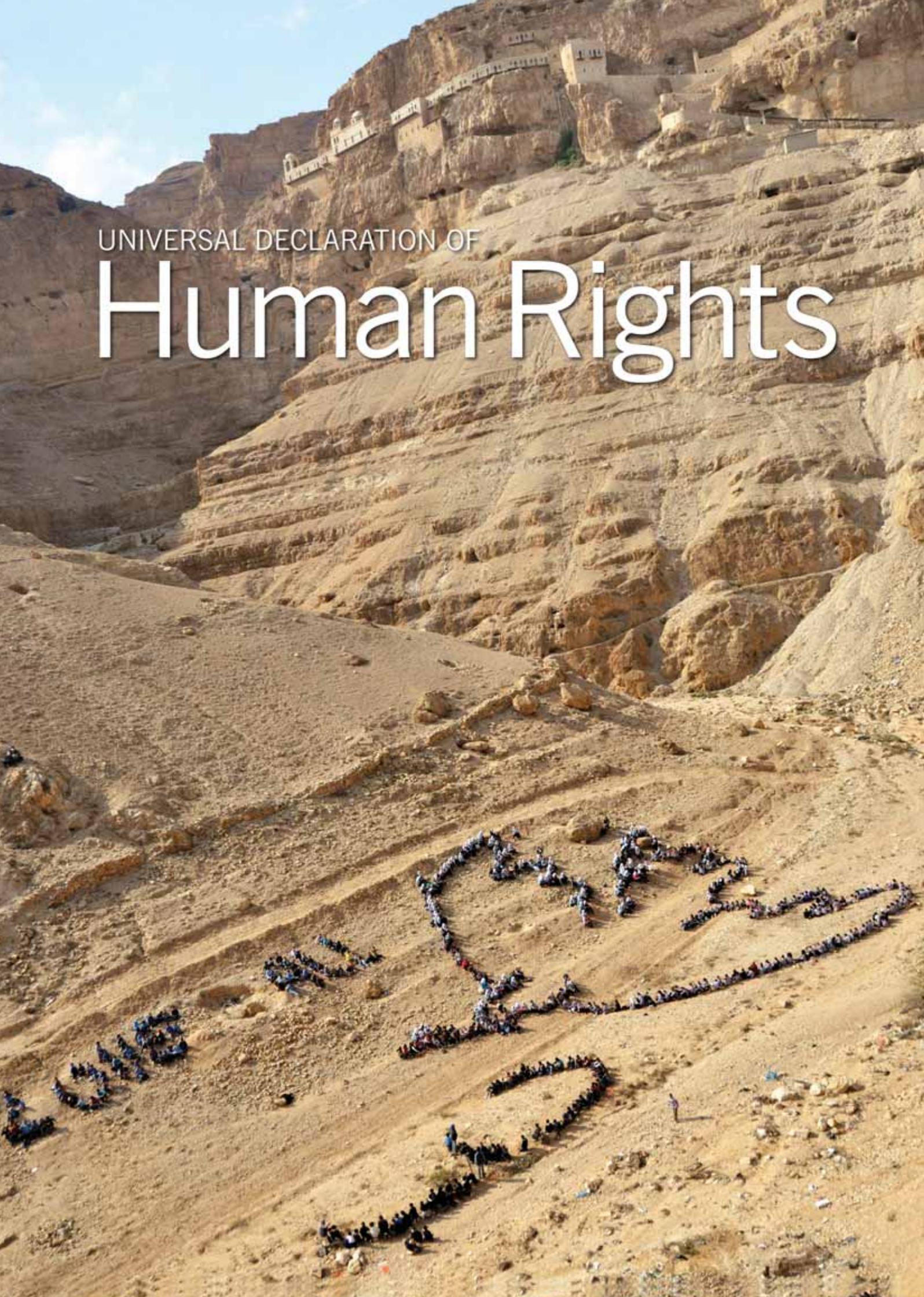


# OHCHR REPORT 2011

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



UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF

# Human Rights

Preamble **Whereas** recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, **Whereas** disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people, **Whereas** it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, **Whereas** it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, **Whereas** the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, **Whereas** Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, **Whereas** a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge, **Now, therefore**, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

