups and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP) on 2 May 2002, members of the FARC-EP launched a cylinder bomb against the Bellavista church, in the municipality of Bojayá, Department of Chocó, where about 300 individuals had taken refuge.

The attack resulted in the death of approximately 81 persons, 60 per cent of whom were minors, and caused injuries to another 120 individuals. The attack also resulted in the enforced displacement of the surviving families, who had to flee and abandon the dead and disappeared. This prevented the community from holding their traditional funeral rituals, such as the “gualíes,” “alabaos” and “levantamientos de tumba.” For this reason, the community has been holding public and private commemorative acts during the past 14 years, trying to restore the bonds that were broken between the living and the dead. The grieving process of the inhabitants of the Rio Atrato has been interrupted by a practical problem that compromises their traditions. “The dead should be [buried] in the high areas and the living can be in the water.” After the attack, their dead were buried in a cemetery next to the river.

During the peace negotiations between the FARC-EP and the Colombian Government, several members of the FARC-EP acknowledged responsibility for the attack and asked the community of Bojayá for “forgiveness” for the harm that they caused on that fateful day in 2002.

In 2014, the community established the Committee for the Rights of Victims of Bojayá. The Committee is composed of a group of 14 social leaders who voluntarily represent and promote the interests and demands of the community. Since then, the Committee members have been asking the Colombian State to search for the disappeared and identify and deliver the bodies of the victims of the 2 May 2002 massa-

cre, so that the entire community can begin and conclude its mourning process.

UN Human Rights has provided advice and support to the Committee and urged State institutions to comply with their international obligations on the rights to truth and collective reparation. Thanks to the work of the Office, the coordination of the institutional response has improved and trust in the work of the institutions is slowly recovering. As Yuber Palacios said a couple of months ago, “[w]ith the progress made in the process, I feel that we can finally be at peace with our dead.”

As a result of the persistence of the community, representatives of the Attorney General’s Office and the National Institute of Legal Medicine explained to the entire community, for the first time and in detail, the forensic procedures that had been conducted on the bodies of their loved ones in the weeks after the massacre. This two-day session, held from 25-26 November, also raised awareness among officials about the pain that the survivors continue to feel and enabled the families to learn from forensic officials which tombs correspond to their family members in the neglected cemetery of Bellavista.

While it was painful for the families to hear about how authorities had found the bodies, it also enabled them to finally know their whereabouts. During the identification of the victims’ clothing, 65-year-old Maria said, “[w]hat you are saying is true. These are the clothes that my son was wearing.” Voices of hope, however, were also heard during this reopening of the grieving process. For Aristarco Rivas Palacios who did not know of the whereabouts of his 8-year-old daughter Yorleicy Rivas Mena, the event gave him a moment of some closure - he learned that at last some of his little daughter’s remains had been recovered and that he would soon be able to make his final goodbyes and give her the burial he wanted for her.

Increased understanding by public officials about the social and cultural impacts of the 2002 massacre will also make it possible to transform a technical and judicial process into one that is participatory and is respectful of the customs and traditions of the Afrodescendant and indigenous peoples that continue to seek the truth and construct a collective memory about the cruelty of the war. In 2017, UN Human Rights will continue working so that these victims and the community can receive the remains of their loved ones, with dignity, and hold the funeral rituals that will facilitate their mourning process.



OHCHR staff member during a monitoring mission in Yemen. © OHCHR/Yemen

the conviction of 174 perpetrators of sexual violence. In terms of accountability, in **Mexico**, a law was adopted by the Coahuila state Congress that establishes the obligations of authorities to identify all human remains, recognizes the rights of the families of the disappeared to participate in the processes to locate, identify and return all human remains, with full respect for their dignity, and regulates the management of information to facilitate identifications.

UN Human Rights further contributed to protection efforts through its monitoring work and its presence in areas of conflict. For instance, during peasant protests in **Colombia**, the Office deployed staff to 47 locations. OHCHR staff interventions helped to prevent confrontations between protesters and public security forces in at least 15 of these locations. OHCHR conducted 81 field missions and over 400 regular field visits to assess the human rights situation in the **Central African Republic**. In addition, more than 193 field missions in **Mali** contributed to building trust with local communities, thereby creating spaces for the exchange of ideas and concerns. In **Ukraine**, as a result of its continuous monitoring, the Office outlined human rights issues in territories controlled by armed groups and prob-

lems affecting IDPs. Furthermore, in **Yemen**, OHCHR deployed human rights monitors to conflict-affected areas in order to help gather and analyse allegations of violations and provide technical assistance to the NHRI. The information gathered through this mechanism fed into monthly updates on the human rights situation in Yemen, contributed to a report that was presented to the Human Rights Council and was used in advocacy messages issued by the Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary-General.

Engagement by the international community

UN Human Rights took steps to ensure that human rights issues of concern were brought to the attention of the international community. Despite its limited access to **Libya**, UN Human Rights consistently monitored, reported on and undertook advocacy in relation to cases of human rights violations and abuses by publishing monthly reports on civilian casualties and a report on abuses against migrants. Furthermore, the Human Rights Council considered the OHCHR investigation report, issued in March, and asked the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to report

on Libya, including through an oral update (September 2016) and a written report (March 2017). Public advocacy was conducted to ensure that critical human rights issues in **Myanmar** were raised by international actors regarding accountability issues, discrimination and the situation in Rakhine State. Other advocacy efforts included drafting a report on the “Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar” (A/HRC/32/18), and supporting missions undertaken by high-level UN officials, such as the visit of the Secretary-General and the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, in August. Through the various reports issued by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General, UN Human Rights provided the international community with factual information about incidents and alleged violations of human rights in the **State of Palestine**⁴. The Office’s monitoring in **Ukraine** led to the delivery of a statement by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on 2 August, calling on all parties to the conflict to prioritize the protection of civilians and take urgent steps to de-escalate the tense situation.

UN Human Rights also provided significant support to investigations that were carried out pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions. The Office deployed more than 80 staff members to provide support in relation to various crises and mandates, including commissions of inquiry (**Eritrea, Gaza and Syria**), fact-finding missions (the **Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya and South Sudan**), and humanitarian missions (**Mauritania, Nepal, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen**). In 2016, OHCHR finalized the internal guidance on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions and, together with UN Women, supported the deployment and work of gender advisers to the secretariats of these bodies.

UN Human Rights also participated in the UNHCR/IOM Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe and deployed teams to **Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy** and the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**. The teams collected information on the human rights situation of migrants in transit and the adherence to the border governance measures set out in OHCHR’s recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders.

In coordination with the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA), and in the context of the Human Rights up Front (HRUF) Action Plan, UN Human Rights developed the idea of deploying Light Teams as a new mechanism to get capacity on the ground in response to emerging or actual crisis situations. Based on the

close monitoring of the situation in the **Republic of the Congo**, in anticipation of the presidential election, a Light Team was deployed in February. By ensuring that human rights issues were raised with relevant actors, the Light Team contributed to promoting non-violent elections. Also under the HRUF Action Plan, the Office led an Inter-Agency Task Force on the development of a comprehensive proposal for the establishment of a common UN information management system on violations. The final report, which was presented to the Deputy Secretary-General, in November, offers concrete suggestions to significantly improve the manner in which human rights early warning information is managed by the UN.

Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

The Office undertook efforts to operationalize the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) at the field level within UN peacekeeping and political missions. In the **Central African Republic**, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General signed a new standard operating procedure for the implementation of the HRDDP, which became effective in December. Compliance with the standard operating procedure is now mandatory for all UNCT entities that are providing support to national security forces. The HRDDP Secretariat in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** created 421 new records in the database with profiles of perpetrators of grave human rights violations, and also responded in a timely manner to over one thousand screening requests on individual commanders of the armed forces and police units, who were benefiting from UN support, whether through joint operations, logistics, transport or other forms of assistance. Implementation of the HRDDP began in **Libya**, including with the drafting of a general and preliminary risk assessment. Also, in **Mali** and **Somalia**, regular risk assessments were undertaken and mitigating measures were recommended in line with the HRDDP.

Humanitarian work

UN Human Rights continued to ensure the integration of human rights principles into humanitarian processes by participating in Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings at the Principals, Working Group and Emergency Directors levels. The Deputy High Commissioner participated in the World Humanitarian Summit, in May, where she delivered the Office’s 32

⁴ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

commitments to strengthening its engagement in humanitarian action. Furthermore, as co-lead of the Global Protection Cluster Task Team, with the NGO InterAction, OHCHR completed the preparation of the IASC Protection Priority Guidelines, which were endorsed in October.

At the field level, UN Human Rights engaged with Humanitarian Country Teams to ensure that human rights principles and standards were taken into consideration in humanitarian planning processes and that protection concerns were at the core of the UN's response to emergencies. After Tropical Cyclone Winston hit **Fiji** in late February, UN Human Rights conducted several missions to monitor the protection situation around the eastern and northern parts of Fiji's largest island and identified several issues of concern, which were shared with the Protection Cluster. In **Nigeria**, following advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, the Humanitarian

Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan now underline the centrality of protection in the humanitarian response and include proposals for the deployment of human rights officers to support the response. The Humanitarian Response Plan for the **State of Palestine**⁵ identifies protection as one of its main strategic objectives as a result of OHCHR's leadership of the Protection Cluster and its active participation in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team. In the case of **Syria**, OHCHR's engagement with humanitarian actors led to the inclusion of human rights and protection concerns in the overall humanitarian response to the crisis as reflected in both the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Response Plan.

⁵ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

Human Rights up Front

The Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front (HRUF) initiative continued to promote more timely, effective and predictable UN-wide responses to situations involving risks of or ongoing serious human rights violations. The initiative saw positive developments in 2016.

While the HRUF initiative is a collective endeavour across the UN system, UN Human Rights has the lead responsibility in several areas. Following the endorsement of the Deputy Secretary-General, the initiative to establish a common UN information management system on violations is underway. At headquarters, system-wide regional reviews were held to analyse situations and respond to potential risks. OHCHR's role helps ensure human rights considerations are a key focus of the analysis. UN Human Rights developed a methodological tool to improve action-oriented early warning analysis and input in relation to various avenues, including through new "situational awareness briefings" to the Security Council. Moreover, the HRUF initiative has improved the UN's operational response, including through the UN Human Rights co-led deployment of multidisciplinary Light Teams, which have political and human rights expertise, that are sent in a preventive mode to situations of concern.

Under the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) Human Rights Working Group, UN Human Rights developed a strategy for strengthening the human rights leadership of United Nations Resident Coordinators, and also led efforts to update policy

guidance and support United Nations Country Teams in meeting the needs of Member States. This included the development of new guidance on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and common country programming, which identifies human rights as a central principle.

It also included co-chairing a process to develop a principled United Nations Leadership Model that was endorsed by the Chief Executive Board in late 2016, which aims to strengthen the UN's commitment to the values and principles that guide its work. A main focus of inter-agency efforts in 2016 was to provide "thought leadership" on critical challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and identify how human rights can contribute to their implementation. To this end, a "Dialogue Series on Frontier Issues" was co-convened with other UN entities under the auspices of the UNDG's Human Rights Working Group.

An online mandatory course for UN staff on the UN's human rights responsibilities, which was developed by UN Human Rights in coordination with UN partners, provides action-oriented options for UN staff to address situations involving human rights concerns. The Secretary-General instructed all UN staff to complete the course within six months. As of the end of December, the course had been taken by nearly 13,000 UN colleagues, including more than 200 UN Human Rights staff members. This training is an important step in consolidating the cultural change that the HRUF initiative requires.

UN Human Rights engagement at the World Humanitarian Summit

At the World Humanitarian Summit, in May, UN Human Rights pledged it would strengthen its engagement in humanitarian action, including through the delivery of 32 commitments from 2017 to 2019. UN Human Rights made commitments under the following three main outcomes:

- “Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity,” which includes commitments aimed at achieving increased compliance with international human rights law and humanitarian law; monitoring and reporting on violations of human rights law and humanitarian law; supporting States in enhancing respect for international human rights law; strengthening advocacy and technical assistance to government representatives and armed forces.
- “Leave no one behind,” which includes commitments aimed at supporting the establishment and functioning of protection systems for migrants in humanitarian contexts; supporting and monitoring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all stages of the humanitarian management cycle; and increasing the responsiveness and integration of women’s human rights concerns into the international community’s response to humanitarian situations.
- “From delivering aid to ending needs,” which includes commitments to ensure that the Office strengthens its engagement and role in humanitarian responses, while supporting national protection mechanisms and their involvement in humanitarian coordination structures. It also includes follow-up on various work streams created by the World Humanitarian Summit and Grand Bargain at the global level; and support for the increased integration of human rights in the plans of States and other actors to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including climate-related disasters and the displacement of persons.

A few examples of the humanitarian work carried out by the Office, in 2016, to fulfil its commitments include:

- At the field level, OHCHR supported the UN humanitarian response to the crisis in Syria (from Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey) and contributed to



The President of the World Federation of the Deaf, Colin Allen, addresses a special session on “Inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action” during the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, May 2016.

© OCHA/Oktay Çilesiz

protection analysis, advocacy and responses in other field presences such as Haiti, Mauritania, Myanmar, the State of Palestine and Ukraine and in the Pacific region.

- At the global level, OHCHR, as co-chair of the Global Protection Cluster Task Team, developed the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Protection Priority, which was endorsed by the IASC Principals in October.
- OHCHR was at the forefront of the development of the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, whose guidelines will be developed in 2017.

Through its commitments, UN Human Rights strives to ensure that human rights protection, in particular for those in vulnerable situations, is central to UN humanitarian programmes and responses. To do so, UN Human Rights intends to further strengthen its engagement in humanitarian action through active participation in humanitarian programmes and processes at the field level; train its staff to better engage in emergency responses; deploy additional capacities, where needed; and advise the humanitarian leadership in relation to human rights protection issues.

Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

At UN Headquarters, OHCHR strengthened its partnership with the Peacebuilding Support Office to ensure the enhanced integration of human rights into the UN's peacebuilding work, processes and activities, in particular in light of the adoption of resolutions, in April, on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture by the Security Council (S/RES/2282) and the General Assembly (A/RES/70/262). The Office provided advice on the role of human rights in peacebuilding and sustaining peace; participated in UN peacebuilding fora, like the Senior Peacebuilding Group, the Peacebuilding Contact Group and the Working Group on Transitions; and briefed the Peacebuilding Commission on country-specific situations.

In **Colombia**, UN Human Rights engaged with the UNCT to ensure the incorporation of a HRBA in its work

to support the implementation of the Peace Accord. In particular, UN Human Rights worked with FAO, UNODC and WHO, as well as the Ministry of Justice and Law, on a road map for the formulation of a public policy on drugs and to ensure that the implementation of Point 4 of the Peace Accord, "Solution to the Drug Problem," was undertaken with a HRBA. Furthermore, UN Human Rights drafted a document identifying the types of human rights complaints that the Special Political Mission would have to be prepared to address in its deployment and operations. As a result, UN Human Rights and the Mission agreed to focus on the following areas of collaboration regarding human rights issues: personnel screening; orientation on human rights and the human rights context; protocols on human rights cases and situation management, information sharing and reporting; accountability of Mission staff for human rights misconduct, especially relating to sexual exploitation and abuse; population and civil society engagement under the "Do No Harm" principle; and public information.

OHCHR's response to the Syrian crisis

In 2016, despite the lack of access to the Syrian Arab Republic, UN Human Rights continued to work proactively on human rights with regard to Syria through a number of means. Operating from Geneva, Beirut, Amman and Gaziantep, the OHCHR Syria Team actively monitored and reported on violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict. UN Human Rights also stepped up its engagement with humanitarian partners at the strategic and operational levels as well as with the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria to ensure adequate integration

of human rights in the political process. Building for the future, UN Human Rights expanded its support to Syrian civil society to increase their capacity to report on violations of international law and to strengthen their advocacy efforts. UN Human Rights further developed its role as a facilitator in consultations on options for dealing with the past in the Syrian context. The OHCHR Syria Team works in complementarity with the Independent Commission of Inquiry on Syria as it will with the separate International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism recently established by the General Assembly.



More than 80 staff members deployed to support various investigations and crises situations

including commissions of inquiry (Eritrea, Gaza and Syria), fact-finding missions (the Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya and South Sudan) and humanitarian missions (Mauritania, Nepal, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen).

622,000

victims of grave violations and crimes in Colombia have received collective and individual reparation and 27,000 individuals had their lands returned. The UN Human Rights Office helped put in place a system of reparation for victims of the armed conflict, making Colombia the first country ever to start providing redress while conflict was on-going.

1,470

victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo received free legal assistance through legal clinics supported by the UN Human Rights Office, with 198 perpetrators of sexual violence convicted.



47,000

victims of torture in
80 countries



25,000

victim of slavery in
34 countries

received rehabilitation support

OHCHR's role

UN Human Rights contributed to the results outlined above through a wide variety of means, including extensive advocacy and awareness-raising with government partners and civil society, the provision of technical cooperation and advisory services to regional and national partners and undertaking monitoring and reporting activities. More specifically, it provided technical and secretariat support to the human rights mechanisms; engaged with and supported Member States in their efforts to comply with international human rights norms and standards; provided legal advice and advisory services; and conducted research on thematic issues of concern. Moreover, it provided technical assistance to civil society actors, including groups in vulnerable situations, to support their increased participation in public life and enhance their capacity to claim and defend their rights. Much of the work highlighted above was also achieved through trainings and workshops on various topics, including human rights monitoring and documentation, treaty body and UPR reporting, and human rights standards for judges, prosecutors and police.

The Office further promoted human rights in intergovernmental and inter-agency deliberations and processes, such as the World Humanitarian Summit, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants, including through advocacy, research, consultations and expert meetings.

In particular, OHCHR's work consists of the following areas of expertise:

Supporting standard setting

UN Human Rights provides the various international human rights mechanisms and bodies with substantive and technical assistance as they undertake their standard setting functions. Specifically, the Office contributes to the normative work of the Human Rights Council, its Advisory Committee and the special procedures. The Office also supports the progressive development of international law by carrying out legal research and providing secretariat assistance to the human rights treaty bodies for the preparation of general comments/general observations and jurisprudence related to individual complaints.

Monitoring and reporting

Through its human rights monitoring work, which is undertaken in accordance with international human rights standards, UN Human Rights collects, verifies and uses information to address human rights concerns. Human rights monitoring includes gathering information about incidents, observing events (elections, trials, demonstrations), and visiting sites, such as indigenous communities, places of detention and refugee camps. The result of OHCHR's monitoring serves as an early warning tool which helps national authorities and other relevant actors to take steps to prevent or mitigate human rights violations. It also provides government authorities and other stakeholders with relevant information to trigger corrective actions and other immediate follow-up.

Technical cooperation and advisory services

Through its technical cooperation activities, UN Human Rights aims to translate international human rights law and principles into practical methods, approaches, procedures and tools to be applied by international, regional and national actors in their human rights work. Technical assistance is provided to facilitate the implementation of and follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms; ensure the preparation of reports to these mechanisms in accordance with relevant reporting guidelines; develop and implement training programmes and materials; develop national human rights action plans; build and strengthen national protection structures capable of promoting and protecting human rights; review legislation and policies; and implement human rights indicators. Technical cooperation can take the form of expert advisory services, training courses, workshops and seminars, fellowships, grants, the provision of information and documentation and assessments of domestic human rights needs.

In implementing its technical cooperation work, UN Human Rights collaborates with all relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels, including civil society, national institutions and representatives of governments, parliaments and the courts.

Advocacy and awareness-raising

Through research, education, public information and advocacy activities, UN Human Rights contributes to the increased awareness and understanding by dif-



OHCHR staff member during a monitoring mission to the Donetsk region in Ukraine. © OHCHR/Ukraine

ferent stakeholders of concrete human rights issues. The Office uses every available opportunity to speak out objectively in the face of human rights violations around the world and to highlight human rights challenges that require the attention of concerned stakeholders and a wider audience.

Advocacy and awareness-raising involves speaking out on behalf of victims; developing and implementing appropriate responses to violations; documenting and sharing good practices and preparing learning tools; reaching out to multiple stakeholders; implementing awareness-raising campaigns on thematic issues or on the occasion of special dates and anniversaries; and facilitating the integration of a human rights perspective into the work of the United Nations as a whole. UN Human Rights fulfils its advocacy and awareness-raising role by maintaining a continuous dialogue with Member States, civil society and other stakeholders. Moreover, the High Commissioner's leading role for human rights is visible and relevant through regular public statements, speeches, opinion articles, country visits, high-level meetings and other key outreach ac-

tivities. In addition to the traditional media, the Office uses social media platforms to extend its global outreach and engage with a wider audience in order to increase awareness about human rights issues.

Building partnerships

In implementing its mandate to promote and protect human rights, UN Human Rights works in close partnership with numerous stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, both within and outside the United Nations system. Partners include Member States, NHRIs, civil society organizations, the private sector, foundations, regional and international organizations, UN Secretariat departments, UN peace missions and agencies, funds and programmes. In addition, the Office cooperates with the international human rights machinery to find effective ways to work together in order to address global human rights issues. By working with these partners, the Office tries to maximize the impact of its work while making efficient use of its available resources.

About OHCHR





OHCHR staff member documents the case of a disappeared person in Mexico. © OHCHR/Mexico

About OHCHR

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or UN Human Rights) is the leading UN entity on human rights. The General Assembly entrusted both the High Commissioner for Human Rights and OHCHR with a unique mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all people. The United Nations human rights programme aims to ensure that the protection and enjoyment of human rights is a reality in the lives of all people. The Office also plays a crucial role in safeguarding the integrity of the three interconnected pillars of the United Nations – peace and security, human rights and development.

UN Human Rights provides assistance, in the form of technical expertise and capacity-development, to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It 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.

UN Human Rights is part of the United Nations Secretariat and has its headquarters in Geneva as well as an office in New York. OHCHR's staff is based in 60 countries, in regional and country/stand-alone offices, United Nations peace missions and political offices and in United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

Method

The Office's work encompasses three broad areas, namely, human rights standard setting, monitoring and supporting the implementation of human rights obligations by States. Substantive and technical support is provided to the various human rights bodies as they undertake their standard setting and monitoring duties. Knowledge and awareness of all human rights, whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social 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 other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to assist countries that are working to meet their human rights obligations.

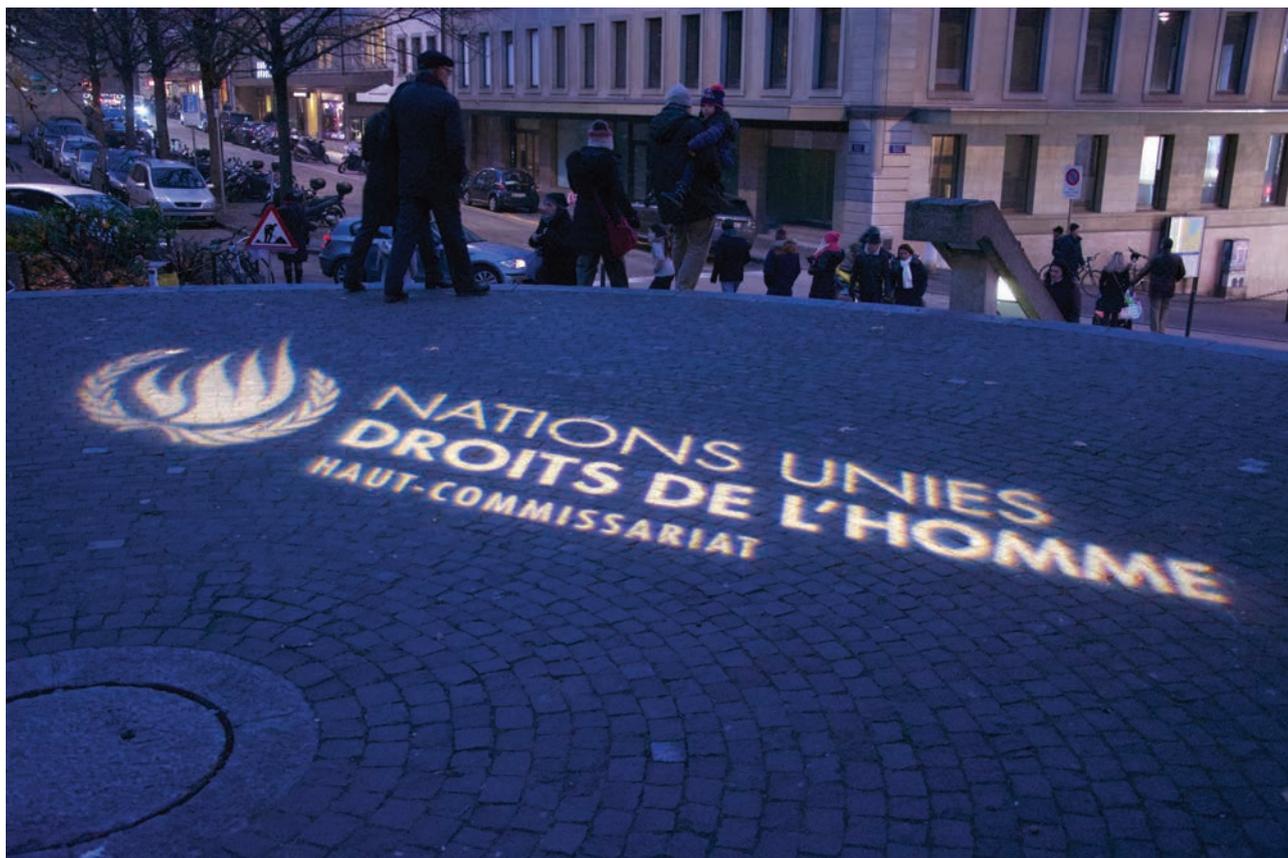
The work of the Office is based on the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP), which seeks to implement the Human Rights Programme of the Secretary-General's Strategic Framework. By aligning the Office with a common set of results that are connected with the various components of OHCHR's mandate, the OMP plays an important role in enhancing the Office's effectiveness in implementing the Strategic Framework, increasing synergies and ensuring the best possible use of available resources.

The current OMP covers the period 2014-2017 and sets out six thematic priorities and related thematic results. The achievements that were attained under these thematic priorities in 2016 are summarized in the printed version of the report and are listed under the corresponding field presence or division chapters that can be found on the annexed USB key. The OMP for 2014-2017 identifies eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency within the Office. Achievements in this area are elaborated in the Management chapter on page 66.

Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

- Promote and protect all human rights for all;
- Recommend that bodies of the United Nations system improve the promotion and protection of all human rights;
- 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 in order to secure respect for all human rights;
- Enhance international cooperation;
- Coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system; and
- Rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the UN human rights machinery.



Street of the Old Town of Geneva illuminated with the UN Human Rights logo for the launch of the “Stand up for someone’s rights today” campaign, December 2016. © OHCHR

Supporting the human rights bodies and mechanisms

The Human Rights Council (HRC), which is composed of 47 Member States of the United Nations that are elected by the General Assembly for fixed terms, is given substantive and technical support by the Office in its work, including in the context of its regular and special sessions, organizational meetings and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies. OHCHR also organizes and supports stakeholder meetings, special events, discussions and expert panels.

In addition, UN Human Rights supports the Council’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The second cycle of the UPR continued in 2016. A total of 39 States had their human rights records reviewed by the Working Group which benefited from a total of 78 background documents prepared by the Office to facilitate the review. In this context, the Office develops UPR training modules and briefs States and other stakeholders on the UPR mechanism. It also provides States with technical assistance in order to strengthen their national processes to engage with the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms and to follow-up on the implementation of their recommendations.

The Office provides substantive and technical assistance to independent human rights experts, known as special procedures mandate holders, who are appointed by the Council and mandated to report and advise on human rights issues and situations from a thematic or country-specific perspective. As of the end of 2016, there were 57 special procedures; 43 of these are dedicated to thematic issues and 14 are dedicated to country situations. 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; initiate action in relation to individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature, including by sending communications to States and other stakeholders; 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.

Finally, the Office provides support to the 10 human rights treaty bodies. The treaty bodies are committees

of independent experts that consider the progress that has been made and the challenges that are being faced by countries in implementing the obligations of the international human rights treaties they have ratified. All but two of these committees may, under certain circumstances, receive and consider individual complaints or communications from individuals regarding violations of treaty provisions. The results of the deliberations of the treaty bodies contribute to a rich and dynamic body of jurisprudence on international human rights law.

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

The Office maps emerging trends in human rights and identifies lessons learned from human rights work carried out at headquarters and in the field. Based on these trends, the Office produces policy, guidance and capacity-strengthening tools, such as methodologies and training materials, which translate international human rights law into practical approaches and procedures that can be used by the UN and other actors at the national level. Providing advice, training, 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 mandate of the High Commissioner.

Mainstreaming of human rights

Under its mainstreaming mandate, the Office works to ensure that a human rights-based approach (HRBA) is integrated into the UN system's programmes on development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and the rule of law. At a practical level, UN Human Rights advances human rights mainstreaming through its active participation in UN inter-agency bodies and activities and the High Commissioner's participation in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Office advocates for policy coherence in accordance with an approach that is based on respect for all human rights yet pays particular attention to victims of human rights violations and those who are most vulnerable to becoming victims. It aims to systematically inform UNCTs about the recommendations emanating from the international human rights mechanisms and help them mainstream follow-up activities into their programmes. It also seeks to identify rootcauses of conflict and propose targeted responses based on human rights norms, principles and standards with a view to sustaining peace.

Working in countries

As of the end of 2016, UN Human Rights was operating or supporting 60 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 and working with States on the fulfilment of their obligations to implement the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, the Office cooperates with human rights groups, academic and research institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs), 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 the mandated fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry that are established in response to serious human rights abuses.

Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and as of 31 December, 12 regional offices or centres and 14 country or stand-alone offices (see map on pages 62-63). Furthermore, the Office supports the human rights components of UN peace missions or political offices and deploys human rights advisers (HRAs) to work with the UNCTs.

The Geneva-based 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, including for human rights mainstreaming purposes; (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 Mechanisms Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the HRC, 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 organizational chart, please refer to page 155.

Staff

As of 31 December, the Office was employing 1,179 staff members. Of those staff members, 517 (44 per cent) were based in the field (including 25 HRAs based in UNCTs), 623 (53 per cent) were based in Geneva and 39 (3 per cent) were based in New York. UN Human Rights also worked with close to 800 human rights officers who served in 14 UN peace missions or political offices.

How OHCHR is funded

UN Human Rights is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 45 per cent of the resources expended to implement the Office's programme of work in 2016, and partially through voluntary contributions from donors, the majority of which are Member States. The amount of the regular budget funding that is allocated to UN Human Rights has been gradually increasing since 2005. At that time, leaders attending the World Summit committed to a doubling over five years of the resources available for the Office. At the beginning of the biennium, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US\$190.5 million for 2016-2017. The allocation for 2016 was increased by US\$4.5 million during the year in order to implement urgent mandates of the Human Rights Council, for a total of US\$105.1 million. This can be compared with allocations of US\$206.9 million in 2014-2015, US\$177.3 million in 2012-2013, 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 92-111.

The level of voluntary funding allocated to UN Human Rights has substantially increased 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, before making a slight recovery in 2011 and 2012 when US\$111.1 million was received in each of those years. The level of voluntary funding for UN Human Rights reached

US\$121.2 million in 2013, increased to US\$123.7 million in 2014 and to US\$125.8 million in 2015 and reached US\$129.6 million in 2016, the highest amount ever received by the Office.

The amount of unearmarked voluntary contributions grew steadily from 2002 until 2009, when it reached a maximum of 56 per cent of total contributions received. While unearmarked contributions dropped slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and again to 51 per cent in 2011, they increased to 53 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2013. In 2014, however, the trend was reversed and the proportion of unearmarked funding decreased to 47 per cent and then to just 37 per cent in 2015 before stabilizing at 38 per cent in 2016. Please refer to pages 77-91 for more information on funding, trends and challenges and pages 121-141 for the profiles of all donors in 2016.

