Summary of results 2011

In keeping with the principles of results-based management (RBM), OHCHR has translated its mandate into 11 identifiable changes. These global expected accomplishments outline the behavioural, institutional or legislative gaps of rights-holders and duty-bearers, which the Office works to address.

OHCHR’s global expected accomplishments relate to three types of changes: changes in national human rights protection systems; changes in the international human rights protection systems; and changes in the participation of other actors in human rights work. Detailed accounts of our achievements in these areas can be found throughout this report. Below is a sample of the results to which we have contributed.

Presence on the ground

In 2011, OHCHR established a country office in Tunisia and human rights staff were integrated into the United Nations Support Mission in Libya. The mandates for the Offices in Cambodia and Guatemala were extended for a further two and three years, respectively. The mandate of the Nepal Office was not extended and it will be closed in 2012. As at the end of December 2011, OHCHR had 58 field presences: 13 country/stand-alone offices, 15 human rights components of peace missions, 12 regional offices and 18 human rights advisers within United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs). These human rights presences are critical for providing national counterparts with direct and targeted assistance in addressing human rights issues.

Discrimination

Discrimination remains a primary obstacle to the enjoyment of basic human rights in all parts of the world. As one of our priority areas of engagement, we provide assistance in the preparation of effective legislation and establishment of institutions to tackle discrimination. In 2011, our support contributed to...
the drafting of legislation related to discrimination in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Institutions dealing with discrimination were established or strengthened in Bolivia, Guatemala, Liberia, Malaysia, Panama, Republic of Moldova, South Africa and Timor-Leste and plans of action/strategies to combat discrimination were developed or implemented in Bolivia, Colombia, Kosovo1, Mauritania, Paraguay and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

During the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration, at the 66th session of the General Assembly, delegations adopted a political declaration which will help renew efforts to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia.

Indigenous and minorities

The United Nations-Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership (UNIPP) was launched on 20 May 2011. OHCHR co-chairs the Board on behalf of participating United Nations organizations. In October 2011, UNIPP approved six country programmes (Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Nepal and Nicaragua) and a regional programme for South-East Asia.

In Mexico, we provided technical advice for cases related to indigenous peoples' access to justice. The Office's monitoring and advocacy on the basis of international human rights standards led to the release of a Mayan woman who had been detained for over three years. These efforts also led to a watershed judgment by the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary that integrated international human rights standards and ordered the community to undertake a public consultation for the election of local authorities. OHCHR continued to monitor and advocate for other cases, including the arbitrary detention of two indigenous Nahua human rights defenders in Atla, Puebla. The defenders remain in prison and their case is pending resolution.

The European Commission adopted the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies to complement and reinforce the EU’s equality legislation and policies on the needs of Roma. During the drafting process, the Office advocated for a human rights-based approach to Roma integration and the Framework is largely compliant with international human rights standards.

The Office also assists Member States in developing national plans of action against racism. In 2011, we provided relevant support to: Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Nigeria and Uruguay.

Sexual orientation and gender

The Office contributed to the strategic planning process of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and prepared a joint workplan for submission to the 56th session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the 19th session of the Human Rights Council. In September, the High Commissioner submitted a report to the Council on effective practices in adopting a human rights-based approach to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity (A/HRC/18/27).

In 2011, pivotal developments took place at the intergovernmental level, including the notable adoption in June of the first UN resolution on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBT) (resolution 17/19) at the Human Rights Council. The resolution expressed “deep concern” at acts of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and requested the High Commissioner to submit a study documenting such violence and discrimination and provide appropriate recommendations. The study prepared by OHCHR, which was issued on 15 December 2011, focuses on violence, discriminatory laws and discriminatory practices; including in the areas of employment, healthcare, education, the family, recognition of relationships and gender recognition.

OHCHR, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence and United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, provided United Nations peace missions and country teams with operational guidance and support for the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010)) to strengthen responses, ensure consistent and effective information gathering and investigations, fight impunity and promote access to justice for victims. To this end, the Office continued to provide the team of experts on the rule of law with support, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1888 (2009).

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.
Disability

OHCHR was one of the founding partners of the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Multi-Donor Trust Fund, launched in December. The aim of the fund is to generate and manage resources to support projects that strengthen national capacities for the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. OHCHR continues to co-chair the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention and is involved in the Bureau of the Conference of States Parties. At OHCHR’s initiative, an interdepartmental task force on accessibility was established to ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in the work of the United Nations, including delegates, staff members and visitors.

Impunity and the rule of law

OHCHR was involved in the development of a United Nations coordinated policy on electoral assistance and the elaboration of a strategic approach to issues such as unconstitutional changes of Governments. It also continued to provide support and advice on the integration of international norms into electoral laws; national and regional consultations on human rights and elections; and constitutional building processes (Libya and Somalia).

Progress was achieved in the adoption of national legislation or constitutions in compliance with international human rights standards in: Cambodia, Colombia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal and Timor-Leste. National human rights action plans or road maps, prepared following a participatory process and compliant with international standards, were elaborated in Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Republic of Moldova, Paraguay, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. Improvements in laws pertaining to, or the functioning of, the judiciary were witnessed in Bolivia, Guatemala, Liberia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Senegal; and cases of human rights violations taken up or advanced in Bolivia, Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Togo. OHCHR also supported the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions in more than 40 countries.

OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations jointly completed and launched the United Nations Rule of Law Indicators Project. The
indicators measure the performance, integrity, transparency, accountability and capacity of criminal justice institutions and have already been implemented in Haiti and Liberia. Meanwhile, progress was achieved in relation to transitional justice or the strengthening of truth and reconciliation mechanisms in Burundi, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Togo and Uganda.

In the framework of the inter-agency security sector reform task force, OHCHR integrated human rights technical guidance notes on reform and peace processes, democratic governance of the security sector, national security policies and strategies and gender-responsive reforms. These tools will ensure that activities in this area are grounded in international human rights law and contribute to the Office’s work on security sector actors.

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

In 2011, the adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development celebrated its 25th anniversary. At a global commemoration of this event, the main theme was “Development is a human right for all without discrimination.” In this context, the Office undertook a far-reaching programme of activities. Landmark statements were adopted by bodies across the United Nations system, and new civil society partners mobilized in support of the right to development.

OHCHR continued to support Member States in developing human rights indicators, using the Office’s methodology, and integrating human rights into national development planning and budget processes in: Ecuador, Kenya, Liberia and Mexico. In addition, a growing number of governmental bodies and national human rights institutions worked on developing the use of human rights indicators, including in Bolivia, Kenya, and Nepal.

In Nepal, the identification and publication of indicators to monitor economic, social and cultural rights, facilitated by OHCHR, greatly enhanced the Government’s human rights-based approach in national planning and programming on poverty reduction. Launched in September 2011, these indicators are the first to replicate OHCHR’s global initiatives to promote the use of human rights indicators to monitor the implementation of international human rights commitments at the national level. To ensure that the indicators are effectively used by national human rights institutions and civil society in engaging with the Government for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, the Office conducted several training sessions on the use of these indicators in different regions of Nepal.

In Madagascar, the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) was requested by the UNCT to conduct a human rights compliance assessment of the mining company Rio Tinto/QMM before the UN began to cooperate with the company to improve local-level access to basic social services including water, housing, health and education. The report of the HRA provided the company with suggestions to improve its consultation procedures with the local communities and authorities. As a result, the UNCT agreed on a number of projects with the mining company. It also emphasized that the engagement of UN agencies and programmes will be continuously monitored through a human rights lens and stressed that the UN will not participate in any programmes/projects that violate the rights and environments of local communities.

**Migration**

The EU addressed the issue of unaccompanied children within its 2010-2014 Stockholm Programme, followed by the European Commission’s Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors. OHCHR organized a judicial colloquium on the implementation of Article 3 (best interests of the child) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Europe. Judges from national and regional courts in Europe shared their experiences and good practices in determining the best interests of the child in specific procedures related to migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated children. A study prepared after the colloquium provides a review of judicial decisions from regional and national courts and identifies a number of relevant cases. It is expected that this study will serve as a valuable legal advocacy tool in guiding future jurisprudence as well as policy initiatives throughout Europe.

In Lebanon, a unified contract for all migrant domestic workers was developed by OHCHR and the ILO with the Ministry of Labour. The document is in use, but the impact on the life of migrant workers has yet to be assessed.
Violence and insecurity

Throughout the year, OHCHR addressed a variety of needs arising from the Arab Spring. In February and March, the High Commissioner sent missions to Tunisia and Egypt, respectively, to discuss human rights challenges with national and international counterparts, as well as possible avenues for cooperation during the transition. In June and July, OHCHR conducted a human rights assessment mission to Yemen and in November and December, a team was sent to Yemen. Another assessment mission was sent to Bahrain. We also supported the fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry on Côte d’Ivoire, Syrian Arab Republic and Libya. These various missions helped establish a foundation to secure accountability for human rights violations and ensure that future initiatives are based on internationally agreed norms and standards.

Monitoring and reporting activities are essential to the promotion and protection of human rights, as factual and objective information is critical to effective dialogue, advocacy and the provision of adequate protection and assistance. In Afghanistan, OHCHR and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan publish two reports each year on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, documenting statistics on civilian casualties relating to the conflict and issuing recommendations to anti-Government and pro-Government forces. This reporting on civilian casualties has contributed to promoting accountability and respect for international humanitarian law. The proportion of civilian casualties caused by pro-Government forces declined due to improved safeguards that were adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the report and subsequent advocacy.

The Office took a leading role in the development of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support for non-United Nations security forces. The Policy was endorsed by the Secretary-General in July, following an inter-agency effort co-led by OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. It reiterates the Organization’s commitment to ensure that support provided to non-United Nations security forces is conditioned on respect for human rights and international humanitarian law and provides operational guidance in this respect.

In 2011, OHCHR led Protection Clusters in Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), Timor-Leste and the Pacific region and played a key support role in other countries, such as Iraq. OHCHR embarked upon innovative joint efforts and developed tools to integrate human rights in other sectors of humanitarian programming.

In May, with a view to making OHCHR a more effective actor in humanitarian preparedness and response efforts, the Office adopted an office-wide strategy and four-year plan of action on engagement in humanitarian activities. Continued cooperation on early warning systems with humanitarian partners resulted in human rights being mainstreamed and taken into account in all emerging crises in 2011.