**Article 1** All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. **Article 2** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty. **Article 3** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. **Article 4** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. **Article 5** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. **Article 6** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. **Article 7** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. **Article 8** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. **Article 9** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. **Article 10** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. **Article 11** 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed. **Article 12** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. **Article 13** 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. **Article 14** 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. **Article 15** 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality. **Article 16** 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. 2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. **Article 17** 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. **Article 18** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. **Article 19** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. **Article 20** 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. **Article 21** 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures. **Article 22** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality. **Article 23** 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests. **Article 24** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay. **Article 25** 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. 2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection. **Article 26** 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. 3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. **Article 27** 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. **Article 28** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. **Article 29** 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. 3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. **Article 30** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



## In Memoriam of Joakim Dungel



Joakim Dungel (1978 - 2011), a national of Sweden, was a Human Rights Officer in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). He joined the Mission in February 2011, but on 1 April 2011 he tragically lost his life in an attack by a large group of demonstrators on UNAMA in Mazar-e-Sharif.

# Foreword by the High Commissioner

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The year 2011 was truly challenging for human rights around the world, and I believe my Office rose to the occasion, and more. At headquarters and in the field, with exceptional dedication and hard work, my staff endeavoured to meet the increasing demands for our advocacy and cooperation, as evidenced in this report on our accomplishments achieved during the course of the year.

Indeed, the global human rights movement went into high gear in 2011, exposing the disregard for human rights that impelled the forceful demands of people for social change and underscored the need to integrate human rights principles when charting effective responses to the global crises of our times. Aspirations for the enjoyment of human dignity continued to be thwarted in the face of financial turmoil and economic downturns, climate change, energy and food crises, violent repression by autocratic Governments, ongoing conflict, resurgent racism and xenophobia and persistent poverty. My Office responded to these challenges with the full range of tools and resources available to us, as did the Human Rights Council, the special procedures and the treaty bodies that we support. Our shared mission in advancing freedom from fear and want has never been more relevant, or so stretched.

The Arab Spring triggered a heightened awareness among world leaders about the centrality of human rights in peace and security and development. Mobilizing the geographic and thematic expertise of my staff, I responded to the increasing calls for human rights input into the deliberations taking place in key intergovernmental fora. The Security Council and the General Assembly provided innovative and expanded opportunities for us to introduce human rights issues into their discussions. Meanwhile, we successfully delivered on new and urgent tasks stemming from the sustained activism of the Human Rights Council while engaging in crises situations and expanding its thematic frontiers. We have also advanced the human rights mainstreaming agenda with partners within and outside the UN system, at both the policymaking and operational levels.

In our effort to respond and reach out to the widest audience, especially the youthful generations who have brought so much energy and creativity to the human rights movement, we launched our presence on the social media scene, building up the message towards Human Rights Day on 10 December. On this day, I held a live conversation about human rights with millions of people around the world through Facebook and Twitter.

As I review our work in 2011, I am filled with a sense of pride. But this pride is tempered by realism as I look towards the future and consider the growing gap between the expectations of and mandates given to the Office and the limited resources available. This gap has been recognized by Member States, who gave us a slight increase from the UN regular budget, despite a Secretariat-wide reduction for the 2012-2013 biennium. Nevertheless, the human rights programme, as implemented by my Office, accounts for less than three per cent of the regular budget of the Secretariat.

In addition, voluntary contributions in 2011 stagnated at close to 2010 levels, while our needs continued to soar. Over the 2010-2011 biennium, OHCHR received US\$220 million in voluntary contributions while our total expenditure amounted to US\$253 million, resulting in a shortfall of US\$33 million. This gap was to some extent anticipated and offset with a surplus balance from previous years. This situation cannot be sustained, however, and we are seeking practical ways to get the most mileage out of our existing resources, while reaching out to traditional and non-traditional donors to convince them that investing in human rights is an investment in human, social and global progress.