How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditures in 2016, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US\$223.3 million (compared to US\$225.9 million in 2015 and US\$239.1 million in 2014). In 2016, nearly 45 per cent of total expenditures were devoted to fieldwork activities, particularly capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 10 per cent of total expenditures were spent on thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools, 12 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs and 13 per cent on support for the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (6 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (5 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year-end to 31 December and the breakdown of expenditures and the allocation of voluntary contributions can be found on pages 92-111.

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 resolution 48/141 to create 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. The new Office was vested with a wide-ranging mandate and primary responsibility for promoting, coordinating, strengthening and streamlining human rights work and related activities throughout 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 the application of a human rights-based approach in all aspects of the UN's work. At the same time, the three pillars of the UN system were recognized as intertwined, namely, peace and security, development and human rights. The growth in the UN's human rights activities reflects the increasing strength of the international human rights movement since the General Assembly 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 became 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 and its Optional Protocol, 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 human rights bodies were established to respond to evolving human rights challenges. These bodies, which rely on OHCHR for substantive and logistical support, are either Charter-based (political bodies with mandates originating in the United Nations Charter that are composed of representatives of Member States) or treaty-based (committees established by international human rights treaties that are composed of independent experts and mandated to monitor the compliance of States Parties with their treaty obligations). 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 develop international human rights law. Two years after its first session, the Council operationalized the Universal Periodic Review.

OHCHR around the world



-  Headquarters
-  Regional offices/centres
-  Country/stand-alone offices/Missions
-  Human rights components of peace/political missions
-  Human rights advisers/officers in United Nations Country Teams

* Deployed through the UNDG-Human Rights Working Group.

** Closed in 2016.

¹ 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



Countries covered from Regional Offices:

Africa

- East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
- Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa)
- Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon):
Sub-regional centre on human rights and democracy
- West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)

Americas

- Central America (Panama City, Panama)
- South America (Santiago de Chile, Chile)

Asia-Pacific

- South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Pacific (Suva, Fiji)

Europe and Central Asia

- Europe (Brussels, Belgium)
- Central Asia (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

Middle East and North Africa

- Middle East and North Africa (Beirut, Lebanon)

As at 31 December 2016

Management and Funding





Participants at a political rally in Cambodia.
© UN Women/Inala Fathimath

Management

This chapter provides an overview of the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or UN Human Rights) to enhance its policy and strategic decision-making, planning, management and evaluation processes, and includes examples of results achieved under the Office's eight global management outputs (GMOs).

Decision-making

OHCHR is led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who is based in New York. Internal decision-making takes place through three bodies that meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on office-wide policies, operating procedures, programmes and resource allocations.

The Senior Management Team (SMT), chaired by the High Commissioner, is composed of the four division directors, and the Chiefs of the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, External Outreach Service and Programme Support and Management Services. The SMT is the principal consultative and advisory body of UN Human Rights and provides advice and recommendations to the High Commissioner for addressing issues of relevance for the entire Office. The SMT met twelve times in 2016 and primarily made decisions on matters related to the Change Initiative and policy issues related to, for instance, innovation, internal communication, outreach, and the implementation of recommendations issued by the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

The Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB), chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner, acts as the quality control body by monitoring programme development and implementation, expenditures, resource mobilization and human resources and managing the overall financial sustainability of the Office. In 2016, its terms of reference were amended to include the review of management evaluations and audits, and the oversight of the implementation of their recommendations. The PBRB held nine in-person and 14 virtual meetings in 2016 and, among other issues, considered the financial situation of the Office, reviewed the annual plans for 2017 and recommended that UN Human Rights invest in five focus areas (strengthening early warning and effective early action; protecting and expanding civil society space; promoting peaceful co-existence and

preventing hate; protecting the rights of people on the move and countering xenophobia; and advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) in the last year of the current OHCHR Management Plan (OMP).

The Policy Advisory Group (PAG), established in 2015 to provide senior managers with a forum to exchange views on policy-related matters, met on a weekly basis throughout 2016 to deliberate and provide recommendations for SMT discussions, when applicable, on a variety of topics, including thematic (i.e., countering violent extremism, health and human rights) and country issues (i.e., engagement with the League of Arab States), as well as organizational matters (i.e., evaluations, mobility policy).

Managing programme performance

In order to effectively implement results-based management (RBM) concepts and methodologies, the Office relied on its Performance Monitoring System (PMS). The PMS was introduced in 2010 and has become the centrepiece for all programme planning, monitoring and reporting activities of UN Human Rights. The Office also enhanced the efficient management of financial resources, thereby better supporting decision-making, by ensuring that programme information available in the PMS is linked to financial information.

This experience has enabled UN Human Rights to be a key contributor to the development of a UN Secretariat-wide "Finance Dashboard" which, once finalized, will link real-time financial data with programmatic information. UN Human Rights is also actively involved in the development of a budget formulation solution for Umoja, which will include processes of strategic planning, formulation of results-based budgets, programme monitoring, evaluation and reporting. During the initial phase of development, UN Human Rights contributed

to ensuring that the new Umoja module follows an RBM approach and that the product allows for transparent planning and monitoring processes. Participating in the project also enables UN Human Rights to identify how internal work processes, including the PMS, should be adjusted in light of the new system.

Planning

In 2016, the Office began to put in place the key elements for the programme planning process through which UN Human Rights will define its strategic direction for the next four years (2018-2021). A background paper on adjustments to the programming architecture and a timeline for the process were prepared and discussed with programme managers, the PAG, SMT and at a leadership retreat. The Office commissioned an update of the Academic Desk Review on Global Trends and their Possible Implication for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, that was initially prepared four years ago, for completion in early 2017.

The Office has initiated a broad-based, participatory process to define its strategic direction for the period from 2018 to 2021. This planning process provides an opportunity to engage in a dialogue with key stakeholders and to collectively think about how best to determine a future direction that is relevant to the changing context, takes advantage of OHCHR's added value and maximizes the relevance and impact of the Office's work to promote and protect human rights. Through this process, OHCHR will set strategic priorities that also meet its mandated obligations; are aligned to the Secretary-General's Strategic Framework; and are commensurate with its resource base. The outcome of this process will also further define OHCHR's contribution to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its promise to leave no one behind. This planning process will take place throughout 2017, culminating with the launch of OHCHR's Management Plan for 2018-2021 early in 2018.

Evaluation

The building of an evaluation culture in the Office reached a new stage in 2016 as the follow-up activities to all of the evaluations conducted during the biennium 2014-2015 were fully implemented. The follow-up action plan related to the evaluation of OHCHR's

support to national human rights institutions (NHRIs) was submitted to the PBRB for its endorsement and is being implemented. Follow-up plans were also developed for the implementation of recommendations originating from the evaluations of the Regional Office for Central Asia and the country programme review conducted in Mexico. The evaluation of the programmes supported by human rights advisers and the country programme review for Uganda were finalized this year. In addition, two more evaluations were initiated as part of the evaluation plan for the biennium 2016-2017, namely, the evaluation of the Maya Programme in Guatemala and the evaluation of OHCHR's structure of regional gender advisers.

The preparation of the evaluation plan for the new biennium, as well as the management and undertaking of all of the evaluations, relies on contributions from the members of OHCHR's Evaluation Focal Points Network and other colleagues from different parts of the Office who built their capacity through participation in various evaluation reference groups and review teams. The development of methodological tools and guidance continued, including through staff participation in the United Nations Evaluation Group. The new norms and standards for evaluation in the UN system include a norm related to human rights and gender equality and the updated evaluation competency framework includes the integration of human rights and gender perspectives. The terms of reference for the evaluation of projects and programmes were updated to reflect this integration.

Change Initiative

In order to better support the advancement of human rights, the High Commissioner proposed a number of changes to maximize OHCHR's resources and capacities for more effective and efficient delivery. These changes were suggested with a view to enhancing coordination and integration within headquarters and between headquarters and the field; facilitating more strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including Member States and the United Nations system; and shifting operations to reduce associated costs.

In the field, UN Human Rights proposed to strengthen six of its existing regional offices and establish two additional offices. The proposal is resource-neutral as the strengthening of the field structure would be offset by the redeployment of posts from Geneva to lower-cost duty stations in the field. In December, the General Assembly decided to defer its final decision



The High Commissioner at a press conference during his visit to Colombia, September 2016. © UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré

on OHCHR's proposal for regional restructuring until the autumn of 2017. The Office remains fully committed to the strengthening of its regional offices and decentralizing resources and functions to the field, understanding that this can ensure that the United Nations human rights mandate will be implemented more effectively, efficiently and universally. It will continue to engage with Member States during 2017 to pursue efforts in this direction.

At headquarters, the Office presented a proposal to rationalize resources and structures and which seeks to reconfigure its divisions into three core areas, namely, thematic, mechanisms and field engagement. Under the proposed structure, support to the international human rights mechanisms (the HRC, including its UPR, and the human rights treaty bodies) will be the responsibility of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division. Focus on the right to development and other thematic human rights issues and policies, including support to the thematic special procedures, will be the responsibility of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division. Finally, regional and country engagement will remain the responsibility of the Field Engagement Division. The New York Office will be strengthened to better support the integration of human rights concerns and approaches in the development and peace

and security agendas, especially in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A decision on these proposed changes was also deferred by the General Assembly until later in 2017.

Global Management Outputs

Global Management Outputs describe the managerial improvements that UN Human Rights commits to achieve to support the effective delivery of its planned thematic results. In 2016, significant progress was accomplished in relation to the eight GMOs outlined below.

GMO 1: Strategic decisions are made in line with results-based management principles and are implemented in a timely manner

A total of **85 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. This resulted in the implementation of more trans-

parent strategic decision-making processes and the increased integration of RBM into OHCHR's programmes, plans and activities. The following examples provide evidence of improvement in relation to this GMO.

- ▶ The terms of reference of the PAG were finalized, those of the SMT were reviewed and those of the PBRB were amended to include the review of the implementation of recommendations arising from evaluations. In 2016, all three bodies met regularly and provided the High Commissioner with advice and recommendations for decision-making on a wide array of thematic, policy and managerial matters.
- ▶ In view of the preparation of workplans for 2017, the Office agreed on five thematic areas of enhanced focus and decided to strengthen critical administrative and outreach functions which could lead to good returns on investment in the medium term.
- ▶ The application of RBM principles in internal procedures has progressed. In relation to reporting, the OHCHR Report 2015 provided an indication of positive steps made towards the achievement of the thematic results and GMOs and, for the first time,

included an indication of progress made towards the achievement of OHCHR's targets for the programming cycle. Progress was also made in using the data gathered through the PMS to inform strategic decision-making. As an example, information on the progress made towards the achievement of outputs and expected accomplishments across the Office was used during the Strategic Leadership retreats held in 2016.

- ▶ The evaluation of a number of areas of OHCHR's work advanced and their outcomes contributed to decision-making. Plans were developed for the implementation of recommendations originating from the evaluations of NHRIs, the Regional Office for Central Asia and the country programme in Mexico. Furthermore, the evaluation of human rights advisers and the country programme in Uganda were finalized this year and two more evaluations were initiated, namely, on the Maya Programme in Guatemala and on the structure of regional gender advisers. UN Human Rights further contributed to the inclusion of a norm on human rights and gender equality in the new UN system-wide standards for evaluation.



Screenshot of OHCHR's Performance Monitoring System and its new dashboard, which provides visual information on the level of implementation of OHCHR's expected accomplishments and outputs.

GMO 2: Organizational work processes, systems and structures are aligned for increased efficiency

A total of **85 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. A number of initiatives were carried out to improve the Office's processes and structures, which contributed to a more efficient implementation of OHCHR's mandate, as listed below.

- ▶ Internal task forces were established to define the proposed structural and functional changes in the context of the Change Initiative. Their implementation is pending the General Assembly's review and approval.
- ▶ A task force reviewed the trust funds managed by UN Human Rights, including their respective objectives and workloads, and provided senior managers with evidence-based recommendations which could lead to increased efficiency and savings, for instance, through the creation of a Trust Fund Management Unit.
- ▶ A working group considered options for improving work processes across divisions and geographic areas.
- ▶ Staff-led task forces were also established on key concerns including internal communications, innovation and OHCHR's "care for giving."
- ▶ A number of extranets were developed to allow external and internal stakeholders to concurrently work on documents in a secure, paperless manner. This new feature is used, for instance, by the human rights treaty bodies. Instead of distributing physical copies of documents at their sessions in the various UN official languages, they are now able to post these documents on their extranets, thus reducing the need for paper copies.
- ▶ Progress was made in relation to the implementation of an organization-wide records management system. The configuration of the file plan in the Unite Docs system was completed for the Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) and the Human Rights Council Branch and 90 per cent of HRTD's content was successfully migrated. In addition, the final draft of the Access Policy was completed and submitted to senior managers for its review. To date, UN Human Rights has the largest content in the Unite Docs system and it has worked diligently with the Project Team at UN Headquarters in New York to improve on the delivery and user-friendliness of the system. Once it is fully operational, the system will enable the Office to store all of its records in a common repository, regardless of geographical location and without compromising security.
- ▶ Following the 2015 signature of a host country agreement with the Government of Honduras for the opening a country presence, the field office

was officially opened by the Deputy High Commissioner, in November. The office is almost fully staffed and it is finalizing the recruitment of five more staff members.

- ▶ Also at the field level, following the publication of the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95-S/2015/446) which, among other recommendations, proposed the consolidation of protection functions, including child protection and protection against conflict-related sexual violence, under human rights components of peace operations, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Missions in the Central African Republic and in Mali, and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, were selected to pilot the proposed new functional arrangements.

GMO 3: A gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and relevant processes

A total of **89 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. UN Human Rights made good progress regarding the integration of a gender perspective into its programmes and processes and the following results were achieved.

- ▶ The Office established a "Strengthening Diversity at OHCHR" task force, inclusive of attention to gender, to help map a way forward.
- ▶ A gender perspective was further integrated into OHCHR's planning. All guidelines for OHCHR's programming documents include instructions on how to integrate a gender perspective. In addition, the PMS now features a binary gender marker so that all planned activities which identify gender equality as the main focus are clearly indicated.
- ▶ The Office helped integrate expertise on gender and women's human rights into mandates established by the Human Rights Council. In collaboration with UN Women, gender advisers were seconded to the Commission of Investigation on Burundi, the UN Independent Investigation on Burundi, the Commission on Human Rights on South Sudan, the Commission of Inquiry on Eritrea, the Commission of Inquiry on Syria and the OHCHR field-based presence in South Korea. Moreover, concrete tools and guidance were developed to support the integration of gender concepts and approaches into the work of the international human rights mechanisms. Examples of these are an internal guidance note on the integration of gender into commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions; a handbook on gender integration in the work of the United Nations human rights mechanisms; and a dedicated chapter on gender integration in the online training for delegates of the Human Rights Council.

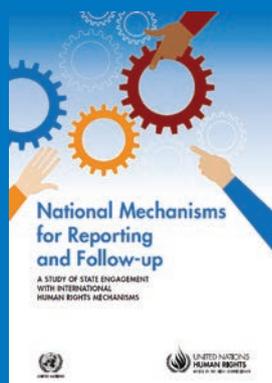
- ▶ At the field level, progress was made on the integration of a gender perspective into the programmes and/or processes of OHCHR's field presences in Afghanistan, Belgium (Regional Office for Europe), Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon (Regional Office for Central Africa), Chad, Chile (Regional Office for South America), Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia (Regional Office for East Africa), Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan (Regional Office for Central Asia), Lebanon (Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa), Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Panama (Regional Office for Central America), Paraguay, Qatar (Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region), Serbia, South Africa (Regional Office for Southern Africa), South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine⁶,

Thailand (Regional Office for South-East Asia), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda and Ukraine.

- ▶ Concrete examples of the above include the adoption of a gender strategy by the office in Uganda which, among other features, includes a monitoring and evaluation matrix with specific indicators for tracking the progress made by the office in the implementation of its gender-related interventions; the appointment of a gender focal point by the field presence in Kenya; and the development of a strategy on gender integration by the Regional Office for South-East Asia, followed by the establishment of a gender unit to monitor its implementation. Moreover, in December, the Regional Office for South-East Asia organized its first fellowship programme for women human rights defenders. Through the programme, a human rights defender from West Papua, Indonesia, was based in the office for two weeks where she received training and hands-on experience on the

⁶ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme



The Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme was created as one of the outcomes of the treaty body strengthening process. Recognizing that many States have difficulties in fulfilling their multiple reporting obligations, General Assembly resolution 68/268 designed a significant capacity-building programme to “support

States Parties in building their capacity to implement their treaty obligations.”

The Programme was established at the beginning of 2015 with a team of staff that continues to operate out of OHCHR headquarters and the field. Ten staff members are based in 10 of OHCHR's regional offices and six are based in Geneva.

A practical guide and an accompanying study were published by the Programme, in June, entitled “Effective State Engagement with International Human Rights Mechanisms: National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up.” The publications were officially launched during a dedicated panel discussion that was hosted by the Deputy High Commissioner, in November. The publications describe State practices with regard to national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up in the Bahamas, Cambodia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Portugal, the Republic of Korea and Senegal. While they identify good practices, they do not propose a one-size-fits-all solution.

To support the work of these national mechanisms and, more generally, the implementation of recommendations from all human rights mechanisms, the Universal Human Rights Index was improved and work advanced on the development of a National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database, which aims at facilitating the monitoring and follow-up of international human rights recommendations at the national level.

Training is also an important component of the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme. By the end of 2016, the Programme had enhanced the skills and knowledge of close to 170 State officials from 77 countries, who became trained-trainers on treaty reporting and part of a network of State officials within their subregions. UN Human Rights is also finalizing a general treaty reporting manual and trainers guide and has commenced work on treaty-specific training manuals and guides related to the two international human rights Covenants. All of these publications will assist States, other stakeholders and United Nations staff members to support increased State engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

Based on its first two years of experience, the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme made a significant difference in terms of OHCHR's capacity to provide necessary support to States to ensure positive results. Some of these results include new treaty accessions and ratifications, the submission of outstanding reports and the improved dialogue and engagement with the treaty bodies by a number of States Parties.

work of UN Human Rights, including engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

GMO 4: Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms

A total of **82 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. UN Human Rights enhanced its support to the international human rights mechanisms as demonstrated by the following examples.

- ▶ In relation to the HRC, OHCHR supported the organization of 159 meetings, representing a 40 per cent increase over the number of meetings held in 2010. The Office serviced an unprecedented total of 57 interactive dialogues and 21 panels on a wide array of topics. In 2016, UN Human Rights contributed to the organization of a series of events to mark the 10th anniversary of the Council. The key event was a high-level panel discussion with all nine former Council Presidents, which was held during the Council's 32nd regular session, to discuss the various achievements of the Council in its first 10 years and some of its remaining challenges.
- ▶ UN Human Rights provided substantive, technical and logistical support to the three sessions of the UPR Working Group in 2016, during which 39 State reviews were conducted. It prepared 78 pre-session reports, drafted 39 Working Group reports and the same number of summaries of the UPR segment in the Council plenary sessions.
- ▶ UN Human Rights also contributed to the Human Rights Council's response to crisis situations. For instance, based on resolution 30/18, UN Human Rights deployed a team of three staff members for a period of nine months to provide technical support to the Government of Yemen and gather information to prepare a report on the human rights situation in the country. The report was presented during the 33rd session of the Council, in September.
- ▶ With substantive and logistical support provided by OHCHR, both from headquarters and the field, 96 country visits were undertaken by special procedures mandate holders to 65 States and territories. The Office also assisted in the drafting and submission of 526 communications to States, 134 reports to the Human Rights Council and 39 reports to the General Assembly.
- ▶ The Office serviced the human rights treaty bodies during 99 weeks of sessions, provided substantive assistance in their consideration of 168 State Party reports and for the drafting and adoption of approximately 7,800 recommendations and final decisions on 186 communications. With the logistical support of the Office, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture undertook 10 country visits.
- ▶ In line with the General Assembly's resolution on strengthening the human rights treaty body system (A/RES/68/268), since July, UN Human Rights and the Department of Public Information facilitated the live broadcasting and archival of the webcasts of all public meetings of the treaty bodies. In addition, a treaty body capacity-building programme was established, which enables the Office to promote the ratification of treaties and support States Parties with their reporting obligations.
- ▶ UN Human Rights contributed to the increased visibility of the international human rights mechanisms through, for instance, the publication of 461 media communications, including advisories and press releases, relating to the work of special procedures. A total of 313 media communications were issued in relation to the human rights treaty bodies. The work of the mechanisms was portrayed in a number of web stories and videos that were posted on

Tonga participates at the Human Rights Council

Thanks to the Voluntary Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council, Tonga was able to engage with the Council.

Ms. Emeline Katoa, Assistant Crown Counsel at Tonga's Office of the Attorney General said: "The Trust Fund gave the Kingdom of Tonga an invaluable opportunity to be represented at the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. This experience allowed me to fully understand the work of the HRC and how it relates to the promotion of human rights in my country. Reading about the process

is nothing compared to attending and fully participating in it. It was an excellent opportunity to learn about the different technical and capacity-building assistance that is available to countries and to build connections with other Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, developed countries and organizations.

This experience has given me a renewed sense of appreciation for the work of the Council and human rights issues and allowed the voice of Tonga, as a country with no permanent mission in Geneva, to be heard in the Council. I hope to take this experience back home to assist and promote human rights for the benefit of our Tongan people."



The Deputy High Commissioner visits a camp for internally displaced persons in Iraq, April 2016. © UNAMI PIO

OHCHR's social media channels. UN Human Rights also managed the Human Rights Council's social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Flickr, which were increasingly used to disseminate information about the activities of the Council, as evidenced by a significant growth in the number of followers on these platforms (an increase of 40,000 likes on Facebook and of 32,000 followers on Twitter).

GMO 5: Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations

A total of **82 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. The examples below show how UN Human Rights sought to support its field operations in their efforts to provide technical assistance to regional and national actors in order to make human rights a reality on the ground.

- ▶ The High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights extended support to the work and advocacy efforts of OHCHR's field presences through, among other activities, missions to Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Honduras, Iraq, the Republic of Moldova, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Ukraine. The mission of the High Commissioner to Colombia, in September, to attend the ceremony for the signature of the peace agreement between the Government and the FARC-EP, was also instrumental for meeting local stakeholders and underlining the significant role of the office in Colombia in the peace process and confronting the challenges ahead.
- ▶ In line with the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers, the Office provided support to 28 advisers across multiple regions. Due to insufficient funds, the posts were discontinued in

Bangladesh, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia as were the posts for the UNDG regional human rights advisers for Asia and the Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean.

- ▶ Staff members were deployed to respond to emergencies, including to monitor the human rights situation of migrants and refugees in Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; monitor the deteriorating human rights situation in the Republic of the Congo; assess the human rights situation in the lead up to presidential elections in the Gambia; and support a number of special procedures mandates, particularly in the context of commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and humanitarian response.
- ▶ Field-level implementation of the Human Rights Case Database continued. As an example, the database was adapted for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and its staff members were trained on its use.
- ▶ Through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR, a total of 24 projects in the field were funded to support States in establishing and/or strengthening inter-institutional bodies to coordinate follow-up to recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms; mainstreaming those recommendations into national human rights action plans; and implementing key priority human rights recommendations.
- ▶ Under the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme, support was provided to 11 duty stations, which were based in all regions of the world, to undertake approximately 80 activities, including to provide technical assistance to National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up and to carry out training sessions on treaty reporting.
- ▶ Security officers were deployed to the field on 57 occasions to provide substantial advice or conduct security assessment missions.

GMO 6: OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement OHCHR's programme

A total of **86 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. The following examples provide evidence of improvements made in relation to enhancing the knowledge, skills and capacities of UN Human Rights staff members.

- ▶ More than 140 staff at headquarters enhanced their skills on substantive and administrative topics through peer learning activities, in-house trainings and coaching. Access to learning opportunities was also granted to field-based staff through the promotion of the new learning platform called Lynda.com.
- ▶ A total of 42 new staff members benefited from a two-day orientation programme on the mandate, strategy and functioning of OHCHR. A gender perspective was included in the 2016 edition of the orientation programme.
- ▶ A total of 157 staff members improved their skills on human rights monitoring through nine training courses, eight of which were conducted at the field level, to ensure that the learned skills would be more immediately applicable to their respective country realities.
- ▶ Staff capacity to use the Human Rights Case Database improved as a result of 33 remote briefings that were attended by 223 participants. The online course on the use of the database, which was launched in November, ensured that all UN Human Rights staff are now equipped with the knowledge of how to use the tool, regardless of their location.

RAZZA UMANA Exhibition



To help shine the spotlight on inclusion and human rights, the UN Human Rights Office organized an exhibition of photographs entitled RAZZA UMANA (or The Human Race). The exhibition was mounted on Quai Wilson, in Geneva, during September and October 2016. The collection consisted of portraits of people from across the globe, highlighting our differences and what unites us as human beings. It is part of an ongoing project by the Italian photographer, Oliviero Toscani, celebrating the diversity of humanity.

Oliviero Toscani is renowned for his work highlighting discrimination and social injustice. He is known for his groundbreaking campaigns for the United Colours of Benetton (1982-2000) and his collaborations on several social and controversial campaigns on road safety, the death penalty, anorexia, AIDS and violence against women.

Toscani's striking work has consistently captured the attention of a wide audience and by collaborating with him, the UN Human Rights Office was able to amplify its

message of respect for equal rights and dignity for everyone. The exhibition on Quai Wilson stopped people in their tracks as they were confronted with the eyes of people just like them, staring back at them, connecting with them as fellow human beings and reminding them that we are all different and all equal.

In 2012, OHCHR's office in Guatemala organized a similar exhibition by Toscani, entitled Guatemala Diversa. That collection highlighted Guatemala's diversity in its broadest sense: ethnicity, gender, age, sexual diversity and social status, among others. The photos, which lined the streets of Guatemala City, fostered wide social debate and reflections on the importance of valuing diversity and eliminating racist attitudes.

Toscani's photos were previously used to illustrate the 2015 UN Human Rights Appeal.

For more information about his work, please visit www.olivierotoscanistudio.com or www.razzaumana.it.

- ▶ In the context of the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme, a concept note regarding a training tools package was approved. The Programme will guide the development of a general manual on treaty body reporting, specific manuals on training and guidelines for trainers.

GMO 7: Improved awareness and understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programmes by Member States and other stakeholders

A total of **90 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved. Progress achieved in relation to OHCHR's efforts to reach out to Member States, rights-holders and other relevant stakeholders to increase their understanding of and support to the work of the Office can be seen in the following examples.

- ▶ Awareness about OHCHR's programme was raised through a series of campaigns, primarily the "Stand up for someone's rights today" campaign, which seeks to encourage people to take action in their everyday life to defend human rights. A number of communication materials and events were developed for the launch of this year-long campaign, including an interactive microsite (www.standup4humanrights.org), a Facebook Live session with the High Commissioner and a number of activities organized by the UN and the global human rights community around the world. Other campaigns supported by the Office in 2016 included a photo exhibition "Razza Umana," by Italian photographer Oliviero Toscani; the Free & Equal campaign; and some events to mark the 10th anniversary of the Human Rights Council.
- ▶ The visibility of the Office in the media continued to increase with 28,800 referencing articles in 2016. UN Human Rights reached more than 5 million followers across 45 social media accounts, mainly through its English-language accounts (1.55 million on Twitter and 1.71 million on Facebook). In addition, a total of 115 videos were produced and distributed through various channels, including social media platforms, OHCHR's YouTube channel, the UN Audiovisual Library (UNIFEED) and traditional television media through the European Broadcasting Union.
- ▶ Senior Management and other UN Human Rights staff members continued to brief Member States and other stakeholders on the Office's programmes, plans, achievements and funding requirements. Throughout the year, a total of 33 donor consultations and briefings for Member States were held in Geneva, including the launch of the 2015 Annual Report by the High Commissioner. Briefings for Member States and other stakeholders in New York were also organized on a number of topics, including the annual Human Rights Orientation Workshop for New York Diplomats in cooperation with UNITAR.
- ▶ The Office promoted its work and human rights standards and concepts through the production and dissemination of high-quality publications for Member States, civil society and other stakeholders. In 2016, UN Human Rights distributed, from headquarters alone, over 60,000 printed publications and other materials worldwide for various uses, including in meetings and conferences, trainings and to stock libraries and resource centres. Furthermore, over 4.7 million downloads of publications were recorded on the UN Human Rights website.
- ▶ Several outreach actions were undertaken at the field level to raise the awareness of stakeholders about the mandate of OHCHR and to garner support for its work. As an example, field presences in Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen participated in events to commemorate Human Rights Day; photo contests were organized in Cambodia and Paraguay; participation in radio programmes took place in Cambodia and Uganda; the production and dissemination of factsheets and newsletters was undertaken by offices in Iraq, Mauritania and Panama; interviews were granted to influential media outlets in Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Thailand; and a film festival was co-organized with IOM in South Africa on the issue of migration.
- ▶ Financial support for OHCHR's programmes increased by 2.9 per cent over the previous year. Specifically, UN Human Rights raised its highest-ever amount of extrabudgetary contributions with a total of US\$129.5 million. Member States continued to be the main providers of voluntary contributions and their funding represented 85.6 per cent of the income received by the Office. In 2016, a total of 65 Member States made voluntary contributions in comparison to 62 in 2015.
- ▶ In relation to digital fundraising, a mobile application for outreach and fundraising purposes was finalized and published on the Apple and Google stores in October. The number of individual donations through OHCHR's website has been on the rise, albeit with modest amounts raised per month. Moreover, a consultant with expertise in digital communications was hired to look at how UN Human Rights could better leverage its brand and communications in the digital sphere. The results of the study will be presented to senior management in 2017.
- ▶ The Office concluded its first strategic partnership with a major corporation (Microsoft), which will span five years and cover areas such as digital rights,

business and human rights, innovation, outreach and collaboration on themes of mutual concern (rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, freedom of expression, discrimination and other issues). The partnership also includes a significant financial contribution to UN Human Rights in support of these activities.

GMO 8: The efficient management of human and financial resources

A total of **97 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2016 were fully or substantially achieved, which contributed to the increased efficiency of UN Human Rights in managing its human and financial resources. The following examples provide evidence of improvement in relation to this GMO.

- ▶ The introduction of Umoja needed the investment of a great deal of time and effort in various administrative areas. For instance, it required adjustments regarding the workflows for selections and onboarding of recruited staff; it made the produc-

tion of financial reports for donors extremely labour intensive as its financial reporting module is not yet functional; and it required additional efforts to process the increasing number of travel requests (approximately 4,000) as a significant number of them are now initiated by field presences but must be certified at headquarters. The workload with regard to procurement processes will also certainly increase with the implementation of the procurement and property management modules of Umoja, including at the field level.

- ▶ Regular meetings of the PBRB, which included a standing agenda item on financial status and human resources, ensured the efficient use of the Office's resources.
- ▶ OHCHR's proprietary system for financial management in the field (MAYA system) has been maintained in all field presences in Latin America and will be implemented in the new Honduras office in 2017. Until Umoja is rolled-out to field presences, the MAYA system will be maintained in order to provide the offices with a means of better managing their financial implementation and following up on the status of their financial requests with UNDP.