Human rights mainstreaming

OHCHR continued to play a leading role in strengthening the UN system-wide efforts to integrate human rights in UN operational activities for development through chairing and coordinating the work of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM) established in 2009. In order to mobilize further support to enhance country-level impact, the High Commissioner and the UNDG Chair jointly launched the Human Rights Mainstreaming Multi-Donor Trust Fund, in October.

In 2011, the UNDG-HRM undertook a UNCT survey on human rights mainstreaming to which 99 UNCTs responded, providing critical insights into challenges, opportunities and needs at the country level. The responses also demonstrated a high level of
commitment to address the growing needs of national partners, including in the context of implementing Universal Periodic Review recommendations.

In an effort to strengthen human rights in relation to the United Nations peace and security agenda, OHCHR led the development of a policy on Human Rights in United Nations peace operations and political missions, which was jointly endorsed in September by OHCHR, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support. The resulting landmark document reflects current policy, institutional arrangements and good practices in integrating human rights into peace operations in a single, binding document and provides operational guidance for its implementation. It is anticipated that it will also contribute to the effective delivery of human rights mandates and more coherent approaches to human rights across peace operations.

Meanwhile, OHCHR staff and human rights advisers work in close collaboration with the UNCTs to integrate human rights in their respective programming. A human rights-based approach and/or human rights principles and initiatives were integrated into the common country assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and other joint planning documents in 14 Pacific Island States, as well as Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Djibouti, DRC, El Salvador, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, OPT, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Tanzania, and Uruguay.

**Supporting the Human Rights Mechanisms**

**Human Rights Council**

In 2011, the Human Rights Council (HRC) discussed specific challenges to the protection of human rights in Libya and Syria and through four special sessions (compared with two in 2010). In addition, the Council held three regular sessions for a total of 10 weeks; two weeks of meetings of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee; and four weeks of meetings of the HRC Complaints Procedure. OHCHR provided substantive support to all of these sessions.

By the end of October 2011, all 193 Member States had been reviewed in the UPR with a 100 per cent participation rate. Of these, 80 per cent were represented at the ministerial level, highlighting the importance States attached to the process. In close to 40 countries, UPR recommendations were followed up with targeted national plans of actions/frameworks/road maps on implementation that were prepared with OHCHR’s support, including in: Armenia, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

**Special Procedures**

The Office continued to provide substantive support to the Human Rights Council special procedures and facilitating the work of the mandate-holders. Over the past year, we have seen the creation of two new thematic mandates (the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence and the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order), three new country mandates (Côte d’Ivoire, Iran and Syria), the expansion of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on toxic waste and the creation of a working group on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi came to an end. There are now 46 special procedures mandates (36 thematic and 10 geographically related), including six five-member working groups.

The number of States which issued standing invitations to special procedures steadily increased in 2011 to a total of 90 States, compared to 78 at the end of 2010. Special procedures issued 604 communications in 2011, the same as in 2010. The number of visits to States increased to 82, compared to 67 in 2010. Each visit resulted in a set of recommendations for the respective State to follow-up on to demonstrate its commitment to international human rights undertakings and the protection of rights-holders.

**Treaty bodies**

The newly established Committee on Enforced Disappearances held its first session in November and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities considered its first State Party report in April. The new Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which will allow individual children to submit complaints about violations of the Convention to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, was adopted by the General Assembly in December. When article 14 of the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and
the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights come into force, all treaty bodies will be able to receive individual communications.

In 2011, the treaty bodies adopted some 120 concluding observations and 130 decisions on individual cases. As of November, 2,041 ratifications of human rights treaties had been deposited with the Secretary-General. OHCHR continued to provide technical assistance on the reporting process, individual communications and follow-up to requesting States Parties.

The website of the Universal Human Rights Index (www.universalhumanrightsindex.org), the only electronic tool compiling recommendations from the treaty bodies, special procedures and the Universal Periodic Review was recently upgraded and is now available in all six official languages of the United Nations.

The treaty body system will continue to expand with additional ratifications, increased reporting and the development of new international instruments. This represents a significant accomplishment for human rights. Nevertheless, the treaty body system suffers from chronic structural challenges, especially the massive backlog of State Party reports and individual communications, which are paralyzing the system.

In order to effectively respond to this challenge, the High Commissioner launched a process of consultation with Member States and other stakeholders to generate suggestions on how to strengthen the treaty body system. Key proposals received to date relate to more harmonized alignment of the working methods of the 10 treaty bodies. Other proposals entail new approaches that require joint cooperation and take into account the specificities and independence of the different treaty bodies. The implementation of these proposals will be primarily in the hands of treaty bodies and States Parties. A cost evaluation of the key proposals will be undertaken and the High Commissioner’s final report on the issue will be released in June 2012.

Summary of management results 2011

The following is a summary of results obtained under OHCHR’s global management outputs. For detailed accounts on how the Office is working to improve its efficiency, please refer to the Management chapter on page 112 or to the individual Division chapters found on the CD.