Throughout the year, we revised and re-revised our extrabudgetary cost plans to meet pressing needs while implementing established workplans. Due to financial constraints, we could not meet the requests from some Governments for the opening of full-fledged OHCHR country offices and instead deployed human rights advisers to the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in those countries. Moreover, requests from 10 UNCTs for the deployment of a human rights adviser remained unmet, pending contributions to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) launched in November to support the workplan of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism.

This report makes a compelling case for investing in the human rights work of the UN. I encourage you to explore both the printed section, which describes our work under our thematic priorities, management results and funding and expenditure; and the CD attached, which details our work by field presence and headquarter Division. Immediately after the foreword, you will find a brief summary of main achievements that we have helped to achieve in the course of 2011 and in annex I on page 184, you will see a summary table of results reported on for the 2010-2011 biennium.

In March 2012, I launched my programme for the next biennium: the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). The OMP is an extension of the 2010-2011 Strategic Management Plan and sets out the various human rights needs we have identified and prioritized for the coming two years. The scope of the results framework remains the same, however it has been revised to take into account lessons learned during the previous biennium and expanded to include targets.

I appeal to all stakeholders to support our work, as far as possible, through unearmarked voluntary contributions. All contributions, even symbolic in amount, are greatly valued and strengthen the community of donors for the UN human rights programme. The challenges ahead of us are many. Yet building on our experience and with your unwavering support, I believe we will continue to meet them successfully and make further progress.



Navi Pillay  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2012



# How to read this report

## *OHCHR's results framework*

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The OHCHR Report 2011 is structured around OHCHR's six thematic priorities: discrimination; impunity and the rule of law; poverty and economic, social and cultural rights; migration; armed conflict and insecurity; and the human rights mechanisms. It presents results according to the planned programme set out in the High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan 2010-2011 and consists of two parts: a printed report and a CD attached.

In the printed report, chapters for each thematic priority present samples of results the Office has contributed to through its headquarters offices (Geneva and New York) and field presences. Results are grouped according to the Office's 11 expected accomplishments. The six thematic chapters are complemented by a Management chapter, detailing results achieved by the Office on its global management outputs, and a Funding chapter, presenting an overview of OHCHR's income and expenditure. A list of the expected accomplishments and global management outputs can be found at the end of this chapter.

In the CD, the reader will find all the results that each headquarter or field entity contributed to in the course of 2011. It is structured by headquarter Divisions and geographic region.

## Reporting on Results – A Work in Progress

Over the past couple of years, OHCHR has made continuous efforts to fully transform itself into a results-based organization. Since 2010, the Office has based its planning process on an organizational framework of expected accomplishments and indicators. It has moved from reporting on individual Units' activities to reporting as an organization on results linked to its six thematic priorities.

While still a work in progress, these efforts are now beginning to bear fruit. Investment in developing staff capacity has enhanced knowledge of results-based management concepts. This allows OHCHR to implement its performance monitoring framework, thereby strengthening its accountability and improving its planning, reporting and strategic decision-making processes.

The results reported on in the OHCHR Report 2011 are derived from a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators which were defined for the 2010-2011 biennium. These indicators have been further developed with protocols including guidelines, reporting format and data management summaries which will be used for reporting on the next biennium. In addition, a monitoring framework has been developed to measure and report on the defined global management outputs. More details about this can be found in the OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013.

An analysis of planning documents and results reported in 2010 nevertheless revealed a weakness in the capacity of staff to define targets - a key area for results-based management and accountability of the Office. To address this capacity gap, a decision was made to provide tailor-made training workshops to all staff. These training workshops will be implemented over a three-year period (2011-2013).