Funding

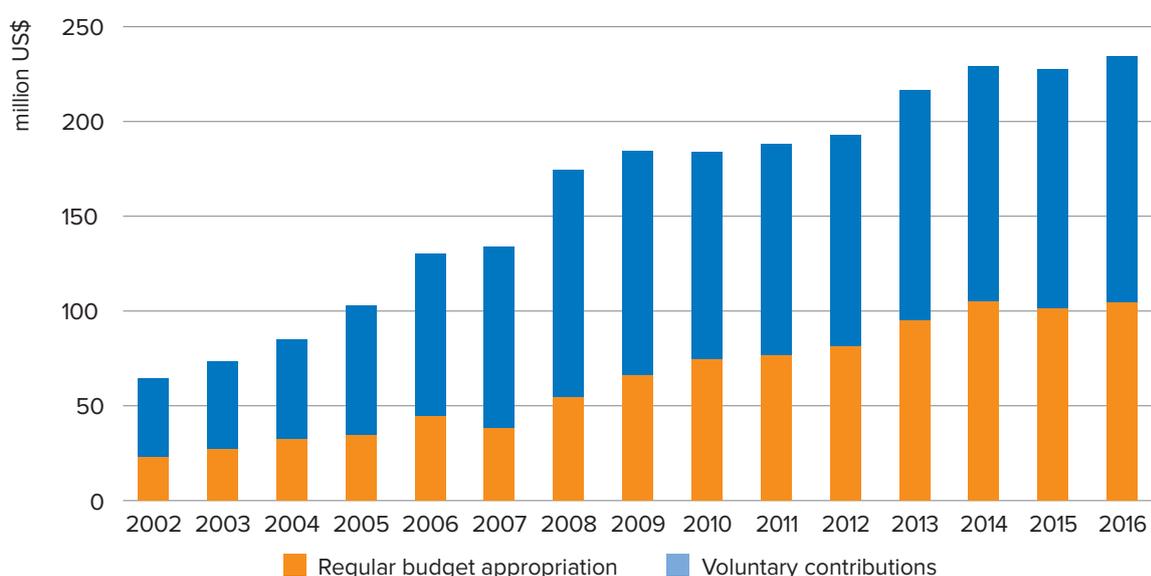
Context

The global funding needs of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or UN Human Rights) are covered by the United Nations regular budget at a rate of approximately 40 per cent. The remainder is covered by voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors.

The UN regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded by “assessed contributions” from each Member State that are determined according to a formula that takes into account the size and strength of their respective national economies. The UN regular budget should finance all activities mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including the Human Rights Council (HRC). Human rights is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. The Human Rights up Front programme clearly underscores the centrality of human rights to the work of the entire UN Secretariat. And yet, the regular budget only allocates a tiny percentage of the resources to human rights that are extended to the other two pillars. In overall terms, the human rights pillar receives just 3.5 per cent of the total UN regular budget.

Despite the fact that a letter was sent to the Secretary-General, in July 2014, by a cross-regional group of 55 Member States (similar to a letter sent in 2013), which requested that the 2016-2017 budget outline strengthen regular budget funding for human rights activities, the final approved 2016-2017 regular budget was a step backwards from the “zero growth” seen in previous years and included a number of reductions resulting from General Assembly budgetary decisions. While the official human rights mandates continue to grow in both number and scope, regular budget reductions have been applied to UN Human Rights across nearly all budget lines. Notwithstanding the reductions imposed by the General Assembly, human rights saw a net increase in the starting point for the 2016-2017 biennium, reflecting the full implementation of the treaty body strengthening resolution and resources approved for new mandates adopted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2014 and 2015. The approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US\$190.5 million for 2016-2017 at the beginning of the biennium. The allocation for 2016 was increased by US\$4.5 million during the year, which corresponds to the amount approved in relation to the implementation of urgent mandates of the HRC, for a total of US\$105.1 million.

OHCHR Funding Overview 2002-2016



In 2016, a total of US\$129.6 million was raised in voluntary contributions, representing the highest amount ever received by the Office and an increase of 3 per cent compared to the previous year (US\$125.8 million). At the same time, the proportion of unearmarked funding stabilized at 38 per cent of the total income received in 2016, after a sharp decrease to 37 per cent in 2015 (down from 47 per cent in 2014 and 54 per cent in 2013). This is partially due to the Office’s ongoing efforts to attract more local funding for field activities and tap into non-traditional budget lines from which donors can only provide earmarked funds. In addition, some contributions that were traditionally unearmarked were earmarked in 2015 and 2016.

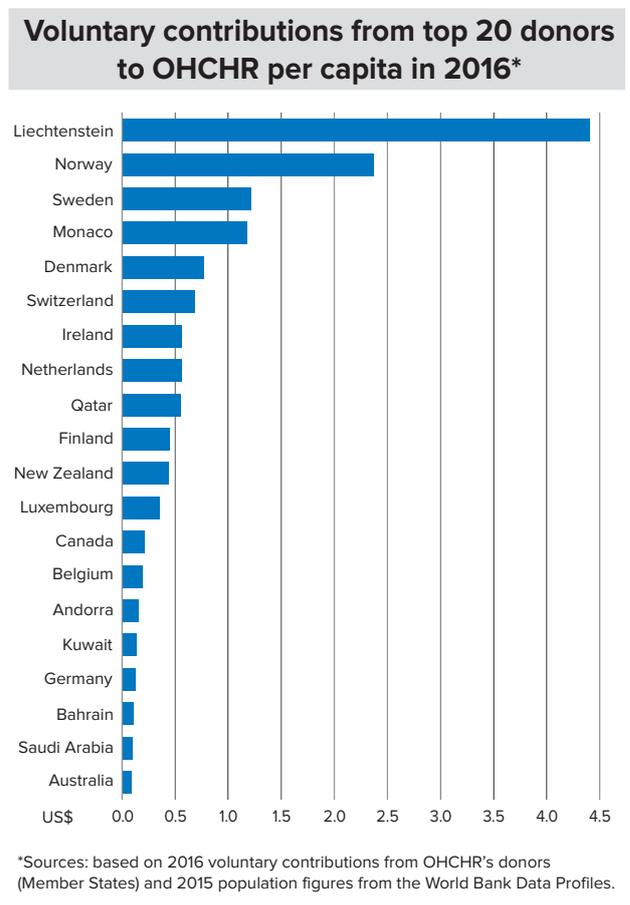
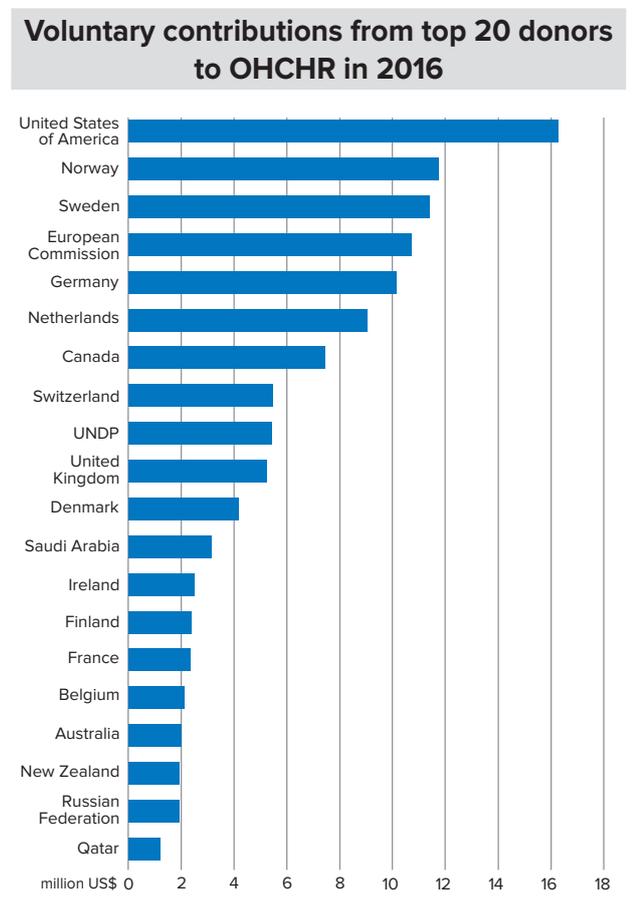
Approximately 58 per cent of all voluntary funding was used in 2016 to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular budget. The remainder of the voluntary funding was distributed between other areas of the Office’s work and often supplemented the limited resources available from the regular budget. This enabled the Office to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible.

UN Human Rights spends at least 10 per cent of its total voluntary funding on mandated activities that ought to be financed by the regular budget. The

challenging financial situation of the Office is further exacerbated by the introduction of new mandates at each session of the HRC. Although most of the resources required for new mandates are approved each year, the delay in presentation to the General Assembly means that the Office is forced to rely on existing resources to cover new activities with a more immediate timeline.

Who Funds OHCHR?

The Office calls on all Member States and other donors, including the private sector, to raise the funds that it needs to fully implement its mandate to protect and promote human rights. The table overleaf lists, in descending order, all donors that voluntarily contributed in 2016. As was the case in previous years, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from Member States, which provided a total of US\$110.9 million, or 85.6 per cent of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$17.6 million, or 13.6 per cent, of all contributions.



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2016*

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions for 2016

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
1 United States of America	17,050,615	42 Ford Foundation	82,500
2 Norway	12,303,985	43 Czech Republic	64,757
3 Sweden	11,941,295	44 Monaco	44,328
4 European Commission	11,252,802	45 South Africa	34,763
5 Germany	10,651,531	46 UN Women ⁶	32,650
6 Netherlands	9,466,798	47 Uruguay	30,000
7 Canada	7,784,013	48 Romania	26,448
8 Switzerland	5,711,898	49 Mexico	25,946
9 UNDP (<i>UN managed pooled and trust funds funding</i>) ¹	5,704,819	50 Peru	25,307
10 United Kingdom	5,508,247	51 Slovakia	22,548
11 Denmark	4,393,030	52 Hungary	22,198
12 Saudi Arabia	3,272,164	53 IOM ⁷	22,000
13 Ireland	2,601,553	54 Lithuania	21,231
14 Finland	2,488,593	55 Malaysia	20,005
15 France	2,441,969	56 Indonesia	20,000
16 Belgium ²	2,215,083	- Thailand	20,000
17 Australia	2,077,506	58 Singapore	15,000
18 New Zealand	2,006,689	- Bulgaria	15,000
19 Russian Federation	2,000,000	60 Morocco	12,000
20 Qatar	1,246,000	61 Andorra	11,099
21 Korea, Republic of	1,200,000	62 Latvia	10,616
22 Spain ³	938,099	- Cyprus	10,616
23 Microsoft	750,000	64 Chile	10,000
24 Italy	614,527	- Mongolia	10,000
25 Kuwait	520,000	- UNICEF ⁸	10,000
26 OCHA (CERF) ⁴	499,960	67 Holy See	9,000
27 Austria	310,497	68 International Criminal Court	5,919
28 Turkey	270,000	69 Nicaragua	5,000
29 Luxembourg	200,744	- UNAIDS ⁹	5,000
30 Liechtenstein	165,470	- UNFPA ¹⁰	5,000
31 United Arab Emirates	162,700	72 Ville de Genève	4,931
32 Bahrain	150,000	73 Terre des Hommes (Netherlands)	4,777
- India	150,000	74 Pakistan	4,179
34 American Jewish World Service	125,000	75 Lebanon	4,009
35 Japan	119,263	76 Cameroon	3,636
36 Estonia	106,157	77 Georgia	3,000
37 Algeria	105,000	- Montenegro	3,000
38 Poland	100,324	79 Costa Rica	2,546
39 Portugal	100,000	80 Armenia	2,500
40 OIF ⁵	99,558	81 Cuba	1,888
41 Argentina	90,000	82 Mauritius	1,816
Individual donors / miscellaneous			11,131
Total			129,592,231

* A contribution of \$800,000 from China was initially recorded in 2016 as the third instalment of a four-year contribution pledged in 2014 (of \$3.2m over 2014-2017), but was written-off from Umoja together with the first two instalments (totalling \$2.4m over 2014-2016), as none of these contributions were ever paid.

¹ UN Development Programme; includes all contributions received through UNDP, in particular UN managed pooled and trust funds funding (details of which can be found in related table below).

² Includes a contribution of €60,000 from the Government of the Federation of Wallonia-Brussels and a contribution of €114,017 from the Government of Flanders.

³ Includes a contribution of €20,000 from the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country and a contribution of €100,000 from the Administration of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

⁴ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Central Emergency Response Fund).

⁵ Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

⁶ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

⁷ International Organization for Migration.

⁸ United Nations Children's Fund.

⁹ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

¹⁰ United Nations Population Fund.

UN managed pooled and trust funds funding received by OHCHR in 2016 through UNDP

Donor	US\$
Joint Programmes (Guatemala)	685,000
Peacebuilding Fund (Burundi, Madagascar, Sri Lanka)	2,786,968
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	1,123,170
Towards Unity in Action in the Republic of Moldova	181,387
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Moldova)	70,000
TOTAL	4,846,525

Funding Trends

Level of contributions

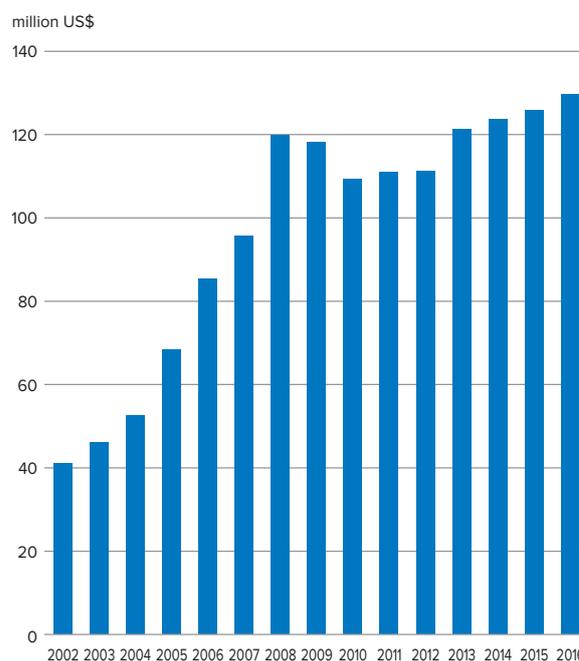
In 2016, for the sixth consecutive year, UN Human Rights raised more funds than it had in the previous year. A total of US\$129.6 million in extrabudgetary contributions was received, representing an increase of 3 per cent compared to the previous year (US\$125.8 million).

Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2016 to US\$130.4 million. With expenditures amounting to US\$122.3 million, OHCHR recorded less expenditure than income for the first time since 2010. This was primarily due to a UN system-wide change in accounting policy following the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and as a result of a concerted effort undertaken by the Office to control expenditures through systematic monitoring during the year. There is no room for complacency as the unmet needs are enormous.

In 2016, the final extrabudgetary requirements amounted to US\$158.6 million. If OHCHR were to adequately respond to all of the requests it receives, it would require a budget of at least US\$250 million every year in voluntary contributions. Consequently, OHCHR launched an Annual Appeal for 2017 for approximately US\$253 million.

UN Human Rights must redouble its efforts to secure additional revenue from voluntary contributions, while also strongly advocating for an increase of the regular budget to fully cover its existing mandated activities that are being subsidized by extrabudgetary resources. These contributions need to be as flexible as possible and provided in multi-year agreements in order to help increase predictability and sustainability in planning. They would also need to be paid as early as possible in the year to help mitigate cash flow problems during the first two quarters of the year.

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



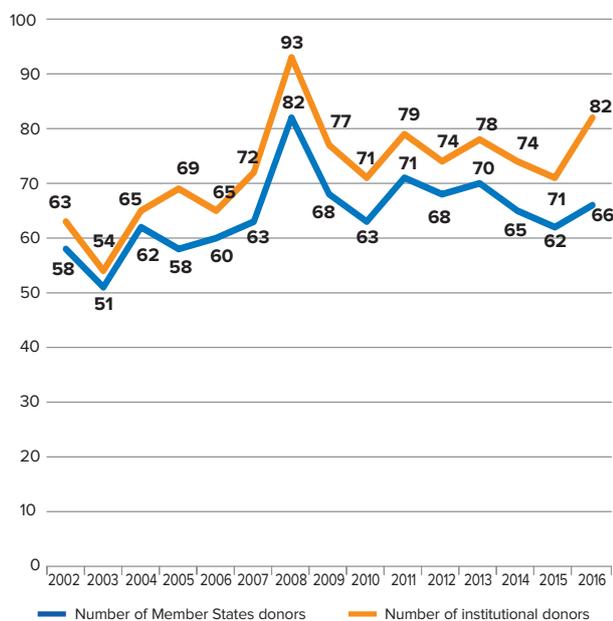
Number of donors

In 2016, 66 Member States made contributions to UN Human Rights, compared to 62 in 2015, 65 in 2014 and 70 in 2013. In total, 82 institutional donors were registered, compared to 71 in 2015, 74 in 2014 and 78 in 2013. Eleven governments renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another eight Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner's repeated appeals to broaden OHCHR's donor base.

It is crucial for the Office to attract support from additional Member States while also maintaining that of existing donors. Over the last four years, only 47 Member States provided an annual contribution and 41 others contributed at least once in the same four-year period.

Of the 66 Member States that contributed in 2016, 24 were members of the United Nations Western and Others Group, 16 were from the Asian Group, 13 were

Number of institutional donors (including Member States) to OHCHR 2002-2016



from the Eastern European Group, eight were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group and five were from the African Group.

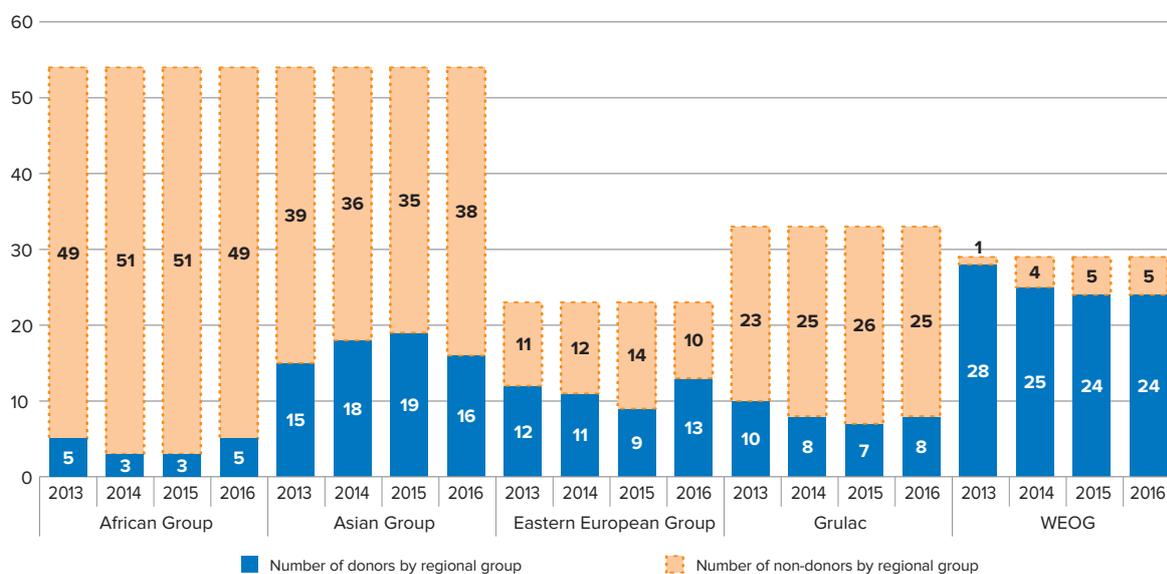
Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

Overall, 45 per cent of OHCHR's funding came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 46 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012) and 55 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 54 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). Over the past few years, the increase in the share of the United Nations regular budget for UN Human Rights activities was due to the additional resources allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and the additional mandates, including commissions of inquiry, established by the Human Rights Council.

Earmarking

While the overall funding allocated to UN Human Rights slightly increased by 3 per cent in 2016, the proportion of unearmarked funding marginally increased in 2016 to 38 per cent of the total income received after sharply slipping to 37 per cent in 2015 (down from 47 per cent in 2014 and 54 per cent in 2013). This is a result of efforts to attract more local funding for field activities and due to the decision of some donors to earmark contributions that were initially unearmarked. The Office also received funding from budget lines other than those that are specific for human rights (such as humanitarian and development budget lines).

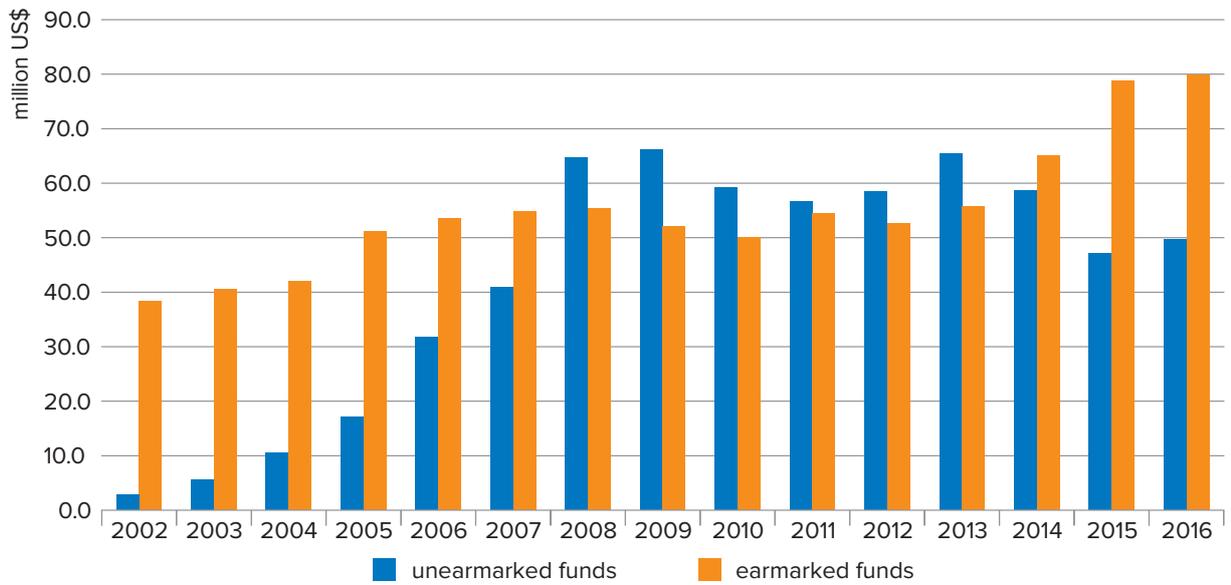
Donor base to OHCHR in 2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016, broken down by regional group



The net decline in the level of contributions received without earmarking over the last three years is increasingly limiting the Office’s capacity to apply resources where they are most urgently required. UN Human Rights requires flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources and therefore primarily seeks unearmarked

funds from donors. UN Human Rights continues to use every appropriate opportunity to persuade donors to contribute more unearmarked funding. In 2016, 47 donors provided at least part of their support free of earmarking.

Earmarked versus unearmarked funding 2002-2016



Unearmarked voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2016

Donor	Unearmarked funding in US\$	Percentage of donor's contribution
1 Norway	7,085,703	57.6%
2 Sweden	5,849,321	49.0%
3 Netherlands	5,549,390	58.6%
4 European Commission	4,688,280	41.7%
5 Denmark	3,953,727	90.0%
6 Canada	3,695,492	47.5%
7 United States of America	3,500,000	20.5%
8 United Kingdom	3,125,000	56.7%
9 Ireland	2,112,118	81.2%
10 New Zealand	2,006,689	100.0%
11 France	1,560,758	63.9%
12 Finland	1,240,135	49.8%
13 Belgium	1,127,396	50.9%
14 Switzerland	1,021,450	17.9%
15 Italy	554,939	90.3%
16 Germany	548,246	5.1%
17 Korea, Republic of	500,000	41.7%
- Kuwait	500,000	96.2%
19 Turkey	200,000	74.1%
20 Luxembourg	167,224	83.3%
21 Algeria	100,000	95.2%
- Portugal	100,000	100.0%
23 Poland	50,162	50.0%
24 United Arab Emirates	50,000	30.7%
25 Liechtenstein	49,877	30.1%
26 Czech Republic	49,058	75.8%
27 Monaco	33,482	75.5%
28 Estonia	31,847	30.0%
29 Uruguay	30,000	100.0%
30 Slovakia	22,548	100.0%
31 Malaysia	20,005	100.0%
32 Indonesia	20,000	100.0%
- Thailand	20,000	100.0%
34 Peru	19,865	78.5%
35 Bulgaria	15,000	100.0%
36 South Africa	12,574	36.2%
37 Austria	10,870	3.5%
38 Cyprus	10,616	100.0%
- Latvia	10,616	100.0%
40 Mongolia	10,000	100.0%
41 Nicaragua	5,000	100.0%
42 Pakistan	4,179	100.0%
43 Lebanon	4,009	100.0%
44 Montenegro	3,000	100.0%
45 Costa Rica	2,546	100.0%
46 Armenia	2,500	100.0%
47 Mauritius	1,816	100.0%
Other donors / miscellaneous	3,532	47.1%
Total	49,678,968	38.3%

Source: Umoja.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2016 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2016).

	United States of America	Norway	Sweden	European Commission	Germany	Netherlands	Canada	Switzerland	UNDP	United Kingdom	Denmark	Saudi Arabia	Ireland
													
Unearmarked	3,500,000	7,085,703	5,849,321	4,688,280	548,246	5,549,390	3,695,492	1,021,450	0	3,125,000	3,953,727	0	2,112,118
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	833,612	0	0	0	0	0	5,036	0	274,623	0	149,867	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	130,996	0	352,845	731,425	0	0	480,327	255,507	0	0	145,000	56,625
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	476,350	0	0	687,962	543,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	455,318	0	0	137,749	0	255,968	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	350,000	560,256	0	496,421	1,559,848	2,173,913	0	289,700	0	86,680	0	95,640	60,951
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	6,650,615	1,883,288	6,091,974	5,715,256	5,791,094	1,200,017	4,045,725	3,574,795	5,449,612	1,628,492	0	2,731,658	332,222
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	1,100,000	0	0	0	2,862,022	0	0	510,725	697,763	151,721	0	0	0
<i>Africa</i>	1,204,797	1,149,293	2,624,766	341,765	534,961	968,661	1,937,374	60,000	1,945,967	976,085	0	0	109,292
<i>Americas</i>	3,700,000	480,711	3,104,100	131,685	261,356	231,356	744,048	1,052,000	988,160	0	0	0	222,930
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	363,108	505,051	418,060	0	44,317	0	1,122,400	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	645,818	0	0	2,340,279	859,046	0	1,116,071	475,000	695,021	500,686	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	253,283	0	2,396,477	855,649	0	203,915	1,477,070	0	0	0	2,731,658	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	6,550,000	261,992	0	0	877,639	0	42,796	202,840	0	137,484	439,303	150,000	39,638
Miscellaneous*	0	1,071,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	17,050,615	12,303,985	11,941,295	11,252,802	10,651,531	9,466,798	7,784,013	5,711,898	5,704,819	5,508,247	4,393,030	3,272,164	2,601,553

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Finland	France	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Qatar	Korea, Rep. of	Spain	Microsoft	Italy	Kuwait	OCHA	Austria	Turkey
														
1,240,135	1,560,758	1,127,396	0	2,006,689	0	0	500,000	0	0	554,939	500,000	0	10,870	200,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305,100	592	0	0	0	0
187,613	0	0	224,048	0	1,020,000	0	0	182,768	399,700	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	37,341	0	0	0	0	38,846	0	0	0	0	10,929	0
0	0	0	225,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110,619	306,826	10,616	150,844	0	350,000	236,000	600,000	316,855	0	58,997	10,000	0	54,645	20,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,200	0	0	0	0	0
893,855	445,931	1,077,071	1,136,669	0	580,000	1,000,000	100,000	344,062	0	0	0	499,960	212,314	50,000
893,855	66,890	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	310,766	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	111,483	950,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499,960	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1,136,669	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	580,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
0	267,559	126,125	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	33,296	0	0	0	0	212,314	0
56,370	128,454	0	303,211	0	0	10,000	0	55,568	0	0	10,000	0	21,739	0
0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,488,593	2,441,969	2,215,083	2,077,506	2,006,689	2,000,000	1,246,000	1,200,000	938,099	750,000	614,527	520,000	499,960	310,497	270,000



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2016 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2016).

	Luxembourg	Liechtenstein	United Arab Emirates	Bahrain	India	American Jewish World Service	Japan	Estonia	Algeria	Poland	Portugal	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	Argentina
													
Unearmarked	167,224	49,877	50,000		0	0	0	31,847	100,000	50,162	100,000	0	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	10,277	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	72,700	0	0	125,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	40,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	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	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	33,186	35,000
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	40,120	0	150,000	100,000	0	89,263	53,079	0	50,162	0	66,372	0
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	40,120	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,372	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,263	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,079	0	50,162	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	33,520	25,075	40,000	0	50,000	0	0	21,231	5,000	0	0	0	25,000
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	200,744	165,470	162,700	150,000	150,000	125,000	119,263	106,157	105,000	100,324	100,000	99,558	90,000

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

Ford Foundation	Czech Republic	Monaco	South Africa	UN Women	Uruguay	Romania	Mexico	Peru	Slovakia	Hungary	International Organization for Migration	Lithuania	Malaysia	Indonesia
0	49,058	33,482	12,574	0	30,000	0	0	19,865	22,548	0	0	0	20,005	20,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82,500	0	0	0	32,650	0	26,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	7,849	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	10,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,198	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	11,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	21,231	0	0
0	0	0	11,095	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	21,231	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	0	0	0
0	7,849	0	11,095	0	0	0	25,946	5,443	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82,500	64,757	44,328	34,763	32,650	30,000	26,448	25,946	25,307	22,548	22,198	22,000	21,231	20,005	20,000



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2016 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors
(as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2016).

												
Unearmarked	20,000	0	15,000	0	0	10,616	10,616	0	10,000	0	0	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,919
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	15,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	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	10,000	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	10,000	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	0	0	0	2,000	11,099	0	0	10,000	0	0	9,000	0
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	20,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	11,099	10,616	10,616	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	5,919

*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Nicaragua	UNAIDS	UNFPA	Ville de Genève	Terre des Hommes (Netherlands)	Pakistan	Lebanon	Cameroon	Georgia	Montenegro	Costa Rica	Armenia	Cuba	Mauritius
														
	5,000	0	0	0	0	4,179	4,009	0	0	3,000	2,546	2,500	0	1,816
	0	0	0	4,931	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	3,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	4,777	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	1,888	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	5,000	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	0	0
	0	5,000	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	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
	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,931	4,777	4,179	4,009	3,636	3,000	3,000	2,546	2,500	1,888	1,816

Predictability

Predictability and sustainability are essential to OHCHR's capacity to plan and implement its activities with a minimum of flexibility and efficiency. On 1 January 2016, however, OHCHR could only count on US\$21.2 million in pledged contributions, of which US\$16.2 million represented annual payments of multi-year funding agreements. In 2016, OHCHR had this type of agreement with 10 donors, including nine Member States (Belgium, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America), the European Commission and three institutional donors (the American Jewish World Service, the Ford Foundation and Microsoft).

In-kind contributions

A few Member States, particularly Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, which host OHCHR offices in their countries, provide in-kind support by covering items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. The corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

Member State	Nature of in-kind contribution	Estimated Fair Value in US\$
Colombia	Rental of premises	275,041
	Provision of armoured vehicles and running costs	13,411
Qatar	Rental of premises and running costs	138,600
Senegal	Rental of premises	120,000

Junior Professional Officers

Some Member States provided UN Human Rights 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, UN Human Rights had 23 Associate Experts (also known as Junior Professional Officers) who were supported by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America (see next table).