Last year, we launched a new management tool in the form of an office-wide planning week. Staff from all parts of the Office gathered in Geneva for one week in October to prepare coordinated and integrated workplans that effectively contribute to OHCHR’s expected accomplishments. Divisions and Branches from OHCHR were able to engage with each other, the field and New York colleagues, to participate in the joint planning and coordination of activities to implement OHCHR’s six thematic priorities and agree on an accountability framework for the implementation of deliverables outlined in these strategies.

OHCHR conducts an office-wide evaluation each biennium to allow its results to inform the planning process for the next period. The strategic evaluation undertaken in 2011 focused on the efficiency and effectiveness of OHCHR’s support to human rights mechanisms. The report is being finalized for presentation to the Strategic Management Team. A system is also in place to ensure that the recommendations of all internal and external evaluations and audits are implemented and reported on. At the end of 2011, OHCHR had fully implemented all recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in its report on the “Efficiency of the implementation of the mandate of OHCHR” (A/64/203), following an evaluation carried out in 2009.

We adopted a Gender Equality Policy and are currently developing a gender equality strategic plan. To implement the policy and strategy, OHCHR, with the support of United Nations training entities, has embarked on a training programme for all staff members. OHCHR also actively participated in the consultation with United Nations entities on the system-wide plan of action on gender equality and women’s empowerment facilitated by UN Women.

Efforts to ensure OHCHR fully applies results-based management (RBM) are ongoing. In addition to continuing the results-focus throughout this report, 17 field presences are now in a position to report on results in relation to their planned indicators as a result of recent training. This training of OHCHR staff on RBM will continue in 2012. You can find more information about how OHCHR is working towards RBM in the “How to read this report” chapter on page 17.
Annex I: Summary of results for the 2010-2011 biennium

Summary of results relating to national and international protection systems, and the involvement of other international actors in human rights work, to which OHCHR's programmes have contributed during the 2010-2011 biennium.

1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all State entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, and with domestic laws, policies and programmes (EA 1)

- Constitutional reform – drafted, adopted or reformed, taking into account international human rights standards – took place in Bolivia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mexico, Somalia and South Sudan. The Darfur Peace Agreement was generally human rights-based and justice oriented.

- National human rights action plans or road maps were created (in a participatory way), strengthened or implemented in Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova and Sri Lanka.

- Countries adopting a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to policy planning, or where human rights form part of the development or poverty reduction plan, included Ecuador, Nepal, South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uganda.

- National human rights institutions (NHRI) or commissions were established or increased their compliance with international standards in Bahrain, Burundi, Comoros, Liberia, Mauritania, Oman and Somalia. Progress towards the establishment of NHRIs was made in Guinea, Lebanon, Mozambique, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Vanuatu. The capacity of existing national institutions was strengthened in 42 countries/territories, including: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru, Puntland (Somalia), Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- Ombudsman's offices were strengthened in Ecuador, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Serbia and Tajikistan.

- Progress on legislation or policies to address discrimination was made in Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Ecuador, European Union, Mauritania, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Plans of action or strategies against racism and all forms of discrimination were drafted, adopted or implemented in Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay. Institutions dealing with discrimination were set up or strengthened in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama (unit set up within the NHRI), Peru, Republic of Moldova, South Africa and Timor-Leste.

- Progress on legislation or policies tackling violence against women was evidenced in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. Progress on legislation tackling domestic violence was seen in Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and Timor-Leste.

- Progress towards ending child recruitment was made in Colombia and Somalia, while progress on legislation pertaining to children took place in Liberia and Rwanda.

- Legislation or policies related to non-discrimination against persons with disabilities improved in Cameroon, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Sierra Leone, while institutions safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities were established or strengthened in Guatemala and Liberia.
Progress on adhering to international standards on the right to adequate housing and on forced evictions was made in Cambodia, Haiti and Serbia.

Improvement in legislation pertaining to migration was seen in Australia, the European Union, Lebanon and Mexico.

The following Governments undertook actions to tackle human trafficking: Australia, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, European Union, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau and the League of Arab States. In addition, the capacity of Government officials and civil society representatives to evaluate the impact of anti-trafficking policies and measures on human rights and adopt a human rights-based approach to address trafficking in persons has increased in 44 countries in Central Africa, Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

Progress on laws or policies pertaining to internally displaced persons was seen in Central African Republic and Kenya.

Human rights training in specific sectors was institutionalized in Burundi (the armed forces), Cameroon (police and prison administration), Ecuador (armed forces), Georgia (Georgian Bar Association), Guatemala (Public Prosecutor's Office), Guinea-Bissau (the military), Liberia (police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Armed Forces), Sierra Leone (police, prison officers and the army), Sri Lanka (police), and Uganda (the armed forces).

Progress on laws, policies or mechanisms to improve the judiciary was made in Bolivia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, European Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico and Senegal. In Mexico, the Supreme Court ruled that civilian jurisdiction should prevail over military jurisdiction in cases of human rights violations attributed to the military. Military courts have subsequently begun to decline jurisdiction in the above-mentioned cases.

National preventive mechanisms (NPM) were set up or strengthened in Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Paraguay and Serbia. Protection mechanisms for human rights defenders were established or strengthened in Mexico and Serbia.

Improvements in policies or legislation related to detention, criminal procedure and the use of force and firearms were seen in Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ecuador, European Union, Guinea-Bissau and Occupied Palestinian Territory. Afghanistan, DRC and Uganda witnessed progress on legislation or policies against torture.