In 2011, the staff of 17 field presences<sup>2</sup> received training on results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation. This training enabled staff to become familiar with the use of results-based management concepts; engage in a participatory revision of its planning documents, including a clarification of their targets; and use the IT-based Performance Monitoring System that has become OHCHR's tool to facilitate planning and evidence-based reporting.

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<sup>2</sup> The trained field presences are: Kosovo Stand-alone Office, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Human Rights Adviser, Europe Regional Office, Serbia Human Rights Adviser, Central Africa Regional Office, East Africa Regional Office, Uganda Country Office, Middle East Regional Office, Occupied Palestinian Territory Stand-alone Office, Mexico Country Office, Guatemala Country Office, Central America Regional Office, Ecuador Human Rights Adviser, Colombia Country Office, Paraguay Human Rights Adviser, Honduras Human Rights Adviser, South America Regional Office (part of the staff).

Thanks to these efforts, for the first time, OHCHR is able to provide a clear indication of progress in the achievement of planned targets for the 17 trained field presences. This is presented in annex III on page 195.

In analysing the results described within this report, the following three points should be kept in mind:

- ▶ Considering the confidentiality parameters within which this Office often operates, both in relation to duty-bearers and rights-holders (and particularly victims of human rights violations), OHCHR is not always able to publicly report on all of its accomplishments.
- ▶ Results in the area of human rights are difficult to assess because there can be multiple contributing factors. This report is an indication of where OHCHR activities were a significant factor contributing to the result.
- ▶ Due to the nature of its mandate, OHCHR must continue to invest resources in challenging human rights areas where it is known that results may not be achievable within a given programming cycle.

## A summary of the biennium 2010-2011

While the OHCHR Report 2011 focuses mainly on results contributed to in the year 2011, it also includes two annexes summarizing results reported on over the 2010-2011 biennium. Annex I on page 184 provides a summary of main results reported on over the course of the biennium by expected accomplishment. Annex II on page 191 details our work on the thematic strategies by field presence for the biennium 2010-2011.

## Looking ahead

By the end of 2013, with the finalization of its capacity-building programme, it is expected that OHCHR will be in a position to fully report through the IT-based Performance Monitoring System against global targets covering the entire extent of its field and headquarters work.

## OHCHR's Expected Accomplishments for 2010-2011

### Relating to changes in national protection systems

1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all States entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, as well as with domestic laws, policies and programmes (EA 1).
2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments (EA 2).
3. Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in accordance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations (EA 3).
4. Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services (EA 4).
5. Rights-holders, especially discriminated groups, and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies (EA 5).

## Relating to changes in the international protection system or its use

6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council/Universal Periodic Review) (EA 6).
7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 7).
8. International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed (EA 8).
9. Enhanced coherence and consistency of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 9).

## Relating to changes in the involvement of other international actors in human rights work

10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues (EA 10).
11. Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN system policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues (EA 11).

## OHCHR's Global Management Outputs for 2010-2011

- Output 1:** Understanding of OHCHR strategic direction is shared across the Office, with coordination and communication strengthened between management and staff, between headquarters and field presences and among Divisions.
- Output 2:** Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner and effectively implemented and followed up.
- Output 3:** Increased effectiveness of OHCHR's lead role in partnerships for human rights mainstreaming.
- Output 4:** Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms and supporting follow-up to their recommendations.
- Output 5:** Increased effectiveness and efficiency in supporting field operations.
- Output 6:** OHCHR staff have necessary competencies and skills to implement OHCHR global thematic strategies and consistently adopt and diligently achieve related targets.
- Output 7:** OHCHR website supports OHCHR's mission and priorities and meets the needs of users.
- Output 8:** Resources mobilized in a diversified and sustainable way, with flexible use for OHCHR.



# About OHCHR

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

OHCHR provides assistance, such as technical expertise and capacity development, to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It also assists entities with a responsibility for the protection of human rights to fulfil their obligations, helps individuals to realize their rights and speaks out objectively on human rights violations.