Sponsor	Number of national Associate experts	Number of non-national Associate experts
Denmark	5	-
Finland	2	-
Germany	2	-
Italy	1	-
Japan	1	-
Republic of Korea	1	-
Netherlands	2	-
Norway	2	-
Saudi Arabia	1	-
Sweden	1	-
Switzerland	4	-
United States of America	1	-
Sub-Total	23	0
TOTAL	23	

United Nations Volunteers

In addition, UN Human Rights benefited from indirect financial support through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, which is administered by UNDP. As of 31 December, UN Human Rights had 17 UNVs who were fully funded by the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland (see table below).

Sponsor	Number of national UN Volunteers	Number of non-national UN Volunteers
Belgium	2	-
France	2	-
Germany	1	1
Ireland	1	-
Italy	1	-
Republic of Korea	2	-
Luxembourg	0	1
Norway	1	-
Switzerland	5	-
Sub-Total	15	2
TOTAL	17	

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.

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Fax: +41 22 917 90 08

Email: DexRel@ohchr.org

Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2016)

Statement of income and expenditure in 2016

Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2016, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2016

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
SUMMARY *			
Opening balance ¹	85,920,629	n/a	85,920,629
Adjustment ²	(2,901,414)	n/a	(2,901,414)
Total income / Allotments ³	130,386,824	105,096,200	235,483,024
Total funds available ⁴	213,406,039	105,096,200	318,502,239
Expenditure ⁵	122,283,394	101,057,991	223,341,385
Closing balance ⁶	91,122,645	4,038,209	95,160,854

Notes:

- 1) The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary final 2015 closing balance for the activity.
 - 2) Includes adjustments of income, write-off of unpaid pledges from past period, transfers and refunds.
 - 3) For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2016 (US\$129,592,231) as well as interest and miscellaneous income (US\$794,593). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2016.
 - 4) = (1) + (2) + (3).
 - 5) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations for fiscal year 2016.
 - 6) The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of fiscal year 2016.
- * All figures are subject to audit.

Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2016

Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by trust fund

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2016, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2016

	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	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
SUMMARY*	CHA	SHA	IHA	VPU	UPR	VTA	AHA	CIA	HCA	TOTAL
Opening balance ¹	11,980,097	780,524	1,008,507	1,183,036	970,950	189,216	9,061,486	411,142	60,335,671	85,920,629
<i>Fund balance</i>	11,875,097	780,524	1,003,507	1,183,036	970,950	189,216	8,883,812	411,142	57,123,412	82,420,696
<i>un-paid pledges past period</i>	105,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	177,674	0	3,212,259	3,499,933
Adjustment ²	2,076	0	(731)	0	0	0	686,725	61,977	(1,606,349)	(856,303)
and write-off (unpaid pledges)	(5,000)	0	(5,000)	0	0	0	0	0	(2,035,111)	(2,045,111)
Income from contributions ³	8,410,826	755,941	409,989	41,888	503,318	801,200	12,054,243	672,097	105,942,728	129,592,231
<i>paid contributions 2016</i>	7,557,138	753,441	409,989	41,888	503,318	801,200	11,954,243	672,097	101,189,750	123,883,065
<i>un-paid pledges 2016</i>	853,688	2,500	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	4,752,978	5,709,166
Other income available ⁴	60,495	8,849	10,001	10,496	13,396	(3,043)	124,580	(11,113)	580,931	794,593
<i>gain/loss on exchange from contributions</i>	2,865	4,763	2,187	(4)	(1,146)	(3,910)	20,774	(17,251)	67,984	76,262
<i>miscellaneous and interest income</i>	57,630	4,085	7,815	10,500	14,542	867	103,806	6,138	512,948	718,330
Total funds available⁵	20,448,494	1,545,313	1,422,766	1,235,420	1,487,664	987,374	21,927,035	1,134,103	163,217,870	213,406,039
Expenditure ⁶	8,572,544	686,310	436,608	96,944	711,394	397,102	13,179,139	815,538	97,387,814	122,283,394
Closing balance⁷	11,875,951	859,004	986,158	1,138,476	776,269	590,272	8,747,896	318,564	65,830,056	91,122,645

Notes:

- 1) Corresponds to the final 2015 closing balance for the activity.
 - 2) Includes adjustments of income, write-off of unpaid pledges from past period, transfers and refunds.
 - 3) Includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2016.
 - 4) Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
 - 5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
 - 6) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations for fiscal year 2016.
 - 7) Corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of fiscal year 2016.
- * All figures are subject to audit.

OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2016 by programme (in thousands of US\$)

	Allotment 2016	Expenditure 2016
Headquarters		
Executive Direction and Management	8,020.6	8,101.5
Policy-making Organs	9,648.8	8,101.5
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development Research and Analysis	12,188.9	12,467.0
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	15,057.2	15,548.8
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1/	21,157.1	19,005.7
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	21,876.1	20,720.1
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	70,279.3	67,741.6
Programme Support and Management Services	5,139.2	5,476.6
Subtotal Headquarters operating resources	93,087.9	89,421.2
Field presences		
Subprogramme 3: Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/	10,359.4	10,150.3
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.23) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	1,648.9	1,486.5
Subtotal Field presences operating resources	12,008.3	11,636.8
GRAND TOTAL	105,096.2	101,058.0

1/ Includes in 2016 allotment of \$5,743.2 and expenditure of \$4,934.9 for mandated Commissions of Inquiry.

2/ Includes Cambodia, Yaoundé Subregional Centre, Field-based structure on DPRK, Regional Offices in Bangkok, Bishkek, Brussels, Dakar, Panama and Santiago de Chile.

Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2016

Overall summary (in US\$)

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2016	Expenditure 2016
HEADQUARTERS			
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)			
EO - Executive Office of the High Commissioner	793,473.00	868,685.66	782,761.17
EO - Razza Umana Exhibit	35,369.00	20,186.25	14,412.16
EOS - Communications Section	3,744,800.00	3,304,500.00	3,363,522.55
EOS - Donor and External Relations Section	2,791,300.00	2,118,591.72	2,168,343.81
EOS - External Outreach Service	570,800.00	187,300.00	392,360.43
EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publication Unit	1,622,000.00	1,437,800.00	1,470,612.36
NYO - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under NY Office (EOSG)	120,100.00	375,662.33	11,020.16
NYO - MPTF Joint Project for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	351,500.00	0.00	326,691.66
NYO - New York Office	1,602,400.00	1,061,200.00	1,326,180.36
NYO - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBT)	658,800.00	741,896.70	643,211.21
PPMES - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,082,800.00	560,100.00	624,699.40
SSS - Safety and Security Section	1,264,000.00	1,242,500.00	1,304,954.91
Subtotal EDM	14,637,342.00	11,918,422.66	12,428,770.18
Programme of Work (subprogrammes 1 to 4)			
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	808,900.00	866,100.00	815,259.13
ARDS - Anti-Discrimination	1,014,100.00	885,000.00	838,499.12
ARDS - Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings: New Challenges and Threats	0.00	200,000.00	0.00
HRESIS - Disabilities	271,700.00	222,000.00	217,305.03
HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues	340,500.00	492,584.02	430,123.61
HRESIS - Global Action Prog. on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families	13,800.00	0.00	13,927.43
HRESIS - Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
HRESIS - Human Rights Indicators for Convention on the Right/Persons with Disabilities	139,000.00	348,252.94	26,963.22
HRESIS - Migration	471,500.00	693,036.74	470,261.77
HRESIS - Support of Activities by SRSG on Business and Human Rights	142,400.00	106,028.96	136,956.46
HRESIS - Work on Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health	38,500.00	0.00	32,087.39
IPMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	1,158,400.00	1,714,046.52	1,102,846.38
METS - Methodology, Education and Training	1,633,500.00	1,211,000.00	1,337,737.26
METS - Human Rights Indicators	536,300.00	500,657.11	472,877.54
METS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under METS	390,955.00	215,850.28	353,116.21
ROLDs - Rule of Law and Democracy	1,740,900.00	1,716,958.43	1,515,298.32
RTDS - Right to Development	113,100.00	99,800.00	123,908.09
RTDS - SFP Participation of Civil Society at the Social Forum, Forum on Minority Issues and Forum on Business and Human Rights	16,700.00	4,000.00	12,622.56
SDGs - SDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	189,300.00	21,857.92	103,443.87
SDGs - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under MDGS	199,700.00	199,517.79	123,084.72
SDGs - UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	229,300.00	255,507.00	346,801.55
SDGs - Washington Liaison Office	123,042.00	123,000.00	105,696.82
WHRG - Women's Human Rights and Gender	1,607,900.00	1,621,303.16	1,465,503.98
WHRG - Application of Criminal Law and Gender-Based Discrimination	54,200.00	125,000.00	69,293.77
WHRG - Regional Gender Advisers	206,200.00	0.00	250,493.87
WHRG - Support of Work on Women's and Children's Health	22,600.00	0.00	18,680.10
WHRG - WHR Work, Especially on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	62,700.00	82,500.00	57,168.31
Subtotal subprog. 1	11,525,197.00	11,854,000.87	10,439,956.51
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies (HRTD)			
Support to Treaty Bodies and Organs	1,803,043.00	1,597,655.50	1,341,391.73
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	521,300.00	278,792.02	251,648.96
Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements	651,100.00	0.00	864,662.98
Subtotal subprog. 2	2,975,443.00	1,876,447.52	2,457,703.67

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2016	Expenditure 2016
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	784,300.00	499,900.00	693,043.24
Africa Branch (AB)	2,192,900.00	1,658,600.00	1,746,329.73
Americas, Europe and Central-Asia (AECA)	2,065,400.00	1,475,500.00	1,875,898.30
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa (APMENA)	3,012,000.00	1,764,425.00	1,765,315.87
ERS - Emergency Response Section	1,650,000.00	1,175,500.00	1,040,674.55
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under ERS	124,100.00	163,089.84	183,789.08
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Information Management	0.00	89,900.11	0.00
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Light Teams Deployments	485,900.00	254,711.72	17,199.60
MENA - Protection of Human Rights in Arab Region	0.00	698,375.00	0.00
National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms, Civil Society	1,327,800.00	1,055,059.20	1,042,373.84
Programme on conflict prevention and human rights	0.00	151,721.25	0.00
Peace Missions Support Section	325,350.00	234,900.00	210,200.80
Subtotal subprog. 3	11,967,750.00	9,221,682.12	8,574,825.01
Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCSPD)			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	596,000.00	508,800.00	629,329.62
HRCB - Human Rights Council Activities	968,285.00	1,013,504.84	965,275.52
HRCB - Human Rights Council 10th Anniversary	449,861.00	193,699.65	109,941.33
HRCB - HRC and UPR Webcasting	252,900.00	227,500.00	207,835.06
UPRB - Universal Periodic Review Branch	360,100.00	383,100.00	293,386.05
SPB - Special Procedures Branch	5,266,400.00	4,937,043.29	4,799,928.35
SPB - Support to Special Procedures Mandates	3,114,903.00	2,946,401.85	1,886,910.85
Subtotal subprog. 4	11,008,449.00	10,210,049.63	8,892,606.78
Total Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)	37,476,839.00	33,162,180.14	30,365,091.97
Programme Support and Management Services			
PSMS - Information Technologies Section	2,476,200.00	2,175,500.00	2,149,445.69
PSMS - Programme Support and Management Services	4,608,400.00	4,483,800.00	4,405,298.65
PSMS - OIOS/Auditor (UNOG)	294,000.00	286,900.00	298,037.67
Subtotal PSMS	7,378,600.00	6,946,200.00	6,852,782.01
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	59,492,781.00	52,026,802.80	49,646,644.16
FIELD PRESENCES			
AFRICA			
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	2,536,800.00	4,877,148.50	3,142,719.87
Burundi - PBF Joint Human Rights Project/Activities	1,366,200.00	1,036,966.64	1,192,717.70
Burundi - Support to Human Rights Activities (CERF)	499,960.00	499,960.00	397,934.02
Central Africa (Yaoundé) - Sub Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	198,200.00	180,713.22	171,549.46
Central African Republic - Reinforcing HR Promotion and Protection (EU)	733,000.00	323,262.21	398,196.27
Central African Republic - Support to Peace Mission */	107,500.00	0.00	-82,741.90
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	632,500.00	631,100.00	496,044.75
Côte d'Ivoire - Support to Peace Mission	228,300.00	0.00	117,162.76
Côte d'Ivoire - Peacebuilding Fund Project	166,400.00	0.00	0.00
DRC - Peace Mission Support	230,600.00	421,847.13	158,910.76
DRC - Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence	113,600.00	0.00	221,161.74
DRC - Electoral process	2,048,704.63	1,445,539.02	226,555.87
DRC - Joint Protection Teams Project	1,641,300.00	336,700.34	915,163.49
DRC - Profiling project	1,632,782.00	970,355.94	632,162.93
East Africa (Addis Ababa) - Regional Office	1,057,300.00	832,000.00	785,050.65

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2016	Expenditure 2016
Guinea - Country Office	2,899,200.00	2,066,069.74	2,306,192.38
Guinea - PBF Joint Human Rights Project/Activities */	874,900.00	0.00	-21,084.09
Guinea Bissau - Support to Peace Mission	70,700.00	58,000.00	59,435.83
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	802,000.00	272,600.00	645,986.87
Liberia - Support to Peace Mission	56,600.00	77,850.23	39,764.97
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	480,400.00	358,813.22	341,661.54
Madagascar - PBF Joint Human Rights Project/Activities	281,146.00	750,000.00	29,641.28
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	222,900.00	229,000.00	206,815.19
Mali - Joint Project for Activities on Promotion and Protection of HR */	145,200.00	0.00	-73,435.93
Mozambique - Human Rights Adviser	252,700.00	0.00	232,770.27
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	91,900.00	49,200.00	45,662.00
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	699,061.00	337,966.88	336,811.57
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	412,500.00	412,500.00	287,237.40
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	462,600.00	89,138.00	103,999.78
Sierra Leone - PBF Human Rights Activities in Partnership with the HRCSL	297,600.00	0.00	347,365.94
Somalia - Human Rights Adviser	103,000.00	39,600.00	135,068.12
South Sudan - Peace Mission Support UNMISS	95,100.00	67,100.00	50,205.08
Sudan (Darfur) - Support to Peace Mission	168,400.00	168,300.00	161,427.18
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - Regional Office	890,700.00	623,900.00	644,491.83
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - UNPRPD project on Disability */	98,300.00	0.00	-33,240.32
Tanzania - Human Rights Adviser	124,000.00	0.00	24,655.35
Uganda - Country Office	3,064,000.00	2,330,225.27	2,186,070.19
Uganda - Programme Activities in Northern Uganda and Karamoja	1,072,600.00	1,185,660.77	921,649.82
Botswana - Human Rights Adviser */	0.00	-89,138.00	0.00
West Africa (Dakar) - Regional Office	965,200.00	382,000.00	248,416.76
Zambia - Human Rights Adviser	15,100.00	0.00	11,259.65
Subtotal Africa	27,838,953.63	20,964,379.11	18,011,417.03
AMERICAS			
Bolivia - Country Office	1,813,500.00	2,052,000.00	1,789,259.58
Bolivia - PBF project to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	21,700.00	0.00	21,720.29
Chile - Regional Office for South America	483,100.00	100,000.00	407,548.96
Colombia - Country Office	5,389,617.00	3,849,741.52	5,390,249.22
Colombia - National Protection Unit and Municipal Ombudsmen	1,936,494.00	1,367,868.03	1,888,412.59
Colombia - Project for Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendent	209,672.00	0.00	80,912.31
Colombia - Project Research in Cesar and Guajira	63,530.00	0.00	18,163.26
Colombia - Activities to Contribute to the Peace Process and the Role of the Office in Post Conflict	992,000.00	0.00	350,696.71
Dominican Republic - Human Rights Adviser	209,900.00	303,160.00	213,065.79
Guatemala - Country Office	3,050,900.00	1,752,385.94	2,519,370.02
Guatemala - Maya Programme for Indigenous People's Rights	735,100.00	685,000.00	977,593.64
Guatemala - Migration and Internal Displacements	142,755.00	140,954.50	132,147.78
Guatemala - Protecting HR Defenders During Electoral Process (EU)	224,900.00	131,684.62	163,895.27
Haiti - Support to Peace Mission	90,000.00	0.00	23,140.97
Honduras - Country Office	2,188,200.00	1,688,200.00	1,039,263.15
Jamaica - Human Rights Adviser	210,200.00	159,000.00	199,175.43
Mexico - Country Office	2,484,100.00	2,399,401.34	1,881,766.14
Panama - Human Rights Adviser	99,600.00	0.00	36,955.23
Panama - Regional Office for Central America	221,000.00	100,000.00	224,927.69
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	573,000.00	398,500.00	499,279.64
Subtotal Americas	21,139,268.00	15,127,895.95	17,857,543.67

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2016	Expenditure 2016
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
Afghanistan - Support to Peace Mission	297,658.00	236,824.19	128,855.85
Bangladesh - Human Rights Adviser	111,600.00	92,400.00	77,376.56
Cambodia - Country Office	1,078,200.00	716,823.11	815,806.92
DPRK - Field-based structure (based in Seoul)	0.00	29,263.00	3,321.05
Myanmar - Promotion and protection of Human Rights	939,782.00	468,060.20	719,896.35
Pacific Region (Suva) - Regional Office	693,700.00	491,319.38	618,568.33
Papua New Guinea - PBF joint Human Rights project activities	185,592.00	0.00	21,898.19
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	693,123.00	335,168.05	204,786.97
Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	227,600.00	446,363.87	206,753.26
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Human Rights Adviser	194,869.00	50,000.00	165,381.97
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Office	763,900.00	419,555.18	700,751.83
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Widening Democratic Space, Promoting Respect for and Protecting Human Rights (EU)	492,741.00	505,050.51	135,897.68
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	315,760.00	97,747.21	183,552.91
Sri Lanka - PBF Transitional Justice project	775,963.00	1,000,000.00	358,100.28
Timor Leste - Human Rights Adviser	492,800.00	347,847.21	415,964.96
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	7,263,288.00	5,236,421.91	4,756,913.11
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA			
Azerbaijan - Promoting Participation of Civil Society in UNHRM (EU)	140,000.00	28,058.36	85,317.15
Azerbaijan - Rights and Dignity	87,575.00	300,000.00	87,575.00
Central Asia (Bishkek) - Regional Office	489,902.00	529,000.00	366,166.90
Europe (Brussels) - Regional Office	447,400.00	357,500.00	350,463.17
Georgia - UNDP/EU contribution for UN Joint Programme	443,600.00	443,634.31	369,064.04
Kosovo 1/ - Human Rights Adviser	83,100.00	58,100.00	42,017.03
Kyrgyzstan - PBF joint Human Rights project activities	809,800.00	0.00	529,035.69
Moldova (Republic of) - Human Rights Adviser	177,700.00	88,140.00	178,316.19
Moldova (Republic of) - PBF joint Human Rights project activities	234,800.00	70,000.00	164,929.73
Moldova (Republic of) - Joint Action to Strengthen Human Rights in Transnistria	51,200.00	181,387.00	37,760.09
Moldova (Republic of) - Sustainable development and Human Rights (EU)	0.00	236,514.24	0.00
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	1,066,900.00	782,200.00	767,214.66
Russian Federation - Projects on Human Rights Awareness Raising and Training Activities	75,000.00	79,965.00	6,469.64
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	466,753.00	493,432.19	283,567.41
Southern Caucasus - Human Rights Advisers	637,700.00	636,700.00	567,635.32
Ukraine - Human Rights Monitoring Mission (EU)	2,323,000.00	2,058,077.25	1,995,048.52
Ukraine - HRMM/Protection Cluster	3,073,669.00	3,323,543.24	2,009,526.99
Subtotal Europe and Central Asia	10,608,099.00	9,666,251.59	7,840,107.53
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			
Bahrain - Technical Cooperation Programme	0.00	51,054.38	0.00
Iraq - Peace Mission Support	387,332.00	127,504.60	152,497.65
Iraq - Sexual and Gender Based Violence Project	450,646.00	358,064.00	256,577.25
Libya - Support to Peace Mission	123,227.00	40,400.00	81,875.46
Mauritania - Country Office	1,049,304.00	514,575.55	679,354.05
Middle East (Beirut) - Project for Assisting Lebanon in the implementation of IHRM and UPR Recommendations (EU)	676,500.00	1,034,656.62	115,710.48
Middle East (Beirut) - Regional Office	2,066,800.00	1,245,463.25	1,393,712.53

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2016	Expenditure 2016
Qatar - Protection of the Right to Education during Insecurity and Armed Conflict in MENA Region	170,122.00	0.00	128,937.70
Saudi Arabia - Financial and Technical Assistance through the Saudi Human Rights Commission (in coordination with ROME)	413,900.00	1,839,190.00	330,992.83
South West and Arab Region (Doha) - Training and Documentation Centre	323,100.00	118,400.00	251,494.76
State of Palestine 2/ - Project for Protection Cluster	441,940.00	662,128.62	340,349.41
State of Palestine 2/ - Stand Alone Office	3,719,122.00	3,163,614.34	3,305,135.53
Syria - Humanitarian Response (EU)	2,605,616.00	1,294,480.36	1,519,869.43
Syria - Sexual and Gender Based Violence Project */	529,700.00	-154,149.00	535,719.56
Syria - Support to Human Rights Activities	317,725.00	317,725.75	311,221.63
Syria - Intl. Response to the HR Situation in Syria (Refugees/IDPs/TJ)	56,884.00	582,314.23	0.00
Tunisia - Country Office	2,496,200.00	396,145.73	1,303,161.76
Yemen - Country Office	2,638,800.00	1,621,753.00	1,995,006.18
Yemen - PBF project Enhance Trust Between Security Institutions and the General Population	536,299.00	0.00	339,739.26
Yemen - Human Rights Protection	319,643.00	319,644.84	319,855.05
Yemen - Relief and Humanitarian Assistance	524,900.00	262,468.00	259,278.66
Subtotal Middle East and North Africa	19,847,760.00	13,795,434.27	13,620,489.18
CONTINGENCY FUND			
Rapid response deployment in relation with Migrants in Transit	0.00	55,185.00	39,018.83
Rapid deployment to the Republic of Congo	0.00	0.00	55,272.11
Contingency fund - Pool contributions for Allocations */	0.00	62,842.21	-5,685.09
Subtotal Contingency Fund	0.00	118,027.21	88,605.85
TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	86,697,368.63	64,908,410.04	62,175,076.37
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	0.00	1,696,091.43	0.00
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES	146,190,149.63	118,631,304.27	111,821,720.53
OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	9,847,300.00	8,413,691.45	8,572,195.34
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary forms of Slavery	712,100.00	760,704.27	686,305.67
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	546,900.00	412,175.72	436,478.02
Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Universal Periodic Review Implementation	708,486.00	502,171.84	713,085.54
Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	250,000.00	41,883.93	96,889.53
Voluntary Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS to the Work of the Human Rights Council	512,400.00	797,289.90	393,674.22
TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS	12,577,186.00	10,927,917.11	10,898,628.32
Other income/expenditure not reported above **/	0.00	827,602.14	-436,955.13
GRAND TOTAL OHCHR	158,767,335.63	130,386,823.52	122,283,393.72

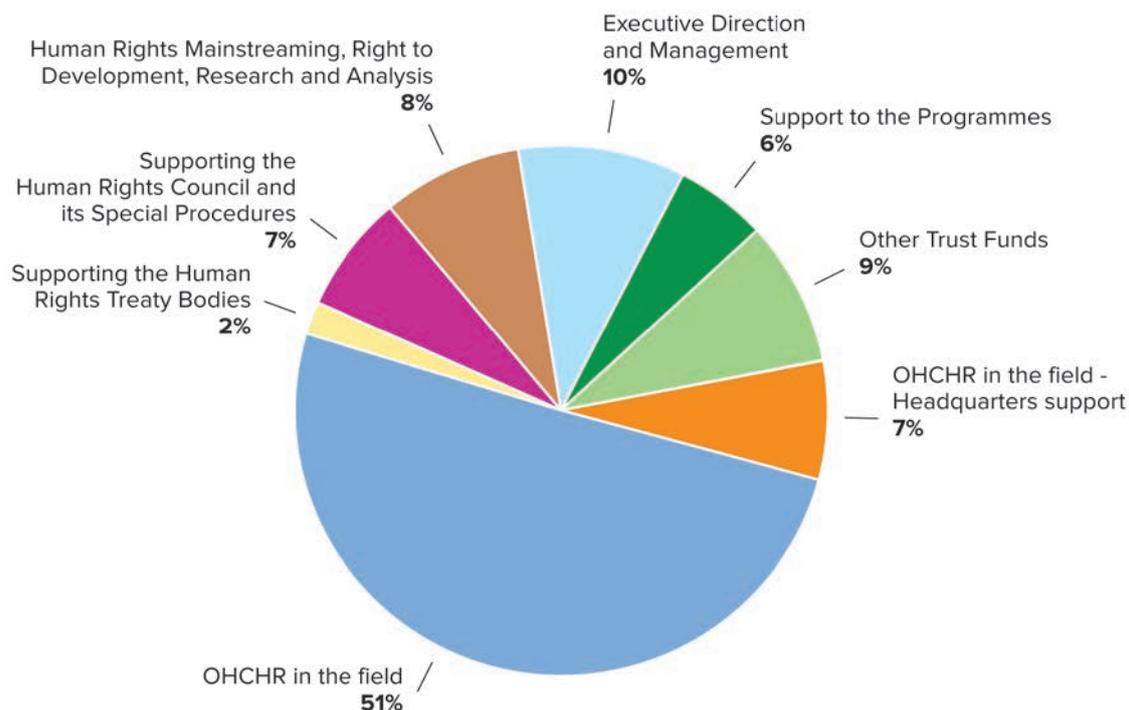
*/ Includes prior period income and expenditure adjustments

**/ Includes miscellaneous income \$109,271.68, interest \$718,330.46, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above for 2016.

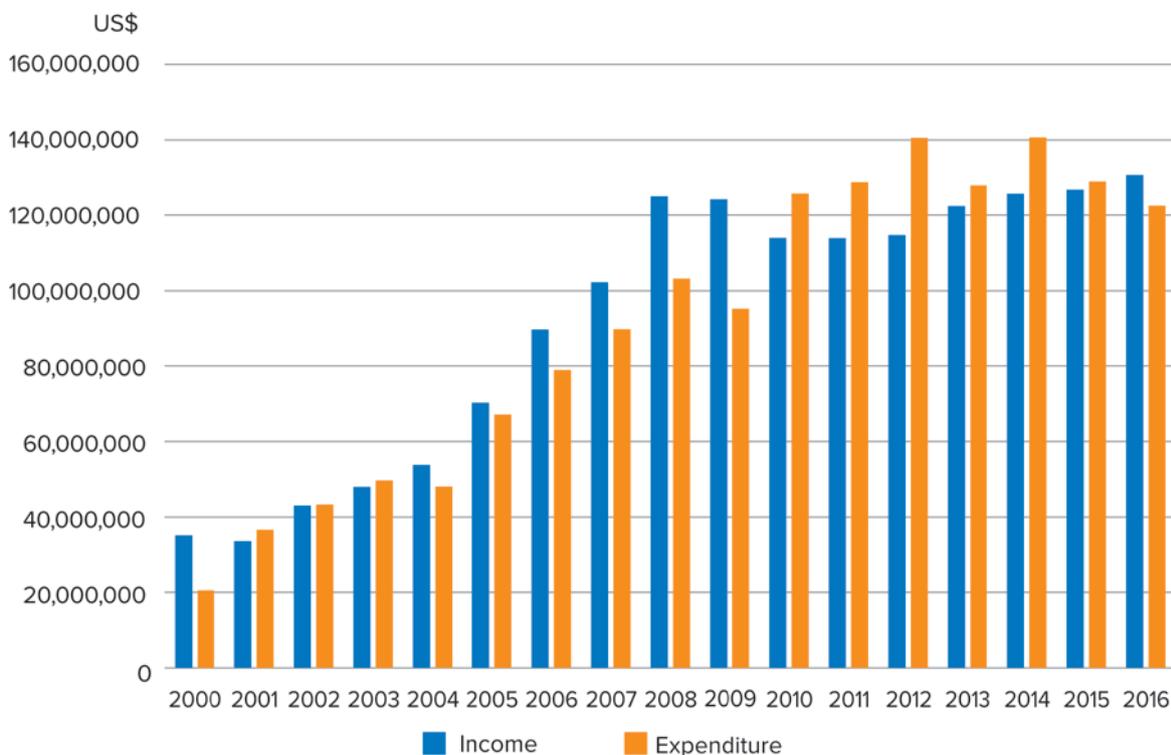
1/ Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

2/ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/19.

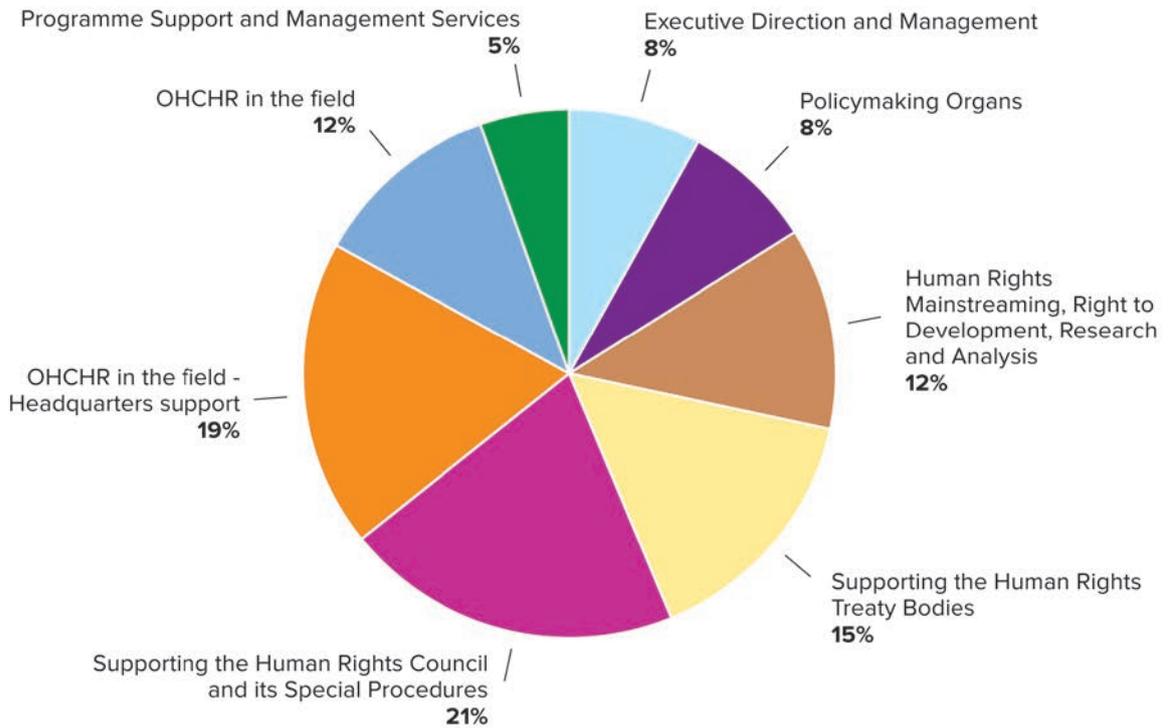
Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2016



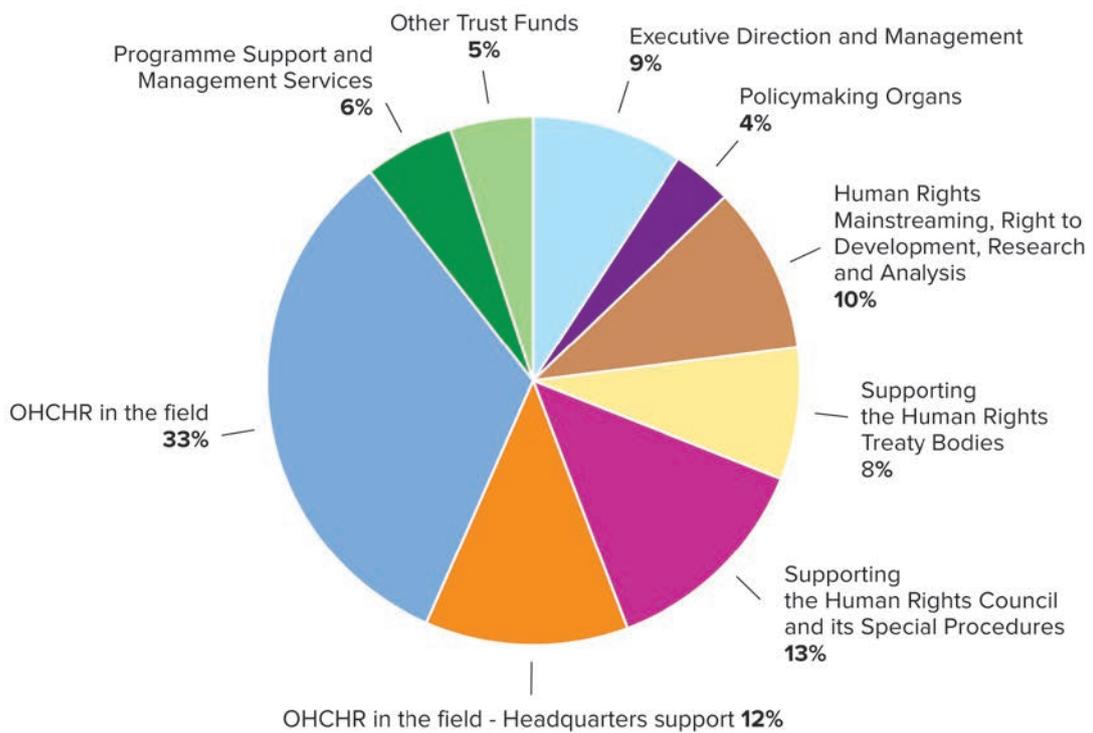
Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2016



Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2016



Combined regular and extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2016



Executive Direction and Management (EDM, incl. NYO) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Saudi Arabia	149,867	EDM
(a) total contributions to EDM	149,867	
International Criminal Court	5,919	Support OHCHR in ensuring the timely review and processing of materials collected by the International Commission of Inquiry for the Central African Republic
Italy	592	Exhibition <i>Razza Umana</i>
Liechtenstein	10,277	Exhibition <i>Razza Umana</i>
Norway	476,350	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
	357,262	Human Rights up Front
Switzerland	5,036	Exhibition <i>Razza Umana</i>
United Kingdom	274,623	UN Free & Equal
Ville de Genève	4,931	Exhibition <i>Razza Umana</i>
(b) total contributions to specific sections/ projects	1,134,990	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)	1,284,857	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	7,717,300	Unearmarked
(d) total unearmarked funds	7,717,300	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)	9,002,157	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2016.