Afghanistan and Haiti made progress on the protection of civilians and the reduction of casualties, while Colombia and Mexico made progress on laws or policies related to enforced disappearances. National committees on the prevention of genocide were established in Congo, Kenya and Tanzania.

Progress on various other pieces of legislation which contributed to improving the human rights situation in Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and Venezuela. In Colombia, a law on victims’ rights and land restitution was adopted.

Legislation which would have been inconsistent with human rights standards was rejected or repealed in Guatemala, Peru, Republic of Korea and Somalia.

An increased number of governmental agencies and human rights organizations (e.g. in Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Serbia, the United Kingdom and the European Union’s Fundamental Rights Agency) adopted programmes for developing and using indicators in an effort to strengthen their capacity to promote and monitor human rights, drawing on OHCHR’s methodology on human rights indicators.

2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments (EA 2)

There was a total of 123 ratifications of human rights treaties and their optional protocols in the 2010-2011 biennium. The total number of ratifications per treaty and, in brackets, countries where OHCHR’s field presences developed programmes to support ratification are listed below:

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD): 2
- Convention against Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT): 3 (Iraq and Vanuatu). The Optional Protocol to CAT (OP-CAT): 11 (Panama, Togo and Tunisia).

● International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMRW): 3 (Bangladesh).


● Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED): 12 (Brazil and Paraguay).

Signature and/or ratification of other international instruments:


● The N’Djamena Declaration to end the recruitment and use of children within armed forces: Central African Republic.

● The Protocol of San Salvador: Nicaragua.

The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons was signed by 33 States and ratified by 13 States (OHCHR contributed in Central African Republic). Two more ratifications are needed for the Convention to enter into force.

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed by France, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse was signed by Switzerland.

3. Justice and accountability mechanisms established, and functioning in compliance with international standards, to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations (EA 3)

OHCHR’s support to transitional justice processes included assistance for the design and implementation of judicial accountability mechanisms, truth seeking processes, reparations programmes, national consultations and institutional reform.

In 22 countries, progress was observed on effective monitoring, investigation and/or attainment of redress for violations of human rights including: Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and Uruguay.

In 12 countries/territories progress was observed on establishing or strengthening accountability mechanisms, including: Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sierra Leone, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste and Uganda.

4. Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services (EA 4)

At least 30 countries/territories put adequate legislation and policies in place to ensure better access of selected discriminated groups to justice and selected basic services, such as to housing, health, water and sanitation, including in: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Croatia, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda and United States of America.

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)

At least 37 countries/territories showed improvement in the level and/or quality of participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies, including in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bougainville, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Georgia, Great Lakes Region, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Niger,
Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

- The use of national protection systems, such as truth and reconciliation commissions, national justice systems and/or national human rights commissions, by selected discriminated groups increased in at least 8 countries, including in: Chad, DRC, Guatemala, Guinea, Republic of Moldova, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur) and Timor-Leste.

6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 6)

Human Rights Mechanisms (including the Human Rights Council)

- National road map initiated and/or adopted for the implementation of recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms in Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Mauritania, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Tajikistan.
- State institutions strengthened in at least 16 countries in compliance with recommendations issued by UN human rights mechanisms: Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.
- Inter-institutional committees established in at least three States in line with recommendations of human rights mechanisms, or aimed to achieve better compliance with treaty obligations, in Costa Rica, Panama and Serbia.

Universal Periodic Review

- 96 countries reported to, and were reviewed by, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism in 2010 and 2011: Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Island, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.


- Inter-ministerial committees for UPR established in at least 4 countries (Gabon, Guinea, Haiti and Niger), with similar processes initiated in Chad, Liberia and Rwanda.

Special procedures

- Standing invitations to the special procedures rose to 90, with 12 countries in 2011 (India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Thailand and Tunisia) and 11 countries in 2010 (Andorra, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the Republic of Moldova) issuing such invitations. In addition, Cameroon, Kiribati and Solomon Islands issued invitations to selected special procedures mandate-holders.
- Special procedures mandate-holders undertook 82 country visits in 2011 - 15 more than in 2010.

- In at least 10 countries, action was taken to address human rights issues following visits and recommendations by the special procedures mandate-holders, including in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Panama, Tunisia and United States of America.

Treaty bodies

- A total of 118 periodic reports submitted by States Parties to the treaty bodies; OHCHR developed targeted programmes to support 42 States Parties in the submission of overdue reports and common core documents; out of these, 11 States were still in the process of finalizing overdue reports to the treaty bodies with OHCHR's assistance, including in: Belize, Cape Verde,
Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Thailand and Uganda.

- Adoption of concluding observations and recommendations on 120 State Parties’ reports; final decisions on 232 communications and 45 requests for interim measures of protection by various treaty bodies.

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)

- **UPR stakeholder reports** prepared by civil society organizations in at least 13 countries: Armenia, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Moldova, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and Venezuela.

- Nine minority representatives (Arabic and English speakers) and 25 indigenous fellows (English, French, Spanish and Russian speakers) were empowered to undertake human rights projects at the country level, as a result of the OHCHR Fellowship Programme.

- Increased use of the special procedures by national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders in 21 countries/territories, including: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uganda, and Vanuatu.