OHCHR is part of the United Nations Secretariat and has its headquarters in Geneva and an office in New York. OHCHR's staff is based in nearly 60 countries in regional and country offices, United Nations peace missions or political offices and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

## Method

The Office's work encompasses three broad areas: human rights standard-setting, monitoring and supporting implementation. Substantive and technical support is provided to the various UN human rights bodies as they undertake their standard-setting and monitoring duties.

Knowledge and awareness of all human rights, whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social rights, are deepened through research and analysis. International human rights experts are also deployed to field offices and other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to work with countries as they seek to meet their human rights obligations.

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

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

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

The work of the Office is based on the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP), which until the end of the 2010-2011 biennium was named the High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan (SMP). The OHCHR Report 2011 presents the results achieved by the Office based on the 2010-2011 SMP and the 11 global expected accomplishments (EAs). Results obtained as progress towards these accomplishments are summarized in the thematic chapters of the report's printed version and listed under the corresponding field presence or Division in the CD version. The SMP for 2010-2011 also identified eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency within the Office. Achievements in this area, along with information on changes in the Office's management and planning, are explained in the Management chapter on page 112.

## Supporting the bodies and mechanisms

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

OHCHR supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Between its first session in April 2008 and 12th in October 2011, the human rights situation in all 193 Member States of the United Nations was reviewed. The Office organized numerous training events and briefings on this new mechanism around the globe to inform States and other stakeholders of the UPR mechanism and facilitate the preparation of reports. OHCHR also provides substantive and technical support to independent human rights experts known as special procedures mandate-holders, appointed by the Council, in relation to their country visits, reports to the Council and other activities.

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

## Developing human rights knowledge and awareness

The Office works to ensure the integration of a human rights perspective into development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and rule of law programmes of the United Nations system. It fosters an approach based on respect for all human rights of individuals and is particularly protective of those who have been or are most at risk of being victims of human rights violations. The work ranges from mapping emerging trends in human rights, addressing problems and documenting good practices, to developing tools and learning packages. Providing support and outreach to multiple stakeholders, including Member States, individuals, civil society and national and regional human rights institutions, are integral parts of the Office's approach to implementing the High Commissioner's mandate.

## Working in countries

By the end of 2011, OHCHR was operating or supporting 58 field presences, with an additional one planned for 2012. In-country presence is essential to identify, highlight and develop responses to human rights challenges in close collaboration with Governments and the broader United Nations system. Responses can involve training police, soldiers and judges; helping to draft national laws that are in line with international human rights standards; supporting States with their obligation to implement the recommendations of the human rights institutions mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, the Office also works with human rights, academic and research institutions and civil society, including charities, advocacy groups and other non-governmental organizations, to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness. Staff are also deployed to rapidly developing humanitarian or other crises and to support fact-finding missions or commissions of inquiry into serious human rights abuses.