Executive Direction and Management (EDM, incl. NYO) RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2016

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	8,020,600	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	8,020,600	40.2%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to EDM	149,867	1.3%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	1,134,990	9.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2016 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	7,717,300	64.8%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	2,916,266	24.5%
Sub-total XB funds	11,918,423	59.8%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	19,939,023	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) total contributions to RRDD	0	
American Jewish World Service	125,000	Project on the application of criminal law and gender-based discrimination
Australia	224,048	Activities addressing sexual violence
	74,683	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to activities to support democracy and the rule of law)
Finland	78,918	Activities related to indigenous peoples
	108,696	Strengthening accountability for sustainable development using human rights indicators
European Commission	352,845	Bridging the gap: HR indicators for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in support of a disability-inclusive 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Ford Foundation	82,500	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
Germany	48,835	Support to OHCHR's work on gender and the prevention and countering of violent extremism
	682,590	Thematic Issues, in particular ESC rights and migration (allocated to Economic and Social Issues)
Ireland	56,625	Under-5 Mortality and Morbidity Project
Japan	10,000	Rule of law and democracy
Norway	95,270	Accountability and remedy project
	35,726	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
Romania	26,448	Forum on human rights, democracy and the rule of law (HRC resolution 28/14)
Russian Federation	650,000	Anti-discrimination
	4,000	Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum
	200,000	Support of activities of the International Training Center on migration and human trafficking (Minsk)
	130,000	Training activities for the representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities
	90,000	Training activities for the representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples
Saudi Arabia	20,000	Anti-discrimination
	25,000	Combatting trafficking
	25,000	Disabilities
	25,000	Methodology, Education and training
	50,000	Right to development
Spain	110,988	Gender advisors
Spain (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country)	21,858	Sustainable Development Goals
Spain (Administration of the Generalitat de Catalunya)	49,923	Migration and human rights training
Switzerland	10,759	Accountability and remedy project
	150,000	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
	319,568	Human rights up Front

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
UNDP (<i>UNDG/Human Rights Mainstreaming</i>)	255,507	UNDG/HRM - Secretariat costs (DOCO)
United Arab Emirates	72,700	Women's rights and gender Section
UN Women	32,650	Regional workshop on reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence
(b) total contributions to specific sections/projects	4,245,136	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)	4,245,136	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	6,463,900	Unearmarked
(d) total unearmarked funds	6,463,900	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)	10,709,036	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2016.

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2016

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	12,188,900	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	12,188,900	50.7%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	4,245,136	35.8%
Unearmarked funds from 2016 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	6,463,900	54.5%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	1,144,965	9.7%
Sub-total XB funds	11,854,001	49.3%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	24,042,901	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Germany	98,684	HRTD
	144,928	HRTD
Liechtenstein	40,120	HRTD
Netherlands	543,478	HRTD
Norway	476,350	HRTD
(a) total contributions to HRTD - all bodies	1,303,560	
Argentina	10,000	OP-CAT Special Fund
	20,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
Australia	37,341	Workshop on National Human Rights Institutions engagement with treaty bodies
Austria	10,929	Workshop of the Committee members of the Committee of the Rights of the Child
Cameroon	3,636	Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Czech Republic	7,849	OP-CAT Special Fund
Germany	96,559	Support to the Urgent action procedure under Article 30 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances and to the treaty based communications procedures
	124,861	Support to the inquiry procedure process of the treaty body system
	222,930	OP-CAT Special Fund
Spain	38,846	OP-CAT Special Fund
(b) total contributions to specific bodies/projects	572,951	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)	1,876,511	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	0	Unearmarked
(d) total unearmarked funds	0	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)	1,876,511	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2016.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB & XB funds made available for HRTD in 2016

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	15,057,200	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	15,057,200	88.9%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	1,303,560	69.5%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	293,326	15.6%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	279,625	14.9%
Unearmarked funds from 2016 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	-64	0.0%
Sub-total XB funds	1,876,448	11.1%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	16,933,648	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Australia	1,061,987	Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region
	225,392	National Human Rights Institutions
Austria	212,314	Support to OHCHR's work on Syria
Bahrain	150,000	State of Palestine (<i>protection cluster</i>)
Belgium	561,167	Burundi
	336,700	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>to support protection mechanism in western provinces and in areas of conflicts</i>)
Belgium (Federation of Wallonia-Brussels)	21,231	Burundi
	31,847	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>activities against impunity related to sexual violence, and in support of the National Council for Human Rights</i>)
Belgium (Flanders)	126,125	Iraq (<i>UNAMI in the Kurdistan Region</i>)
Canada	44,317	Afghanistan* (<i>violence against women</i>)
	1,488,095	Burundi
	449,279	Burundi (<i>to provide armored transportation vehicules and training for drivers</i>)
	744,048	Colombia
	1,116,071	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
CERF	203,915	Sexual and gender-based violence in Iraq and Syria
CERF	499,960	Burundi (<i>human rights interventions through legal assistance, advocacy and awareness raising</i>)
Estonia	53,079	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
European Commission	28,058	Azerbaijan (<i>promoting participation of civil society in the UN human rights mechanisms</i>)
	341,765	Central African Republic (<i>reinforcing human rights promotion and protection</i>)
	131,685	Guatemala (<i>protection of human rights defenders</i>)
	359,093	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (<i>2015 contract</i>)
	1,716,613	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (<i>2016 contract</i>)
	1,034,657	Lebanon (<i>implementation of international human rights mechanisms recommendations</i>)
	236,514	Moldova (<i>towards a cross-river partnership for sustainable development and human rights</i>)
	67,340	State of Palestine (<i>to support OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster</i>)
	845,547	Syria (<i>integration of IHL and IHRL in the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis</i>)
	448,934	Syria (<i>support to HR activities in the Syria Region</i>)
Finland	505,051	Thailand (<i>widening democratic space</i>)
	893,855	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
France	66,890	Contingency Fund
	111,483	Guinea
	44,593	Mauritania*
	55,741	Regional Office for Middle East
	167,224	Tunisia
Germany	51,054	Bahrain (<i>technical cooperation programme</i>)
	388,457	Burundi (<i>support to OHCHR monitoring, analysis and reporting</i>)
	1,326,791	Field Presences
	140,955	Guatemala (<i>migration and internal displacements</i>)
	71,032	Human Rights Adviser in Serbia* (<i>human rights of migrants and refugees: Serbia and the Balkan land route</i>)
	788,013	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	89,900	Human Rights up Front (<i>contributing to a common UN information management system on violations</i>)
	167,224	Mauritania* (<i>supporting implementation of treaty bodies recommendations</i>)
	120,401	Mexico* (<i>monitoring, support to victims and advocacy for structural measures</i>)
	418,060	Myanmar
Germany	365,418	National Human Rights Institutions
	146,504	Nigeria (<i>human rights adviser's work in integrating human rights in the counter-terrorism operations in the Northeast of Nigeria</i>)
	317,726	Syria
	1,535,231	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
	319,645	Yemen (<i>protection of victims and response to grave violations of international human rights and humanitarian law among conflict affected communities</i>)

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
India	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
International Organization for Migration	22,000	Mauritania* (<i>combating food insecurity for Malian refugees and host communities in Hodh Ech-Chargui</i>)
Ireland	222,930	Colombia
	109,292	Uganda (<i>strengthening the capacity of human rights defenders</i>)
Japan	60,000	Cambodia
	29,263	Field-based structure on DPRK
Korea, Rep. Of	50,000	Contingency Fund
	50,000	Myanmar
Liechtenstein	40,120	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Lithuania	21,231	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Netherlands	553,022	Burundi (<i>support to OHCHR monitoring, analysis and reporting</i>)
	56,000	Colombia (<i>diagnose of the human rights situation in el Bagre</i>)
	25,356	Colombia (<i>research in Cesar and Guajira</i>)
	271,739	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>monitoring and preventing political rights violations and fundamental freedoms during the electoral process</i>)
	150,000	Honduras
	143,900	Kenya* (<i>strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations in the 2017 elections</i>)
Norway	480,711	Colombia
	253,283	State of Palestine* (<i>support to Palestine's implementation of human rights treaty obligations</i>)
	1,071,787	Strategy to widen the democratic space
	1,149,293	Uganda
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	33,186	Central Africa (<i>promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation</i>)
	33,186	Madagascar* (<i>women empowerment and violence against women</i>)
Poland	50,162	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Qatar	1,000,000	Middle East and North Africa Section (<i>protection of human rights in the Arab Region</i>)
Russian Federation	100,000	Russian Federation* (<i>activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for human rights in the RF</i>)
	400,000	Russian Federation* (<i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i>)
	80,000	Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars
Saudi Arabia	280,000	Mauritania*
	150,000	Middle East and North Africa Section (<i>support to media outreach in Arabic</i>)
	200,000	State of Palestine* (<i>monitoring the Israeli human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories</i>)
	1,839,190	Technical cooperation activities in Saudi Arabia
	262,468	Yemen (<i>UN Flash Appeal</i>)
South Africa	11,095	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Spain	155,383	Country offices
	155,383	Regional offices
	33,296	Tunisia
Sweden	363,108	Cambodia
	1,409,595	Colombia
	1,172,333	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>monitoring and preventing political rights violations and fundamental freedoms during the electoral process</i>)
	1,694,505	Guatemala
	1,452,433	Uganda

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Switzerland	62,000	Colombia (<i>facilitating social dialogue in Nariño and Magdalena Medio</i>)
	60,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>profiling project</i>)
	990,000	Honduras
	401,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	23,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine*
	137,749	Human Rights up Front
	51,000	Kyrgyzstan (<i>awareness and capacity building on national and international human rights standards for state actors</i>)
	190,000	Lebanon (<i>improving human rights protection for Syrian refugees in Lebanon</i>)
	521,149	State of Palestine (<i>protection cluster</i>)
	340,000	State of Palestine* (<i>Office in East Jerusalem</i>)
	180,000	Syria (<i>support for human rights analysis and transitional justice</i>)
	89,869	Tunisia (<i>technical cooperation to the Government to integrate human rights in counter-terrorism policies</i>)
	510,725	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
	156,053	Yemen
	Turkey	50,000
United Kingdom	976,085	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>profiling project</i>)
	500,686	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	255,968	Human Rights up Front (<i>light teams deployment</i>)
	151,721	Programme on conflict prevention and human rights
United States of America	300,000	Azerbaijan
	1,204,797	Burundi
	700,000	Colombia
	345,818	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	1,900,000	Technical assistance in the Americas
	1,100,000	Technical assistance in the Americas*
	1,100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)	92,400	Bangladesh (<i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i>)
	1,036,967	Burundi (<i>PBF - reinforcement du monitoring</i>)
	303,160	Dominican Republic (<i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i>)
	443,634	Georgia (<i>UNDP</i>)
	685,000	Guatemala (<i>JP - Maya Programme - phase II</i>)
	300,000	Madagascar (<i>PBF - Appui au processus RRS</i>)
	450,000	Madagascar (<i>PBF - Institutions démocratiques IDIRC</i>)
	159,000	Malawi (<i>UNDP - human rights adviser</i>)
	181,387	Moldova (<i>TUAM - human rights in Transnistria</i>)
	70,000	Moldova (<i>UNPRPD - Moldova paradigm shift</i>)
	1,000,000	Sri Lanka (<i>PBF - national consultations and design of follow-up strategy</i>)
	697,763	UNDG/HRM - deployment of human rights advisers
	50,000	UNDG/HRWG - HRA in Asia-Pacific
Total earmarked contributions	54,129,164	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	16,690,653	Unearmarked
Total unearmarked funds	16,690,653	
TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD	70,819,817	

*Project financed/implemented through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

**Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2016.

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB & XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2016

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	21,157,100	63.8%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	10,359,400	31.2%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	1,648,900	5.0%
Sub-total RB funds	33,165,400	30.9%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to field presences	1,326,791	1.8%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	4,191,026	5.7%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	48,494,457	65.4%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	116,890	0.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2016 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	16,690,653	22.5%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	3,310,275	4.5%
Sub-total XB funds	74,130,092	69.1%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	107,295,492	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) total contributions to HRCB	0	
Germany	131,579	Support of the work of the Human Rights Council, in particular the development of a dedicated HRC website
Ireland	4,326	HRC 10th Anniversary
Korea, Rep. of	98,500	HRC retreat
Switzerland	95,200	HRC 10th Anniversary
(b) total specifically earmarked contributions	329,604	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB (a) + (b)	329,604	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	1,997,000	Unearmarked
(d) total unearmarked funds	1,997,000	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (c) + (d)	2,326,604	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2016.

Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) RB & XB funds made available for HRCB in 2016

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	3,302,000	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	3,302,000	58.7%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	329,604	14.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2016 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,997,000	85.8%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	0	0.0%
Sub-total XB funds	2,326,604	41.3%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	5,628,604	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Germany	974,447	SPB
Japan	10,000	SPB
Netherlands	2,173,913	SPB
Norway	202,449	SPB
Spain (Administration of the Generalitat de Catalunya)	56,235	SPB
(a) total contributions to SPB - all mandates	3,417,043	Mandate
Argentina	15,000	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	20,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Austria	54,645	Forum on minority issues
European Commission	496,421	Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, freedom of association and freedom of expression
Finland	110,619	Extreme poverty
	111,483	WG on arbitrary detention
France	89,186	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	32,895	Adequate housing
	32,895	Freedom of religion or belief
Germany	32,895	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	32,895	Right to privacy
	32,895	Trafficking in persons
	32,895	Water and sanitation
Hungary	22,198	Minority issues
Japan	10,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	25,000	Cultural rights
	25,000	Adequate housing
	25,000	Rights of persons with disabilities
Korea	26,000	Slavery
	25,500	Summary executions
	25,000	Violence against women
	100,000	WG on arbitrary detention
	100,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Monaco	10,846	Sale of children
	60,089	Cultural rights
Norway	59,544	WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights
OIF	33,186	Rights of migrants (judicial assistance to migrants in Morocco and Senegal)
Qatar	236,000	Asia Regional Forum on business and human rights
	50,000	Counter terrorism
	50,000	Minority issues
	50,000	Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
Russian Federation	50,000	Right to development
	50,000	Rights of persons with disabilities
	46,000	Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Spain	44,395	Rights of persons with disabilities
	83,040	Water and sanitation
Switzerland	85,219	Rights of migrants
	65,934	Trafficking in persons
	43,347	Water and sanitation
Terre des Hommes (Netherlands)	4,777	Sale of children
Turkey	10,000	Right to food
United Kingdom	46,854	Slavery
United States of America	350,000	Trafficking in persons
(b) total contributions to specific mandates	2,957,650	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)	6,374,694	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	1,510,000	Unearmarked
(d) total unearmarked funds	1,510,000	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)	7,884,694	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2016.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2016

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	14,441,800	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	14,441,800	64.7%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	3,417,043	43.3%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates**	2,957,650	37.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2016 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	1,510,000	19.2%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements	-1,249	0.0%
Sub-total XB funds	7,883,445	35.3%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	22,325,245	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

	2016	
	amount in US\$	% of total
**Earmarked funds for specific mandates		
Earmarked funds to CPR mandates supported by SPB	1,199,460	40.6%
Earmarked funds to ESCR mandates supported by SPB	818,428	27.7%
Earmarked funds to Groups in Focus mandates supported by SPB	939,762	31.8%
Total	2,957,650	100.0%

Funds administered by OHCHR

Voluntary contributions to support UN Human Rights 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 and the voluntary contributions received in 2016 that sustained the funds. Additional financial information related to the funds can be found in the statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure for 2016 (on page 92). In addition, this chapter includes the description of three small funds managed by OHCHR that are not trust funds as defined by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, namely, the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Contingency Fund and the Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights.

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 former Centre for Human Rights and to supplement existing regular budget resources. Since then, the Trust Fund has been used as a general funding pool to support a wide range of UN Human Rights activities. It is the largest fund administered by the Office, through which 76.4 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds, including unearmarked funds and 79.6 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures, were managed in 2016.

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

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC) was established by the Secretary-General in 1987 in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/83. The VFTC is the second largest trust fund administered by OHCHR and provides resources to national efforts that are focused on building a strong human rights framework, including through legal frameworks, effective national human rights institutions, independent judiciaries and vibrant civil society organizations.

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

In 2016, the Board was composed of Ms. Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi, Mr. Christopher Sidoti, Chairperson, Ms. Lin Lim, Ms. Esi Sutherland-Addy and Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris. The Board meets twice a year, which includes visits to the field, to review the programmes it supports, discuss thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; to examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and to brief Member States on its activities.

The 42nd session of the Board was held in Geneva, in February, and in Kyiv, Ukraine. The 43rd session of the Board took place in Guatemala City, Guatemala, in October. Through these sessions, the Board Members observed the on-site work of UN Human Rights field presences, evaluated their cooperation with partners on the ground and discussed the status of implementation of technical cooperation programmes, funding trends, challenges and opportunities for the Fund with UN Human Rights staff members in Geneva.

In 2016, the Fund received a total of US\$12,054,243 in voluntary contributions. In 2016, the total expenditure of the Fund was US\$13,179,139. This amount was substantially less than projections for the year due to a number of unforeseen reductions in country-level programmes. The Fund provided resources for technical cooperation programmes that were designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 27 regions, countries and territories through 13 human rights advisers (Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, South Caucasus (Georgia), Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste); 10 human rights components of peace missions (Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo*, Liberia, Libya, Somalia and Sudan (Darfur)); and four country/stand-alone offices (Bolivia, Mauritania, Mexico and the State of Palestine⁷).

Through the Fund, the Office facilitates efforts at the country level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices, including through follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, and by supporting the establishment and strengthening of national structures, institutions and capacities to ensure adherence to these standards. Strengthening the administration of justice, including by supporting increased access for individuals and groups facing discrimination and exclusion and increasing capacities to promote gender equality and women's rights, featured prominently in numerous programmes receiving support from the Fund. The establishment and functioning of responsive national human rights institutions that are compliant with the Paris Principles and human rights education programmes continued to receive support. The human rights capacity of United Nations Resident Coordinators and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) was strengthened through the deployment of human rights advisers that are supported by the Fund.

⁷ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Finland	893,855	VFTC
Germany	1,535,231	VFTC
India	100,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	40,120	VFTC
South Africa	11,095	VFTC
Switzerland	510,725	VFTC
United States of America*	1,100,000	VFTC
(a) total contributions earmarked to VFTC	4,191,026	
	74,683	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Afghanistan)
	74,683	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Papua New Guinea)
Australia	164,302	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Philippines)
	74,683	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)
	74,683	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor Leste)
Canada	44,317	Afghanistan (Violence against women)
France	44,593	Mauritania
	71,032	Human Rights Adviser in Serbia (human rights of migrants and refugees: Serbia and the Balkan land route)
Germany	167,224	Mauritania (supporting implementation of treaty bodies recommendations)
	120,401	Mexico (monitoring, support to victims and advocacy for structural measures)
International Organization for Migration	22,000	Mauritania
Netherlands	143,900	Elections in Kenya
Norway	253,283	Palestine (support to Palestine's implementation of HR treaty obligations)
	179,996	Strategy to widen the democratic space
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	33,186	Madagascar (women empowerment and violence against women)
	400,000	Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)
Russian Federation	100,000	Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for HR in the RF)

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Saudi Arabia	200,000	Palestine (monitoring the Israeli HR violations in the occupied Arab territories)
	280,000	Mauritania
Switzerland	340,000	Palestine (office in East Jerusalem - 4th instalment)
	23,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
United States of America	700,000	Technical assistance in the Americas (allocated to Mexico)
	400,000	Technical assistance in the Americas (allocated to Bolivia)
(b) total contributions earmarked to specific projects	3,985,965	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	3,877,253	Unearmarked
(c) total unearmarked funds	3,877,253	
TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)	12,054,243	

* Out of this pledged amount, the United States of America decided to withhold an amount of US\$100,000 in accordance with section 307 of the U.S.A. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

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 Trust 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. Since then, it has been used to implement all of the activities of OHCHR's Office in Cambodia (detailed information on the activities carried out in Cambodia in 2016 can be found on page 218 of the annexed USB key). In 2016, the Trust Fund received US\$672,097 in voluntary contributions.

Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2016	
Donor	US\$
Australia ¹	74,683
Japan	60,000
Norway ²	18,923
Spain ³	155,383
Sweden	363,108
TOTAL	672,097

¹ Allocated from a contribution earmarked for activities in the Asia-Pacific Region.

² Allocated from a contribution earmarked to support the strategy to widen democratic space.

³ Allocated from a contribution earmarked for country offices.

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism was established by the Secretary-General in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Fund is administered by OHCHR. The Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to provide: (a) funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries, to Geneva, in order to present their national reports, take part in the interactive dialogue and be involved in the adoption of the reports during the UPR Working Group sessions when their countries are being 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. In 2016, the Fund received US\$41,888 in voluntary contributions.

In 2016, with the support of the Fund, 29 delegates representing 20 countries participated in the UPR Working Group sessions and the adoption of outcome documents by the Human Rights Council.

UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2016	
Donor	US\$
Cuba	1,888
Republic of Korea	25,000
Singapore	15,000
TOTAL	41,888

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review was established in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. This financial mechanism was 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 with the consent of the countries concerned. The Trust Fund has been primarily used to strengthen the national structures empowered to follow up on and coordinate the implementation of recommendations, such as supporting the creation or strengthening of standing interministerial structures for reporting and follow-up, as well as the development of enabling tools, such as national implementation plans and databases for tracking purposes. Technical cooperation for support in implementing thematic recommendations has also been extended within the context of the work of national structures for follow-up. Support continued to be provided through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs); a vital tool for enabling UNCTs to better mainstream the recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms into their country programming.

In 2016, the Fund received US\$503,318 and a total of 24 projects were supported during the year. The projects primarily focused on establishing and/or strengthening inter-institutional bodies to coordinate follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms; mainstreaming those recommendations into national human rights action plans; implementing key priority human rights recommendations; and providing support in the context of UNDAFs.

UN Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$
Germany	109,649
Norway	238,175
Republic of Korea	25,000
Saudi Arabia	75,000
Spain	55,494
TOTAL	503,318

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

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

In 2016, the Trust Fund received US\$801,200 in voluntary contributions. Over the year, it supported the participation of 24 delegates, including 19 women, from LDCs and SIDS, including Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Suriname, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The Trust Fund also contributed to the holding of the first universal session of the Human Rights Council, with the participation of all 193 Member States, on the occasion of the Council's 10th anniversary. In addition, on 15 June, the Secretariat of the Trust Fund launched an exhibition entitled "Ensuring that the Voices of All UN Member States are Heard: Voices of the Beneficiary Delegates of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council," featuring the testimonies of 30 delegates who were beneficiaries of the Trust Fund between 1 January 2014 and 31 March 2016. It also includes statements from the 10 Permanent Representatives of the donor countries to the Trust Fund.

Voluntary Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor*	US\$
Australia	150,844
Belgium (Wallonia-Brussels)	10,616
France	106,157
Georgia	3,000
Germany	146,804
Ireland	56,625
Italy	58,997
Kuwait	10,000
Morocco	10,000
Republic of Korea	100,000
Saudi Arabia	20,640
Spain	77,691
Turkey	10,000
United Kingdom	39,826
TOTAL	801,200

*Switzerland provided a contribution of \$25,000 in 2016 to support the participation of delegates of LDCs and SIDS in the HRC 10th anniversary session, which was recorded under another Trust Fund with the rest of its contribution in support of activities related to the 10th anniversary of the HRC.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The Fund was established by General Assembly resolution 40/131 in 1985 as a response to the needs of indigenous peoples to participate in and self-represent their nations and organizations at the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Since that time, the mandate and scope of the Fund has significantly broadened and today it enables representatives of indigenous peoples to participate in sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies. The Fund is administered by OHCHR, on behalf of the Secretary-General, and acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. In 2016, the Board was composed of Ms. Claire Charters, Ms. Myrna Cunningham, Mr. Binota Dhamai, Ms. Anne Nuorgam and Mr. Legborsi Saro Pyagbara.

In 2016, the Fund allocated 94 grants to support the participation of representatives from indigenous peo-

ples' organizations and communities in the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (25), the ninth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (20), the Expert Workshop on the EMRIP mandate review (14), the sessions of the Human Rights Council (2), the UPR Working Group (1), the General Assembly consultation process (19), the Human Rights Committee (1), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (4), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (1), the Committee on the Rights of the Child (1), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (4) and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (1).

Feedback from past grantees of the Fund demonstrates the significant positive impact that the Fund has had on both grantees and the indigenous communities that they represent. For example, following the participation of a grantee at a session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, indigenous women and girls with disabilities were mentioned, for the first time, in the Committee's concluding observations for that State Party. Other grantees also reported that their participation in sessions of the human rights treaty bodies and other UN meetings provided them with valuable networking opportunities, which improved the effectiveness of their advocacy efforts on the issues affecting their indigenous communities.

Due to the expansion of the mandate of the Fund, and in the follow-up of the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, there are increasing demands for substantial financial funding. In 2016, the Fund received US\$409,989 from 10 Member States. The Board estimates that the Fund will require approximately US\$700,000 annually to enable it to support the robust participation of indigenous peoples' representatives at relevant UN meetings.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$
Argentina	10,000
Australia	112,024
Chile	5,000
Estonia	21,231
Finland	56,370
Holy See	2,000
Mexico	15,946
Norway	166,722
Peru	3,973
Spain	16,722
TOTAL	409,989

Humanitarian Funds

UN Human Rights 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. Together, the two funds are known as the OHCHR humanitarian funds. They were established by a resolution of the General Assembly with the purpose of providing direct assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights have been violated in the context of torture and contemporary forms of slavery, respectively. Support is extended through grants that are awarded to civil society organizations that provide humanitarian, medical, psychological, social and legal aid to victims. The funds are financed through voluntary contributions that are formally administered by the Secretary-General who acts on the advice of Boards of Trustees. The Boards distribute the grants in accordance with the mandates of the respective funds. In 2016, 28 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to these funds for a total of almost US\$10 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 by General Assembly resolution 36/151 in 1981, aims to support projects around the world which offer remedies and reparations, including rehabilitation, to victims of torture and their families. The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees that is composed of five persons. In 2016, the Board members were Ms. Gaby Ore Aguilar, Mr. Morad El-Shazly, Ms. Maria Cristina Nunes de Mendonça, Ms. Anastasia Pinto and Mr. Mikolaj Pietrzak (who joined the Board, in February, following the resignation of Mr. Adam Bodnar).

In 2016, the Fund supported 178 regular projects for direct assistance to victims of torture and their families in more than 80 countries for a total amount of US\$7,169,300. In addition, the Fund continued to support a number of emergency projects implemented in Burundi, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Nigeria, Poland, Serbia, South Sudan, the State of Palestine and Thailand. Victims assisted included human rights defenders, asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants, victims of sexual violence in armed conflict, victims of enforced disappearances, indigenous peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender

and intersex persons and individuals who had been tortured in detention. Practitioners sponsored by the Fund included medical doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists, human rights lawyers and social workers.

The Fund also invested resources in monitoring and evaluating project proposals, in particular through visits to applicants and grantees. In 2016, a total of 58 projects were visited by the Secretariat team, field presences and the Fund's Trustees. Recommendations were subsequently formulated and partnerships were renewed or terminated.

In April, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture convened a specialized Expert Workshop on redress and rehabilitation for child and adolescent victims of torture in order to respond to an increasing number of children affected by torture and in need of urgent assistance. A public event entitled "How can children survive torture," was organized to share testimonies and findings with Member States, civil society organizations and relevant UN mechanisms and entities. The next knowledge-sharing workshop for rehabilitation practitioners will be convened in 2017 on the theme of "torture in the context of migration," with a particular focus on the early identification of torture victims.

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$
Algeria	5,000
Andorra	11,099
Argentina	15,000
Austria	21,739
Canada	42,796
Chile	5,000
Czech Republic	7,849
Denmark	439,303
France	128,454
Germany	654,674
Holy See	2,000
India	25,000
Ireland	39,638
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	25,075
Luxembourg	16,760
Mexico	10,000
Morocco	2,000
Norway	95,270
Peru	1,470
Saudi Arabia	75,000
South Africa	7,396
Switzerland	202,840
United Arab Emirates	10,000
United States of America*	6,550,000
Individual donors	7,464
TOTAL	8,410,826

*Out of this pledged amount, the United States of America decided to withhold an amount of US\$800,000 in accordance with section 307 of the U.S.A. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Thirty-fifth anniversary of the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture is the oldest and largest humanitarian fund managed by OHCHR. In 2016, the Fund marked its thirty-fifth anniversary since its establishment by the General Assembly in 1981. This commemorative year provided a timely opportunity for renewed and increased support to this vital mechanism that supports victims of torture worldwide. It was also a stark reminder of the continuous plight being faced by thousands of victims who are in dire need of assistance.