- Increased participation of national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders in submitting information to the Human Rights Council or in preparing contributions for the UPR process in 16 countries, including: Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Honduras, Iraq, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

- Preparation and/or submission of shadow reports to the treaty bodies by national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders, were submitted to, inter alia, the Committees of: CRPD (Mexico and Peru), CAT (Cambodia and Chile), CEDAW (Albania, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Mexico, Peru, Russian Federation and Tajikistan), ICESCR (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Peru and Tajikistan), ICERD (Mexico and Peru), ICRMW (Argentina and Chile) and ICCPR (Argentina).

8. International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed (EA 8)

- **Five regional human rights mechanisms** strengthened through the adoption of strategies and workplans or through training and organizational development activities, including: ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, African Union Commission, ICGLR’s Regional Committee on the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination, European Group of National Human Rights Institutions and ECOWAS.

- **Three guiding principles** adopted by the Human Rights Council (on human rights impact assessments of trade and investment agreements; on business and human rights; and on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members).

- **Eight general comments** adopted by the human rights mechanisms (CERD, Human Rights Committee, CRC, CEDAW, CMW and WGEID) to assist States in implementing their human rights obligations.

9. Enhanced coherence and consistency of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 9)

- Increased use of joint communications by special procedures mandate-holders: 452 of the 604 communications issued in 2011 and some 360 of the 604 communications of 2010 were jointly issued by two or more mandate-holders.

- A single communications report presented to the Human Rights Council by the special procedures as of September 2011, in line with decisions made by the Coordination Committee.

- A compilation of best practices of cooperation between special procedures and treaty bodies.

- Informal consultations on treaty body strengthening for States Parties, proposals made by non-governmental organizations, consultations with academics and UN entities and production of the Dublin Outcome Document (in a meeting of treaty body chairpersons, experts and observers).

- Several treaty bodies refined their follow-up procedures, including the Human Rights Committee and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT). The CMW adopted “a list of issues prior to reporting”, following the practice of the CAT and the Human Rights Committee.

- Improved format of the inter-committee meeting and annual meeting of treaty body chairpersons, by converting the former into
10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues (EA 10)

- More than 13 plenary and high-level panels organized during sessions of the Human Rights Council contributed to drawing the attention of the international community to key human rights challenges such as tolerance and peace; best practices against racism; prevention of violence against girls and women and conflict-related violence against women; discrimination against women; human rights dimensions of poverty and the realization of economic, social and cultural rights; the realization of the right to health of older persons; the realization of the right to development; human rights considerations in the context of terrorism; the rights of persons with disabilities; the rights of children, living or working on the street; the situation of people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS; and the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests.

- Increased responsiveness by the Human Rights Council with regard to critical human rights situations. In 2011, four special sessions were held in relation to the situations in Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic; and three commissions of inquiry were established (Côte d’Ivoire, Libya, and Syria) as well as one fact-finding mission (Syria) to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of human rights violations committed in the countries of concern. In 2010, special sessions on Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti and Somalia and an urgent debate on the “raid on the flotilla by the Israeli Defence Forces” were held by the Council.

- Eight briefings by the High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to the Security Council on the protection of civilians, the situations in Côte d’Ivoire, Libya, the Middle East, South Sudan (South Kordofan) and Syria.

- A total of 277 reports submitted by special procedures mandate-holders to the Human Rights Council and 50 to the General Assembly.

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)

- The United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) or similar frameworks of 37 countries or territories were developed or reviewed incorporating a human rights-based approach, including in: Azerbaijan, Bolivíí, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Georgia, Honduras, India, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Liberia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uruguay and the fourteen Pacific Island countries covered by the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Fiji and Samoa.

- The UNDAFs or similar frameworks of 35 countries incorporate human rights principles, concerns and interventions to a moderate or substantial extent, including in some cases recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including in: Albania, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Tanzania and Uruguay).

- Human rights concerns and principles were mainstreamed into other UN agencies’ plans and programmes in 17 countries or territories, including: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), DRC, Georgia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

- The Integrated Strategic Frameworks for Afghanistan, Darfur (Sudan) and Haiti make specific reference to human rights standards and concerns.

- Human rights standards were integrated into the work of Protection Clusters in Afghanistan, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Timor-Leste. Human rights and protection approaches were also mainstreamed into the work of other UN agencies or Clusters (including the Education; Food; Health; Shelter; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters).

- Joint reports for the UPR of Honduras, Kenya, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines and Thailand were prepared and submitted by the respective UNCTs.
At UN Headquarters, human rights standards were mainstreamed into the UN system’s policies, plans and programmes. This includes:

- the adoption of a Human Rights Due Diligence Policy;
- the establishment of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership and the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- the strengthening of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism;
- the promotion of a human rights-based approach to migration through the Global Migration Group;
- the signing of the Joint OHCHR-DPA-DPKO-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peac Operations; and

ANNEX I: SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE 2010-2011 BIENNUM
## Annex II: Overview of field presences’ work on thematic priorities 2010-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office-wide Expected Accomplishments</th>
<th>Thematic Priorities</th>
<th>Field Presence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RELATING TO CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all State entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, and with domestic laws, policies and programmes.

- Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.
  - Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Middle East, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, South Caucasus, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda.

- Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.
  - Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for the Middle East, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Caucasus, Sudan/South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda.

- Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises.
  - Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sudan/South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda.

- Ensuring the realization of human rights in the context of migration.
  - Mexico, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for the Middle East.

- Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity.
  - Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Darfur (Sudan), Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan/South Sudan, Timor-Leste.

2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments.

- Cross-cutting (over a number of priorities).
  - Albania, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Somalia, South Caucasus, Tajikistan, Togo.
### Office-wide Expected Accomplishments

#### Thematic Priorities

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.

   - **Combatting impunity** and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.
   - Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur (Sudan), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Libya, Mauritania, Madagascar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan/South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda.

   - Other priorities.

4. **Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services.**

   - **Countering discrimination**, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.
   - Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Kosovo, Mauritania, Mexico, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Serbia.

   - Other priorities.

5. **Rights-holders, specially discriminated groups, and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protections systems and participate in decision-making processes and in developing and monitoring public policies.**

   - **Countering discrimination**, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.
   - Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Kosovo, Libya, Papua New Guinea, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan/South Sudan, Timor-Leste.

   - **Combating impunity** and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.
   - Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central Asia, Republic for the Pacific, Sierra Leone, Sudan/South Sudan, Togo.

   - Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises.
   - Cambodia, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Regional Office for Central Asia, Timor-Leste.

   - Other priorities.

**Other priorities.** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur (Sudan), Mexico, Timor-Leste.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office-wide Expected Accomplishments Thematic Priorities</th>
<th>Field Presence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RELATED TO CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OR ITS USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law.</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for South-West Asia, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for Western Europe and Central Asia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions and civil society actors making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms.</td>
<td>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Ecuador, Honduras, Iraq, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. International and regional human rights and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed.</td>
<td>Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Western Europe and Central Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATING TO CHANGES IN THE INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTORS IN HUMAN RIGHTS WORK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues.</td>
<td>Other priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Office for the Pacific.</td>
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<td>Regional Office for the Pacific.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Regional Office for the Pacific.</td>
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<td>Regional Office for the Pacific.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office-wide Expected Accomplishments</td>
<td>Thematic Priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensuring the realization of human rights in the context of migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other priorities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EA 1: Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all State entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, as well as domestic laws, policies and programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.1 Number of countries of engagement where NHRIs have been established and/or are working in compliance with international standards (Paris Principles) | Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon, Jordan, Kosovo (Serbia), Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda | Target achieved: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon, Jordan, Kosovo (Serbia), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda  
Progress made: Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Jordan, Kosovo (Serbia), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda |  
TOTAL: 16 |
| 1.2 Number 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 | Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Europe region, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guatemala, Lebanon, Mexico, Paraguay, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda | Target achieved: Colombia, Congo, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  
Progress made: Cameroon, Central Africa region, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Europe region, Gabon, Guatemala, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, Uganda | In Honduras, a law on judicial career was adopted.  
Unexpected result: Honduras |

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1. Individual field presences' targets are indicated under the individual country/region reports contained in the CD. Please note that a field presence might have several targets per indicator or may be contributing to results in several areas that are grouped under one indicator (i.e. the Guatemala Office was working on several policies and pieces of legislation under several human rights areas). This information is also provided in the CD.

2. Listed here are the country or regional level results for which the target was partially achieved. Also listed are those results that were planned as not achievable during the 2010-2011 biennium but towards which some progress was achieved (in italics). Full information on the extent of progress made is provided in the CD.

3. OHCHR’s regional offices might have both regional targets (when it is aimed at achieving an expected accomplishment for the region) and national targets (where there is a reasonable expectation that the expected accomplishment will be achieved in a country within the regional office’s area of responsibility).

4. Listed here are country or regional level results that had not been planned; or that had not been planned as achievable during the 2010-2011 biennium, but which were achieved (in italics).
### Annex III: Results Table for 2011 Reported Through the PMS (17 Field Presences)

#### 1.3 Number of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of selected State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards has significantly improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Progress Made</th>
<th>Unexpected Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda</td>
<td>Guatemala, Honduras, Uganda</td>
<td>Cameroon, Colombia, Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.4 Number of countries of engagement where one or more key human rights areas have institutionalized human rights training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Progress Made</th>
<th>Unexpected Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador, Guatemala</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.5 Number of countries of engagement where the Government has responded positively to a substantive number of cases of human rights violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Progress Made</th>
<th>Unexpected Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Uganda</td>
<td>Colombia, Uganda</td>
<td>Occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### EA 2: Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments

