

Annexes





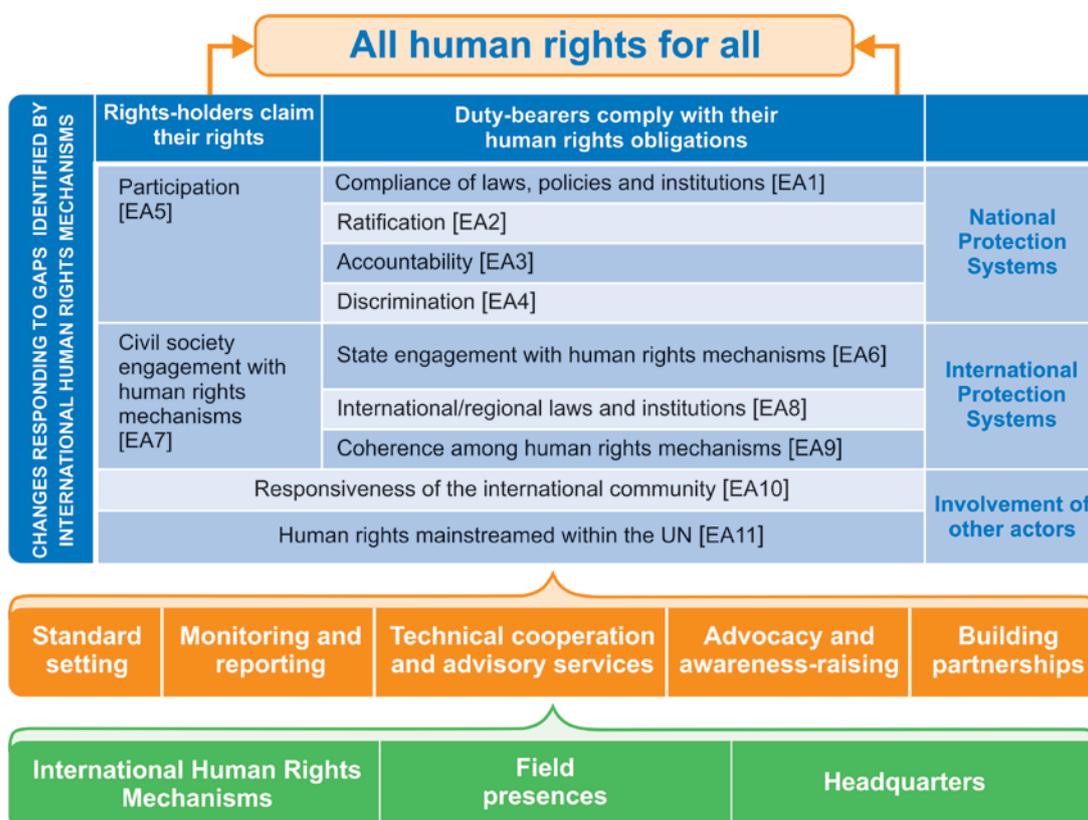
Children in Bujumbura, Burundi. © OHCHR

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] ▶ National human rights institutions and civil society create and support participatory mechanisms to enhance equality and counter discrimination</p> <p>▶ Increased and effective use of national protection systems by individuals and groups faced with discrimination</p>	<p>[EA1] ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors</p> <p>▶ 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</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>▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</p>
	<p>[EA2] ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations</p>
	<p>[EA4] ▶ Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards</p> <p>▶ Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and NHRIs working on equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards</p> <p>▶ 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] ▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</p>
<p>[EA10] ▶ Increased integration of human rights in international and regional processes relevant to migration</p> <p>▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations</p>	
<p>[EA11] ▶ Implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Notes and Guidelines on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership</p>	

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