To mark the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, on 26 June, a dedicated campaign page was created on the UN Human Rights website and its link

was widely publicized and disseminated. The campaign page contains videos and multiple communications products which can be downloaded and/or shared via social media. A publication was also launched entitled “From horror to healing: A life-saving journey supported by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.”

In April, a public event entitled “How can children survive torture,” was organized to facilitate an informative exchange between representatives of the Fund, United Nations Member States, civil society organizations and relevant UN mechanisms and entities. The panel featured the High Commissioner for Human Rights and a number of specialized practitioners.

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, established by General Assembly resolution 46/122 in 1991, provides financial support to non-governmental organizations that are assisting victims of contemporary forms of slavery to obtain assistance and redress. Modern forms of slavery are brought to light on a regular basis and 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, the sale of wives and other forms of slavery. The Trust 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 working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants. In 2016, the Board members were Ms. Nevena Vuckovic Sahovic, Mr. Mike Dottridge, Mr. George Omona, Ms. Renu Rajbhandari and Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto.

In 2016, the Fund supported 42 projects for direct assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery and their families in 34 countries for a total amount of US\$561,000. Through the Fund’s grants, over 20,000 victims were provided with redress and reha-

ilitation services, such as legal assistance, psychosocial support and food and medical care, after having been freed from slavery, including the worst forms of child labour, domestic servitude, forced and early marriage, bonded and forced labour, sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation. Despite its underfunding, the Secretariat and the Trustees of the Fund invested in the thorough evaluation of project proposals, including 23 on-site project visits and close coordination with other funding organizations. Projects were selected by taking into account the geography and the expertise of the applicants, as well as the comparative advantage of the victim-focused mandate of the Fund.

On 2 December, the Fund held an Expert Panel on “Revealing the Child Faces of Modern Slavery,” to shed light on the child victims of contemporary forms of slavery. The panel featured the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, representatives of the International Labour Organization and experts from civil society organizations from around the world who are working with child victims of contemporary forms of slavery with the support of the Fund.

Over the next three years, the Fund will continue to prioritize projects providing specialized direct assistance to victims, in particular women and children, in situations of conflict and humanitarian crises. By doing so, the Fund will contribute to meeting Sustainable Development Goal #8.7, which requires the undertaking of “immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.”

UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$
Australia	191,187
Germany	222,965
Holy See	5,000
India	25,000
Luxembourg	16,760
Qatar	10,000
Saudi Arabia	75,000
South Africa	3,698
Spain	38,846
United Arab Emirates	30,000
United Kingdom	137,484
TOTAL	755,941

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

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) 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), which has been in operation since February 2007. The SPT is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and provide assistance and advice to 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 Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the relevant policies and procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General. Since its first call for applications for projects to be implemented in 2012, the Fund has supported a variety of technical cooperation projects in 11 countries around the world. These projects resulted in legislative changes, such as aligning respective laws with international human rights standards on torture prevention, as well as laws seeking to establish NPMs; institutional changes, such as establishing or strengthening the effective functioning of NPMs or other relevant institutions, or the establishment of registers of detainees; operational changes due to enhanced knowledge and skills of the judiciary, law enforcement and medical personnel; and changes in the lives of individuals, including a reported decrease of violence against children in detention facilities. The projects also contributed to an increased awareness of persons deprived of their liberty about their rights through the development and dissemination of manuals.

In 2016, the Special Fund received US\$279,625 in voluntary contributions. A total of sixteen eligible States and one eligible NPM were invited to submit project proposals and 19 applications were received. After a thorough review, eight grants were awarded to projects aimed at implementing recommendations made by the SPT in seven eligible States.

OP-CAT Special Fund Voluntary contributions in 2016

Donor	US\$
Argentina	10,000
Czech Republic	7,849
Germany	222,930
Spain	38,846
TOTAL	279,625

Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism that was established in 2006 to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner, particularly in response to human rights emergencies, 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 maintain ap-

proximately US\$1 million at all times. Cash advances are drawn from the Fund to allow for the initiation of rapid response activities without administrative delays. When subsequent funding is received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the inception of the Fund, OHCHR's capacity to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

In 2016, UN Human Rights used its Contingency Fund to deploy staff to the following countries or regions in light of deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations: the Republic of the Congo to assess the human rights situation in relation to a surge in violence after the country's presidential elections and to provide advice to the UN Resident Coordinator; France, Greece, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to monitor the migrant situation in Europe; and Iraqi Kurdistan to assist the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq to monitor the human rights situation in Mosul.

In 2016, the Fund received US\$116,890 in voluntary contributions. As of December, US\$385,887 had been disbursed or committed to the abovementioned activities. As of the end of the year, the balance stood at US\$751,173.

Contingency Fund Voluntary contributions in 2016	
Donor	US\$
France	66,890
Republic of Korea	50,000
TOTAL	116,890

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

The Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights was created by Human Rights Council decision 24/118 of 27 September 2013. The aim of the Fund is to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the annual meetings of the three fora. In 2016, the Special Fund received US\$50,000 in new contributions.

Over 500 participants attended the ninth Forum on Minority Issues and at least 50 per cent of the attendees were from civil society organizations. Participants discussed key issues of global concern regarding minorities in situations of humanitarian crises and made specific recommendations to protect and promote their rights. Funding was provided for a number of civil society participants to take part in the Forum as panelists.

The Forum on Business and Human Rights brought together more than 2,000 participants from 140 countries in order to participate in a three-day programme that featured three plenary sessions and 64 thematic panels. It examined three main areas, specifically State leadership and leverage; business leadership and leverage; and the role of financial institutions. Representation of NGO groups at the meeting was significantly high (30 per cent of total participants) due to support that was received from the Special Fund.

Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights Voluntary contributions in 2016	
Donor	US\$
Russian Federation	50,000
TOTAL	50,000

Donor Profiles

Governments



Algeria

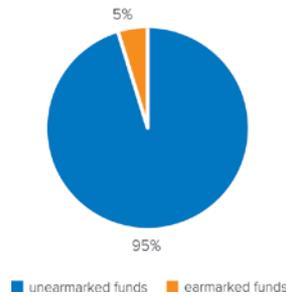
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 105,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 100,000

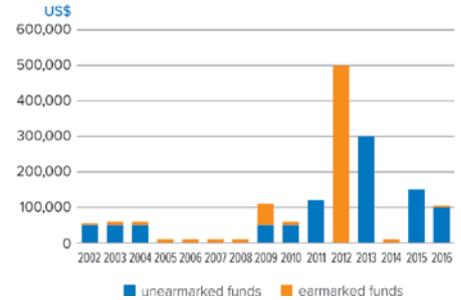
Donor ranking: 37/82

Donor ranking per capita: 42/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Andorra

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 11,099

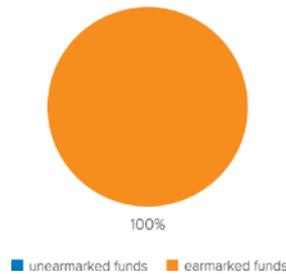
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

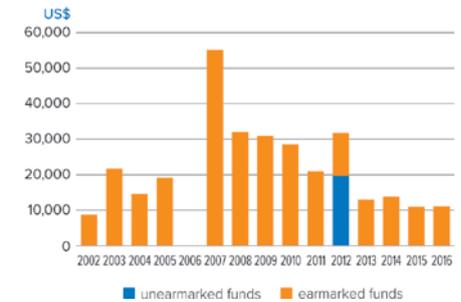
Donor ranking: 61/82

Donor ranking per capita: 15/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Argentina

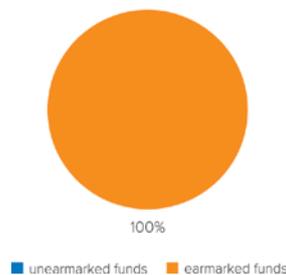
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 90,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

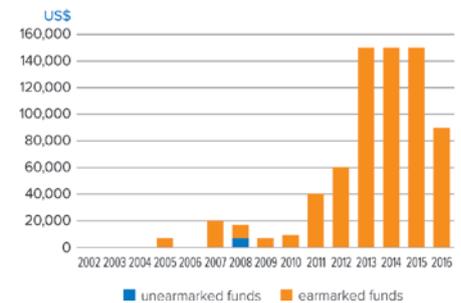
Donor ranking: 41/82

Donor ranking per capita: 46/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Armenia

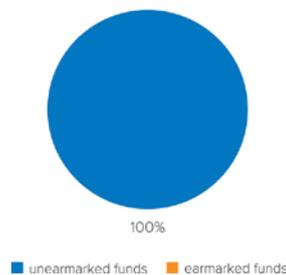
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,500

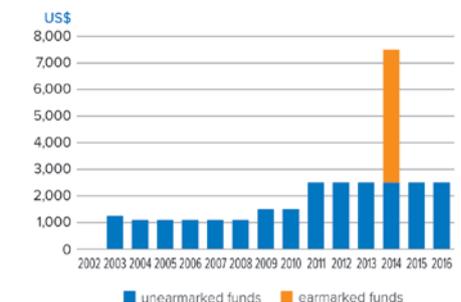
Donor ranking: 80/82

Donor ranking per capita: 50/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Australia

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,077,506

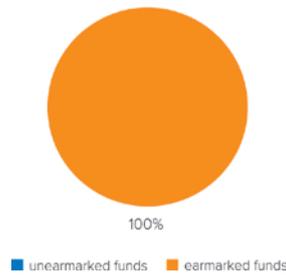
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,778,000 (AUD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

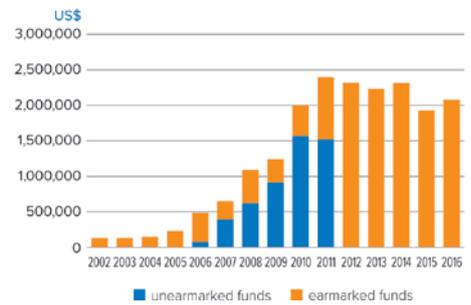
Donor ranking: 17/82

Donor ranking per capita: 20/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Austria

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 310,497

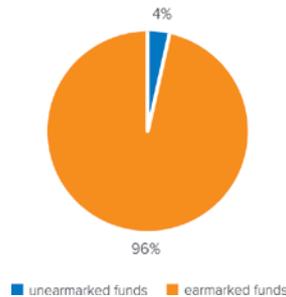
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 290,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,870

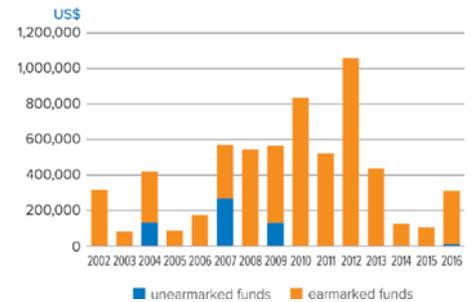
Donor ranking: 27/82

Donor ranking per capita: 25/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Bahrain

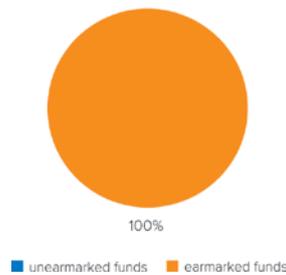
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 150,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

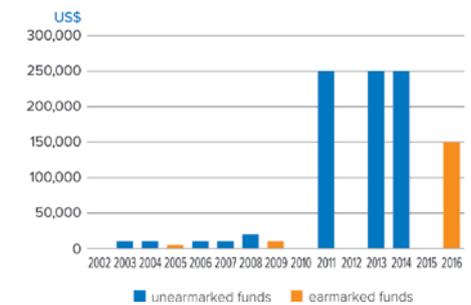
Donor ranking: 32/82

Donor ranking per capita: 18/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Belgium

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,215,083

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,974,017 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,127,396

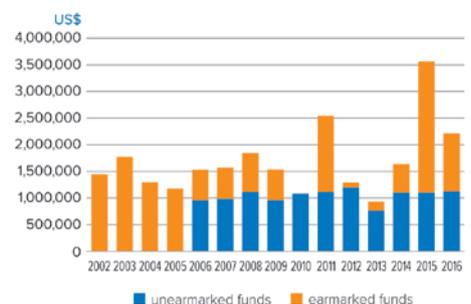
Donor ranking: 16/82

Donor ranking per capita: 18/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Bulgaria

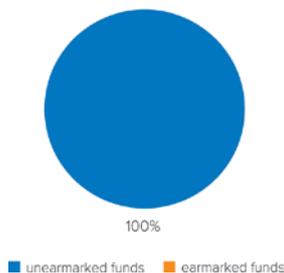
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 15,000

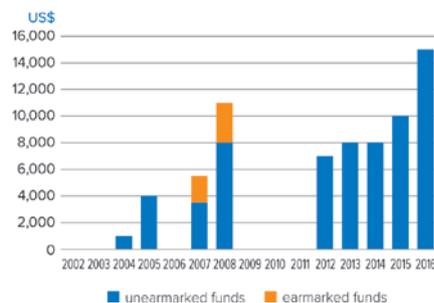
Donor ranking: 58/82

Donor ranking per capita: 45/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Cameroon

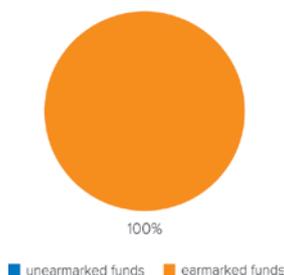
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 3,636

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

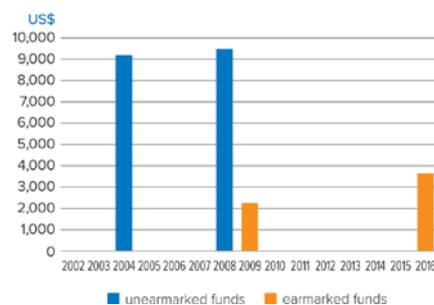
Donor ranking: 76/82

Donor ranking per capita: 63/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Canada

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 7,784,013

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,541,707 (CAD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,695,492

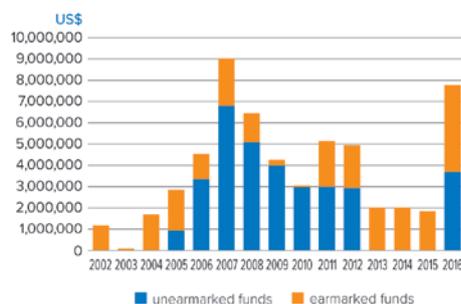
Donor ranking: 7/82

Donor ranking per capita: 13/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Chile

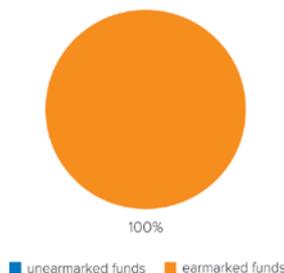
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

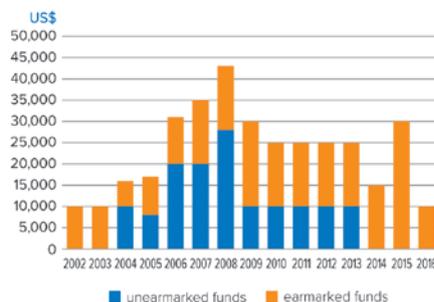
Donor ranking: 64/82

Donor ranking per capita: 57/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Costa Rica

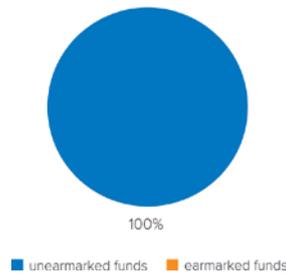
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,546

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,546

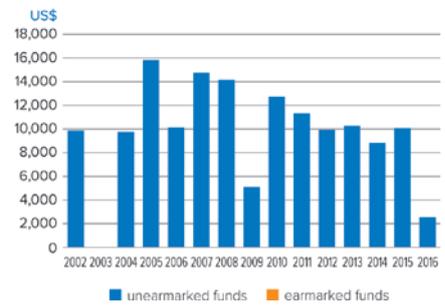
Donor ranking: 79/82

Donor ranking per capita: 58/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Cuba

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 1,888

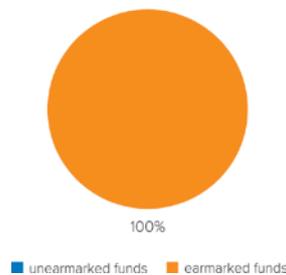
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,865 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

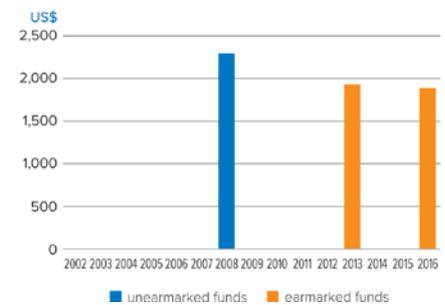
Donor ranking: 81/82

Donor ranking per capita: 62/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Cyprus

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 10,616

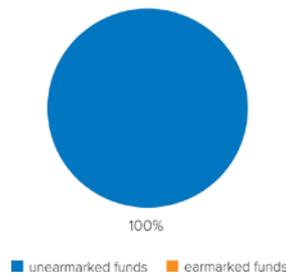
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,616

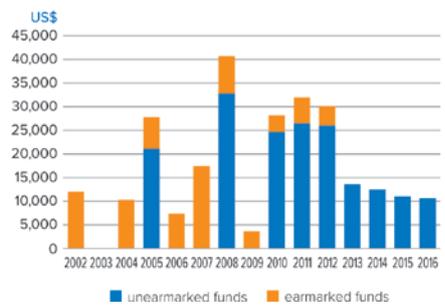
Donor ranking: 62/82

Donor ranking per capita: 32/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Czech Republic

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 64,757

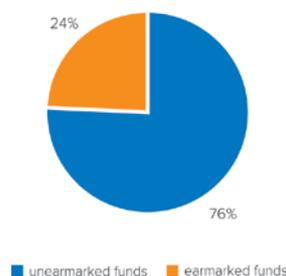
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,650,000 (CZK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 49,058

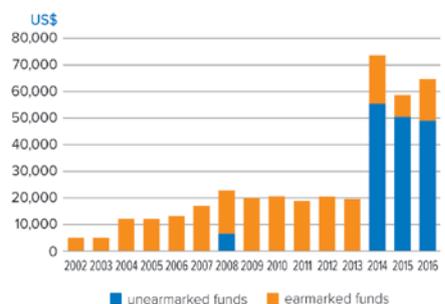
Donor ranking: 43/82

Donor ranking per capita: 35/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Denmark

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 4,393,030

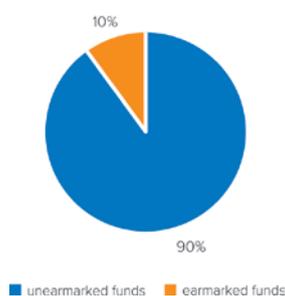
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 30,000,000 (DKK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,953,727

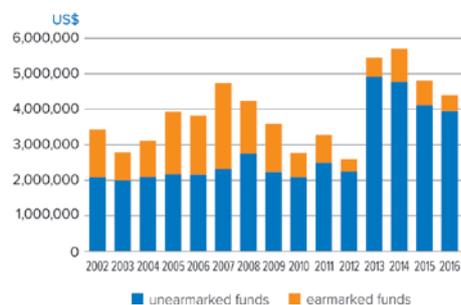
Donor ranking: 11/82

Donor ranking per capita: 4/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Estonia

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 106,157

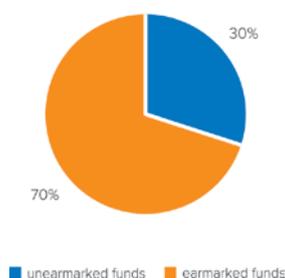
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 100,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 31,847

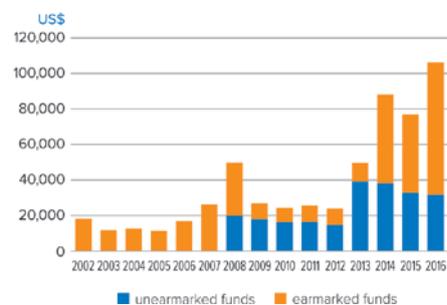
Donor ranking: 36/82

Donor ranking per capita: 22/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Finland

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,488,593

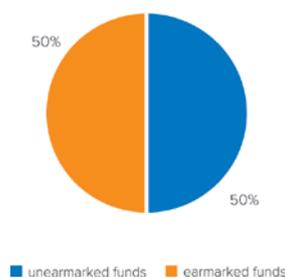
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,220,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,240,135

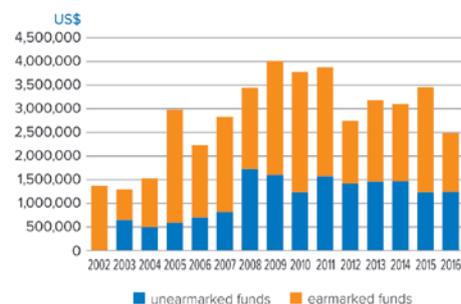
Donor ranking: 14/82

Donor ranking per capita: 10/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



France

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,441,969

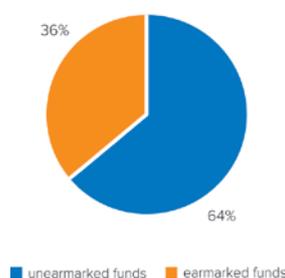
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,200,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,560,758

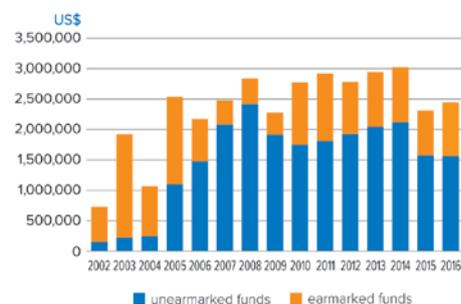
Donor ranking: 15/82

Donor ranking per capita: 24/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Georgia

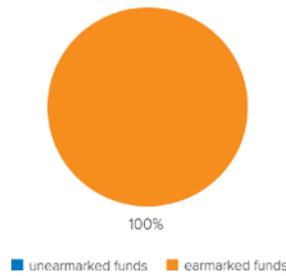
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 3,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

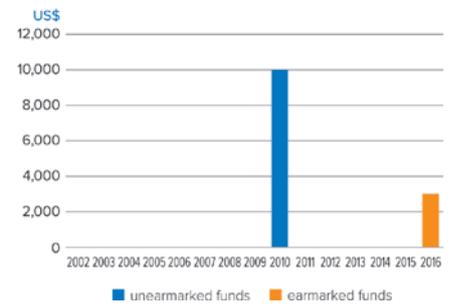
Donor ranking: 77/82

Donor ranking per capita: 52/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Germany

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 10,651,531

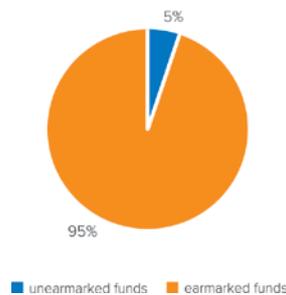
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 9,681,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 548,246

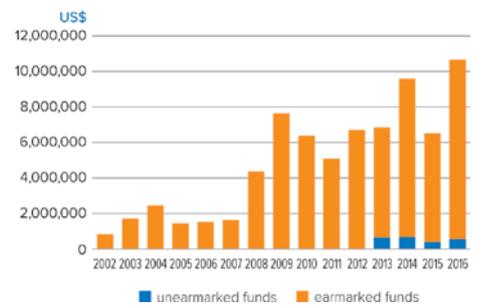
Donor ranking: 5/82

Donor ranking per capita: 17/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Holy See

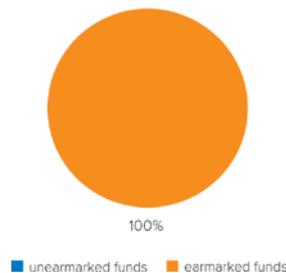
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 9,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

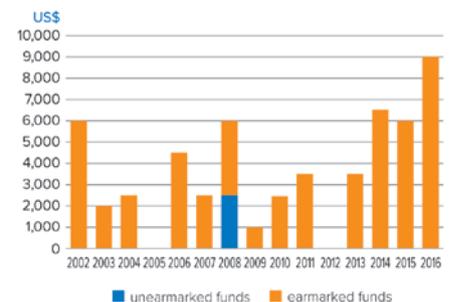
Donor ranking: 67/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Hungary

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 22,198

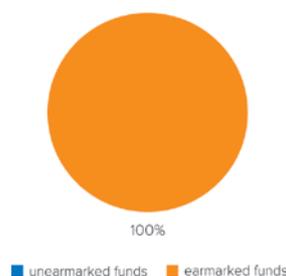
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

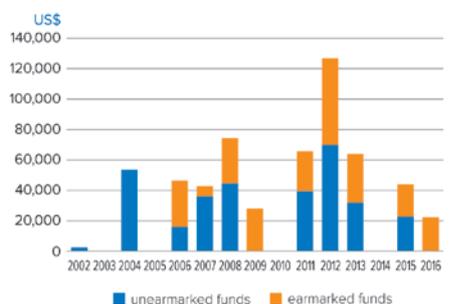
Donor ranking: 52/82

Donor ranking per capita: 44/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





India

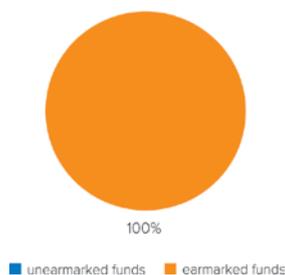
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 150,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

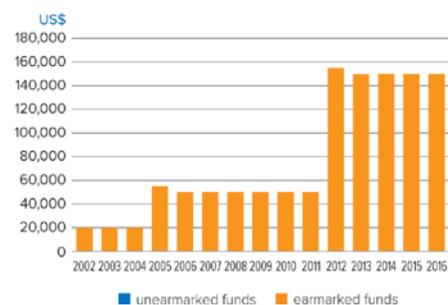
Donor ranking: 32/82

Donor ranking per capita: 64/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Indonesia

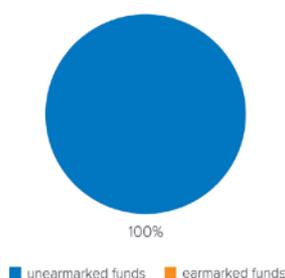
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

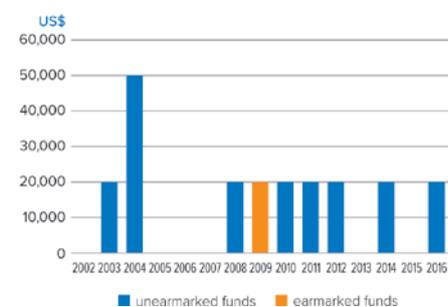
Donor ranking: 56/82

Donor ranking per capita: 65/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Ireland

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,601,553

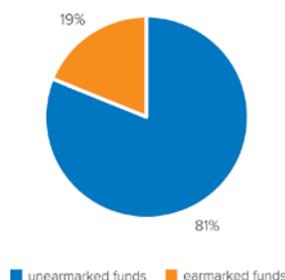
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,313,874 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,112,118

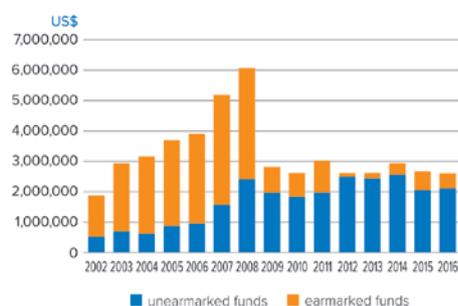
Donor ranking: 13/82

Donor ranking per capita: 7/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Italy

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 614,527

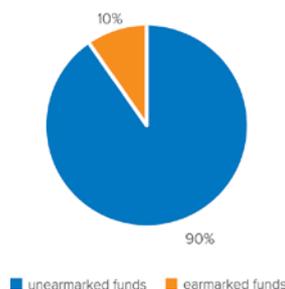
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 553,557 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 554,939

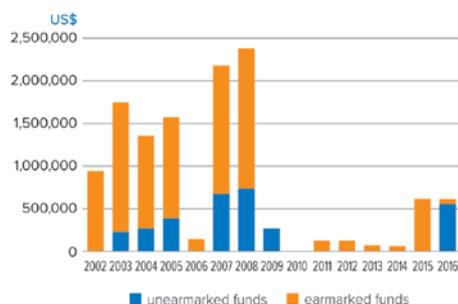
Donor ranking: 24/82

Donor ranking per capita: 30/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Japan

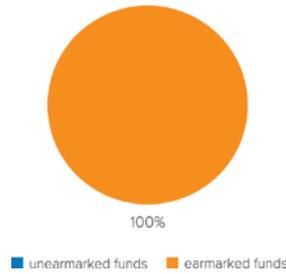
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 119,263

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

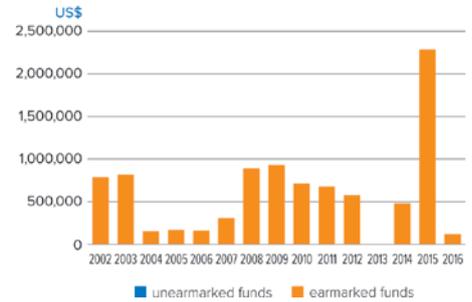
Donor ranking: 35/82

Donor ranking per capita: 49/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Korea, Rep. of

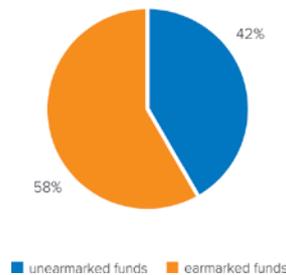
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 1,200,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 500,000

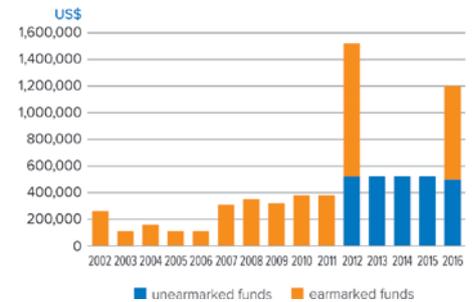
Donor ranking: 21/82

Donor ranking per capita: 26/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Kuwait

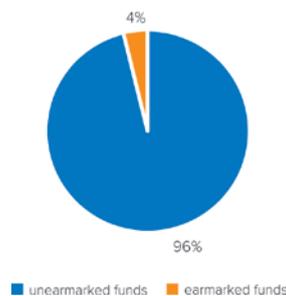
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 520,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 500,000

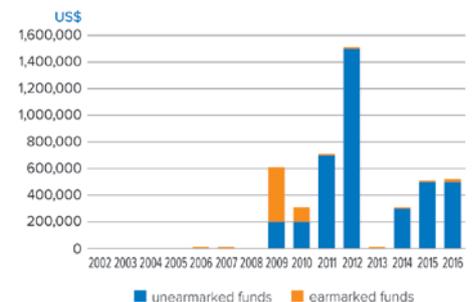
Donor ranking: 25/82

Donor ranking per capita: 16/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Latvia

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 10,616

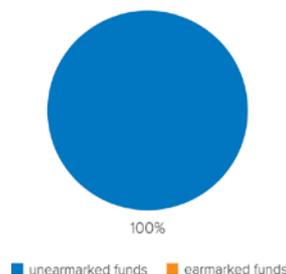
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,616