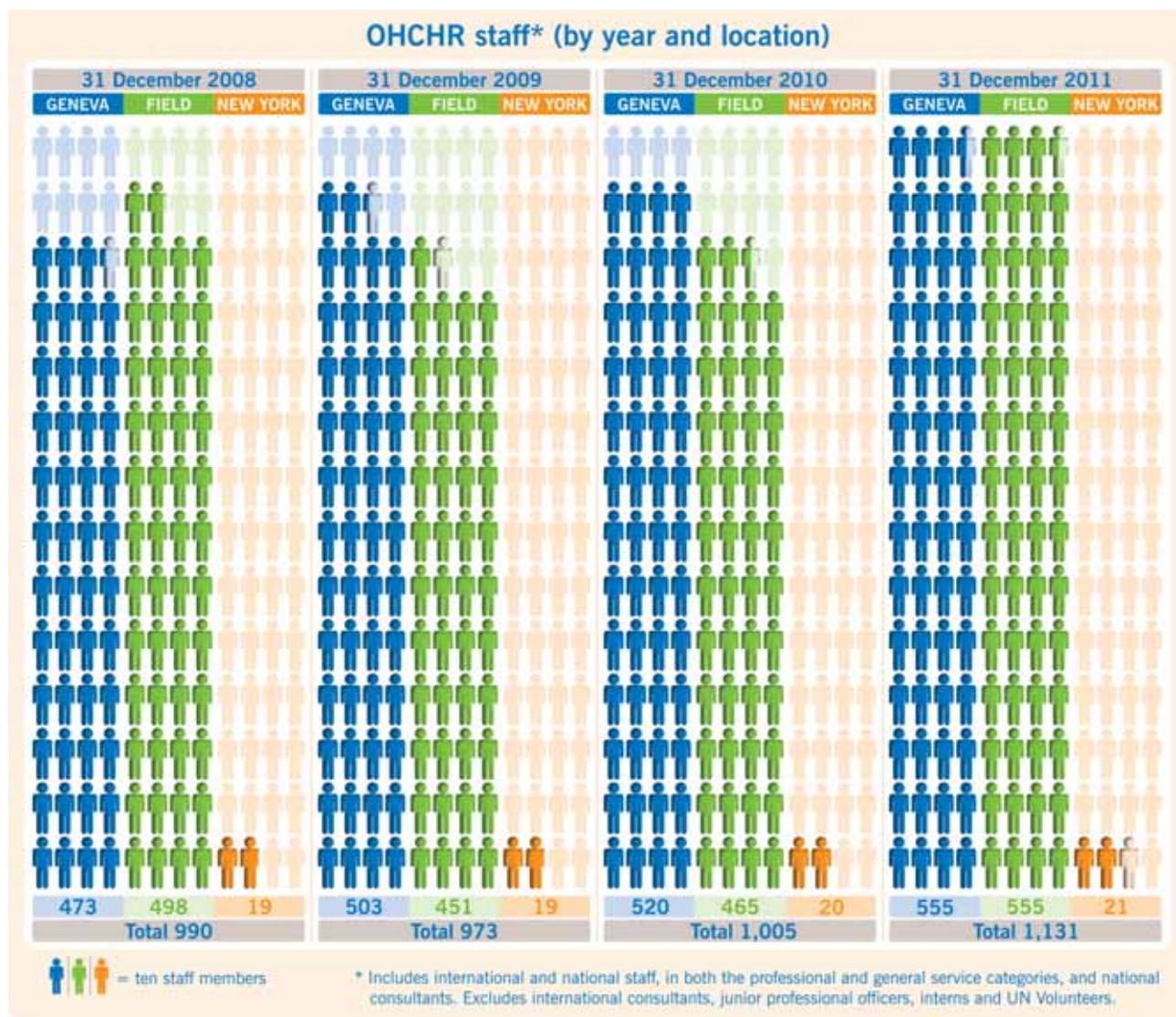
## Staff

As of 31 December 2011, the Office employed 1,131 staff, of whom 555 (49 per cent) were based in the field, 555 (49 per cent) in Geneva and 21 (2 per cent) in New York. It also supported close to 800 human rights officers serving in 15 UN peace missions or political offices and 18 human rights advisers based in UNCTs in the field.

## Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and, as of 31 December 2011, 12 regional offices or centres and 13 country or stand-alone offices (see map on pages 26-27). The Office also supports the human rights components of UN peace missions or political offices and deploys human rights advisers to work with UNCTs.

The Geneva headquarters has four substantive Divisions: (1) the Research and Right to Development Division, which researches and provides guidance and support on thematic human rights issues; (2) the Human Rights Treaties Division, which supports the treaty bodies; (3) the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, responsible for overseeing and



implementing the Office's work in the field; and (4) the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the Human Rights Council, the Council's UPR mechanism and the Council's special procedures. Core management, planning, coordination and outreach functions are handled by dedicated Sections which report directly to the Deputy High Commissioner. For the current organizational chart, please refer to page 204.