#### 2.1 Number of countries of engagement where one or more treaties have been ratified: a) international human rights treaties; and b) regional human rights treaties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Progress Made</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Tanzania</td>
<td>Costa Rica, South America region, Tanzania</td>
<td>Costa Rica, South America region, Tanzania</td>
<td>The Government of Argentina ratified the OP-ICESCR. Cameroon ratified the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Djibouti deposited instruments of ratification for OP-CRC and the AU IDP Convention. OP-CAT ratification was achieved in Panama through the implementation of UPR recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.2 Number of countries of engagement which have withdrawn one or more reservations from international treaties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EA 3: Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Number of countries of engagement where mechanisms which conform to international human rights standards are in place for effective monitoring, investigation and attainment of redress for violations of civil and political rights</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>Target achieved: Kosovo</td>
<td>TOTAL: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Number of countries of engagement where established mechanisms in the area of civil and political rights are functioning as intended</td>
<td>Kosovo, Uganda</td>
<td>Target achieved: Uganda</td>
<td>TOTAL: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Number of countries of engagement where mechanisms which conform to international human rights standards are in place for effective monitoring, investigation and attainment of redress for violations of economic, social and cultural rights</td>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EA 4: Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Number of countries of engagement where adequate legislation and policies are in place to ensure access of selected discriminated groups to justice and selected basic services</td>
<td>El Salvador, Guatemala, Kosovo, Mexico</td>
<td>Target achieved: El Salvador</td>
<td>TOTAL: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Progress made: Guatemala, Kosovo, Mexico</td>
<td>Unexpected result: Serbia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Serbia, the Law on ID cards was changed and temporary ID cards were introduced. In addition, the Law on Residence was changed to introduce an obligation for municipal social welfare centres to provide an administrative address to those persons whose residence cannot be established.
### EA 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Number of countries of engagement where participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies has increased significantly</td>
<td>Guatemala, Kosovo</td>
<td>Total: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Number of countries of engagement where the quality of participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies has increased significantly</td>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Number of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems by selected discriminated groups has increased significantly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EA 6: Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council/Universal Periodic Review – UPR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Number of countries of engagement where significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the priority outstanding recommendations issued by treaty bodies, special procedures or the Human Rights Council</td>
<td>Belize, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Panama, Serbia, Tanzania</td>
<td>Total: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Number of countries of engagement where significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of recommendations from treaty bodies, special procedures or the Human Rights Council</td>
<td>As recommended by the UPR, Ethiopia ratified the CRPD and the OP-CRC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unexpected result:**
- Ethiopia, Mexico, Uganda

Key recommendations from CEDAW to Uganda were addressed by the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development.
### Annex III: Results Table for 2011 Reported Through the PMS (17 Field Presences)

#### 6.2 Number of countries of engagement with a satisfactory record of report submission to treaty bodies/UPR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Progress made: Cameroon, Europe region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Europe region</td>
<td>Target achieved: Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 4</td>
<td>Target achieved: Congo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.3 Proportion of submitted reports to treaty bodies/UPR from countries of engagement which substantially or fully conform to reporting guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Progress made: Cameroon, Europe region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon, Djibouti, Paraguay, Serbia, Venezuela</td>
<td>Target achieved: Cameroon, Europe region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 6</td>
<td>Target achieved: Cameroon, Europe region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.4 Number of countries of engagement which have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Progress made: Cameroon, Europe region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td>Target achieved: Europe region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.5 Number of countries of engagement with a satisfactory response record to the visit requests of special procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Progress made: Cameroon, Europe region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe region</td>
<td>Target achieved: Europe region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.6 Number of countries of engagement with a satisfactory response record to communications issued by special procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Progress made: Cameroon, Europe region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EA 7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Number of countries of engagement where there was a significant increase in the level of submission or diversity of submitting actors of substantive documents from non-governmental actors to treaty bodies or special procedures</td>
<td>Target achieved: Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Paraguay</td>
<td>The level of submission increased in the Central America region from organizations dealing with the right against racial and ethnic discrimination against Afro-descendants and indigenous peoples. Submissions were received from Uganda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Total number of NHRIs, civil society organizations and individuals in countries of engagement that have submitted substantive documents to treaty bodies and special procedures</td>
<td>Target achieved: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru</td>
<td>Total: 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**OHCHR Report 2011** 199
### EA 8: International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Number of international and regional laws and institutions strengthened and/or developed</td>
<td>Eastern Africa region</td>
<td>Target achieved: Eastern Africa region</td>
<td>TOTAL: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EA 10: International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1 Number of countries of engagement for which critical human rights issues were raised in major international fora</td>
<td>Occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
<td>Target achieved: Occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
<td>TOTAL: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Number of countries of engagement where a significant level of approach/engagement has been made by the international community with the Government in relation to specific human rights issues</td>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td>Unexpected result: Uganda</td>
<td>The international community, including the UN, advocated with the Government of Uganda to hold accountable police officers suspected of committing human rights violations in the context of the Walk to Work protest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EA 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>Number of countries of engagement with UN peacekeeping missions which have adequately integrated international human rights standards</td>
<td>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>Number of countries of engagement with humanitarian operations which have adequately integrated international human rights standards</td>
<td>Occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
<td>Target achieved: Occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>Number of countries of engagement where the UN guidelines incorporating a rights-based approach have been used by a selection of the main programmes of UN agencies</td>
<td>Europe region, Lebanon, Middle East region, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>Target achieved: Europe region, Middle East region, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>Number of countries of engagement where the UN Common Country Programme/UNDAF has satisfactorily integrated international human rights standards</td>
<td>Bahrain, Chile, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kosovo, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Uruguay</td>
<td>Target achieved: Chile, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kosovo, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation of the UN document in Bahrain, which the Government did not co-sign, was stalled due to events taking place in the country.**

**Progress made in: Lebanon, Mexico**

**Target not achieved: Bahrain**