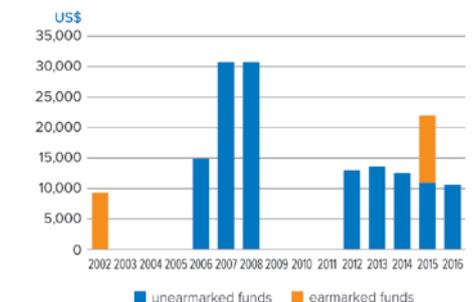
Donor ranking: 62/82

Donor ranking per capita: 36/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Lebanon

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 4,009

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,009

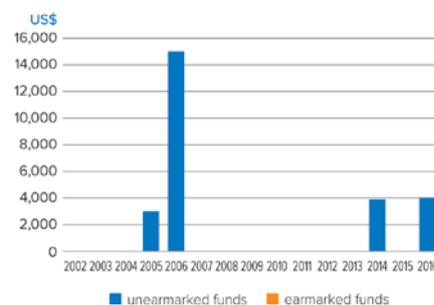
Donor ranking: 75/82

Donor ranking per capita: 54/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Liechtenstein

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 165,470

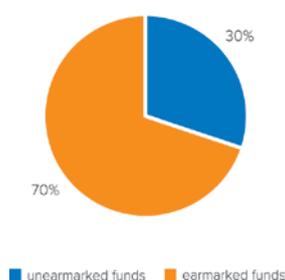
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 155,000 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 49,877

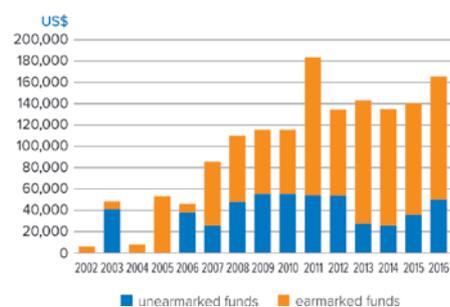
Donor ranking: 30/82

Donor ranking per capita: 1/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Lithuania

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 21,231

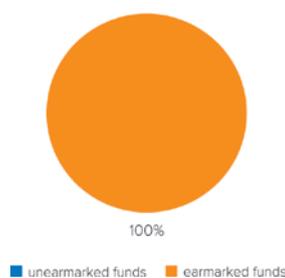
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

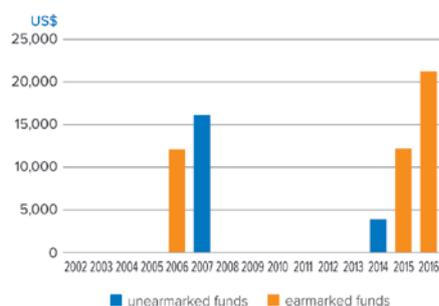
Donor ranking: 54/82

Donor ranking per capita: 34/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Luxembourg

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 200,744

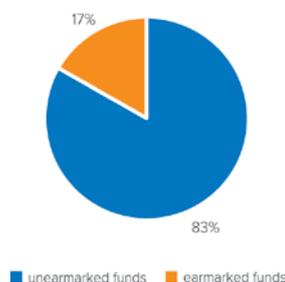
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 180,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 167,224

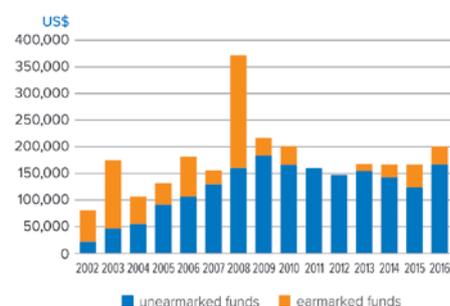
Donor ranking: 29/82

Donor ranking per capita: 12/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Malaysia

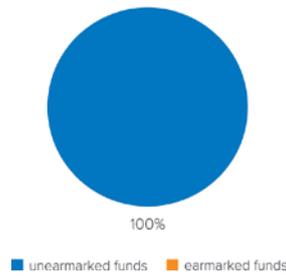
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 20,005

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,005

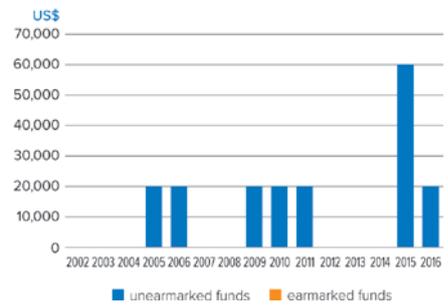
Donor ranking: 55/82

Donor ranking per capita: 55/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Mauritius

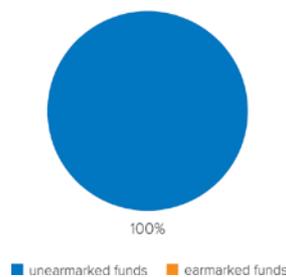
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 1,816

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,816

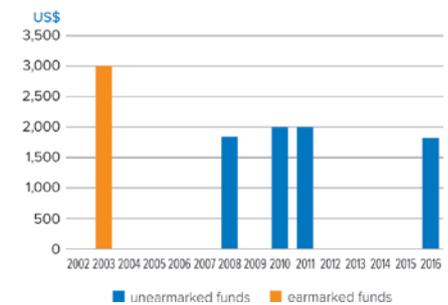
Donor ranking: 82/82

Donor ranking per capita: 47/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Mexico

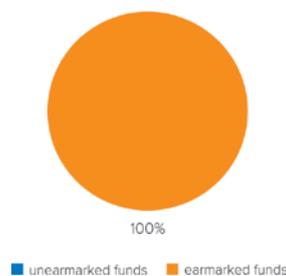
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 25,946

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

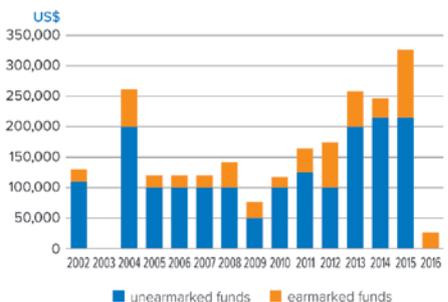
Donor ranking: 49/82

Donor ranking per capita: 61/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Monaco

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 44,328

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 40,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 33,482

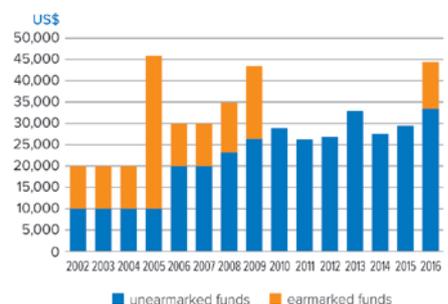
Donor ranking: 44/82

Donor ranking per capita: 5/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Mongolia

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

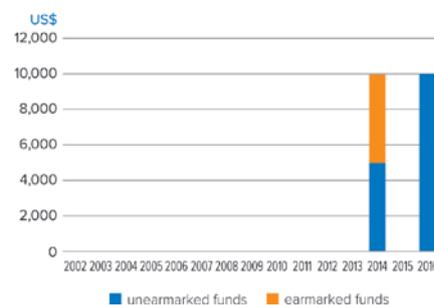
Donor ranking: 64/82

Donor ranking per capita: 40/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Montenegro

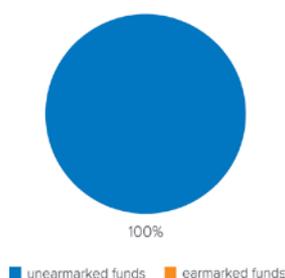
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 3,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,000

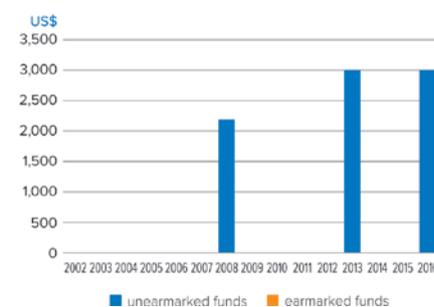
Donor ranking: 77/82

Donor ranking per capita: 37/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Morocco

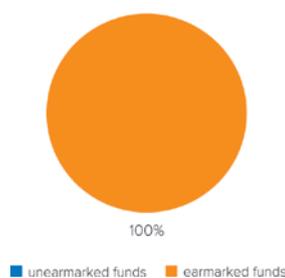
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 12,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

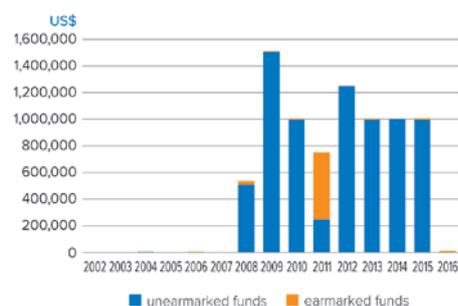
Donor ranking: 60/82

Donor ranking per capita: 59/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Netherlands

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 9,466,798

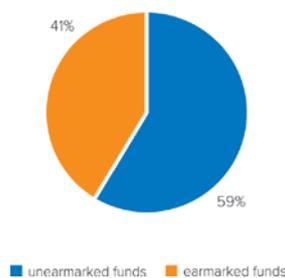
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:
5,000,000 (EUR) + 3,917,408 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,549,390

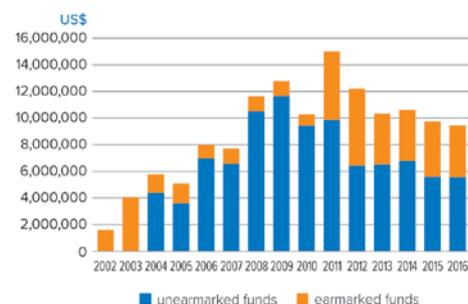
Donor ranking: 6/82

Donor ranking per capita: 8/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





New Zealand

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,006,689

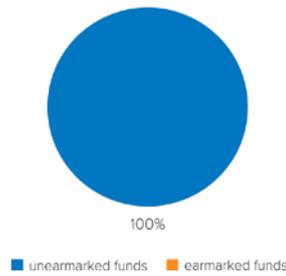
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 3,000,000 (NZD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,006,689

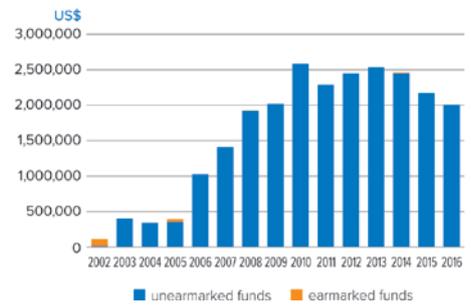
Donor ranking: 18/82

Donor ranking per capita: 11/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Nicaragua

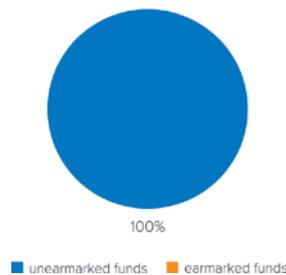
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,000

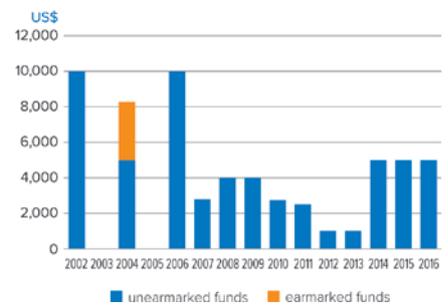
Donor ranking: 69/82

Donor ranking per capita: 51/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Norway

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 12,303,985

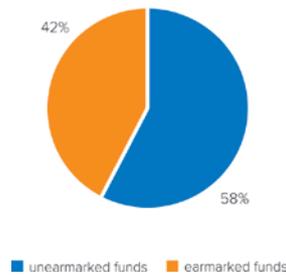
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 103,800,000 (NOK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 7,085,703

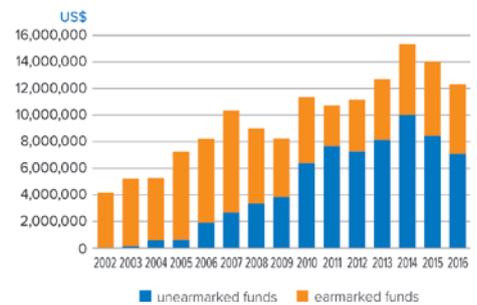
Donor ranking: 2/82

Donor ranking per capita: 2/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Pakistan

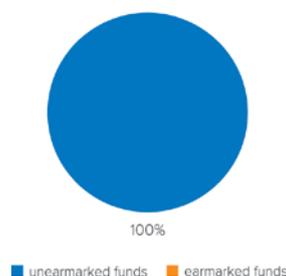
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 4,179

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,179

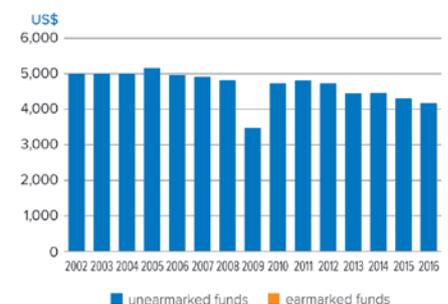
Donor ranking: 74/82

Donor ranking per capita: 66/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Peru

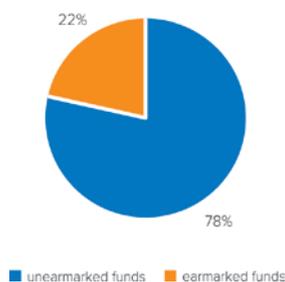
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 25,307

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 19,865

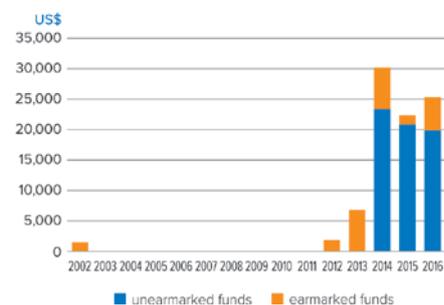
Donor ranking: 50/82

Donor ranking per capita: 53/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Poland

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 100,324

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 99,621.43 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 50,162

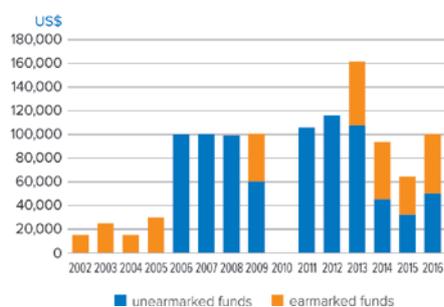
Donor ranking: 38/82

Donor ranking per capita: 43/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Portugal

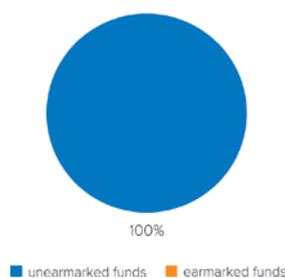
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 100,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 100,000

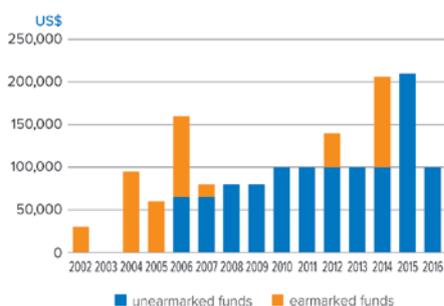
Donor ranking: 39/82

Donor ranking per capita: 31/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Qatar

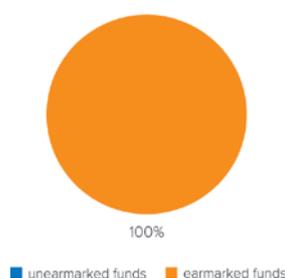
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 1,246,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

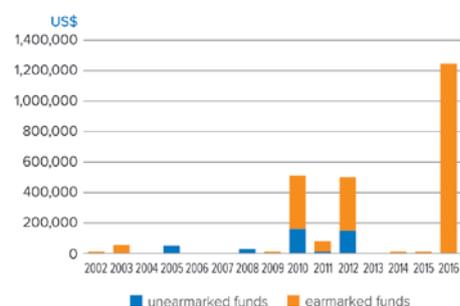
Donor ranking: 20/82

Donor ranking per capita: 9/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Romania

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 26,448

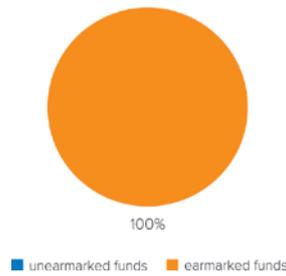
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 105,000 (RON)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

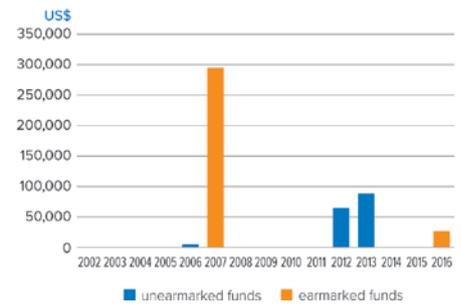
Donor ranking: 48/82

Donor ranking per capita: 48/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Russian Federation

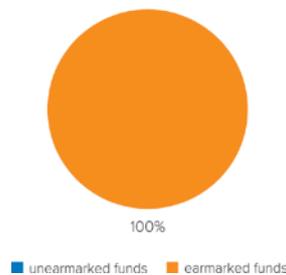
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 2,000,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

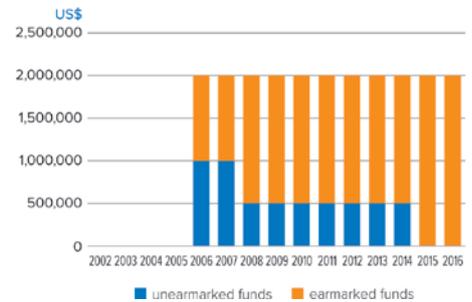
Donor ranking: 19/82

Donor ranking per capita: 29/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Saudi Arabia

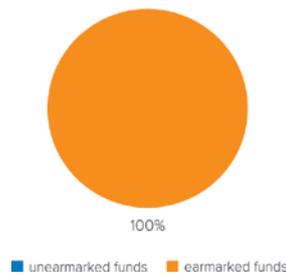
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 3,272,164

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

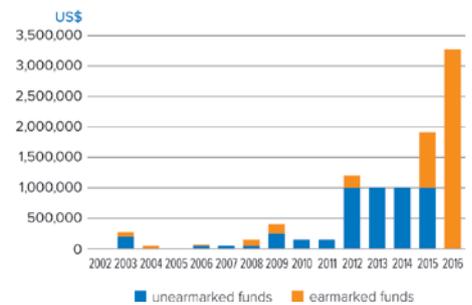
Donor ranking: 12/82

Donor ranking per capita: 19/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Singapore

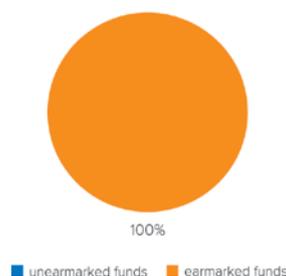
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

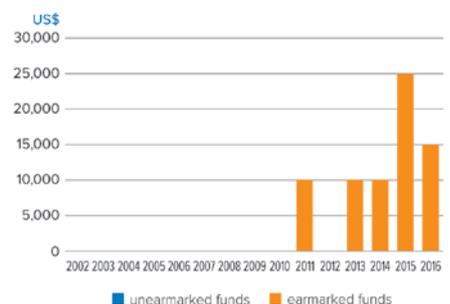
Donor ranking: 58/82

Donor ranking per capita: 41/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Slovakia

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 22,548

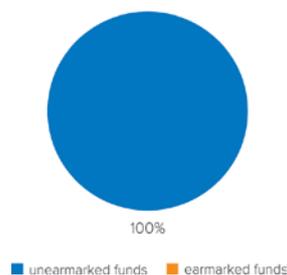
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 22,548

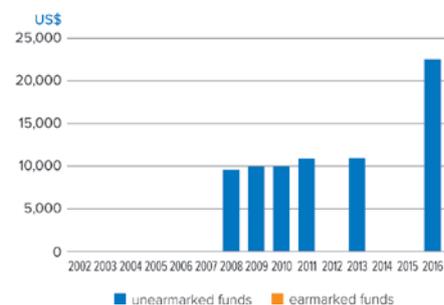
Donor ranking: 51/82

Donor ranking per capita: 38/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



South Africa

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 34,763

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 33,471.53 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 12,574

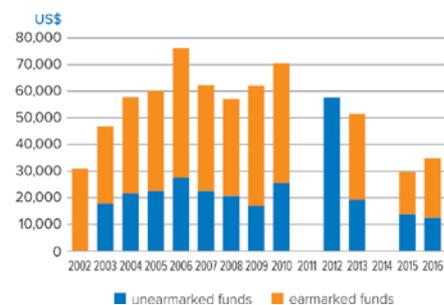
Donor ranking: 45/82

Donor ranking per capita: 56/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Spain

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 938,588

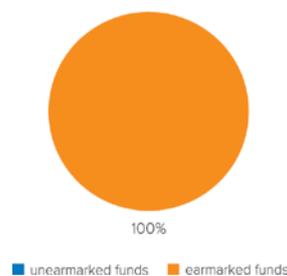
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 850,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

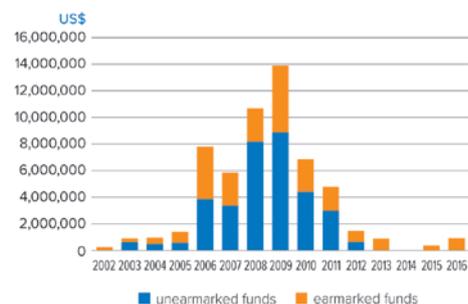
Donor ranking: 22/82

Donor ranking per capita: 27/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Sweden

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 11,941,295

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 101,000,000 (SEK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,849,321

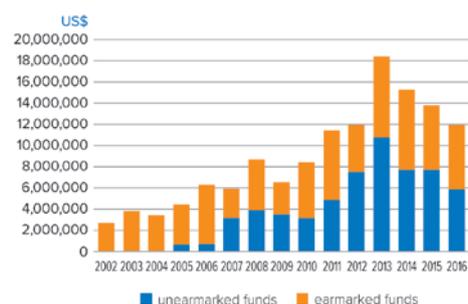
Donor ranking: 3/82

Donor ranking per capita: 3/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Switzerland

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,711,898

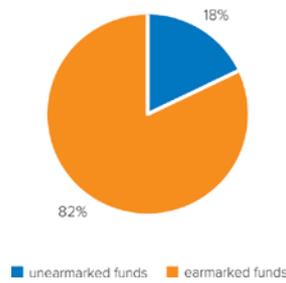
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:
2,657,900 (CHF) + 2,985,729 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD:
1,021,450

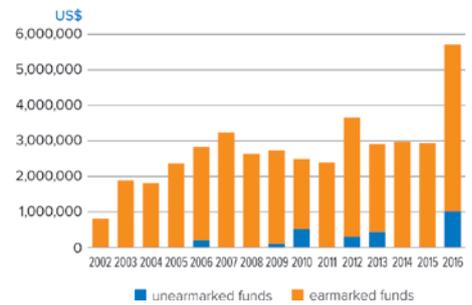
Donor ranking: 8/82

Donor ranking per capita: 6/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Thailand

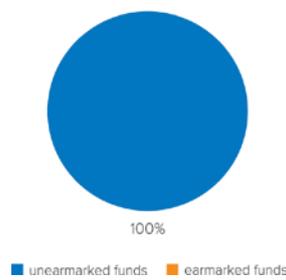
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD:
20,000

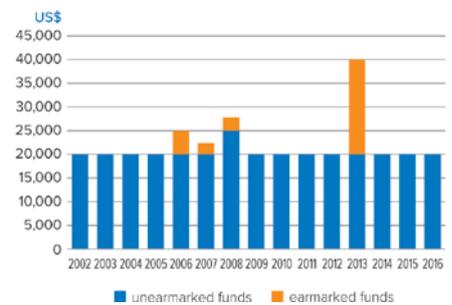
Donor ranking: 56/82

Donor ranking per capita: 60/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Turkey

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 270,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD:
200,000

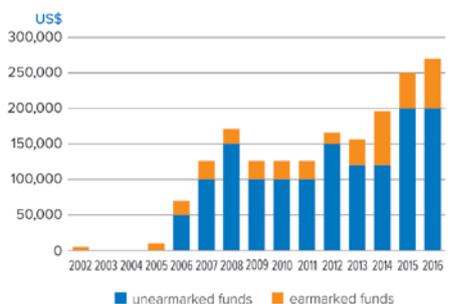
Donor ranking: 28/82

Donor ranking per capita: 39/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



United Arab Emirates

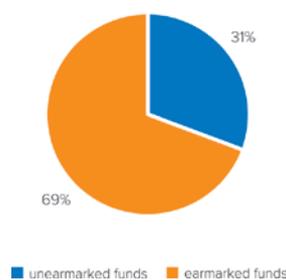
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 162,700

Unearmarked contribution in USD:
50,000

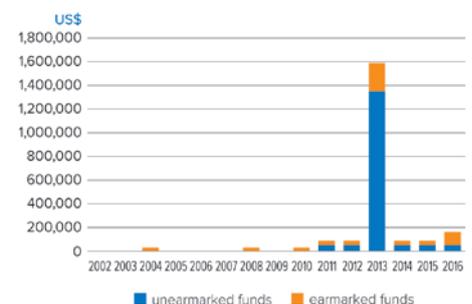
Donor ranking: 31/82

Donor ranking per capita: 28/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





United Kingdom

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,508,247

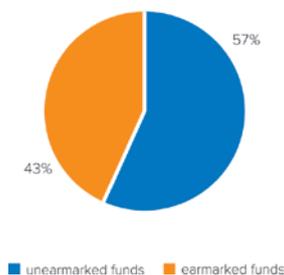
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 4,232,843 (GBP)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,125,000

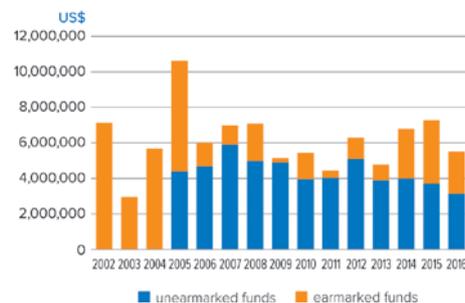
Donor ranking: 10/82

Donor ranking per capita: 21/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



United States of America

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD:* 17,050,615

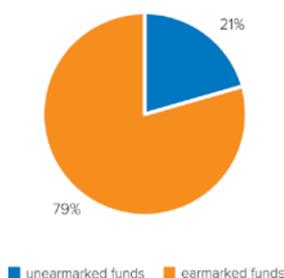
Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,500,000

Donor ranking: 1/82

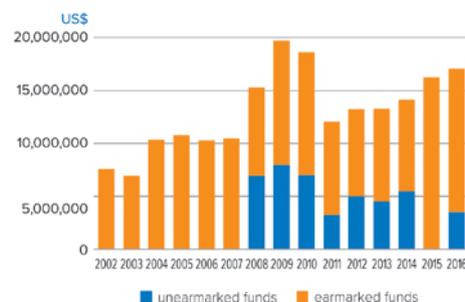
Donor ranking per capita: 23/66

*Out of this pledged amount, the United States of America decided to withhold an amount of US\$1,700,000 in accordance with section 307 of the U.S.A. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Uruguay

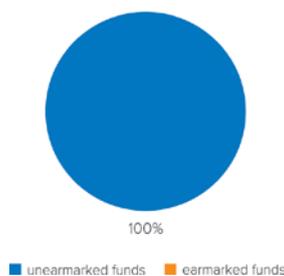
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 30,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 30,000

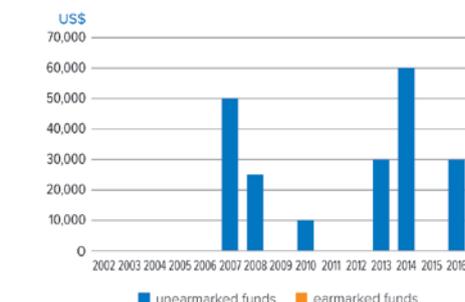
Donor ranking: 47/82

Donor ranking per capita: 33/66

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Intergovernmental Organizations



European Commission

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 11,252,802

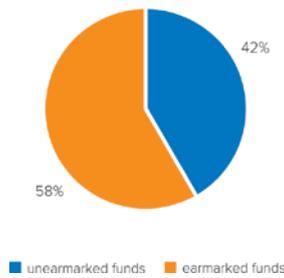
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,126,069 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,688,280

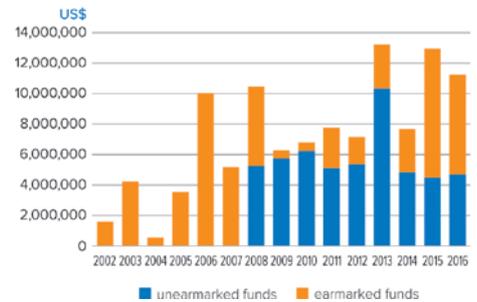
Donor ranking: 4/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



International Criminal Court

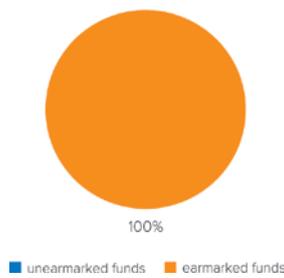
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,919

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

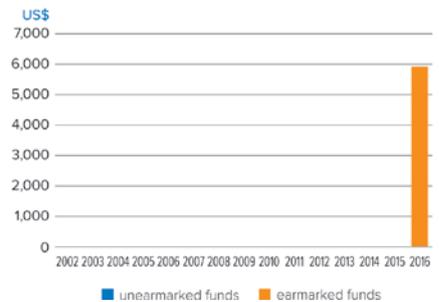
Donor ranking: 68/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



International Organization for Migration

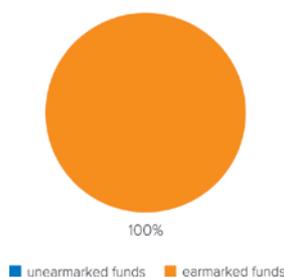
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 22,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

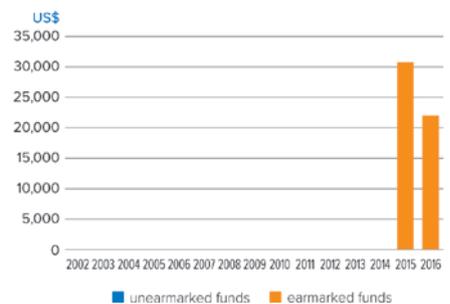
Donor ranking: 53/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

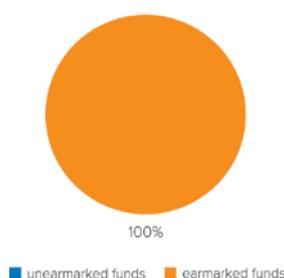
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 499,960

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

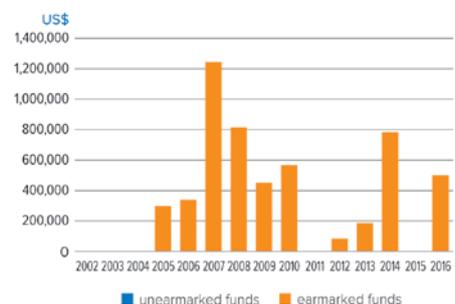
Donor ranking: 26/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 99,558

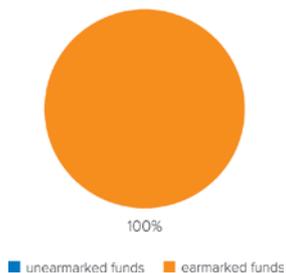
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 90,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

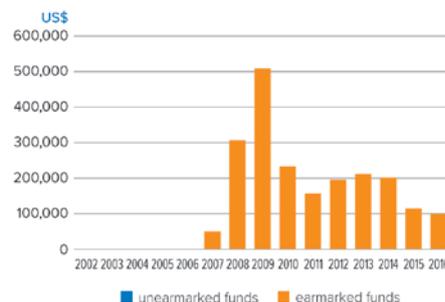
Donor ranking: 40/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