## How OHCHR is funded

OHCHR is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 40.9 per cent of the resources required to implement the Office's programme of work in 2011 and partially through voluntary contributions from donors, the majority of which are Member States. The amount of regular budget funding allocated for use by OHCHR has gradually increased since 2005 when leaders attending

the World Summit committed to doubling the resources available for the Office over five years. During the 2010-2011 biennium, an amount of US\$151.6 million was allocated to OHCHR, compared with 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 page 124.

The level of voluntary funding for OHCHR's work has increased substantially over the last decade, almost tripling from US\$41.2 million in 2002 to a peak of US\$119.9 million in 2008. In 2009, the level of financial support slipped to US\$118.1 million before dropping further to US\$109.4 million in 2010 and then slightly recovering to US\$111.1 million in 2011.

The amount of voluntary contributions provided without earmarking has also grown steadily, rising from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and slipping further to 51 per cent in 2011. Please refer to pages 124-136 for more information on funding and trends and challenges, and pages 162-181 for the profiles of all donors in 2011.

## How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditure, both under the regular budget and using voluntary, or “extrabudgetary” contributions, rose in 2011 to US\$212.3 million (compared to US\$193.1 million in 2010). This followed several years of increased spending as the Office sought to implement its plans for an expanded, fully operational human rights programme that is more active at the country level. Excluding expenditures associated with the three grant-making humanitarian funds administered by the Office, 48 per cent of the total expenditure in 2011 was devoted to fieldwork, principally

capacity-building projects and human rights monitoring, which was predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 12.7 per cent was spent on thematic research and human rights mainstreaming, 11.1 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies and 12.4 per cent on support to the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (6 per cent) and executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9.8 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year and the breakdown of expenditures and allocation of voluntary contributions can be found at pages 137-153.

### History of the UN Human Rights Programme

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

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

three pillars of the Organization's role, namely peace and security, development and human rights. The growth in UN human rights activities reflects the increasing strength of the international human rights movement since the General Assembly 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 should enjoy. Over time, this unprecedented affirmation of human rights has become widely accepted as the standard to which all Governments should adhere. International Human Rights Day is now observed on 10 December around the world. The Declaration, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two optional protocols, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, form the “International Bill of Human Rights.”

As international human rights law developed, a number of UN human rights bodies were established to

respond to evolving human rights challenges. These bodies, which rely on the High Commissioner's Office for substantive and logistical support, are either Charter-based (political bodies with mandates originating in the UN Charter that are composed of States' representatives) or treaty-based (committees established by international human rights treaties that are mandated to monitor States Parties' compliance with their treaty obligations and composed of independent experts). The United Nations 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 recommends to the General Assembly on ways to further develop international human rights law. Two years after its first session, the Council operationalized the most recent international human rights mechanism, the Universal Periodic Review.

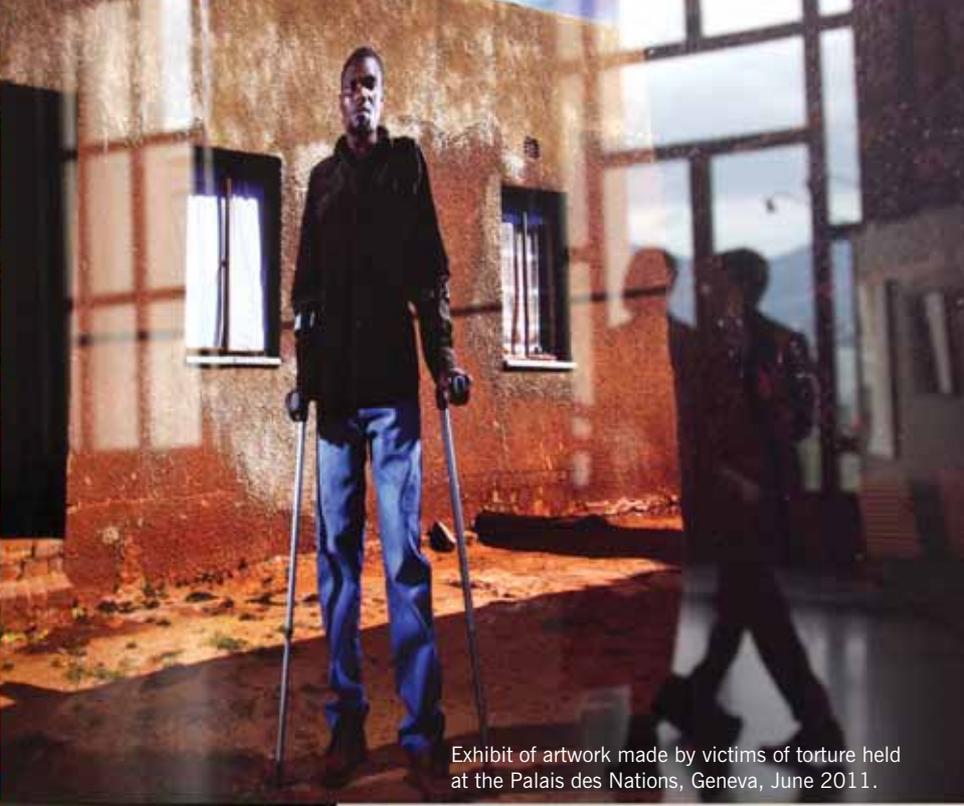
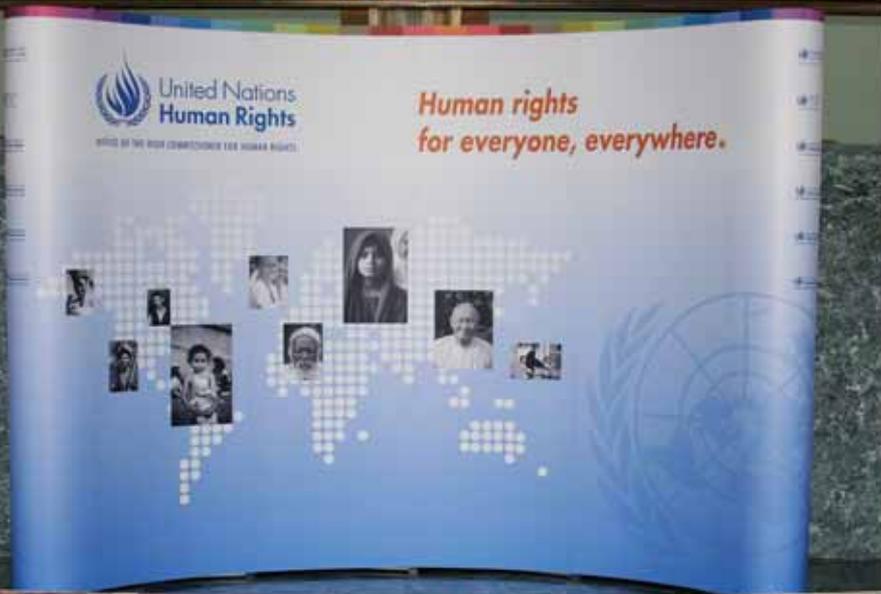


Exhibit of artwork made by victims of torture held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, June 2011.



# OHCHR at a glance



- Headquarters
- Regional offices/centres
- Country/Stand-alone offices

- Human rights components of peace missions
- Human rights advisers in United Nations Country Teams
- \* Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

- \*\* The Country Office in Nepal was closed in December 2011. It is currently in a transitional period to finalize its activities and close its operations
- \*\*\* The Country Office in Tunisia is also the temporary location of the Regional Office for North Africa



**Countries covered from Regional Offices:**

**Africa**

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

**Americas**

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

**Europe and Central Asia**

- Europe - from Brussels
- Central Asia - from Bishkek

**Asia-Pacific**

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

**Middle East and North Africa**

- Middle East - from Beirut

Staff numbers are as of 31 December 2011. Map only refers to No. of staff at headquarters, New York office, regional and country/stand-alone offices. Number of staff working with human rights advisers and human rights officers serving in the human rights components of UN peace missions are not indicated.