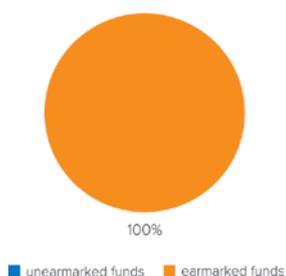
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

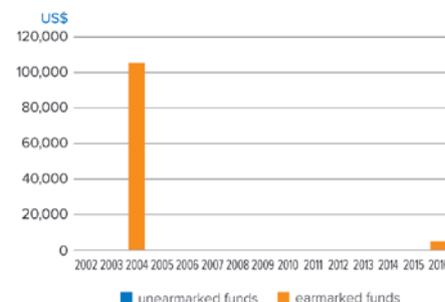
Donor ranking: 69/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



United Nations Development Programme

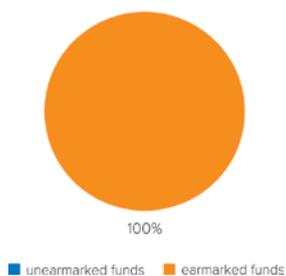
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,704,819

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

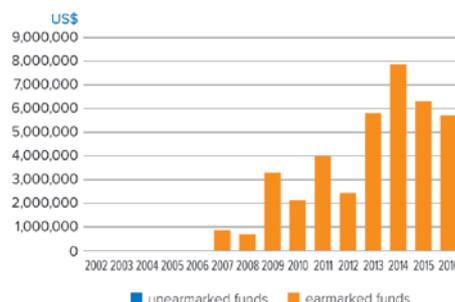
Donor ranking: 9/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



United Nations Populations Fund

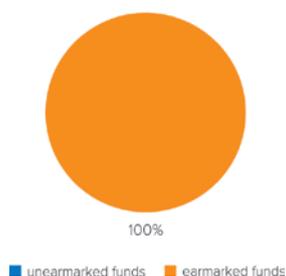
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 5,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

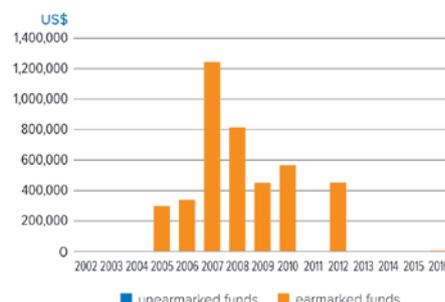
Donor ranking: 69/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





United Nations Children's Fund

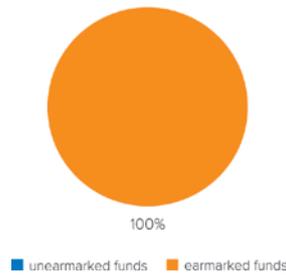
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

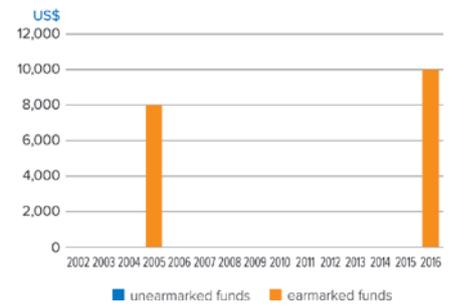
Donor ranking: 64/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

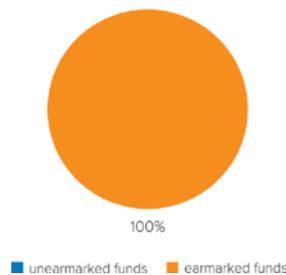
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 32,650

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

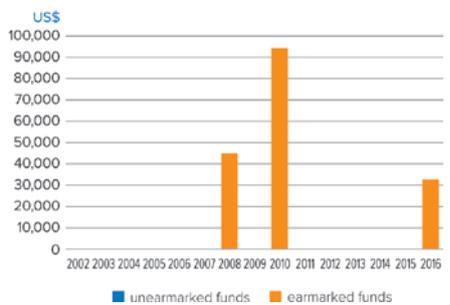
Donor ranking: 46/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Other Donors



American Jewish World Service

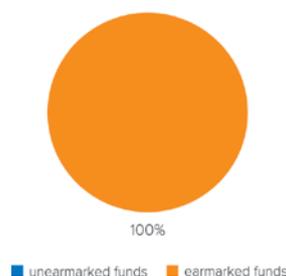
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 125,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

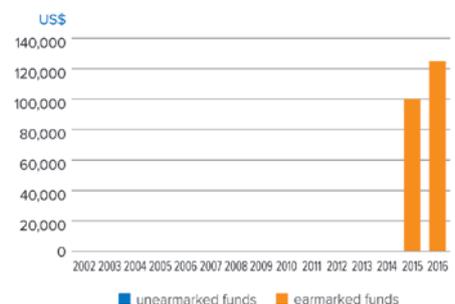
Donor ranking: 34/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016





Ford Foundation

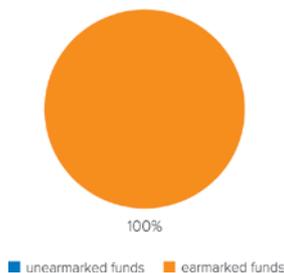
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 82,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

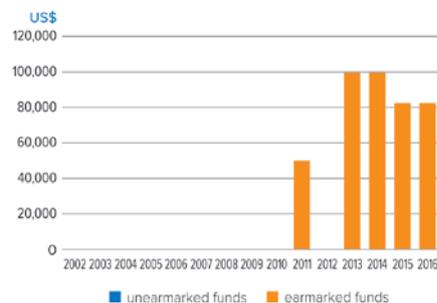
Donor ranking: 42/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Microsoft

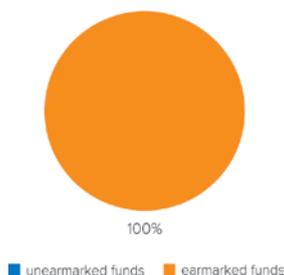
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 750,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

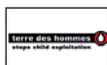
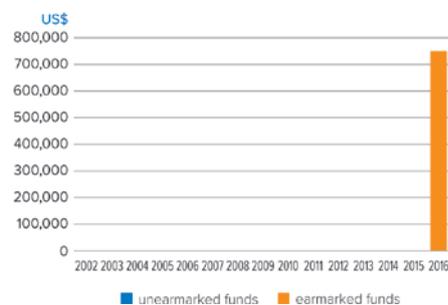
Donor ranking: 23/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Terre des Hommes (Netherlands)

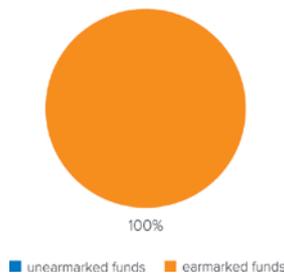
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 4,777

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

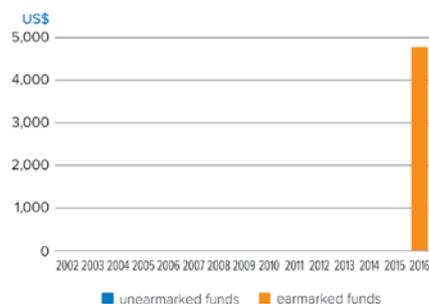
Donor ranking: 73/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Ville de Geneve

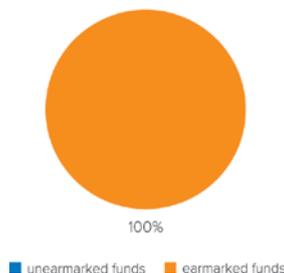
Total voluntary contribution in 2016, in USD: 4,931

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

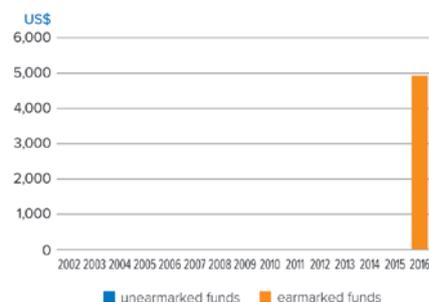
Donor ranking: 72/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2016



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2016



Annexes





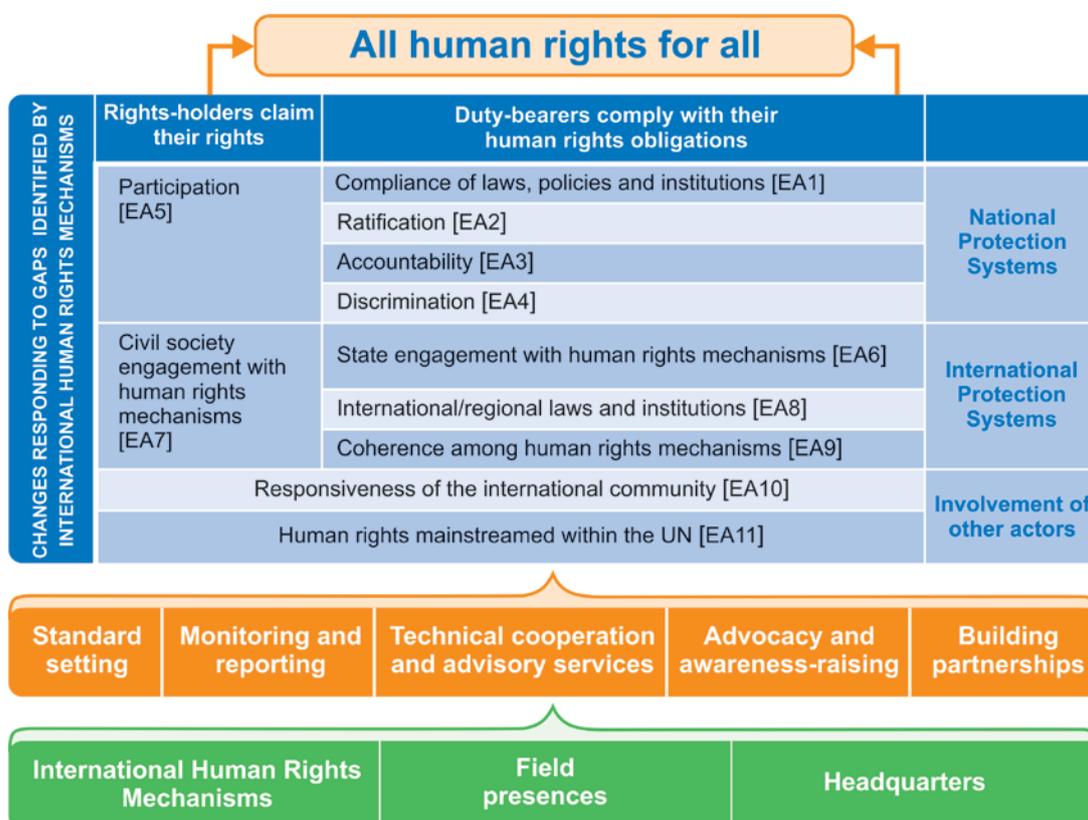
Children in Bujumbura, Burundi. © OHCHR

Annex I: OHCHR's theory of change and results' framework

Theory of change

OHCHR's theory of change explains the intermediate results that the Office intends to contribute to in the pursuit of its long-term goal – all human rights for all. It articulates the rationale for the selection of those results and describes the Office's overall strategy to

ensure that they are achieved. This includes strategic interventions and the means through which those interventions are undertaken. For more information on OHCHR's theory of change, please refer to the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.



Global and Thematic Expected Accomplishments

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms	
RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
	<p>[EA2] ► Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations, with a focus on instruments and regions with low ratification rates, including Optional Protocols</p>
<p>[EA7] ► Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies</p>	<p>[EA6] ► Establishment of participatory standing national coordinating bodies on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms</p> <p>► Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</p>
	<p>[EA8] ► Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</p>
	<p>[EA9] ► Enhanced synergies, complementarity and coherence within and between human rights mechanisms</p>
<p>[EA10] ► Early warning functions of human rights mechanisms are enhanced</p> <p>► Increased interventions of the international community to promote and protect civil society actors, including against reprisals</p>	
<p>[EA11] ► Enhanced systematic engagement by UNCTs with international human rights mechanisms</p>	

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p>[EA5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National human rights institutions and civil society create and support participatory mechanisms to enhance equality and counter discrimination ▶ Increased and effective use of national protection systems by individuals and groups faced with discrimination 	<p>[EA1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors ▶ State agents and political and faith-based actors increasingly comply with human rights standards related to public freedoms and take measures for the development of an independent and pluralistic civil society ▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation <p>[EA2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations <p>[EA4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards ▶ Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and NHRIs working on equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
<p>[EA7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies 	<p>[EA6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms <p>[EA8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
<p>[EA10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased integration of human rights in international and regional processes relevant to migration ▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations 	
<p>[EA11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Notes and Guidelines on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership 	

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p>[EA5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals 	<p>[EA1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National justice systems, encompassing customary justice systems, established and functioning in accordance with international human rights norms and standards and increasingly applying them, including economic, social and cultural rights ▶ Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights norms and standards relating to the deprivation of liberty and the prohibition and prevention of torture and ill-treatment ▶ Increased number of States that have abolished the death penalty and/or, pending abolition, increasingly comply with relevant international human rights obligations ▶ Counter-terrorism legal frameworks, policies, strategies and institutions increasingly aligned with international human rights norms and standards ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation <p>[EA2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations <p>[EA3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices ▶ Protection systems and accountability mechanisms are established and functioning in compliance with international human rights norms and standards to monitor, investigate and redress acts of torture and ill-treatment and violations of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty ▶ National mechanisms provide for effective implementation of business and human rights standards by States and the private sector, including remedies for human rights abuses
<p>[EA7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies 	<p>[EA6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms <p>[EA8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
<p>[EA10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations 	
<p>[EA11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enhanced coherence and effectiveness of the UN in supporting the rule of law and human rights-compliant counter-terrorism policies 	

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere	
RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p>[EA5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Rights-holders meaningfully participate in the design and monitoring of public policies, budgets and development projects particularly affecting their human rights, especially their rights to food, housing, water and sanitation, and their access to natural resources such as land ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate for and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals ▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights 	<p>[EA1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors
	<p>[EA2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations
	<p>[EA3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ National mechanisms provide for effective implementation of business and human rights standards by States and the private sector, including remedies for human rights abuses ▶ Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity
	<p>[EA4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
<p>[EA7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies 	<p>[EA6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms
	<p>[EA8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
<p>[EA10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Human rights are integrated in the formulation of and follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda ▶ Global, regional, and national actors increasingly integrate international human rights principles and standards, including the right to development, in their development, finance, trade and investment policies 	
<p>[EA11]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Human rights standards and principles are integrated into UN development frameworks and the work of UN agencies, particularly on housing, water, sanitation and land ▶ The protection of human rights is an integral part of the international community's preparedness, response and recovery efforts in the context of humanitarian crises and is effectively integrated in the mandates, policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions 	

Widening the democratic space	
RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p>[EA5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased participation of rights-holders, including women and discriminated groups, in public life at the national and local levels ▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals ▶ Rights-holders meaningfully participate in the design and monitoring of public policies, budgets and development projects particularly affecting their human rights, especially their rights to food, housing, water and sanitation, and their access to natural resources such as land ▶ Increased use of national protection system by rights-holders, especially through strategic litigation on economic, social and cultural rights 	<p>[EA1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Constitutions, laws, administrative measures and policies respect, protect and guarantee freedom of opinion and expression, including prohibition of incitement to hatred, peaceful assembly, association, conscience, religion and belief ▶ State agents and political and faith-based actors increasingly comply with human rights standards related to public freedoms and take measures for the development of an independent and pluralistic civil society ▶ Effective human rights education programmes, particularly for youth, established or strengthened ▶ National human rights institutions established and effectively functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards and recommendations
	<p>[EA3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Effective protection mechanisms and measures for civil society actors, including at-risk human rights defenders and media actors established and strengthened
	<p>[EA4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies
<p>[EA7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies 	<p>[EA6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms
	<p>[EA8]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities
<p>[EA10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased interventions of the international community to promote and protect civil society actors, including against reprisals ▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community to potential, emerging or existing human rights crisis situations, with human rights protection as an integral element of this response 	

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p>[EA5] ► Increased number and variety of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and other violence reduction processes</p> <p>► Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals</p>	<p>[EA1] ► Legal frameworks, public policies, State institutions, as well as non-State actors, regulating or engaged in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity increasingly comply with international human rights standards</p> <p>► Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</p> <p>► Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources</p>
	<p>[EA3] ► Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity</p> <p>► Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices</p>
	<p>[EA4] ► Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</p>
<p>[EA7] ► Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies</p>	<p>[EA6] ► Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</p>
	<p>[EA8] ► Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</p>
<p>[EA10] ► Increased responsiveness of the international community to potential, emerging or existing human rights crisis situations, with human rights protection as an integral element of this response</p>	
<p>[EA11] ► The protection of human rights is an integral part of the international community's preparedness, response and recovery efforts in the context of humanitarian crises and is effectively integrated in the mandates, policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions</p> <p>► Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN's security policies and programmes, including the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces</p>	

Global Management Outputs

- Strategic decisions are made in line with results-based management principles and are implemented in a timely manner (GMO 1)
- Organizational work processes, systems and structures are aligned for increased efficiency (GMO 2)
- A gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and relevant processes (GMO 3)
- Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)
- Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations (GMO 5)
- OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement OHCHR's programme (GMO 6)
- Improved awareness and understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programmes by Member States and other stakeholders (GMO 7)
- The efficient management of human and financial resources (GMO 8)

Annex II: Achievement of targets in 2016

Global Expected Accomplishment	Global Indicators	Targets 2017 ⁽¹⁾	2016 reported progress and achievement ⁽²⁾
1. Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions, including the judiciary and national human rights institutions, with international human rights standards	1.1 # of countries of engagement ⁽³⁾ where national human rights institutions have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles).	51	63%
	1.2 # of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards in selected human rights areas has significantly improved.	54	60%
	1.3 # of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of selected State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards has significantly improved.	29	47%
	1.4 # of countries of engagement where human rights trainings have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas.	27	83%
	1.5 # of countries of engagement where the use of international human rights law in court proceedings and decisions has increased to a significant extent.	18	54%
2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights treaties and review of reservations of international human rights treaties	2.1 Total # of international human rights treaties ratified . Baseline: 2,041 outstanding ratifications to reach universality.	200	By Jan 2017: a plus of 132 ratifications
	2.2 Total # of reservations withdrawn from international human rights treaties.	20	By end 2016: 9 withdrawals
3. Establishment and/or functioning of protection systems and accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress the full range of human rights violations	3.1 # of countries of engagement where oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards.	40	55%
	3.2 # of countries of engagement where transitional justice mechanisms which conform to international human rights standards have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards.	22	57%
	3.3 # of countries of engagement where systems/procedures put in place by OHCHR at the national level have contributed to protection from human rights violations.	5	80%
	3.4 # of countries of engagement where the # of human rights violations' cases raised by OHCHR positively addressed by the Government has significantly increased.	13	70%
4. Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights standards to combat discrimination, particularly against women	4.1 # of countries of engagement where the level of compliance with international human rights standards of legislation and policies to combat discrimination has significantly improved.	40	51%
	4.2 # of countries of engagement where selected State institutions and programmes combatting discrimination have significantly improved their compliance with international human rights standards.	16	50%
5. Increased use of existing national protection systems and participation in public processes by right-holders, especially women and discriminated groups	5.1 # of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the level of meaningful participation in selected public processes.	38	53%
	5.2 # of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems has increased significantly.	15	73%
6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies	6.1 # of countries of engagement where mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures or Human Rights Council recommendations are in place or increasingly functioning.	57	62%
	6.2 Percentage of countries that submit treaty bodies reports on time . Baseline: 33 per cent.	40%	Biennium 14/15: 22 out of 220 reports = 10%; 2016: 44 out of 131 = 33%
	6.3 # of countries of engagement with an improvement in the proportion of reports submitted to the treaty bodies/UPR that substantially or fully conform to reporting guidelines .	23	65%
	6.4 # of countries which have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. Baseline: 108.	123	January 2016, 117 Member States, 1 non-Member Observer

Global Expected Accomplishment	Global Indicators	Targets 2017 ⁽¹⁾	2016 reported progress and achievement ⁽²⁾	
	6.5	# of countries for which requests for visits of thematic special procedures have resulted in at least one visit.	62	By end 2016, 186 visits by thematic special procedures to 98 countries
	6.6	Rate of responses from governments to special procedures communications . Baseline: 40 per cent	50%	52%
7. Increased # and diversity of right-holders and other stakeholders making use of UN human rights mechanisms	7.1	# of countries of engagement with a significant # of substantive submissions or submitting actors to UN human right mechanisms.	58	62%
	7.2	Total # of substantive submissions from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals to UN human rights mechanisms.	13,000	Estimate by end 2016: 9,276 submissions
8. Progressive development and strengthening of international and regional human rights institutions, laws and standards	8.1	# of regional human rights institutions strengthened or established in compliance with international human rights standards.	2	50%
	8.2	# of thematic areas where international and/or regional human rights law or standards have been strengthened/developed.	12	*
9. Enhanced coherence of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies	9.1	Percentage of treaty bodies and special procedures recommendations taken up by the Human Rights Council in the context of the UPR.	50%	*
	9.2	# of countries which submitted or updated common core documents .	56	By end 2016: 49 core documents submitted
	9.3	Degree of progress made in improving the level of harmonization of treaty bodies' work .	Medium	*
	9.4	Degree of coordination among the specials procedures .	High	*
10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues	10.1	Percentage of critical human rights issues/situations raised by OHCHR which have been taken up in international fora in a timely manner.	60%	*
	10.2	# of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged in an objective way on specific issues raised by OHCHR.	18	57%
	10.3	# of international and regional fora which have included human rights issues and/or have established standing mechanisms/procedures to address human rights situations on an ongoing basis.	10	*
11. A human rights-based approach (including gender equality) and the right to development increasingly integrated in UN policies and programmes	11.1	# of countries of engagement with UN peace missions which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	15	77%
	11.2	# of countries of engagement with humanitarian operations which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	19	71%
	11.3	# of countries of engagement where the UN guidelines incorporating rights-based approach have been applied to a significant extent by a number of programmes of UN entities.	31	70%
	11.4	# of countries of engagement where the UN common country programmes (e.g. United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks) have satisfactorily integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms.	47	69%
	11.5	# of the UN policies and programmes at the global level which integrate a human rights based approach to a significant extent.	10	*

(1) Targets were revised in the context of the mid-term review of the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017 conducted in 2015. These numbers only apply for the current cycle and should not be understood as the baseline for upcoming programming cycles.

(2) Full or partial achievement of or good progress made in achieving results.

(3) "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.

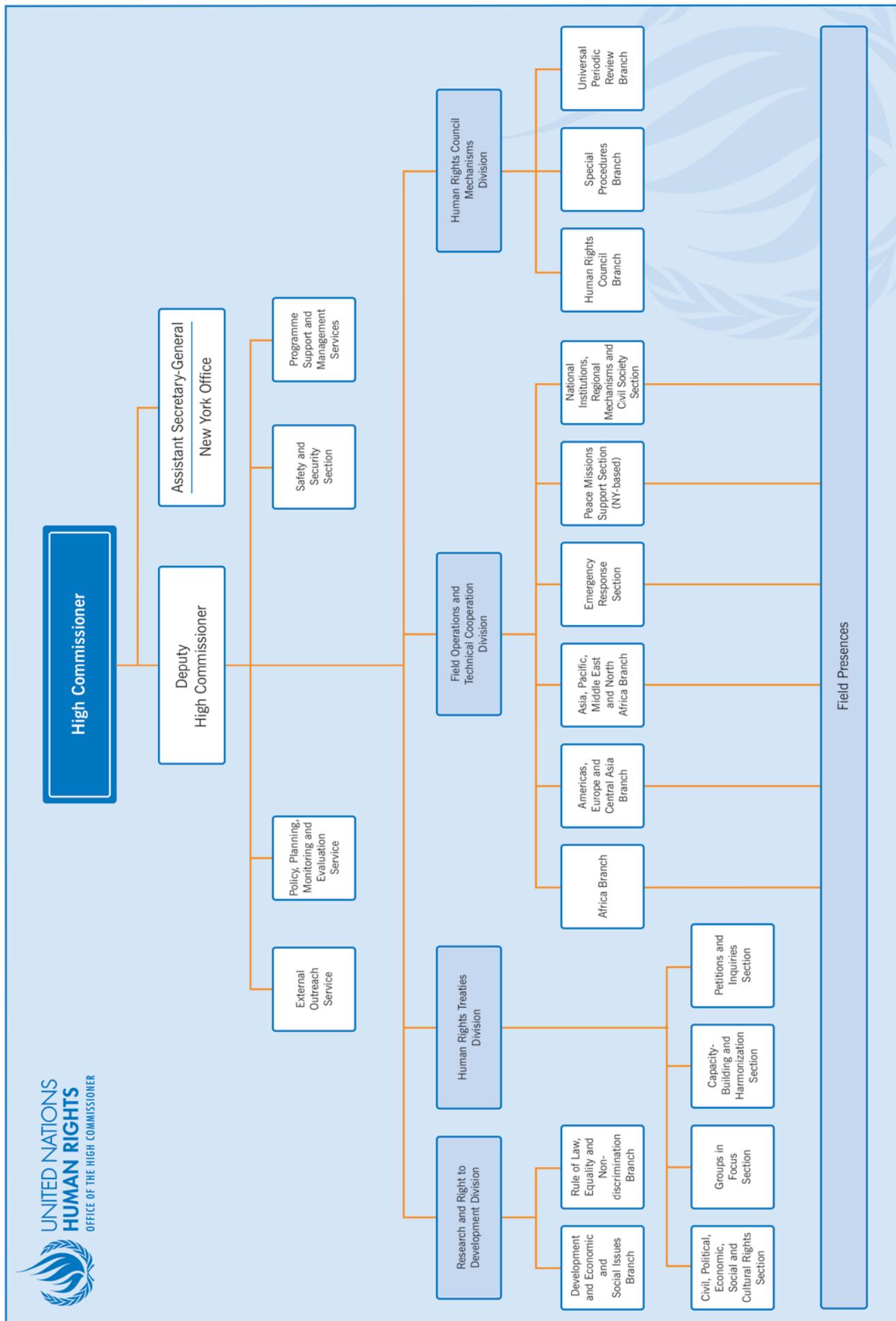
* Indicator will be assessed at the end of the programming cycle.

Annex III: Abbreviations and acronyms

CAT	-Committee against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment -Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
CCA	Common Country Assessment	HRMMU	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
CCD	Common Core Document	HRUF	Human Rights up Front
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CEDAW	-Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women -Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	ICC	International Criminal Court
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CMW	Committee on Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	ICCPR-OP1	First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
COI	Commission of Inquiry	ICCPR-OP2	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CRC	-Committee on the Rights of the Child -Convention on the Rights of the Child	ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CRPD	-Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities -Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organization	ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
DFS	Department of Field Support	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
DPA	Department of Political Affairs	IDP	Internally Displaced Person
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	ILO	International Labour Organization
EA	Expected Accomplishment	IOM	International Organization for Migration
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons
GMO	Global Management Output	MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
HRA	Human Rights Adviser	MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach	MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
HRC	Human Rights Council		
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee		

MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	UNAMID	African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution	UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
OMP	OHCHR Management Plan	UNDG-HRWG	United Nations Development Group's Human Rights Working Group
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OP-CRC-IC	Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UNIOGBIS	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
RBM	Results-Based Management	UNJHRO	United Nations Joint Human Rights Office
RC	Resident Coordinator	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UHRI	Universal Human Rights Index	UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
		UNV	United Nations Volunteers
		UPR	Universal Periodic Review
		WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization

Annex IV: OHCHR organizational chart



Credits

Prepared by the Donor and External Relations Section, in consultation with the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

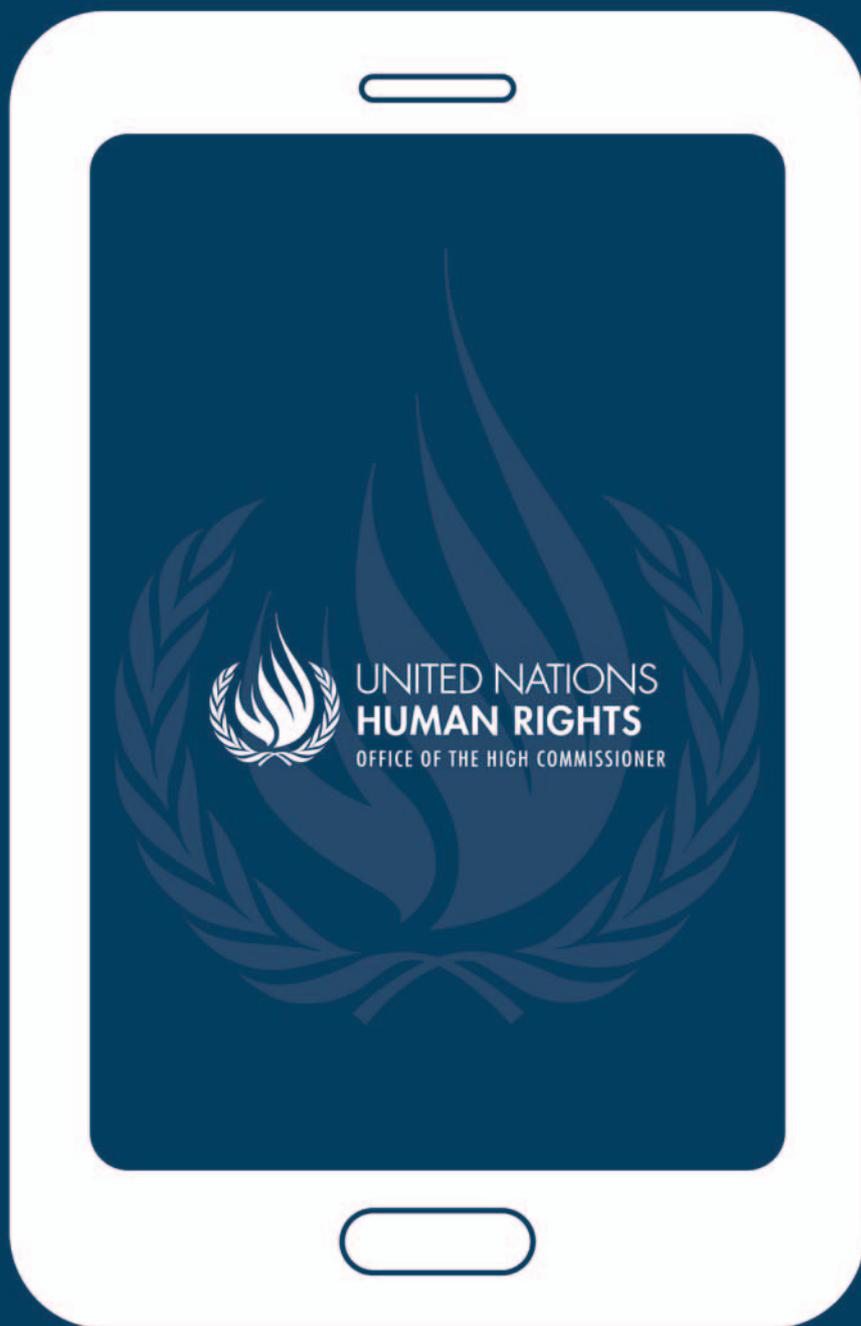
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Photo cover page: Migrants calling for the protection of their basic human rights during a demonstration. © REUTERS/
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